

Vindhya in not taking cognisance of the hittings by opponents (*parapraharaṇajñāne prativindhyo bhavatu ayam*) 1. 213. 74. (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 221. 81 : *parapraharaṇajñāne śatrukṛtuprahāravedanāyām vindhya iva nirviñāna iti prativindhyah*).

Vipāpā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 14, 13; all the rivers listed here are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛṣṇā*).

Vipāsā f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 14, 13; according to a Brāhmaṇa living in the court of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, the rivers Śatadru, Vipāsā, Irāvātī, Candrabhāgā and Vltastā, with Sindhu as the sixth, flow outside the Āraṭṭa country (*pañca nadyo vahanty etāḥ... śatadruś ca vipāsā ca...sindhuśaṣṭhā bahirgatāḥ//āraṭṭā nāma te deśāḥ*) 8. 30. 35-36; the Bāhlika country lies between these rivers (*pañcānām sindhuśaṣṭhānām nadīnām ye 'ntarāśritāḥ / tāt...bāhlikān parivarjayet*) 8. 30. 11 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 8. 44. 7 : *pañcānām vakṣya-māṇānām sindhuś ṣaṣṭhī yāsām antaram avakāśam āśritāḥ*); (*pañca nadyo vahanty etāḥ...āraṭṭā nāma bāhlikāḥ*) 8. 30. 43; the Kālikāśrama was on this river 13. 26. 22.

B. Name explained : Vasiṣṭha, grieved over the death of his sons, bound himself with fetters and threw himself in a river; the river cut off his fetters and made him as before; the sage came out of waters free of the fetters (*vipāśa*) and named the river Vipāsā (*samasthaṁ tam ṛṣim kṛtvā vipāśam sama-*

vāsrjat // uttatāra tataḥ pāsair vimuktaḥ sa mahān ṛṣiḥ / vipāśeti ca nāmāsyā nadyāś cakre mahān ṛṣiḥ //) 1. 167. 5-6; Vasiṣṭha drowned himself due to fear of Viśvāmitra (*tathāivāsya* (i. e. *viśvāmitrasya*) *bhayaḍ baddhvā vasiṣṭhaḥ salile purā / ātmānam majjayām āsa vipāśaḥ punar utthitaḥ // tadāprabhṛti puṇyā hi vipāśā-bhūn mahānadī / vikhyātā karmaṇā tena vasiṣṭhasya mahātmanah*) 13. 3. 12-13.

C. Description : Holy (*puṇyā*) 13. 3. 13; highly purifying (*paramapāvanī*) 3. 130. 8; pleasing (*ramyā*) 3. 130. 8; famous (*vikhyātā*) 13. 3. 13; big river (*mahānadī*) 1. 167. 4; 13. 3. 13; full of fresh water in rainy season and washing away many trees of various kinds growing on its banks (*saritam pūrṇām prāvṛtkāle navāmbhasā / vṛkṣān bahuvīdhān pārtha vahanti tīrajān bahūn*) 1. 167. 2; all the rivers listed by Samjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong 6. 10. 35 (for citation see *Atikṛṣṇā*); all the rivers (*Vipāsā* among them) whom Umā wanted to consult on *stridharma*, are described as auspicious (*śivāḥ*), very holy (*puṇyatamāḥ*) 13. 134. 22; excellent rivers (*saridvarāḥ*) 13. 134. 14, (*saritam varāḥ*) 13. 134. 19; best among rivers (*saricchresthāḥ*) 13. 134. 22; containing waters of all *tīrthas* (*sarvatīrthodakair yutāḥ*) 13. 134. 12; conversant with the duties of women (*strīdharmakuśalāḥ*) 13. 134. 19.

D. Characteristic : Two Piśācas named Bahi and Hlika lived near Vipāsā; the Bāhlikas are their progeny and not the creation of Prajāpati (*bahiś ca nāma hlikaś ca vipāśāyām piśācakau / tayoṛ apatyam bāhlikā naiṣā sṛṣṭiḥ prajāpateḥ*) 8. 30. 44.

E. Holiness : (1) One who observes chastity and who has conquered anger if he visits