

3) *The end of Uttara.* Uttara had taken part in the battle between the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 77 that a combat took place on the first day of the battle between Uttara and Virabāhu. Uttara attacked Śalya who killed Uttara. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 47, Stanzas 36 to 39). Uttara who met with a glorious death in the battle, got a place in heaven with the gods. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanzas 17 and 18).

UTTARA II. A King who had gone down because of his contemptuous behaviour towards his superiors.

UTTARA III. A fire. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 221, Stanza 29 and Sabhā Parva, Chapter 22).

UTTARĀ.

1) *General information.* Daughter of Virāṭa, the King of Matsya. Her brother was called Uttara.

2) *Up to marriage.* The Pāṇḍavas led their incognito life in the capital of the Matsya Kingdom. Arjuna adopted the name Bṛhannala and was employed as the tutor of princess Uttarā in music and dancing. At the end of the life, King Virāṭa gave his daughter Uttarā in marriage to Abhimanyu the son of Arjuna. (See the paragraph Ajñātavāsa (incognito-life) under Arjuna).

3) *Son.* The son born to Abhimanyu and Uttarā was Parikṣit, who became a very famous King later. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Stanzas 83 and 84). See the seventh paragraph under Aśvatthāmā).

4) *The death of her husband.* Abhimanyu was killed in the battle between the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 78, Stanza 37 that Uttarā fell unconscious, when she heard of the death of her husband. Śrī Kṛṣṇa consoled Uttarā. In the Mahābhārata, Strī Parva, Chapter 20, Stanzas 4 to 28 the lamentation of Uttarā over the death of Abhimanyu is mentioned.

5) *To the forest.* Uttarā also was seen among the women who accompanied Dhṛtarāṣṭra, to a little distance when he went to the forest after the battle. (M.B. Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 15, Stanza 10).

UTTARADIŚĀ. See under Gālava.

UTTARAJYOTIŚĀ. An ancient city which stood in the western part of Bhārata. It is said in the Mahābhārata that Nakula conquered this city. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 32, Stanza 11).

UTTARAKOSALA. An ancient country in Bhārata. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30, Stanza 3 that Bhīmasena conquered Uttara Kosala.

UTTARAKURU. A part of the Jambūdvīpa (Island of Jambū). Mention is made in the Mahābhārata that during his conquest Arjuna had gone up to this place and carried away from there plenty of wealth. It is believed by common people that this place is inaccessible to human beings. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 28, Stanzas 7 to 20). The southern end of this place is the Nilagiri and the Northern end Mount Meru. The inhabitants are gifted people, with trees bearing flowers and fruits, the flowers fragrant and the fruits sweet. A particular type of tree known as Kṣīrī (milky) grows here from which milk will flow. There are also trees which will give you whatever you ask. It was the belief of ancient people that with the fruits of Kṣīrī, you could make garments and ornaments. The soil of this place contains gems and in the sand there is gold.

Those who fall down from heaven live in this region. The average age of the inhabitants of this place is said to have been eleven thousand years. There is a kind of bird in this place called Bhāruṇḍa. These birds drag dead bodies away to caves. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 8, Stanzas 2 to 13).

UTTARMĀNĀSA. A holy place of pilgrimage. It is stated in the Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 60, that those who visit this holy place will get atonement from the sin of Bhrūṇahatyā (causing embryoctony).

UTTARAPĀÑCĀLA. An ancient country in Bhārata. Drupada became the King of this country on the death of King Prṣata. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 129, Stanza 43). In course of time Uttarapāñcāla came under the control of the Ācārya Droṇa. (See under Droṇa). In the Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 137, Stanzas 70 to 76 it is mentioned that this country was on the north bank of the Gaṅgā.

UTTARAPĀRIYĀTRA. A mountain. (Bhāṣā Bhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 313, Stanza 8).

UTTARĀPATHA. North Bhārata. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 207, Stanza 43).

UTTARA RĀMĀYAṆA. The second part of the Rāmāyaṇa. Uttara Rāmāyaṇa comprises the story from Śrī Rāma's return from the exile in the forest and assuming the ruling of the country onwards.

UTTARA ULŪKA. The country of Ulūka in North India. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Stanza 11 that Arjuna conquered this country.

UTTEJINĪ. A follower of Skandadeva. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 6).

V

VA (ऱ). This letter means Varuṇa and letter 'Vi' means separation (of lovers). (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 348).

VĀBHRĀVĀYAṆĪ (BĀBHRĀVĀYAṆĪ). One of Viśvāmitra's sons, who were all Brahmvādins. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 57).

VADĀNYA. An ancient hermit. (For further details see under Aṣṭāvakra).

VADHA. Son of Yātudhāna, a giant. It is mentioned in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa that this giant had two sons Vighna and Śama.

VADHRA. A country in ancient India. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 55).

VADHRIMATĪ. A princess, praised in Ṛgveda. This beautiful princess got a hermaphrodite as her husband. She shed a good deal of tears and prayed to the Aśvins (Charioteers of Indra, celebrated as Gods of light and helpers) in consequence of which she got a son named Hiranyahasta. (Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Śūkta 116).

VADHŪSARĀ. A river which flowed through the vicinity of the hermitage of Cyavana. This river took its origin from the tears of Pulomā, the wife of hermit Bhṛgu. (For further details see under Cyavana). Because of a bath taken in this river, the body of Paraśurāma shone with radiance. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 99, Stanza 68).

VADHYAŚVA. A king in ancient India. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Stanza 12, that the spirit of this king stays in the palace of Yama, praising him.

VĀDĪ. A son of emperor Pṛthu. Pṛthu had two righteous sons called Antardhāna and Vādī. A son named Havirdhāna was born to Antardhāna by Śikhaṇḍinī. Dhiṣaṇā