

ILLAKA. A person who led a very ideal family life. Son of a Vaiśya in the city of Mathurā, Illaka had a very beautiful wife. Illaka had one day to go to another place and his wife wanted to accompany him. But, Illaka did not allow that and went alone. Then she waited at the gates looking towards the husband moving fast away. And, when he completely disappeared from sight she, who could not bear the separation, fell down on the spot and expired. Illaka heard about the death and without delay, he hurried back home. He placed the dead body of his wife on his lap and wept. Weeping thus he also expired. (Kathāsaritsāgara, Lāvāṅkalanibhā, Taraṅga I).

ILVALA. An Asura, who lived in the Maṇimatī city. Ilvala and his brother Vātāpi ate up a number of brahmins and Agastya cursed them to death. (See Agastya).

INDIA. 'South Śarakh', a newspaper published from the United Arab Republic with the assistance of the Indian Embassy gives the following account of how the land originally known as 'Bhārata' came to be called India. The name 'India' was given to "Bhārata" by the Arabs. Even from very early times, Arabs used to give the name 'Hind' to their girls. In ancient Arabic love poems, this name could be seen very frequently. There were commercial and cultural contacts between Bhārata and Arab lands, from very old times. The words 'Kharan Fūl' (spices) 'Pulful' (Pepper) etc. may be seen in Arabic poems of the pre-Islamic period. These contacts became more intimate in later years and the Arabs began to take very great interest in the products and the people of this country. They began to call 'Bhārata' by the pet name 'Hind' which they used for their little children. They began to use the term 'Al Hind' when referring to Bhārata in their poems, records and trade agreements. In course of time this was shortened to 'Hind' and finally became 'INDIA'.

INDĪVARĀKṢA. A Gandharva. He was the son of Nalanābha, the chief of the Vidyādhara. There is a story about this Gandharva in Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, Chapter 60 :—

Indīvarākṣa went to the sage Brahmamitra to learn Āyurveda. For some unknown reason, the sage did not teach him. Indīvarākṣa decided to learn by overhearing what the guru taught the other pupils from a hiding place. In six months' time he learnt Āyurveda. Overjoyed at the thought that he was able to acquire as much learning in this science as the other pupils, within such a short time, and oblivious of his surroundings, he laughed loudly. The guru who understood the secret, uttered a curse that he would become a Rākṣasa within seven days. The repentant Indīvarākṣa begged for his pardon. Then the sage told him that he would be restored to his own form and give up the Rākṣasa shape when he was shot with arrows by his own children.

Once when he approached his daughter Maṇoramā to devour her, his son-in-law, Svarocis who had learnt the science of archery from that girl, defeated him. In this way, Indīvarākṣa got his own former form. After that he taught Svarocis, the sciences of archery which he had learnt from his own daughter and also from Brahmamitra.

INDĪVARASENA. Son of Parityāgasena a King who ruled the city of Irāvati. Parityāgasena had two queens—Adhikasaṅgamā and Kāvyaḷāṅkāra. As they

had no children, the distressed King with his queens worshipped the goddess Durgā. Durgā gave the King two fruits. She blessed that the queens would bear children when they ate the fruits. Adhikasaṅgamā ate both the fruits without showing them to the other wife. Two sons were born to her. Indīvarasena was the elder son. (Kathāsaritsāgara, Ratnaprabhā laṅbika, 8th Taraṅga).

INDRA.

1) *Genealogy.* Viṣṇu—Brahmā—Marīci—Kaśyapa—Indra.

2) *Birth.* Kaśyapa was born to Marīci, the eldest of the spiritual sons of Brahmā. Indra was the son of Kaśyapa and Aditi, the eldest daughter of Dakṣa. The twelve sons who were born to Kaśyapa and Aditi are called Ādityas. The twelve Ādityas are—Dhātā, Aryamā, Mitra, Rudra, Varuṇa, Sūrya, Bhaga, Vivasvān, Pūṣā, Savitā, Tvaṣṭā, and Viṣṇu. In addition to them, Aditi had twentyone sons more. Indra is the eldest of the 33 sons. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verses 9-15). Indra became the ruler of the Devas. Airāvata is Indra's elephant, Uccaiśravas, his horse, and Vajra his weapon. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 51, M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 18).

3) *Indra and Garuḍa.* Kaśyapa had two sons, Garuḍa and Aruṇa by Vinatā and a large number of Nāgas by his other wife, Kadrū. Kadrū and her children kept Vinatā and her son Garuḍa as their servants. Kadrū agreed to set them free if they brought Amṛta from Devaloka.

Once Kadrū and her children asked Garuḍa to carry them to the beautiful Nāgālaya in the middle of the ocean. Garuḍa carried them on his shoulders and flew very high near the sky. The excessive heat of the sun made the Nāgas unconscious. Kadrū, in her distress, prayed to Indra. Indra showered rain and cooled the atmosphere. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 25, Verses 7-17). They reached the lovely island in the middle of the ocean.

Garuḍa decided to earn his freedom by bringing Amṛta from Devaloka. With determination, he flew up into heaven and secured Amṛta. The enraged Indra attacked him with his weapon, Vajra. But Garuḍa spread his feathers in such a way that he was not wounded. Indra was struck with wonder, and pleased with the beautiful feathers (Parṇa) of Garuḍa, named him 'Suparṇa'. At last Indra was pleased and allowed Garuḍa to take Amṛta with him. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 32, Verses 18-25).

4) *How Indra came to have 1000 eyes.* (See Tilottamā, 2nd Para).

5) *Indra and Arjuna.* (1) Kuntī, Pāṇḍu's wife had received five mantras from Durvāsas for begetting sons. One of those Mantras was chanted meditating on the sun even before she was married and Karṇa was born. After marriage she used three more of the Mantras and three sons were born to her from Yama, Vāyu and Indra respectively. The fifth Mantra was presented to Mādri the other wife of Pāṇḍu. Thus Arjuna was the son of Kuntī by Indra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 123).

(2) There is a story of a rivalry between Indra and Arjuna in the Mahābhārata. (See under 'Khāṇḍavadāha').