

Referred to as *vidurasya ca samprāptih* while listing the contents of the Ādiparvan 1. 2. 89; related to the *adhyāyas* 1. 192-198.

**Vidurāyās ca samvādam putrasya ca :** Name (?) of a dialogue between Vidurā and her son (Samjaya) 5. 131. 1.

Described as old Itihāsa (*itihāsam purātanam*) 5. 131. 1; the Itihāsa is of the type of Jaya (*jayo nāmetihāso 'yam*) 5. 134. 17; it contains what is beneficial (for a king) and what leads to his prosperity (*atra śreyaś ca bhūyaś ca*) 5. 131. 2; it is a powerful exhortation, best calculated to raise the spirits (of a king); a minister should narrate it to his king who is sinking (in spirits) and is oppressed by enemies (*idam uddharṣaṇam bhīmaṁ tejovardhanam uttamam / rājānaṁ śrāvayen mantrī sīdantaṁ śatrupīḍitam* //) 5. 134. 16; in it Vidurā, the queen mother, instructed her dejected son Samjaya regarding the duties of a Kṣatriya and exhorted him to rise up and fight with his enemies to get back the lost kingdom; Kuntī told it to Kṛṣṇa and wanted him to report it to her sons; the narrative is contained in the *adhyāyas* 5. 131-134; alluded to in 15. 22. 20; 15. 23. 1-18 (esp. 14, 18). [See Jaya]

**Vainyopākhyāna nt. :** Name of an *upākhyāna*.

Listed in the contents of the Āranyaka-parvan 1. 2. 126; related to the *adhyāya* 3. 183 (?)

**Vairāṭa<sup>1</sup> nt. :** Name of the 45th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 48, 33, 70.

Related to the *adhyāyas* 4. 1-12.

**Vairāṭa<sup>2</sup> nt. :** Name of the 4th *parvan*

among the eighteen major *parvans* of the Bhārata 1. 2. 130, 134.

Described as extensive (*vipula*) 1. 2. 134; the great sage (Vyāsa) has counted of this *parvan* sixty-seven *adhyāyas* (4. 1-67) and two thousand and fifty *ślokas* 1. 2. 134-135; the events of this *parvan* are summarized as follows : the Pāṇḍavas after reaching the Virāṭanagara left their weapons on a big Śamī tree; concealing their identity, the Pāṇḍavas lived in the Virāṭanagara; wicked Kīcaka was killed by Vṛkodara (Bhīmā); the Kurus, when they attempted a raid on Virāṭa's cattle, were defeated by Pārtha (Arjuna); the cattle were brought back by the Pāṇḍavas; Virāṭa gave Uttarā to Arjuna as his daughter-in-law to be wedded to Abhimanyu 1. 2. 130-133; the incidents of this *parvan* are referred to by Dhṛtarāṣṭra in his summary made for Samjaya 1. 1. 114-115.

**Vaivāhika<sup>1</sup> nt. :** Name of the 13th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 37, 33, 70.

Referred to while summarizing the contents of the Ādiparvan as : here takes place the marriage of Draupadī, not common among men, as ordained by the gods (*draupadyā devavīhito vivāhaś cāpy amānuṣaḥ*) 1. 2. 88; related to the *adhyāyas* 1. 190-191.

**Vaivāhika<sup>2</sup> nt. :** Name of the 48th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1. 2. 49, 33, 70.

In this *parvan* Abhimanyu was married to Vairāṭī (Uttarā) 1. 2. 49; referred to while summarizing the contents of the Vairāṭaparvan 1. 2. 133; also by Dhṛtarāṣṭra in