Kuruksetra battle by the Pandavas. (Chapter 67, Sabhā Parva; Chapter 33, Śalya Parva).

PRATIKSATRA. A King born of the family of

Parasurāma. (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRATIMATSYA. A place of human habitation in

ancient Bhārata. (Chapter 9, Bhīşma Parva).

PRATIPA. A King of Candravamsa (Lunar dynasty). He was the father of King Santanu. There is a story behind the birth of the son Santanu to Pratīpa.

One day this Rājarşi was worshipping the Sun-god in the waters of the river Ganga, when a beautiful maiden rose from the waters and sat on the right thigh of the royal ascetic. The King was embarrassed and he told her thus :- "Oh sweet girl, who are you? Do you realise what an unrighteous deed you have done? Why did you thus climb on my thigh without seeking my permission? The right thigh is for the daughter and the wife of the son. Since you have thus sat on my right thigh, you shall be the wife of my son

when one is born to me."

Hearing this the maiden jumped out from the thigh of the King and left the place and the King went to his palace. After some time Pratīpa got a son named Santanu. Santanu was none other than emperor Mahābhiṣak who was forced to be born on earth due to a curse of Brahmā. When Santanu came of age Pratīpa decided to spend the rest of his life in forests and calling his son to his side gave him all advice and added "Son, perhaps a maiden may come to you and if she comes accept her as your wife. Do not ask her about her identity. By making her your truthful wife you will acquire a great many benefits."

Pratīpa, thereafter, entrusted the kingdom to his son and after performing severe penance in the forests attained

divyaloka. (2nd Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata).

PRATIPADA. A King of the race of Bharata. He was the son of Gandhamadana and the father of Svavalkala(?) (Navama Skandha, Bhāgavata)

PRATIRATHA. A King of the Puru line of kings. Pratiratha, Dhruva and Sumati were the sons of King

Antibhāra, (9th Skandha, Bhāgavata).

PRATIRŪPA. An asura (demon). This demon who held sway over all the worlds also died. His story was told to illustrate that there was an end to all lives. (Sloka 53, Chapter 227, Sānti Parva).

PRĀTIŚĀKHYA. Sce under Kramapātha.

PRATIŚRAVAS. A son born to the queen Kumārī of king Bhimasena of the family of king Pariksit. Pratiś ravas had a son named Pratīpa. (Śloka 42, Chapter 95, Ādi Parva).

PRATIȘTHĂ I. A female follower of Subrahmanya (Śloka 29, Chapter 46, Śalya Parva).

PRATIȘȚHĀ II. The installation of deities in temples. According to Agni Purana it is the installation of Sivalinga that is called Pratisthā.

Pītha is Śakti (Power) and Linga is Śiva. It is the union of Sakti in the form of Pitha and Siva in the form of linga that is called Pratisthā. This Pratisthā is attained by means of Sivamantras. There are five different kinds of Pratisthas :-

- Viśesapratisthā. Any pratisthā in which Brahmasilā is used in combination is called Viśesapratistha.
- Sthāpana. Fixing the linga on the pītha (platform) is called Sthāpana.

3) Sthitasthāpana. The fixing of the linga (idol) on the pitha (platform) when the linga gets shaky on it is called Sthitasthapana.

4) Utthāpana. Taking the idol out from the platform

and refixing it, is called Utthapana.

5) Asthāpana. A pratisthā in which after the fixation learned priests conduct purification ceremonies, is called

Āsthāpana.

PRATIȘȚHĀNAPURA. A sacred place în Prayāga. The place is at present called Jhūsi. Onee this place was ruled over by a king called Yayāti. The sage Gālava accompanied by Garuda visited this king one day. (Śloka 9, Chapter 114, Udyoga Parva).

PRATĪTA. A Viśvadcva. (Śloka 32, Chapter 92, Anu-

śāsana Parva).

PRATIVINDHÝA I. A son born to Pāñcālī of Dharmaputra. The details available about him from Mahābhārata are the following:—

Prativindhya was born from a part of a Viśvadeva.

Śloka 127, Chapter 37, Ādi Parva).

(ii) On the first day of the Kuruksetra battle Prativindhya fought against Śakuni. (Śloka 63, Chapter 45, Bhīsma Parva).

(iii) Prativindhya was defeated in fight with Alambusa

(Śloka 39, Chapter 100, Bhīsma Parva).

(iv) He fought against Asvatthama. (Śloka 29, Chapter

25. Drona Parva).

(v) Prativindhya accepted defeat after fighting with Duśśāsana. (Śloka 34, Chapter 168, Drona Parva).

(vi) He slew king Citra in a battle. (Śloka 20,

Chapter 14, Karna Parva).

(vii) Prativindhya died fighting A vatthāmā at night.

Śloka 48, Chapter 8, Sauptika Parva).

(viii) The synonyms found used in the Mahabharata for Prativindhya are the following: -Yaudhisthira and Yaudhisthiri.

PRATIVINDHYA II. A violent king born of the family of Ekacakra. Arjuna defeated this king during his victory march. (Śloka 5, Chapter 25, Sabhā Parva).

PRATYAGRAHA. An ancient king of Bhārata. He was the second son of Uparicaravasu. (Śloka 238, Chapter I. Ādi Parva).

PRATYANGA. An ancient king of Bhārata.

238, Chapter 1, Ādi Parva).

PRATYŪSA. A son born to Dharmadeva of his wife Prabhātā. Pratyūsa is one of the Astavasus. Astavasus are Apa, Dhruva, Soma, Dharma, Anila, Agni, Pratyūsa and Prabhāsa. The sage Devala is the son of Pratyūṣa. (Śloka 17, Chapter 66, Ādi Parva).

PRAVAHA. A vāyu (wind). This wind of life in the body always moves upwards. (Sloka 21, Chapter 301,

Sānti Parva).

PRAVĀHA. A soldier of Subrahmanya. (Śloka 64, Cha-

pter 45, Śalya Parva).

PRAVĀHAŅA. A king of Pāñcāladeśa. He was a contemporary of Uddālaka.

Pravāhaņa was a great Dārśanika (philosopher) and he once held a Tattvajñāna Pariṣad (seminar of philosophers). With a view to defeating the king in a discussion Svetaketu also attended the seminar. But Svetaketu was unable to answer the five questions put to him by Pravahana. Ashamed of the defeat Svetaketu went to his father Uddālaka, who was his Guru in Jňānavidyā also, and asked him the questions put by Pravahana. Uddālaka also was unable to answer the questions and