

- USĪRABĪJA I. A mountain in North India. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 139, Stanza 1).
- USĪRABĪJA II. A place on the northern side of the Himālayas. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 111, Stanza 23, that the King Marutta once fought a battle here.
- UŚMĀ. The son of the Agni (Fire) named Pāñcajanya. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 221, Stanza 4).
- UŚMAPĀ. A group of Pitr̥s (the Manes). It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Stanza 30, that these Pitr̥s (the manes) live in the palace of Yama.
- UŚNADEŚA. An ancient place in Krauñcadvīpa (the island of Krauñca). Krauñcaparvata (the mountain Krauñca) stands near this place. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 12, Stanza 21).
- UŚNIGAṄGA. An ancient holy place in Bhārata. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 135, Stanza 7).
- UŚNIK. One of the seven horses of the Sun. The seven horses of the Sun are, Gāyatrī, Brhatī, Uśnik, Jagatī, Triṣṭup, Anuṣṭup, and Pañkti. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 2, Chapter 8).
- UŚNINĀBHA. A Viśvadeva (a class of gods). (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 91, Stanza 44).
- USTRĀKARNĪKA. An ancient place in South India. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Stanza 71, that this place was brought under control by Sahadeva.
- UTATHYA I.
1) *General.* Son of sage Aṅgiras. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Verse 5). He gave advice on subjects of statecraft to King Māndhātā. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 90). He married Soma's daughter Bhadrā. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 154, Verse 12).
2) *Utathya drank up the sea dry.* Varuṇa deva had an eye on Soma's daughter Bhadrā when Utathya married her. Incensed at the marriage, Varuṇa carried Bhadrā off to the sea one day when Utathya was not present. Nārada informed Utathya that it was Varuṇa who stole his wife. Though Nārada, at the request of Utathya, asked Varuṇa to return Bhadrā to the former he did not oblige. Enraged at this Utathya drank up the sea dry. Yet, Varuṇa did not come round. Then Utathya rendered all the lakes of Varuṇa dry. Trembling at this Varuṇa returned Bhadrā to Utathya and prostrated at his feet. He pardoned Varuṇa and gave back the sea to him. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 154).
- UTATHYA II. The muni Satyatapas. (See under Satyatapas.)
- UTKALA I. A place in India where people lived in safety. Karṇa conquered this place. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 8). Utkala is believed to be modern Orissa.
- UTKALA II. Son of Vaivasvata Manu. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 31).
- UTKOCA (M). A holy place. Dhaumya, the younger brother of Devala lived in Utkocatīrtha. The Pāṇḍavas went there and made Dhaumya a priest. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 182).
- UTKOKAKA (M). An ancient holy place. Dhaumya did tapas here, and it was here that the Pāṇḍavas took Dhaumya as their priest. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 152, Verses 2-6).
- UTKRĀTHINĪ. A female attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 16).
- UTKROŚA. One of the two attendants Indra gave to Skanda; the other was called Pañcaka. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 35).
- UTPALĀVANA. A holy bath in the Panjab. At this place Viśvāmītra performed a sacrifice. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 87, Stanza 15).
- UTPALINĪ. A river flowing near the forest known as Naimiṣāranya. Arjuna had seen this river. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 214, Stanza 6).
- UTPĀTAKA. A holy bath. Those who bathe in this tīrtha (bath) will get the merits of a fast. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 41).
- UTSAVA. Celebrations conducted in temples from olden days. There are Śāstraic (scriptural) injunctions as regards conducting utsavas. Utsava is an indispensable celebration when once the deity (idol) is installed in the temple. Utsava should be celebrated for one day, three days or seven days in the very same month in which the deity was installed, because non-celebration of Utsava will render the installation ineffective. Utsava should be conducted either during Uttarāyaṇa (movement of the sun from south to North) or Viṣu (when the Sun is in the centre) or at a time suitable to the temple authorities who conduct the utsava in Śayana, Upavana or Gṛha. It should commence with auspicious ceremonies like the sowing of seeds of nine varieties of foodgrains, and with dance, song, instrumental music etc.
- UTSAVASAṆKETA. A place in the South Bhārata. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 61).
- UTTAMA. A King born in the dynasty of Svāyambhuva Manu who had two famous sons, of whom Priyavrata married Surūpā and Barhiṣmatī, two daughters of Viśvakarmā. Priyavrata begot three children, Uttama Tāmasa and Raivata by his wife Barhiṣmatī. These three sons attained exceptional prowess and became lords of the ages of Manu (Manvantarādhīpatīs). Priyavrata, with his children ruled the country in all happiness and prosperity for ten crores of years. (Devī Bhāgavata, 8th Skandha). Uttānapāda, the second son of Svāyambhuvamanu begot one son, Uttama by his wife Suruci and another son Dhruva by his wife Sunīti. (See under Dhruva). (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 11).
- UTTAMĀŚVA. A particular place in ancient India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 41).
- UTTAMAUJAS. A warrior who fought in the great war on the Pāṇḍava side. He belonged to the Pāñcāla country.
It was Uttamaujas who guarded the right wheel of Arjuna's chariot. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 15, Verse 19). He fought fiercely with Aṅgada. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 28, Verses 38-39). He fought Kṛtavarmā also. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 92, Verse 27-32). He was defeated in a fight with Duryodhana. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 130, Verses 30-43). Kṛtavarmā also defeated him. He killed Suśeṇa, son of Karṇa. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 75, Verse 13). This valiant warrior was killed by Aśvatthāmā. (Sauptika Parva, Chapter 8, Verses 35-36). His cremation is described in Verse 34, Chapter 26 of Strī Parva.
- UTTĀNABARHIS. The son of Śaryāti, a King of the family of Vaivasvata Manu. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).