

- everything. They tried the woman. At last she admitted the crime. They expelled her and drove her away. After this the travellers returned to their homes. (Kathāsarit-sāgara, Madanamañicukālabhāka, Taraṅga 6).
- VIṢṆUDHARMĀ.** A child of Garuḍa. (Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Stanza 13).
- VIṢṆUJVARA.** A great disease used by people to defeat their enemies. The antidote for Viṣṇujvara is Śivajvara. In ancient days, in the fight between Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Bāṇa, Śivajvara was sent against Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Bāṇa and to prevent it Śrī Kṛṣṇa sent Viṣṇujvara against Bāṇa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- VIṢṆULOKA.** Vaikuṅṭha. It is mentioned in Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 7, that this world is situated on the top of Mahā Meru along with the worlds of Indra, Agni, Yama, Śiva, Brahmā etc.
- VIṢṆUMATĪ.** The queen of the king named Śatānīka. Saḥasrānīka was the son born to Viṣṇumatī and Śatānīka. (Kathāsarit-sāgara, Kathāmukhalambaka, Taraṅga 1).
- VIṢṆUPADA.** A place at the source of the river Gaṅgā. See under Gaṅgā.
- VIṢṆUPADATĪRTHA.** A holy place. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 83, that by bathing in this place and worshipping Vāmana, one could attain the world of Viṣṇu. This place is on the bank of the river Vipāsā. It is mentioned in Droṇa Parva, Chapter 8, that Arjuna, in his dream, had travelled with Śrī Kṛṣṇa to the world of Śiva and had, on the way, visited this holy place.
- VIṢṆUPAÑJARA.** A Mantra (spell) taught to Devī Kātyāyanī by Śiva. (See under Pārvatī).
- VIṢṆUPŪJĀ.** (Form of worshipping Viṣṇu). There are conventions regarding the form of worship of Viṣṇu and his satellite gods. The general form of that worship is given below:
- Lakṣmī, Gaṅgā, Dhātā, Vidhātā, Yamunā, Navanidhis (nine treasures), Vāstupuruṣa, Śakti, Kūrma (turtle) Ananta (serpent) and Pṛthivī (Earth) are the satellites of Viṣṇu. First you must bow before Acyuta, (Viṣṇu) with all his satellites. Then worship Dharma (Virtue) Wisdom, self-renunciation, Supernatural power and Lawlessness, Ignorance, Want of Self-renunciation and want of supernatural powers, and then Bulb, Stalk, Lotus, Filament and pericarp of the lotus and, the four Vedas, four Yugas (ages) and the three attributes, Sattva (purity) Rajas (passion) and Tamas (darkness). After this the three Maṅḍalas (regions) of Arka (the Sun) Soma (the Moon) and Vahni (fire). After this the nine powers should be worshipped. Vimalā, Utkarṣiṇī, Jñāna, Kriyā, Yoga, Prahva, Satya, Kānti and Īśa are the nine powers. In the same way, Durgā, Sarasvatī, Gaṇapati and Kṣetrapāla also should be worshipped. As the next step heart, head, lock of hair, armour, eyes and the weapons should be worshipped. Then worship the conch, the Discus the club, the lotus, the mark Śrīvatsa, the Kaustubha, the Vanamālā, the Earth, Guru and Garuḍa. With prayer and oblations offered to Indra, Agni, Yama, Nirṛti, Varuṇa, Vāyu, Kubera, Īśa, Ananta and Brahmā, who are the guardians of the ten directions and the weapons and conveyance and Kumuda and the others (the four mountains standing near the Mahā Meru) and Viṣvaksena (Viṣṇu) Viṣṇupūjā will be finished. By performing this worship of
- Viṣṇu and his satellites, one could attain all one's wishes. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 21)
- VIṢṆUPURĀṆA.** One of the eighteen Purāṇas. Viṣṇu Purāṇa is the description of the activities in Varāha Kalpa (the age of Varāha—Boar). There are twenty-three thousand granthas in this Purāṇa. It is stated in Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 272, that if this book Viṣṇu Purāṇa is given as a gift along with cow and water on the full moon day of the month of Āṣāḍha, the giver would attain the city of Viṣṇu. (For further details see under Purāṇa).
- VIṢṆURĀTA.** Another name of Parikṣit.
- VIṢṆUŚARMĀ.** See under Śivaśarmā.
- VIṢṆUVRATA.** A Vrata (fast or vow) taken thinking of Viṣṇu in mind. By taking this vow, one could get what one desires for.
- Worship Viṣṇu, after bathing his image on the first day of the vow of four days, beginning with the second day of the bright lunar fortnight in the month of Pauṣa, with mustard; on the next day with gingelly seeds; on the third day with Orris root and on the fourth day with all the medicinal herbs. 'All the medicinal herbs', means medicine such as Māñcī, Oris root, Costus, Bitumen (stone juice), Saffron, Curcuma, bulb of Kaccūri, Flower of Michelia Champaca and bulb of Cyperus grass. After bathing the image as given above, Viṣṇu must be exalted on the first day by the name Kṛṣṇa, on the second day by the name Acyuta, on the third day, by the name Ananta and on the fourth day, by the name Hṛṣīkeśa. The worship should be performed by offering flower, on the feet on the first day, on the navel on the second day, on the eyes on the third day and on the head on the fourth day, and Candra should be given oblations and exalted by names such as Śaśī on the first day, Candra on the second day, Śaśānka on the third day and Indu on the fourth day. It is ordained in Chapter 177, of Agni Purāṇa, that the worship of Viṣṇuvrata should be conducted in this way. This is a form of worship observed by Kings, women and Devas (gods).
- VIṢṆUVRDDHA.** A King. He was the son of Trasadasyu. It is mentioned in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa that Viṣṇuvṛddha who was a Kṣatriya by birth, became a Brahmin by penance.
- VIṢṆUYAŚAS.** Another name of Kalkī. (For further details see under Kalkī).
- VIŚOKA I.** The charioteer of Bhīmasena. In the Bhārata-battle Bhagadatta struck him and he fell unconscious. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 95, Stanza 76).
- VIŚOKA II.** A prince of Kekaya. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 82, Stanza 3, that this prince was killed by Karṇa in the battle of Bhārata.
- VIŚOKA III.** A Yādava prince born to Kṛṣṇa by Trivakrā. This prince who was the disciple of Nārada had written the book, "Sātvatantra". (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- VIŚOKĀ I.** Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Dākṣiṇāyapāṭha, Chapter 38, that Śrī Kṛṣṇa had a wife called Viśokā.
- VIŚOKĀ II.** An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 5).
- VIŚRAVAS.** Father of Rāvaṇa.
- 1) *General Information.* Viśravas was the son born to Pulastya the son of Brahmā, by his wife Havirbhuk. The son Vaiśravaṇa was born to him by his wife