

- BĀHUKA III.** A mighty hero of the family of the Vṛṣṇis. About this Bāhuka, mention is made in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 129, Stanza 19.
- BAHULĀ I.** A river. In Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 29, mention is made about this river which is famous in the Purāṇas.
- BAHULĀ II.** An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B., Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 3).
- BAHULĀ III.** Wife of Vidura a Brahmin, who frequented the houses of harlots. Bahulā was in the habit of going to the temple of Gokarna and hear Purāṇas, after the death of her husband. By this good deed Vidura got deliverance from sin. (Skanda Purāṇa 3.3.22).
- BAHULĀŚVAN I.** A king of the family of Śrī Rāma. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- BAHULĀŚVAN II.** A king of Mithilā. He was god-fearing. Once Śrī Kṛṣṇa visited his palace. At that time he received much good advice from Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- BAHUMŪLAKA.** A serpent born to Kaśyapa Prajāpati of his wife Kadru. (M.B., Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Stanza 16).
- BAHUPUTRA.** A Prajāpati (creator). He was one of the spiritual sons (Mānasaputras) of Brahmā. (Vāyu Purāṇa 65:53).
- BAHUPUTRIKĀ.** An attendant (female) of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B., Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 3).
- BAHURĀTHA.** A king of the family of Bharata. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- BAHURŪPA.** One of the eleven Rudras. Eleven Rudras were born to Kaśyapa by his wife Surabhi. Surabhi, who had been purified by Maheśvara whom she had pleased by her penance, got as sons, Aja, Ekapād, Ahirbudhnya, Tvaṣṭṛ and Rudra. The renowned Viśvarūpa was the son of Tvaṣṭṛ. The eleven Rudras are Hara, Bahurūpa, Tryambaka, Aparājita, Vṛṣākapi, Śambhu, Kapardin, Raivata, Miṅgavyādha, Sarpa and Kapālin. The number of the Rudras is one hundred lakhs. They pervade everything moving and not moving. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18).
- BĀHUŚĀLI.** A prince of Avanti. He was a friend of Śrīdatta. (For further information see the word Śrīdatta).
- BAHUSUVARĀKA.** An ancient city on the bank of the Ganges. (Kathāsarisāgara).
- BAHUVĀDYA.** A country in ancient India. Mention is made about this country in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 55.
- BAHUVIDHA.** A king of the family of Aṅga. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 277).
- BAHUYOJANĀ.** An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B., Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 9).
- BAHVĀŚI.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 28 that he was killed by Bhīmasena in the battle of Mahābhārata.
- BĀHYAKARṆĀ.** A serpent born to Kaśyapa Prajāpati of his wife, Kadru. (M.B., Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Stanza 9).
- BĀHYAKUṆḌA.** A serpent born in the family of Kaśyapa Prajāpati. Mention is made about this serpent in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103.
- BĀHYĀŚVAN.** A king of the Pūru dynasty. He was the son of King Purujāti. Five sons were born to Bāhyāśvan called Mukula, Śrñjaya, Bṛhadīṣṭha, Yavīnara and Kṛmīla. These five sons became famous as Pāñcālas. Of these, the family of Mukula became the Maukulyas, who were having temples and were of two classes. A son named Pāñcāśva was born to Mukula. A son named Divodāsa and a daughter named Ahalyā were born to Pāñcāśva. Ahalyā got with child from the hermit Śāradvata and gave birth to a son named Śātānanda. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).
- BAKĀ.** Daughter of the demon, Sumāli. He had four daughters : Bakā, Puṣpotkaṭā, Kaikasī and Kumbhīnadī. Rāvaṇa is the son of Kaikasī. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).
- BAKA I.** A demon. The Pāṇḍavas escaping from the trap of Arakilla (lac-house) through a secret tunnel went to the village Ekacakrā on the banks of the river Gaṅgā and stayed there in the house of a brahmin. Baka was a demon who was terrorising the villagers there. He used to come to the village freely and carry away people for his food. Because of this nobody lived in peace and so they all joined together and decided to send one man daily with plenty of other eatables to the demon in this cave. Days went by like that and one day the turn came to the brahmin who was sheltering the Pāṇḍavas. That brahmin had besides his wife one son and a daughter. The problem arose as to who should go to the demon. The father was willing but the wife did not want him to go and vice versa. The children began to cry and hearing the noise Kuntī, mother of the Pāṇḍavas, went there to enquire and learned the tragic story of the family. She immediately went to Bhīma and acquainted him with the problem before the brahmin. Bhīma at once volunteered to go to the demon deciding to kill the man-eater and thus putting an end to his depredations. Bhīma started on his journey to the demon carrying a cartload of rice and curry. Deliberately Bhīma arrived at the place of the demon very late. Baka rolled his eyes in anger at the sight of the late-comer. But Bhīma without heeding him sat in front of the demon and started eating the rice and curry. Baka charged at Bhīma with fury but Bhīma defended and a battle ensued in which Baka was killed and he fell dead like a mountain-head dropping down.\* (Chapters 157-164, Ādi Parva, M.B.).
- BAKA II.** A demon. As young boys Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Balarāmabhadra were once playing in Ambāḍī (Gokula) on the banks of the river Yamunā when the demon, Baka, despatched by Kāmsa, went to them in the form of a huge terrible-looking stork. In no time opening its ferocious beaks the stork swallowed Kṛṣṇa. But the touch of Kṛṣṇa burnt the throat of the bird and vomiting Kṛṣṇa the bird fell dead.

\*Kirmīra, a demon, was the brother of Baka. (Śloka 23, Chapter 11, Araṇya Parva, M.B.).

fIt is in the 10th Skandha of Bhāgavata that the story of this Baka occurs. But in the vernacular translation of the same the story is not so clear. Hence the original in Sanskrit is quoted below :

Sa vai Bako nāma mahānasuro bakarūpadhṛk  
Āgatya sahasā Kṛṣṇam tīkṣṇatunḍo 'grasadbali  
Kṛṣṇam mahābakagrastam dṛṣṭvā Rāmādayo 'rbhakāh  
Babhūvurindriyānīva vinā prāṇam vicetasah.