

- (iv) In the battle of Bhārata, Vivimśati confronted Bhīmasena and Sutasoma and was killed. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 93).
- VIVINDHYA. An asura. Mention is made in Mahābhārata Vana Parva, Ch. 16, Stanza 22, that this asura fought with Cāruḍeśpa, the son of Rukmiṇi and was killed.
- VIVITSU. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīmasena in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Karna Parva, Chapter 51, Stanza 12).
- VIYAMA. One of the three sons of the hermit Śataśṛṅga. He killed Sudeva, the commander of the army of Amba-rīṣa and he also was killed in a battle. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Chapter 98).
- VIYATI. A son of Nahuṣa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9; Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Chapter 4).
- VRAJA. A king born in the family of Manu Svāyambhuva. He was the son of Havirdhāna. Six sons named Prācīnabarhis, Śukra, Gaya, Kṛṣṇa, Vraja and Ajina, were born to Havirdhāna by his wife Dhiṣaṇā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 16).
- VRAJANA. A king born to emperor Ajamīdha by his wife Keśinī. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Stanza 31, that he was the brother of Jahnu and Rūpina.
- VRAJĪRAVĀN. (VRJINAVĀN). A king of the Yadu-clan. He was the son of Kroṣṭu and father of Kuśāṅku (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- VRATA. Controls ordained by Vedic Samhitās are called Vratas. It is known as tapas (penance) also. Vratas are Avadama etc. When it involves mortifications of the body (tapas) it is called tapas or penance. Controlling the organs of sense is called niyama (control). Vrata, fast and restraining or control are always good. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 175).
- VRDDHAGĀRGYA. An ancient hermit. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 125, Stanza 77, that this hermit had conversed with the Manes about offerings made to them.
- VRDDHAKANYĀ. Daughter of the hermit named Kuṇigarga. (For further details see under Kuṇigarga).
- VRDDHAKṢATRA I. The father of Jayadratha, the king of Sindhu. (See under Jayadratha I).
- VRDDHAKṢATRA II. A king born in the Puru dynasty. He favoured the Pāṇḍavas. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 200, Stanza 73, that in the Bhārata battle, Aśvatthāmā killed him.
- VRDDHAKṢATRA III. A king of the Vṛṣṇi dynasty. This king took the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the Bhārata battle and was killed by Bāhika. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 24, Stanza. 49).
- VRDDHAKSEMA. The king of the country Trigarta. He was the father of Suśarmā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 9).
- VRDDHAŚARMĀ. One of the five sons, born to the king Āyus by his wife Svarbhānū. The remaining four sons were Nahuṣa, Rāji, Gaya and Anenas. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 75, Stanza 25).
- VRDDHIKĀ. A kind of goblin. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 231, Stanza 16, that once the semen of Śiva fell scattered over the trees and that these goblins were born from that. Human flesh is the food of these goblins. It is said those who want children need only worship these Vrddhikās.
- VRĪHIDRAUNIKA PARVA. A sub-section of Vana Parva, comprising Chapters 259 to 261.
- VRJA. A hermit who was born in the family of emperor Pṛthu. Antardhāna and Vādī were the two sons of Pṛthu. A son named Havirdhāna was born to Antardhāna by his wife Śikhaṇḍinī. Dhiṣaṇā who was born in the family of Agni, became the wife of Havirdhāna. Prācīnabarhis, Śukra, Gaya, Kṛṣṇa, Vraja and Ajina were the six sons of Havirdhāna by Dhiṣaṇā. Of these, Prācīnabarhis became a great Prajāpati. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa I, Chapter 14).
- VRJINIVĀN. The son of Kroṣṭā who was born in the family of Manu. He was the father of hermit Uṣaṅgu (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 147, Stanza 23).
- VRKA I. A son born to Dhṛṣṭaketu, the king of Kekaya by his wife Dūrvā. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- VRKA II. A son of Śrī Kṛṣṇa, born by his wife Mitra-vindā. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- VRKA III. An asura. This asura wanted to bring the Devas under his control. "How to achieve it? The only way is to please one of the three god-heads." The asura saw Nārada and asked him which of the three god-heads could easily be pleased. Nārada replied that it was Śiva. Vṛka resolved to please Śiva and began to do penance. He cut each of his organs and offered it in the fire as oblation. At last when Vṛkāśura was beginning to cut his head to offer it in fire, Śiva made his appearance, and asked him what his wish was. The boon he requested for, was that any one whose head he touched with his finger should die instantly. Śiva granted that boon.
- The asura decided to try the boon, on the giver himself first. Terrified at this, Śiva began to run. The asura chased him. At last Śiva sought protection from Viṣṇu. Assuming the form of a boy, Mahāviṣṇu stood on the way and stopped Vṛkāśura, who was running after Śiva. The boy asked him why he was running. The asura told the boy everything. Then the boy laughed and said "Oh ! Asura ! What Śiva said was a lie. He has no divine power now. He was making fun of you. Not an ant would die by the touch of your fingers. You just try on your head and see for yourself." Hearing this the asura became dejected. He thought what the boy said was true. The poor creature touched his own head with his finger. The moment he touched his head, he fell down dead. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10). This story has similarity with that of Bhasmāsura. (See under Bhasmāsura).
- VRKA IV. A king. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 10, that this king had been present at the Svayamvara (marriage) of Draupadī. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Karna Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 16, that this king was killed by a mountain King in the battle of Bhārata.
- VRKA V. A warrior who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. He was killed by the teacher Droṇa in the battle of Bhārata. (M. B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 21, Stanza 16).
- VRKA VI. An ancient King who was a pure vegetarian. (M. B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 115, Stanza 63).
- VRKA VII. One of the sons born to Śūra by his wife Mārīṣā. Vṛka married Dūrvākṣī. Two sons named Takṣa and Puṣkara were born to the couple. (Bhāgavata Skandha 9).
- VRKALA. A grandson of Dhruva who was the son of Uttānapāda. Two sons named Śiṣṭi and Bhavya were born to Dhruva by his wife Śambhū. Succhāyā, the wife