

charioteer of *Arjuna* (enumeration of kings seen by *Kṛṣṇa* at the *rājasūya*) and to assist the *Pāṇḍavas* in the battle, together with *Rāma*, *Akrūra*, *Gada*, *Čamba*, *Pradyumna*, *Ahuka*, *Dhṛṣṭadyumna*, and the son of *Čiçupāla*, and *Yuyudhāna*, and the *Kaikoya* and *Pāncāla* princes and the *Matsya* king, and *Kṛṣṇa* had declared that *Yudhishtira* should, along with his brothers living at *Hastinapura*, rule the earth (III, 51).

Indramālā ("the garland of Indra"). § 73 (Vasu Uparicara): I, 63, 2349 (given by Indra to Vasu as his emblem)

Indramārga, a tirtha. § 368 (Tirthayātrāp.): III, 83, 7052 (only C., B. has *Rudramārga*).—§ 733c (Pushkara): XIII, 25, 1696.—§ 733g (Saptagaṅga): XIII, 25, 1703.

[Indra - Matāṅga - samvāda(h)] ("the conversation between Indra and Matāṅga"). § 735b (Ānuçāsanik.): *Bhīṣma* said: Once a brahman obtained a son named *Matāṅga*, who, though procreated by a person of a different order, had, however, the rites of infancy and youth performed according to the ordinances laid down for brahmans. His father, desiring to perform a sacrifice, ordered him to collect the articles, and he set out riding in a car drawn by a young ass, that bore away the car to its mother; *Matāṅga* repeatedly struck the animal with his goad on its nose; but the old she-ass consoled it, saying, "A *Cāṇḍāla* it is that is driving thee; there is no severity in a brahman." Asked by *Matāṅga*, the she-ass revealed to him that his father was a *Čūdra* following the profession of a barber, who begat him upon a brahman woman excited with desire; "thou art, therefore, a *Cāṇḍāla* by birth." *Matāṅga* returned home, told his father what he had heard, retired to the forest, and began to undergo the austerest penances in order to acquire the status of a brahman, so that he scorched the very deities. *Indra* came and offered him boons, but the status of a brahman, he said, could not be won by penances (XIII, 27). *Matāṅga* then stood for 100 years on one foot. *Indra* came once more and said: "From the order of brute life one attains to the state of humanity; if born as a human being, one is sure to take birth as a *Pukkaça* or a *Cāṇḍāla*; after 1,000 years one attains to the status of a *Čūdra*; then after 30,000 years that of a *Vaiçya*; after a period that is sixty-times longer, that of a *kṣatriya*; after a period that is sixty times longer than this, to that of a fallen brahman; after a period 200 times as long, to that of a brahman living by the profession of arms; after a period 300 times as long, to that of a brahman reciting the *Gāyatri* and sacred *mantras*; after a period 400 times as long, to that of a brahman conversant with the entire *Vedas* and the scriptures" (XIII, 28). *Matāṅga* then practised austerest penances, standing on one foot for 1,000 years in *yoga*-meditation. *Indra* once more came and said the same. *Matāṅga* then repaired to *Gayā*, and there passed 300 years on one foot in *yoga*, and was reduced to only skin and bones, and dropped down on the ground from sheer exhaustion. *Indra* came quickly; now *Matāṅga* accepted the boons that he should be celebrated as *chandodevā*, and obtain the worship of all women, and his fame should become unrivalled in the three worlds (XII, 29).

Indrānī = *Çaci*, q.v.

Indrānuja = *Kṛṣṇa* (*Vishnu*), q.v.

Indraparvata, a mountain. § 280 (*Bhīmasena*): II, 30, 1089 (near *I. Bhīmasena* vanquished seven *Kirāta* kings).

Indraprabhava ("son of Indra") = *Arjuna*: III, 14745.

Indraprastha, the capital of the *Pāṇḍavas*. § 4 (*Anukram*):

