

Vidulā, a princess, mother of Sañjaya, the Sauvira-king. § 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 509 (°āyāc ca putrasya prokṭam oṣṭya anuśāsanam, i.e. Vidulāputraçāsana).—§ 568 (Vidulāputraçāsana): V, 133, 4494 (°āyāc ca saṁvādam putrasya ca), 4496, 4497, (4498); 134, (4539) (the story of V.'s instruction of her son, which Kuntī asked Kṛṣṇa to tell Yudhishtira).—§ 787 (Āçramavāsap.): XV, 16, 461 (°āyā vacobhiḥ, all. to § 568); 17, 487 (°vākyaiḥ, do.), 491 (do.).

Vidulāputraçāsana(m) ("Vidulā's instruction of her son"). § 10 (Parvas.): I, 2, 333.—§ 568 (Bhagavad.): The princess *Vidulā* one day rebuked her son *Sañjaya*, who, being defeated by the king of the *Sindhus*, was lying dejected. "Without wrath, as thou art, thou canst not be counted as a man . . . It is better to blaze up for a moment than to smoke for a long time . . . He who has not achieved a great feat, forming the subject of men's conversation, only increases the number of men; he is neither man nor woman . . . It behoves thee not to adopt the idle, wretched, infamous, and miserable profession of mendicancy that is worthy only of a coward . . . He is a man who cherishes wrath and does not forgive . . . (V, 133) . . . The followers of the *Sindhu*-king are all discontented and waiting for the distress of their master; others will come to thee with their auxiliaries if they behold thee put forth thy prowess . . . While thou wert a child, a brahman said: 'this one, falling into great distress, will again win greatness.' Çambara has said 'there is not a more miserable state than that in which one does not see how to procure his food from day to day'. By slaying *Vṛtra*, *Indra* became *Mahendra* ("the great Indra"), and obtained the soma-cup of *Mahendra* (v. 4562, B.: *Mahendram ca graham lebhe*), and the lordship of all the worlds . . . Sovereignty is either the door of heaven or *amṛta* . . . In the possession of wealth, rejoice, as before, with the *Sautra*-maidens, and be not ruled over by the *Saindhava*-maidens . . . Handed down by tradition from time immemorial, the eternal essence of *kṣatriya*-virtues (*kṣatrahṛdayam*) has been ordained by *Prajāpati* himself . . . A *kṣatriya* should rather break than yield. He should bow down to *brahmins* only and to virtue (*dharmāya*); he should rule over all other orders, destroying all evil-doers" (V. 134). The son complained that the heart of his mother was made of steel, and blamed the *kṣatriya*-practices. *Vidulā* said that if *Sañjaya* was about to be stained by infamy and she did not say it to him, her affection for him would be like that of a she-ass for her young. He ought to have recourse to virtue and profit (V, 135) . . . "We have many treasure-houses unknown to thee . . . thou hast also more than one friend." Despair left *Sañjaya's* heart, though he was not gifted with great intelligence. He roused himself and achieved all that his mother had pointed out. Indeed, this history, named *Jaya*, should be listened to by everyone desirous of victory, etc. (V, 136).

Vidura (also named *Kṣhatṛ*, son of Vyāsa and a çūdra woman, the maid of Ambikā, and incarnation of a portion of Dharma). § 4 (Anukramaṇik.): I, 1, 95, 138, †151.—§ 11 (Parvasaṅgr.): I, 2, 378, 379, 393, 503, 584, 611, 615.—§ 70 (Ādivamçāvatāraṇap.): I, 60, 2213 (begotten by Vyāsa).—§ 71 (do.): I, 61, 2244, 2245, 2252 (all. to § 213).—§ 80 (Animāṇḍavya): I, 63, 2426 (Dharma born as V.).—§ 83 (Ādivamçāvatāraṇa): I, 63, 2442 (Çūdrayonau tu jajñe Dvaipāyanāt, all. to § 171).—§ 130 (Amçāvat.): I, 67, 2721d (incarnation of the son of Atri, i.e. Dharma).—§ 157 (Pūruvamç.): I, 95, †3808 (Dhṛtarāshṭra, Pāṇḍu, and V.

