

7. 154. 52; 7. 158. 2; burning, shining (like a lightning) (*prajvalantī*) 7. 122. 33; (*jvalantī*) 7. 154. 57; (*prajvalitā*) 3. 294. 35; (*pradīptā*) 7. 154. 54; *dīpyamānā* 7. 148. 34; 7. 154. 57; (*vidyutprabhā*) 8. 5. 65; decorated with gold (*kanakabhūṣanā*) 8. 5. 65; victorious (*vaijayantī*) 7. 154. 52; the highway to victory (*jayasya ca parāyaṇam*) 7. 157. 6; killer of one opponent (when used by Karṇa) (*ekaghnī*) 7. 158. 2; destroyer of the body of the enemy (*parakāyāpahantṛī*) 7. 154. 55; killer of many enemies (when used by Indra) (*dviṣatām hantrī*) 8. 5. 65; (*amitravinibarhiṇī*) 3. 286. 14; (*śatrusaṅghānām ghātinīm*) 3. 294. 21; having a terrible form (*raudrarūpam bibharti ca*) 7. 148. 34. B. Exchanged by Indra for Karṇa's armour and ear-rings : God Sūrya advised Karṇa to obtain from Indra his unfailing Śakti in exchange for (*niyamena*) the armour (*kavaca*) and the ear-rings (*kuṇḍalas*) which Indra would ask Karṇa to part with 3. 286. 14-15; after receiving this hint, Karṇa longing for the Śakti waited for Vāsava (Indra) 3. 286. 20; when Indra came and begged Karṇa of his *kavaca* and *kuṇḍalas*, Karṇa asked Indra's unfailing Śakti in return 3. 294. 20-21; Indra agreed to part with his Śakti under the stipulation that although the Śakti, when used by Indra, would unfailingly kill Indra's enemies *by hundreds* and return to Indra's (user's) hand, when it reached Karṇa it would kill only *one* illustrious, roaring and tormenting enemy of Karṇa and return, not to Karṇa, but to Indra (*seyaṁ tava karaṁ prāpya hatvaskam ripum ūrjitam | garjantaṁ pratapantaṁ ca mām evaiṣyati sūtaja ||*) 3. 294. 23-25; the Śakti, as long as it was with Karṇa, would fail after killing one hero

and would lose its quality of being unfailing (*ekavīravadhe moghā*) 7. 157. 1, 7; (*amoghāyā vighātārtham*) 7. 157. 12; Karṇa agreed to receive the Śakti on that condition for he feared danger in battle only from one enemy 3. 294. 26, 29; Indra also warned Karṇa not to use the Śakti when other missiles were available with him and when he was not in danger; if used negligently the Śakti would boomerang on Karṇa (*vidyamāneṣu śastreṣu yady amoghām asaṁśaye | pramatto mokṣyase cāpi tvayyevaiṣā patisyati ||*) 3. 294. 33; Karṇa vowed to Indra (*atyam etad bravīmi te*) that he would release the Vāsavī (Śakti) only when he was in great danger 3. 294. 34; Karṇa then received the burning Śakti in exchange of his *kavaca* and *kuṇḍalas* 3. 294. 35, 38; 8. 5. 65. C. What the Śakti meant to Karṇa : Karṇa had great confidence due to the Śakti (*ayam ca pratyaḥ karṇe śaktyā*) 7. 157. 31; when Vāsava (Indra) gave the Śakti to Karṇa, he (Karṇa) felt that Arjuna was as good as dead 7. 155. 21-22; with Śakti in Karṇa's hand, no one in the world dare oppose him 7. 155. 13; Karṇa had preserved the Śakti to kill Arjuna 7. 122. 33; 7. 148. 34; 7. 154. 53; the Śakti meant death for Arjuna 7. 157. 38; Duṣāsana, Śakuni, Jayadratha and Duryodhana always counselled Karṇa not to use the Śakti against any one except Arjuna 7. 157. 32-34; (cf. 7. 157. 19-21 for the use of Śakti (not named) only against Arjuna or Kṛṣṇa); if on any occasion Karṇa's other missiles had failed and if he was pressed (*pīḍitaḥ*) by the circumstances, he would certainly have used his Vāsavī Śakti against Arjuna 7. 158. 54; hence Kṛṣṇa protected Arjuna particularly from the unfailing Śakti which, if released,