

1.2.228) recommended *saṁmyāsa* to Dharmarāja when he met him (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1.2.362 : *saṁmyāsam rājyatyāgam*) 1.2.220–228; according to the Parvasaṁgraha, the Mausala parvan has eight *adhyāyas* and three hundred *ślokas* 1.2.229.

Yakṣayuddha nt. : Name of the 35th *parvan* of the Bhārata in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṁgraha 1.2.44, 33, 70.

The incident is mentioned while listing the contents of the Āraṇyakaparvan : Draupadī asked Bhīmasena to get the Mandāra flowers; for these he went to the Gandhamādāna mountain and dared approach the lotus pond; a great war ensued between him and the Rākṣasas and the Yakṣas headed by Maṇibhadra (who guarded the pond) 1.2.112–113; alluded to by Dhṛtarāṣṭra in his summary of the events made for Saṁjaya 1.1.111; related to the *adhyāyas* 3.155–172.

Yajurveda m. : Name of one of the four Vedic Saṁhitās.

A. Relationship with Kṛṣṇa-Nārāyaṇa : Nārāyaṇa, the greatest among the gods, told the sage Mārkaṇḍeya that the Yajurveda and the other three Vedas arise from him (at the beginning) and enter into him (at the end) (*mataḥ prādurbhavanty ete mām eva pravṛṣanti ca*) 3.187.14; Bhagavān (Kṛṣṇa) told Arjuna that in the Yajurveda and in the other three Vedas the great sages have listed his many names 12.328.8–9; he also told Arjuna that he was described in the ritual texts to be the Yajurveda of one hundred and one branches (*śatpañcāśatam aṣṭau ca saptatviṁśatam ity uta / yasmiṁ śākhā yajurvede so 'ham ādhvaryave*

smṛtaḥ) 12.330.33. **B.** Personified : (1) Yajurveda and Itihāsa acted as rear-guards (*prstharakṣau*) of the chariot of Mahādeva (when he got ready to destroy the Tripuras) 8.24.81; (2) Yajurveda, along with the other Vedas, was seen by Nārada, waiting on Pitāmaha (Brahmadeva) in his Sabhā 2.11.23, 31. [See Yajus]

Yajus nt. (sg. or pl.) : Sacrificial prose formula from the Yajurveda; when used in plural it stands also for the Yajurveda; when in plural, it mostly occurs with *ṛcs* and *sāmans*.

A. Gift of Āditya to Yājñavalkya : The sage Yājñavalkya told king Janaka that while he was practising the prescribed rite, (although) he was despised (? *avamatena*), he propitiated the god Sun with severe austerity; he then received from Āditya the *yajuses* (*yathārṣeṇeha vidhinā caratāvamatena ha / mayādityād avāptāni yajūmṣi mithilādhīpa || mahatā tapasā devas tapīṣṭhaḥ sevito mayā*) 12.306.2–3; when the pleased god Sūrya offered a boon to Yājñavalkya, the latter requested the god to grant him the *yajuses* which had not been used before (? *yajūmṣi nopayuktāni kṣipram icchāmi vedītum*) 12.306.4–5; the god agreed to Yājñavalkya's request; Sarasvatī then in the form of speech entered Yājñavalkya's mouth 12.306.6–7; the God said that as a result of that, the whole of Veda (i. e. the Yajurveda) together with its latter half and the *khila* would be established in him (Yājñavalkya) (*pratiṣṭhāsyati te vedaḥ sottaraḥ sakhilo dvija*) 12.306.10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12.318.10 : *khilam paraśākhīyam svaśākhīyām apekṣāvaśāt paṭhyate tat khilam ity ucyate / ... sakhilam tatsahitam / sottaram sopaniṣatkam*); Yājñavalkya