

syārthe samrabdhāḥ kurubhiḥ saha | na śakyā yudhi nirjetum tvadanyena param-tapa ||) 8. 51. 18, 20; Yavanas riding horses attacked Arjuna to kill him; Arjuna cut off their arms, holding excellent weapons, and their heads with *kṣura* arrows (*yavanāś ca sādinaḥ | ... kṣurair nyakṛntaṁ svaritāḥ śirāṁsi ca*) 8. 64. 16-17; (11) On the eighteenth day, Kṛpa accompanied by Śakas and Yavanas stood on the right side (*dakṣiṇe pārśve*) of the Sarvato-bhadravyūha (9. 7. 19) of Kauravas 9. 7. 24; (12) On the nineteenth day, in the morning (*pūrvāhṇasamaye* 9. 1. 14), Samjaya returned from the camp and while reporting to Dhṛtarāṣṭra about the war mentioned that all Yavanas were killed 9. 1. 26; hearing that, Dhṛtarāṣṭra remembered that Yavanas were ready to fight for him unmindful of their death (*madartham udyatāḥ sarve prāṇāṁ tyaktvā rāṇe ...*) 9. 2. 18, 21. E. Past event : King Māndhātṛ once asked Indra the *dharma* of people like Yavanas and how they should be controlled by kings like him (*katham dharmam careyus te ... madvidhaiś ca katham śhāpyāḥ*) 12. 65. 13, 15; Indra thereupon told him the duties of all Dasyus (the term included Yavanas) 12. 65. 17-22. F. Future event : Yavanas listed among the Mleccha kings who in the Kali age would rule the earth the wrong way, would be sinful, and given to telling lies (*kalau yuge ... bahavo mleccharājānaḥ prithivyāṁ ... mīthyānuśāstinaḥ pāpā mṛṣāvādaparāyaṇāḥ || ... yavanāś ca narādhipāḥ*) 3. 186. 27, 29-30. G. Some kings characterized simply as Yavana or as king of Yavanas : (1) *yavana* : Kaśerumant 3. 13. 29; (2) *yavanādhipa* : Naraka and

Mura 2. 13. 13; (3) *yavanādhipati* : Not named 2. 4. 22. [See Mleccha]

Yādava : See Yadu.

Yāyāvara m. (pl.) : Name of a group (*gaṇa*) of ṛṣis.

A. Qualities : Of strict vows (*saṁśītavrata*) 1. 13. 14; 1. 41. 16; they practised severe austerities and were expert knowers of *dharma* for they were the direct seers of *dharma*, hence characterized as ṛṣis (*... pratyaksadharmāṇas tāḥ yāyāvarā gaṇāḥ | ṛṣiṇām ugratapasām dharmanaipunadarśinām ||*) 12. 236. 19 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 244. 19 : *pratyakṣaḥ dharmo dharmaphalaṁ satyasankalpatvā-dikam yeṣāṁ te pratyaksadharmāṇaḥ*).

B. Their history : (1) Yāyāvaras were the forefathers of Jaratkāru; he once saw them hanging with their heads down and holding on to a bunch of grass; a mouse residing in a hole was slowly eating up that bunch of grass; Jaratkāru addressed them; he pitied their plight for they were without food, were lean, pitiable, afflicted and waiting for help; he showed his readiness to help them by offering them the fourth, the third, the half, of his austerities, or even all of them; Yāyāvaras told him that they were falling down in the impure hell because of the non-continuation of their line (*saṁtāna-prakṣaya*); his austerities would not help them; they told him they were sages known as Yāyāvaras, they had fallen down from the holy world due to the discontinuation of their line (*saṁtāna-prakṣaya*); their austerities had come to an end; there was no one to continue their line; the only one, named Jaratkāru, was as good