

After returning to Devaloka, Indra started planning to kill Vajranābha. Vajranābhapurī was surrounded by sky-scraping fortresses and admission inside was restricted. He, therefore, called the gaily loitering swans of Devaloka to his side and told them thus : "Look here, swan—ladies. You should go to Vajranābhapurī and see Prabhāvati and then describe to her the beauty and goodness of Pradyumna. Your description should be such that Prabhāvati should fall in love with Pradyumna. After that you should go to Pradyumna and tell him about Prabhāvati in a similar way. On completing your mission you should come and report to me."

O obeying the orders of Indra the swans flew to Vajranābhapurī. They saw Prabhāvati in a secluded spot and told her just what they were asked to tell her. Then they flew to the side of Pradyumna and told him about Prabhāvati. After successfully completing their mission they flew to Devaloka. The marriage day of Prabhāvati drew near. The swans went to Prabhāvati again and made her request her father to include the performances of a dramatic troupe also in the programme of marriage festivities. Vajranābha agreed and a troupe was invited. The dramatic troupe comprised among others many Yādava soldiers, Śrī Kṛṣṇa, Pradyumna and his brothers, all in disguise. Their drama was Rāmāyaṇa. The performance was superb and even Vajranābha stood amazed at their skill. The troupe was camped in another palace and treated as royal guests. The companion maid of Prabhāvati, Sūcīmukhī, united her with Pradyumna during the dark hours of the night and they spent the nights in amorous sports. The daughters of Vajranābha's brother, Candravatī and Guṇavatī came to know of these secret meetings and they requested Prabhāvati to find out suitable persons among the Yādavas for them also to enjoy with. Prabhāvati introduced them to Gada and Sāmba both sons of Kṛṣṇa. The amorous sports of all of them continued freely during the nights.

When things progressed so far, Indra and Kṛṣṇa persuaded Pradyumna to kill Vajranābha. Pradyumna started a war with Vajranābha and in the great battle that ensued Pradyumna killed Vajranābha. Pradyumna and his brothers then took the demon girls to Dvārakā. Pradyumna, Gada and Sāmba married Prabhāvati, Candravatī and Guṇavatī respectively. By this time Kaśyapaprajāpati returned to Devaloka after his long yāga. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Chapters 91 to 95).

PRABHU. A soldier of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 69, Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).

PRABUDDHA. A king born of the line of Priyavrata, son of Manu. (4th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRACAṆḌA. A demon. Pracaṇḍa fought against Kārttikeya in the fight between Parameśiva and the Tripuras. (Chapter 1, Gaṇeśa Purāṇa).

PRACETAS. The emperor Pṛthu, had two virtuous sons named Antardhāna and Vādī. Antardhāna got a son named Havirdhāna of his wife Sikhaṇḍinī. Dhiṣaṇā of the race of Agni became the wife of Havirdhāna. She got of Havirdhāna six sons named Prācīnabarhis, Śukra, Gaya, Kṛṣṇa, Vraja and Ajina. (Chapter 14, Amśa 1, Viṣṇu Purāṇa). Prācīnabarhis had ten sons named Pracetas. They were Prajāpatīs. Dakṣa was born of the ten Prajāpatīs to Vārkiśi alias Māriṣā. Therefore he got the name Prācetas. (Śloka 5, Chapter 75, Ādi Parva).

PRĀCĪNĀVĪTA. Wearing of an upper apparel or sacred thread by brahmins on the left shoulder and through the right arm-pit is called Upavīta and vice versa is called Prācīnāvīta. If it is worn as a necklace it is called Nivīta. (Chapter 2, Śloka 63, Manusmṛti).

PRĀCĪNABARHIS. A prajāpati. (For genealogy see under Pṛthu).

Pṛthu got two sons named Antardhāna and Vādī who were very virtuous. A son named Havirdhāna was born to Antardhāna of his wife Sikhaṇḍinī. Dhiṣaṇā born of the family of Agni became the wife of Havirdhāna and they got six sons named Prācīnabarhis, Śukra, Gaya, Kṛṣṇa, Vraja and Ajina. Of these Prācīnabarhis became a great Prajāpati. He carpeted the world with darbha grass with its head turned towards the east and thus got the name (Prācī=east ; barhis=bed of Kuśa grass) Prācīnabarhis. He performed great penance and married Savarnā, daughter of the oceans. They got ten sons who were called Pracetas and who were all masters of dhanurveda (archery). They all performed penance for ten thousand years lying submerged in water. Brahmā persuaded Prācīnabarhis to request his sons to refrain from remaining unmarried. Prācīnabarhis informed his sons about Brahmā's wish. They sat in meditation in the ocean for ten thousand years as per directions from their father and sang songs in praise of Viṣṇu. Mahāviṣṇu was pleased and he gave darśana (vision of god) to them on the surface of the ocean itself with the brilliance of blue lotus. Pracetas went into ecstasy when they saw Bhāgavān coming to them riding on the back of Garuḍa and they bowed down in great devotion before him. Mahāviṣṇu asked them what they wanted and they reported they wanted a boon for the progress and prosperity of the prajā. Granting them the boon Mahāviṣṇu disappeared and the Pracetas went back to their father. (Chapter 14, Amśa 1, Viṣṇu Purāṇa).

PRĀCĪNVĀN. A king who was the son of Janamejaya and grandson of Pūru. His mother's name was Anantā. This king conquered in one day all the countries in the east (prācī) and got his name Prācīnvān. He got of his wife Aśmakī a son named Saṁyāti. (Śloka 12, Chapter 95, Ādi Parva). Prācīnvān got a son named Manasyu. (Chapter 278, Agni Purāṇa).

PRĀCĪYA. A place of habitation of Purāṇic fame. (Śloka 58, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

PRADĀTĀ. Viśvadeva. (Śloka 32, Chapter 91, Anuśāsana Parva).

PRADĪPAKA. A character in Pañcatantra. (See under Pañcatantra).

PRADHĀNA. An ancient Rajarṣi. A learned woman named Sulabhā was born in his family and king Janaka conducted scholarly discussions with her. (Śloka 184, Chapter 320, Śānti Parva).

PRADOṢA. The grandson of Dhruva. Puṣpārṇa, son of Dhruva, begot of his wife Prabhā three sons named Pradoṣa, Nīṣītha and Vyūṣṭa. (Bhāgavata, 4th Skandha).

PRADVEṢĪ. Wife of Dirghatamas. (See under Dirghatamas).

PRADYOTA I. A Yakṣa. He was a member of the court of Kubera. (Śloka 15, Chapter 10, Śānti Parva).

PRADYOTA II. The first king of the dynasty of Pradyota. He was the son of a king called Śunaka. Pradyota is referred to as Śunakaputra in Vāyu Purāṇa.