

Om—by protection;¹ a yogi is said to be of Aumkāra.²

¹ Vā. 5. 37; 25. 84; 30. 229. ² Vā. 19. 43.

Omkāra—the symbol of Brahman;¹ served as a prop for the chariot of Tripurāri.²

¹ Br. II. 25. 63; IV. 36. 15. ² M. 133. 34-5.

Omkāraprāpti—characteristic of; this is *trimātrā* with consonant and vowel; *Om* placed in the head resembles the moving of ants in the body; *Pranava* is bow, *ātmā* arrow, *Brahma*, the aim to be shot at, without faltering; *Om* is three Vedas, three worlds, three fires, the three steps of Viṣṇu; *Akāra* is *Akṣara*, *Ukāra* is *Svarita*, *Makāra* is *pluta*; its head is heaven; more efficacious if performed monthly for many years than sacrifices like *Aśvamedha*; a hymn to Rudra.

Vā. 20. 1-9, 32-33.

Omkārabhavana—a place sacred for performing *śrāddhas*;¹ a *tīrtham* on the Narmadā.²

¹ Br. III. 13. 70; Vā. 77. 68. ² M. 22. 27; 186. 2; 195. 1.

Oṣakāra—the sixth face of the fourteen faced God giving rise to *Vijaya*.

Vā. 26. 38.

Oṣadhī—a goddess enshrined at Uttarakuru.

M. 13. 50.

Oṣadhijah (*grāmya* 16) kinds of corn; *vṛhi* (a kind of rice), *yava* (barley), *godhūmā* (wheat), *aṇu* (a small grain), *tila* (sesamum seeds), *priyaṅgu* (long pepper: saffron), *udāra* (a sort of grain), *kāruṣa* (a kind of sesamum), *vīṭīnaka māṣa* (beans), *mudga* (a kind of kidney-bean), *masūra* (kind of pulse), *niṣpāva* (a kind of pulse), *kulut-thika* (horse gram) etc.¹