begotten by Vyāsa, cf. § 171), †3819.—§ 158 (do.): I, 95, †3823 (all. to § 213).—§ 171 (Vicitravīryasutotpatti): I, 106, 4301 (Dhṛtarāshṭrasya bhrātā Pāṇḍoç caiva, begotten by Vyāsa on the maid of Ambikā), 4302 (incarnation of Dharma).—§ 172 (Animāṇḍavyop.): I, 108, 4335 (Dharma born as V°).—§ 173 (Pāṇḍurājyābhisheka): I, 109, 4353, 4358, 4361 (of the *pārasava* caste), 4362.—§ 174 (Dhṛtarāshṭravivāha): I, 110, 4369, (4370).—§ 178 (Pāṇḍu): I, 114, 4470.—§ 179 (Viduraparīṇaya): I, 114, 4481, 4482 (married a *pārasavi*, the daughter of king Devaka).—§ 180 (Gāndhāriputrotpatti): I, 115, 4510, 4513, 4518 (when Duryodhana was born, V., in vain, told Dhṛtarāshṭra to abandon him).—§ 184 (Pāṇḍu): I, 119, 4614 (*Kṣhattā*).—§ 194 (do.): I, 126, 4911 (do.).—§ 195 (do.): I, 127, 4932, 4936, 4947, 4959, 4960 (performed the funeral ceremonies of Pāṇḍu and Mādrī).—§ 197 (Bhīmasenarāsapāna): I, 129, (5049), 5051, 5067/8 (only B.), 5070 (°sya mate).—§ 208 (Astradarçana): I, 134, 5313, 5319, 5346; 135, 5360 (5362); 136, 5406.—§ 213 (Jatugṛhap.): I, 141, 5637, (5640), 5643, 5646, 5656 (°sya mate); 143, 5707; 145, 5735, 5738, 5752, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5765, 5766; 147, 5798 (°sya suhṛt kaçcit), 5799, 5800, 5803, 5804 (suhṛdam V°sya), 5811, 5818 (°amatyāt); 149, 5841 (kaviḥ), 5843, 5844, 5848 (*Kṣhattā*), 5852, 5853; 150, 5860, 5873 (V. warned Yudhishtira against the plot of Duryodhana, and sent a friend of his, a miner (*khanaka*), who saved the Pāṇḍavas from the lac-house).—§ 241 (Vidurāgamanap.): I, 200, 7380, 7382, 7385, 7390, 7392; 201, 7396, 7397; 202, 7439.—§ 243 (do.): I, 205, (7488); 206, 7524, 7527, (7533) (was sent to take the Pāṇḍavas back from Kāmpilya).—§ 244 (Rājyalābhap.): I, 207, 7545, 7554.—§ 286 (Rājasūyikap.): II, 33, 1259.—§ 287 (do.): II, 34, 1264 (came to the rājasūya of Yudhishtira).—§ 288 (do.): II, 35, 1294 (*Kṣhattā*, acted as disburser (*vyayakara*)).—§ 294 (Dyūtap.): II, 49, 1771, 1775, 1776, 1777, (1779), 1784, 1785 (ordered by Dhṛtarāshṭra to invite Yudhishtira to the gambling, though he did not approve of it); 50, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793-4 (b: V. knew the whole çāstra which Bṛhaspati had revealed to Indra. V. was esteemed as the foremost of the Kurus as Uddhava among the Vṛṣṇis).—§ 298 (do.): II, 56, 1970, 1971, †1980, †1985 (ordered by Dhṛtarāshṭra to invite Yudhishtira, etc., to the gambling); 57, 1988, (†1989), 1991 (did not approve of the gambling); 58, †1992, †1995, (†1997), (†2002), †2003, (†2004), †2006, †2008; 60, 2052; 62, 2094, (2095) (quoting sentences of Kāvya, V. advised Dhṛtarāshṭra to abandon Duryodhana); 63, (2111); 64, †2121, †2126, †2127, †2131, (†2132); 65, 2182.—§ 299 (do.): II, 66, (†2187) (warned Duryodhana); 68, 2263, 2307, (2308) (told the story of the quarrel between Virocana and Sudhanvan).—§ 301 (do.): II, 68, (2337), 2338; 70, 2378; 71, (†2395), †2402, †2403; 73, 2447 (*mantri*).—§ 302 (Anudyūtap.): II, 74, 2476.—§ 305 (do.): II, 78, 2561, (2564), (2568) (V. kept Kuntī in his house and consoled Yudhishtira); 79, 2614, 2619.—§ 306 (do.): II, 80, 2620, (2623), 2628, (2629), 2651 (conversation with Dhṛtarāshṭra).—§ 307 (do.): II, 81, 2677, 2697, 2699.—§ 308 (Āraṇyakap.): III, 1, 12, 35.—§ 311 (do.): III, 4, †219, (†222), †235, †238, †239 (dismissed by Dhṛtarāshṭra V. went to the Pāṇḍavas).—§ 312 (do.): III, 5, 244, †245, †246, †249, †250, (†251).—§ 313 (do.): III, 6, 262, 263, 264, 268, 269, 274, 279, 282, (283), 286 (called back by Dhṛtarāshṭra); 7, 287, 289 (*mantri Dhṛtarāshṭrasya*), 290; 8, 316, 322.—§ 314 (do.): III, 9, 324, 342.—§ 315