

Videhapurī—the capital of King Janaka; Balarāma spent sometime there teaching mace warfare to Duryodhana.

Vi. IV. 13. 102, 106.

Vidyā (I)—leads to happiness: Role of teacher and pupil. A means to attain final beatitude;¹ of 18 groups—also 14 groups;² survive antarkṣaya.³

¹ Bhā. XI. 10. 12; 11. 4-7; VI. 16. 27. ² Br.¹ II. 35. 88-9; III. 15. 29; IV. 12. 57; 18. 46; 34. 69. ³ M. 2. 13.

Vidyā (II)—a śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 98; 44. 57, 140.

Vidyās (I)—not to have marital alliances with Viśvāmitras, Khili Khilis, etc.

M. 198. 21.

Vidyās (II)—14 including Mimāmsa, Nyāya, Purāṇa, Dharmaśāstra,—18 in number,—also includes Āyurveda, Dhanurveda, Gāndharva, and Arthaśāstra;¹ four Ānvikṣiki, Trayī, Vārta and Daṇḍanīti;² another division—Parā and Aparā.³

¹ Vi. III. 6. 27-8; ² Ib. V. 10. 27. ³ Ib. V. 1. 35.

Vidyācaṇḍa—a son of Sudaridra (s.v.) a poor Brahman of Pāñcaladeśa.

M. 21. 3.

Vidyādhara—identified with Bhagavān.

Bhā. VIII. 20. 31.

Vidyādharas—semi celestial beings: their creation;¹ adore Indra;² Citraketu (Citraratha-M. P.) their chief;³ came to Dvārakā to see Kṛṣṇa;⁴ Sudarśana, a chief of;⁵