I, 1, †149.—§ 244 (*Rājyalābhap*): I, 207, 7580 (*Tripiṣṭapasankāçam*, description).—§ 245 (do.): I, 208, 7596.—§ 252 (*Subhadhrāharanap*): I, 219, 7930.—§ 253 (*Harāṇāharanap*): I, 221, 7987.—§ 254 (*Khāṇḍavadahanap*): I, 222, 8050.—§ 272 (*Rājasūyārambhap*): II, 13, 554, 555.—§ 277 (*Jarāsandhavadhap*): II, 24, 968.—§ 285 (*Nakula*): II, 32, 1201.—§ 301 (*Dyūtap*): II, 73, 2451 (*purottamaṅ*).—§ 342 (*Indralokābhigamanap*): III, 51, 1987.—§ 510 (*Draupadi-Satyabhāmasamv*): III, 233, 14698 (*°nirvāsinaḥ*).—§ 512 (*Ghoshayātrāp*): III, 237, 14776.—§ 551 (*Kicakavadhap*): IV, 18, 538, 548.—§ 552 (*Goharanap*): IV, 50, 1565.—§ 556 (*Sañjayayānap*): V, 26, †766.—§ 561 (*Yānasandhip*): V, 55, 2146.—§ 562 (*Bhagavadyanap*): V, 95, 3440.—§ 588 (*Bhishmavadhap*): VI, 121, †5813.—§ 641 (*Rājadh*): XII, 124, 4553.—§ 781 (*Açamedhikap*): XIV, 15, 376.—§ 793 (*Mausalap*): XVI, 7, 181, 248 (*Vajra* [the son of *Aniruddha*] was installed as king of the *Yādavas* in *I*).

Cf. also the following synonyms:—

Çakraprastha: I, 8023; II, 1057; XVI, 186, 187 (there the rest of the *Yādavas* settled, ruled by *Vajra*); XVII, 9.

Çakrapurī: V, †915.

Çatakraprastha: III, †913.

Khāṇḍavaprastha: I, 394, 2262, 2263, 2264 (*nagaram*), 7568, 7569, 7571, 7593 (*°vāsinaḥ*), 7600, 7748, 7976, 7993, 7995; II, 21, 993 (*°madhyasthaḥ*; sc. *Yudhishtira*), 1184, 1783, 2448; III, †15606; IV, 1189 (? = the *Khāṇḍava* forest?); V, 4175 (do.).

Indrasena¹, a son of the elder *Parikshit*. § 154 (*Pūruvaṃç*): I, 94, 3744 (fifth son of *Parikshit*).

Indrasena², the charioteer of *Yudhishtira*. § 272 (*Rājasūyārambhap*): II, 13, 554 (sent by *Yudhishtira* to fetch *Kṛṣṇa*).—§ 286 (*Rājasūyikap*): II, 33, 1234.—§ 378 (*Tirthayātrāp*): III, 93, 8485 (*°ādibhir bhṛtyaiḥ*).—§ 419 (*Gāndhamādanapr*): III, 140, 10867 (*°mukhāṃç capi bhṛtyān*, left by the *Pāṇḍavas* in the capital of king *Subāhu*).—§ 449 (*Ājarap*): III, 177, †12352 (B. *sahendrasenaiḥ paricarakaiḥ*, C. has by error *ma*^o, the *Pāṇḍavas* came back to the capital of *Subāhu*).—§ 512 (*Ghoshayātrāp*): III, 243, 14943 (*°ādibhiḥ sūtaiḥ*).—§ 518 (*Mṛgasvapnodbhavap*): III, 258, 15367 (*°ādibhiḥ caiva pṛeshyaiḥ*).—§ 522 (*Draupadiharanap*): III, 269, †15676, †15682 (*sārathim*); 271, 15730.—§ 549 (*Pāṇḍavapraveçap*): IV, 4, 85 (*°mukhāḥ*, shall take the chariots of the *Pāṇḍavas* to *Dvārakā*), 140 (*°ādayaḥ*).—§ 553 (*Vaivāhikap*): IV, 72, 2358 (*°ādayaḥ*, came to *Upaplavya*).—§ 620 (*Çṛaddhap*): XI, 26a, 780 (*°mukhāṃç caiva bhṛtyān*), 782 (*°ādayaḥ*).

Indrasena³, the son of *Nala* and *Damayanti*. § 345 (*Nalopākhyānap*): III, 57, 2237.—§ 346 (do.): III, 60, 2294.—§ 352 (do.): III, 72, 2841 (*°sya janani*, i.e. *Damayanti*).

Indrasena⁴, a *Kuru* warrior. § 600 (*Ghaṭotkacavadhap*): VII, 156κ, 6851.

Indrasenā¹, the daughter of *Nala* and *Damayanti*. § 345 (*Nalopākhyānap*): III, 57, 2237.—§ 346 (do.): III, 60, 2294.—§ 353 (do.): III, 75, 2945 (*saha bhṛatrā*).

Indrasenā², the daughter of *Nārāyaṇa* and the wife of *Mudgala*. § 391 (*Rahyaçṅga*): III, 113, †10093 (*Nārāyaṇi ve^oa babhūva vaçyā nityam Mudgalasya*).—§ 551c (*Kicakavadhap*): *I*, the daughter of *Nārāyaṇa*, who was renowned for her beauty, followed her husband, who was 1,000 years old: IV, 21, 651 (*Nārāyaṇi*).