

the rest (to imprison him) displayed his prowess as a *yogeśvara* to the kings; Kṛṣṇa tried to win over Karna to the side of the Pāṇḍavas but Karna, due to his sense of pride, did not oblige; the army consisting of chariots, horses, soldiers and elephants, marched out of Hāstinapura; counting of the forces; Ulūka sent as a messenger to the Pāṇḍavas a day before the war; counting of the *rathins* and *atirathins*; the narrative of Ambā 1. 2. 136–150 (also 1. 1. 116–120); Yudhiṣṭhira asked Śalya to fulfil the boon he gave to Yudhiṣṭhira in the Udyoga (i. e. in the Udyogaparvan) and weaken the vigour (*tejovadha*) of Karna during the war (a reference to 5. 18. 22–24) 6. 41. 81; that Śikhaṇḍin was first born as a woman was told by Bhīṣma in the Udyoga (reference to 5. 189–193) 6. 95. 11.

Ulūkadūtāgamana (also known as **Ulūkayāna**) nt. : Name of the 58th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 53, 33, 70.

Counted in the contents of the Udyogaparvan; it relates to the dispatch Ulūka as a messenger to the Pāṇḍavas on the eve of the battle 1. 2. 150; comprises *adhyāyas* 5. 157–161.

Rgveda m. : Name of one of the four Vedic Samhitās.

A. Relationship with Kṛṣṇa-Nārāyaṇa : Nārāyaṇa, the greatest of the gods (*devadeva* 3. 186. 129), told the sage Mārkaṇḍeya that the Rgveda and the other Vedas arise from him and enter into him (*mattuḥ prādurbhavanty ete mām eva praviśanti ca*) 3. 187. 14; Bhagavān (Kṛṣṇa) told Arjuna that in the Rgveda and in many other texts

his names have been enumerated by great sages (*ṛgvede ... bahūni mama nāmāni kīrtitāni maharṣibhiḥ*) 12. 328. 8–9; those versed in the Vedas call Bhagavān as the Rgveda of twentyone branches (*ekavimśati-śākhāṁ ca ṛgvedaṁ mām pracakṣate / ... ye vai vedavido janāḥ*) 12. 330. 32. **B.** Source of mythology and *vratas* : Gṛtsamada, son of Vītabavya, who in appearance was like another Indra, was once caught hold of by the Daityas; this incident is referred to in the Rgveda (cf. RV. 2. 12) where Gṛtsamada is glorified by the Brāhmaṇas (*ṛgvede vartate cāgryā śrutir atra viśāṁ pate yatra gṛtsamado brahmān brāhmaṇaiḥ sa mahiyate*) 13. 31. 56; a *vrata* called Trisau-parṇavrata, difficult to observe, is found in the Rgveda (*ṛgvedapāṭhupāṭhitaṁ vratam etad dhi duścaram*) 12. 336. 20. **C.** Rgveda personified : (1) Rgveda, along with the Sāmaveda and the Purāṇas, move in front of the chariot of Mahādeva to protect it (when Śiva got ready to fight with the Tripuras) 8. 24. 80; (2) Rgveda together with the other three Vedas, visit the Sabhā of Brahmadeva (2. 11. 19) and wait on him 2. 11. 23, 31; (3) Rgveda, adorned with *krama* and *pada*, came to the sacrifice of Mahādeva (Śiva) who had assumed the form of Varuṇa 13. 85. 4, 2. [See Rc]

Rc f. (mostly plural) : Often stands for the Rgveda or stanzas in it; in such contexts Rc often occurs along with Yajus and Sāman.

A. Number : their number given as ten thousand (*daśedam ṛksahasrāṇi*) 12. 238. 14 (*daś kimcidauhikāni ṛksahasrāṇi*) Nl. on Bcm. Ed. 12. 246. 14). **B.** Their study recommended and their chanting referred to : the Brāhmaṇas are enjoined to