

- Kiṣku¹ in extent. Then Maya went to the mountain Maināka to the west of Mount Kailāsa, where in the pool called Bindu he had stored a large quantity of gold and gems. Maya brought those materials as also a conch called Devadatta from there and built the most beautiful palace in the world at Indraprastha. Within the palace were made many a beautiful pool and various patterns with galleries etc. in glass. It was built so beautifully and in such a manner as to create, at the very sight, the illusion that there was water where there was really no water and vice versa. It took fourteen months to complete the construction of that most beautiful model of architecture. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapters 1-3).
- 3) Vajra, son of Aniruddha of the Yādava dynasty was made master of Indraprastha after the time of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 11).
- INDRAPŪJĀ. This pūjā (Indra-worship) is also called Indrotsava. It was during the reign of Vasu, a king of the lunar dynasty that Indrotsava began being celebrated in an organised manner. Pleased at the long penance of Vasu, Indra appeared to him and presented a Veṇudaṇḍa. Vasu planted the daṇḍa on earth and conducted Indrapūjā. Thenceforward raising the Veṇudaṇḍa became the first item in celebrating Indrotsava. The staff is decorated with flowers, sandal, garlands etc. To the top of the staff is attached the form of a Haṁsa and offerings are given to it. The reason for this is the fact that it was in the form of a Haṁsa that Indra appeared to Vasu. Pleased by the Indrapūjā of Vasu, Indra announced as follows :—If men, and especially kings worship me in the manner done by Vasu, prosperity and welfare will accrue to them and to their kingdoms. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 63).
- INDRASENA I. A son of King Nala. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 60, Verse 23). Nala had also a daughter called Indrasenā.
- INDRASENA II. Son of King Parikṣit. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 55).
- INDRASENA III. Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 33. Verse 30 refers to one Indrasena, charioteer of the Pāṇḍavas. He accompanied the Pāṇḍavas in their forest life. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 11). When the Pāṇḍavas arrived at Mount Gandhamādana they left Indrasena with Subāhu, the Pulinda King. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 140, Verse 27). After some time the Pāṇḍavas sent him to Dvārakā. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 58). Indrasena was present at the wedding of Abhimanyu which was celebrated in the city of Upaplavya. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 23).
- INDRASENA IV. A King who fought on the side of the Kauravas. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 156, Verse 122).
- INDRASENĀ I. Name of Pāñcālī in her former birth. (See under Pāñcālī).
- INDRASENĀ II. Daughter of King Nala.
- INDRASENĀ III. Nālāyanī, a princess of Aṅga. She was married by the sage Rṣyaśṛṅga. (See under Rṣyaśṛṅga). (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 113, Verse 11). Indrasenā served her husband for 100 years. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 21, Verse 11).
- INDRATĀPA. An Asura, who was a devotee of Varuṇa. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 15).
- INDRATĪRTHA. A sacred place on the banks of the river Sarasvatī. It was here that Indra performed 100 yajñas. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 49).
- INDRATOYĀ. A river near Mount Gandhamādana. Bathing in the river and staying there for three nights is tantamount to performing the horse sacrifice. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 11).
- INDRAVĀHANA. King Kakutstha of the Ikṣvāku dynasty made Indra his vehicle in the form of an ox and fought the Asuras thus. Hence the name Indravāhana. (See under Kakutstha).
- INDRAVARMAN. A King of Mālava, he fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, and got killed by an elephant called Aśvatthāmā. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 190, Verse 15).
- INDROTA (INDRODA). A sage, son of Śuka, the great sage, and also called Śaunaka. Janamejaya, son of King Parikṣit once killed a brahmin, and at once Brahmahatyā (sin of having killed a brahmin) seized the King. The King lost all mental peace at this and sought the advice of many sages for redemption from the sin, and Indrota (Śaunaka) advised him to go on a pilgrimage and perform righteous duties (dharma). The King acted accordingly and got rid of the sin of killing the brahmin. This story occurs under the title Indrotaparikṣitīyam in Śānti Parva in three chapters. (Chapters 150-152).
- INDROTSAVA. See under Indrapūjā.
- INDUPRABHĀ. See under Malayaprabhā.
- INDUMATĪ I. Daughter of Candrasena, King of Sindhala and his queen, Guṇavati. (See under Candrasenā).
- INDUMATĪ II. Mother of Nahuṣa. (See under Nahuṣa).
- INDUMATĪ III. Wife of Raghu.
- IRĀ I. One of the wives of Kaśyapa. Aditi, Diti, Danu, Ariṣṭā, Surasā, Khaśā, Surabhi, Vinatā, Tāmra, Krodhavaśā, Irā, Kadrū and Muni were the wives of Kaśyapa. Grass on earth originated from Irā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19).
- IRĀ II. There was a devī called Irā among the attendants of Kubera. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 11).
- IRĀMĀ. A river. Sage Mārkaṇḍeya is reported to have once seen this river in the stomach of child Kṛṣṇa. (Vana Parva, Chapter 188, Verse 104. Also see under Mārkaṇḍeya).
- IRĀVĀN. A son born to Arjuna of the serpent damsel (Nāgakanyā) named Ulūpī. (For genealogy see under Arjuna).
- 1) Birth. According to the practice laid down Pāñcālī used to live with each husband for one year by turn. When she was living with one husband the other four husbands had no admission there. When once Arjuna wanted his arms to redeem the cows of a brahmin stolen by thieves he entered the apartment of Dharmaputra where the arms had been kept and took them. For thus having entered, against rules, the apartment then kept by Dharmaputra and Pāñcālī, Arjuna had to

1 Kiṣku means a cubit. "Kiṣkur haste" (Amara).