

5) *Ugrasena imprisoned.* Vasudeva, father of Śrī Kṛṣṇa was Ugrasena's minister. Kāṁsa, when he attained majority imprisoned Ugrasena and became himself king. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 22).

6) *Ugrasena regained kingdom.* Śrī Kṛṣṇa killed Kāṁsa with the permission of Ugrasena and made him king again. During the reign of Ugrasena, Jarāsandha and Śālva attacked Mathurāpurī. (See under Kṛṣṇa).

7) *Ugrasena and the iron rod.* While Ugrasena was ruling the Kingdom, the sages Viśvāmītra, Nārada and Kāñha once came to Dvārakā. To insult the sages, the Yādavas brought before them, Sāmba dressed as a pregnant woman. The Yādavas told the sages that she was Babhru's wife, and wanted to be told whether the child she delivered would be male or female. The sages understood their evil mentality, and prophesied that Sāmba would deliver an iron rod fierce enough to annihilate the whole Yādava race. According to the prophecy the next day Sāmba delivered an iron rod. The Yādavas imparted the news to Ugrasena, who got the iron rod reduced to powder and deposited the powder in the sea. He also enforced prohibition of liquor in the country. (To know how the powder of the rod ruined the Yādava dynasty see under Kṛṣṇa). (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 1).

8) *After death.* After his death, Ugrasena joined the Viśvadevatās. Bhūriśravas, Śala, Bhūri, Kāṁsa-Ugrasena, Vasudeva, Uttara with his brother Śaṅkha—these kings (after death) joined the company of Viśvadevatās. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Verses 16, 17).

UGRASENA II. A brother of King Janamejaya. He, along with his two brothers thrashed the son of Saramā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 3, Verses 1 and 2).

UGRASENA III. Son of Kāśyapa by his wife Muni. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 42). He was present at the birthday celebrations of Arjuna. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 52). He was also present to witness the fight between Arjuna and Kṛpācārya at the Virāṭa city. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 56, Verses 11 and 12).

UGRASENA IV. A king who was Svarbhānu, the asura, reborn. (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verses 12 and 13).

UGRASENA V. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He is also called Citrasena. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 100). This Ugrasena was killed by Bhīma. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 137).

UGRASENA VI. Son of Parīkṣit, king of the Lunar dynasty. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verses 52-54).

UGRAŚRAVAS I. Son of Muni Lomahaṛṣa. He is the Sūta who told Purāṇic stories to the munis at Naimiṣāraṇya. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 1).

UGRAŚRAVAS II. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Bhīmasena killed him in the battle of Kurukṣetra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 100, and Droṇa Parva, Chapter 157, Verse 19).

UGRAŚRAVAS III. Husband of Śilavatī. (See under Atri, Para 7).

UGRATAPAS. Son of Sutapas, a muni of the Bhṛgu dynasty. Once he concentrated his mind and thoughts on Śrī Kṛṣṇa immersed in love of the Gopis with the result that he was born as daughter of Sunandā, the Gopī in Ambāḍi, and served Kṛṣṇa. (Padma Purāṇa).

UGRATEJAS I. A synonym of Lord Śiva. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 5).

UGRATEJAS II. A serpent. It welcomed Balabhadra-rāma once. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 15).

UGRATĪRTHA. A Kṣatriya king, who was Krodhavaśa, the asura, reborn. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 65).

UGRĀYUDHA I. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 99). He was present at the wedding of Pāñcali. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185).

UGRĀYUDHA II. A Pāñcāla king and partisan of the Pāṇḍavas. Karṇa wounded him in war. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 44).

UGRĀYUDHA III. A powerful person, who fought on the Kaurava side. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 37).

UGRĀYUDHA IV. An emperor killed by Bhīṣma. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 10).

UGRODHA. A king of the lunar dynasty. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

UJJAYA. One of the sons of Viśvāmītra. They were Brahmavādins. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 58).

UJJĀNAKA. The Āśrama of Ārṣṭiṣeṇamaharṣi was situated near Mount Gandhamādana in front of Mānasa lake. Ujjānaka was a lake near the āśrama. A dip in the waters of the lake, it was believed, would wash off all sins. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 35).

UJJAPĀLAKA. A desert near the āśrama of Uttānka muni. Dhundhu, offspring of the asuras, Madhu and Kaiṭabha, lived in this desert. (See under Dhundhu).

UJJAYANTAPARVATA. A mountain near the Piṇḍāraka temple in Saurāṣṭra. It is believed to possess wonderful siddhis. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 21).

UJJAYINĪ. One of the seven very sacred places in ancient India. Its ancient name was Avantī. The seven sacred cities are: Ayodhyā, Mathurā, Māyā, Kāśī. Kāñci, Avantikā, and Dvāravatī. The famous Mahākāla temple described by Kālidāsa was on the banks of the river Śiprā flowing through Ujjayinī. Jyotirlinga of Śiva is the presiding deity in the temple. There is also a holy bathing ghat called Koṭitīrtha here. A bath in it is as beneficial as an Aśvamedha yajña. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 82).

UKTHA. Agni, the father of Parāvāṇī. This agni is saluted with three kinds of Uktha hymns. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 219, Verse 25).

UKTHA (M). A particular portion of Sāmaveda.

ULŪKA I. The son of Śakuni. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 57, Stanza 25). It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 182, Stanza 22, that Ulūka was present at the Svayamvara (the Bride choosing a husband) of Draupadī. In the Bhārata Battle Ulūka was sent as a messenger to the camp of the Pāṇḍavas by Duryodhana. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 161). After that he returned to Duryodhana with the message of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 163). He combated with the King of Cedi on the first day of the battle. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45). After that Sahadeva attacked Ulūka. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 72, Stanza 5). Arjuna defeated Ulūka. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 171, Stanza 40). After the death of the teacher Droṇa, Ulūka fled from the battle-field. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 193, Stanza 14). It is mentioned in