

- wife. Ajamīdha was the son born to Vikuṅṭhana by his wife Sudevā. (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Stanza 35).
- VILĀSA.** A hermit who was the friend of Bhāsa. This hermit did penance in Paścimatāṭa. It is mentioned in Yogavāsiṣṭha that Vilāsa and Bhāsa attained heaven by pure knowledge.
- VILOHITA.** A Rākṣasa (giant) who was the son of Kaśyapa. It is mentioned in Vāyu Purāṇa, Chapter 69, that Vilohita had three heads, three legs and three hands.
- VILOHITA (M).** A hell. (See the section Naraka under Kāla).
- VILOMA (VILOMĀ).** A King. In Bhāgavata, King Viloma is stated as the son of King Vahnī (Fire) and in Viṣṇu Purāṇa, as the son of Kapotaromā.
- VIMADA.** A truthful King. Once a princess named Kamadyū accepted Vimada as her husband at her Svayamvara marriage. The Kings and princes who were present became jealous of Vimada and prepared for war. The helpless Vimada praised the Aśvinīdevas. The gods defeated the enemies and gave the bride to Vimada. (Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 17, Sūkta 117).
- VIMALA I.** A King. Vimala who was the King of South India was the son of Sudyumna. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- VIMALA II.** A King of the city of Ratnātāṭa. At the time of the horse-sacrifice of Śrī Rāma, this King rendered a good deal of help to Śatrughna. (Padma Purāṇa, Pātāla Khaṇḍa, Chapter 17).
- VIMALĀ.** A female calf born from Rohiṇī, the daughter of Surabhi. Rohiṇī had two daughters called Vimalā and Analā. (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 66, Stanza 67).
- VIMALAPIṆḌAKA.** A nāga (serpent) born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Kadrū. (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 35, Stanza 8).
- VIMALĀŚOKATĪRTHA.** A holy place. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 14, Stanza 69, that he who spends a night in this holy place, observing celibacy, would attain heaven.
- VIMALATĪRTHA.** A holy place. In the lakes of this place, fishes having the colour of gold and of silver play. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Stanza 87, that those who bathe in this holy bath would get remission of all their sins and would get to the world of Indra.
- VIMALODAKĀ.** Once Brahmā performed a sacrifice on the Himālayas. Sarasvatī attended this sacrifice, on which occasion she adopted the name Vimalodakā. (M. B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 88, Stanza 29).
- VIMOCANA.** A holy place on the boundary of Kuru-kṣetra. By taking bath in this tīrtha and leading a life without anger the sins incurred by receiving bribes would be remitted. (M. B. Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Stanza 161).
- VIMŚA.** The eldest son of King Ikṣvāku. It is stated in Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 4; that he had a son named Vivimśa.
- VIMUCA.** A South Indian hermit. (Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 208, Stanza 28).
- VIMUKHA.** A hermit of ancient India. This hermit is member of the assembly of Indra. (M. B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7).
- VINADĪ.** A river of India famous in the Purāṇas. (M. B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 97).
- VINAŚANA I.** A tīrtha (holy bath). It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 82, that in this holy bath Sarasvatī lives in invisible form.
- VINAŚANA II.** Another holy place. In Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 112, mention is made that one could obtain remission of all sins and the fruits of Vājapeyayajña by visiting this holy place.
- VINĀŚANA.** An asura born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Kālā (Kālikā). (M. B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Stanza 34).
- VINATA.** A captain of the monkey army which fought for Śrī Rāma. Under Vinata, the son of Śveta, there were eight lakhs of monkey-soldiers. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Yuddha Kāṇḍa, Śarga 26).
- VINATĀ.** A wife of Kaśyapa. Kaśyapa took the daughters of Dakṣa such as Vinatā, Kadrū and others as wives. Two sons, Aruṇa and Garuḍa and a daughter, Sumati were born to Vinatā. (Details relating to Sumati are given in Chapter 19 of Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa). The Nāgas (serpents) were horn to Kadrū. For details see under Garuḍa.
- VINATĀŚVA.** The son of Ila (Sudyumna) and the grandson of Vaivasvata Manu. After the time of his father, he became the ruler of the Western Empire. (Vāyu, 85:19).
- VINĀYAKA I.** A devatā of the Gaṇas (guards of Śiva). (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 150, Stanza 25).
- VINĀYAKA II.** Gaṇapati.
- VINĀYAKACATURTHĪ.** One of the important festivals of the Hindus. This is called the day of worship of Gaṇeśa. The Caturthī (4th day) of the bright lunar fortnight in the month of Simha is the birth day of Gaṇapati. It is a famous festival in North India. They make the images of Gaṇapati, every year, and make offerings to them on this particular day. It is believed, that he who sees the moon on Vināyaka Caturthī, will be subjected to dishonour and derision. This belief is based on the following story. Gaṇapati is very fond of sweetmeat especially Kozhukkaṭṭa (globular solid sweetmeat, called Modaka). It is the custom in North India to worship Gaṇapati by offering these sweetmeats, even today, with all kinds of festivities. On one birthday Gaṇapati went from house to house and ate belly-ful of modakas and returned home on his conveyance, the rat. On the way the rat saw a snake and began to tremble with fear. Due to the shivering of its legs Gaṇapati fell down. The belly of Gaṇapati was broken due to the fall and a large quantity of modakas came out. Gaṇapati gathered everything that fell out of his belly and stuffed them again in the stomach and joining the cut edges entwined the snake tightly round the stomach. Candra who was standing in the sky seeing all these things laughed with contempt. At this, Gaṇapati got wild and plucked his tusk and throwing it at the moon cursed him. "Let