

- danced with pleasure at the very liberal gifts made to them. (Vana Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 5).
- (iii) Nṛga was a King very dear to Indians. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 7).
- (iv) Kṛṣṇa granted salvation to Nṛga who changed, at his touch, from chameleon to his former form as King Nṛga. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 70, Verse 29).
- (v) He did not eat flesh. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 70, Verse 29).
- NRṢAD. A maharṣi, who was the father of sage Kaṇva. (R̥gveda, Maṇḍala 10).
- NRṢART. A R̥ṣi, who lived in the R̥gvedic period. His son was deaf. (R̥gveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 17).
- NYAGRODHA. A son of Ugrasena. When Kṛṣṇa killed Kamsa Nyagrodha fought with Kṛṣṇa and others and was killed by the blow of Balabhadra's shield. (Bhāgavata).
- NYAGRODHATĪRTHA. A holy place on the banks of the ancient river Dṛṣadvatī in North India. (Vana Parva, Chapter 90, Verse 11).
- O
- O. This sound signifies Brahmā. (Agni Purāṇa; Chapter 348).
- ODRA (M). An ancient province of India, Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 51, Verse 23 says that the King of this province had come to Dharmaputra with presents.
- OGHARĀTHA. Son of the King named Oghavān. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 38).
- OGHAVĀN I. Grandson of King Nṛga. He had a son named Ogharatha and a daughter named Oghavatī. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 2).
- OGHAVĀN II. A warrior on the side of the Kauravas. (M.B. Karna Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 42).
- OGHAVATĪ I. There are seven Sarasvatī rivers in the world. These are Suprabhā, Kāñcanākṣī, Viśālā, Manoramā, Sarasvatī, Oghavatī and Sureṇu. In the Mahābhārata, Śalya Parva, Chapter 38 we find that Oghavatī was invoked and brought to Kurukṣetra. It was on the bank of this Oghavatī that Bhīṣma fell and lay on the Śaraśayyā. (Bed of arrows). (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 50, Verse 5).
- OGHAVATĪ II. Daughter of the King named Oghavān. Sudarśana, the son of Agni married her. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 2).
- OM. This sound is a combination of the three letters — A, U and M. The A—sound signifies Viṣṇu, the U—sound signifies Śiva and the M—sound signifies Brahmā.
- Akāro Viṣṇuruddiṣṭa  
Ukārastu Maheśvaraḥ/  
Makārastu smṛto Brahmā  
Pṛaṇavastu trayātmakaḥ//  
(Vāyu Purāṇa).
- The sound "Om" is called "Pṛaṇava" or "Brahman." All mantras begin with the sound 'Om'. Because of its sacredness, Śūdras and other low-caste people, are not allowed to utter it or to hear it. They may pronounce it only as "Aum." This sound includes all that has happened and all that is to happen. (Māṇḍūkya-paniṣad).
- OMPATU. (Malayālam word for nine).
- Nine grahas (nine planets). Sun, Moon, Mars, Budha (Mercury), Guru (Jupiter), Śukra (Venus), Śani (Saturn), Rāhu and Ketu.

- Nine Doṣa. Gulika, Viṣṭi, Gaṇḍāntam, Viṣa, Uṣṇa, ekārgalam, Sarpaśiras, lāṭam and Vaidhṛtam.
- Nine Karmasākṣin(s). Sūrya, Candra, Yama, Kāla, Ākāśa, Vāyu, Agni, Jala and Bhūmi.
- Nine Rivers. Sarasvatī, Vaitaraṇī, Āpagā, Mandākinī, Madhusravā, Amlu, Kauśikī, Dṛṣadvatī and Hiraṇvatī.
- Nine Dūtī (s). Dūtī, Dāsī, Sakhī, Cetī, Dhātreyī, Prātivesinī, Liṅginī, Śilpinī and Svastri.
- Nine treasures (nidhis). Mahāpadma, Padma, Śaṅkha, Makara, Kacchapa, Mukunda, Kunda, Nila and Kharva.
- Nine Prajāpatis. Bhṛgu, Marīci, Atri, Dakṣa, Kardama, Pulaha, Pulastya, Aṅgiras and Kratu.
- Nine Yogins. Kavi, Hari, Antarikṣa. Prabuddha, Pippalāyana, Āvihotra, Dramiḍa, Camasa and Karabhājana.
- Nine Varṣa (s). (Sub continents). Bhāratavarṣa, Kim-puruṣavarṣa, Harivarṣa, llāvṛtavarṣa, Ramyakavarṣa, Hiraṇmayavarṣa, Kuruvarṣa, Bhadrāśvavarṣa and Ketumālavarṣa.
- Nine kinds of Rājās. Sārvabhauma, Adhirāja. Narendra, Pārṣṇika, Paṭṭadhṛk, Maṇḍaleśvara, Bhaṭṭabhāk, Prahāraka and Śrotagrāhī.
- Nine kinds of Angels. Bhaktijvālaka, Jñānādhikya, Bhadrāsana, Nāthakṛtya, Tattvaka, Balavad, Samādhānamukhya and Mukhyadevadūta.
- P

- PA. A garden. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 348).
- PADAPĀṬHA. An ancient system of studying the Vedas. (See under Ghanapāṭha).
- PADĀRTHA. See under Pañcabhūta.
- PADĀTĪ. One of the eight sons of Janamejaya, a King of Kuruvamśa. The others are Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu, Bālhika, Niṣadha, Jāmbūnada, Kuṇḍodara and Vasātī. (The Pāṇḍu and Dhṛtarāṣṭra mentioned here are not the fathers of Kauravapāṇḍavas.).
- PADMA I. A serpent born to sage Kaśyapa of his wife Kadṛū. (Śloka 10, Chapter 35, Ādi Parva).
- PADMA II. A King. This King shines in the court of Yama. (Śloka 39, Chapter 10, Sabhā Parva).
- PADMA III. A soldier of Subrahmaṇya. (Chapter 45, Śalya Parva).
- PADMA IV. A nidhi (treasure). This nidhi belongs to Kubera. (Śloka 39, Chapter 10, Sabhā Parva). Śaṅkhanidhi, Padmanidhi and a Puṣpakavimāna were presented to Kubera by Brahmā. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).
- PADMĀKARA. A Character in the story in Śiva Purāṇa describing the greatness of a Śivayogin. (See Rṣabha).
- PADMAKETANA. One of the children of Garuḍa. (Chapter 101, Udyoga Parva).
- PADMAKŪṬA. The palace where Suprabhā wife of Śrī Kṛṣṇa used to reside. (Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Chapter 38, Sabhā Parva).
- PADMANĀBHA I. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (See under Kauravas).
- PADMANĀBHA II. A serpent. This serpent resides on the shores of the river Gomatī which flows through Naimiṣaraṇya. This serpent once went to Bhīṣma and talked to him about Dharma. (Chapter 355, Śānti Parva).
- PADMAPURĀṆA. One of the eighteen Purāṇas. (See under Purāṇas).
- PADMARĀGA. See under Navarata.