

291. 4 ( *āvṛtte bhagavaty arke gantāsi paramām gatim* ); Bhīṣma asked Yudhiṣṭhira to come back to him when the sun had returned from the Dakṣiṇāyana and the Uttarāyana had set in 13. 152. 10; when the Uttarāyana set in, Yudhiṣṭhira started from Hāstinapura to meet Bhīṣma (for he remembered what Bhīṣma had told him) 13. 153. 6; Bhīṣma greeted Yudhiṣṭhira and said that the sun had turned back (from the Dakṣiṇāyana) 13. 153. 26; as soon as the sun had returned to its northerly course Bhīṣma, well composed, placed himself in his soul (to be ready to abandon the body) 12. 47. 3; Bhīṣma gave up his life when the Uttarāyana had set in 14. 59. 12.

Uttarāṣāḍhā f. (pl.) : Name of a constellation.

Nārada told Devakī (13. 63. 2-4) that if one gave under the Uttarā Aṣāḍhā a pot of barley-preparation (?) mixed with clarified butter and thickened with plenty of honey one obtained all desires 13. 63. 26 ( *udamantham sasarpīṣkam prabhūtamadhuphānitam | dattvottarāsu aṣāḍhāsu sarvakāmān avāpnuyāt* // NĪ. on Bom. Ed. 13. 64. 26 : ( *udamantham* ) *udakumbhayuktaṁ saktuvākāram*; Unknown commentator : *udamantham navanītam*, cf. Cr. Ed., Vol. 17, part II. p. 1080 note on 13. 63. 26 ); Yama told Śaśabindu (13. 89. 1) that by offering a *kāmya trāddha* under the Uttarā Aṣāḍhā one was freed of all sorrow ( *uttarāsu tv aṣāḍhāsu vītaśokaś caren mahīm* ) 13. 89. 10.

Udgāyana nt. : See Uttarāyana.

Aindra adj. : See Jyesthā.

Kali m., Kaliyuga nt. : Name of one of the four Yugas or ages; also called Puṣya

( 6. 11. 3-4, 7, 12, 13 ) and Tiṣya ( is *kali-puraskṛta* 12. 327. 76; 12. 337. 42; NĪ. on Bom. Ed. 6. 10. 3. ( = Cr. Ed. 6. 11. 3 reads *tiṣyam* ( in place of Cr. Ed. *puṣyam* ) and explains it as *kaliyugam* ).

A. Characterization : Characterized as *kṛṣṇayuga* ( 12. 337. 44 ) and *tāmasayuga* ( 3. 148. 33 ). B. Place among the four Yugas : Fourth and the last Yuga, hence referred to as the *caturtha yuga* ( *yugasya ca caturthasya rājā bhavati kāraṇam* ) 5. 130. 16; 12. 70. 25, or as *paścima yugakāla* 3. 189. 13; it comes at the close of the Dvāpara Yuga ( *saṁkṣepād dvāparasyātha tataḥ puṣyam pravartate* ) 6. 11. 4; hence referred to after the Dvāpara as *apara yuga* 12. 259. 32; Hanūmant told Bhīma that the Kaliyuga will commence soon (after the Dvāpara) ( *eatat kaliyugam nāma acirād yot pravartate* ) 3. 148. 37; after the Kaliyuga commences again the Kṛtayuga ( *kṣīṇe kaliyuge caiva pravartati kṛtaṁ yugam* ) 3. 186. 22. C. Duration : Mārkaṇḍeya told Yudhiṣṭhira that the Kali Yuga lasts for 1000 years; it is preceded by dawns of 100 years and followed by evenings of equal duration ( *sahasram ekam varṣāṇām tataḥ kaliyugam smṛtam | tasya varṣaśataṁ saṁdhyā saṁdhyāṁśas ca tataḥ param | saṁdhyāsaṁdhyāṁśayos tulyaṁ pramāṇam upadhāraya* ) 3. 186. 21 ( NĪ. on Bom. Ed. 3. 188. 23 : *sandhyā pūrvasmin yuge uttarayugadharmāṇām upasarjanatayā saṁkramaḥ | sandhyāṁśas tūttarasmin pūrvayugadharmāṇām* ); the same duration for Kaliyuga was narrated by Vyāsa to Śuka 12. 224. 20. D. Events marking the advent of the Kali Yuga : ( 1 ) The armies of the Kuru and the Pāṇḍavas fought each other near the Samantapañcaka at the junction of the Dvāpara