

YĀNASANDHIPARVA. A subdivision of Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva. Chapters 47-71 of Udyoga Parva, are included in this Parva.

YASĀHKETU. A King of the city called Śobhāvati. He was one of the chief characters in the sixth story told by the famous Vetāla in Kathāsaritsāgara.

YASAS. Father of Kalki, the tenth incarnation of Mahāviṣṇu. Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 16, mentions that towards the end of Kaliyuga all people will become atheists, there will be an intermixture of castes and all people will become thieves and devoid of virtue. At that time, the 15 branches of the Veda called Vājasaneyas alone will be the authority. Mlecchas (low-class people) assuming the form of Kings will begin to eat human beings. Agni Purāṇa states further that at that time, Lord Viṣṇu will incarnate as Kalki, the son of Yaśas and Yājñavalkya's priest and after training himself in archery and weapons, annihilate all Mlecchas.

YASASVINĪ I. A woman follower of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 10).

YASASVINĪ II. A sister of Pāncālī. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

YĀSKA. A famous Sanskrit Grammarian of ancient times. Although the people of India always believed in the greatness of the Vedas, the Vedas became unintelligible even to scholars owing to changes in language and differences in grammar. It was Yāska and Sāyaṇa who saved the country from that plight. Yāska became famous by composing "Nirukta" (etymology). There is a reference to this ancient sage in Mahābhārata, Chapter 342, Verse 72.

YASOBHADRA. A son of King Manobhadra. Padma-Purāṇa, Kriyākhaṇḍa mentions that Yaśobhadra happened to be born in a royal family because in his previous birth he had bathed in the Gaṅgā.

YASODĀ. Foster-mother of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. How she became Śrī Kṛṣṇa's fostermother, is explained in a story given in Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha:— Once Droṇa, one of the Aṣṭavasus, and his wife Dharā, caused displeasure to Brahmā. In his anger, Brahmā cursed them to be born in the world as human beings and to spend a life-time on earth, tending cattle. Droṇa became sad and with tears in his eyes, prayed to Brahmā that during his life on earth he should be blessed with Viṣṇu's darśana. Brahmā granted that prayer. It was in fulfilment of this prayer that Droṇa was born as Nandagopa and Dharā as Yaśodā in Ambāḍī.

YASODHARĀ I. Son of Durmukha, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas against the Kauravas. (Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 184, Verse 5).

YASODHARĀ II. A son of Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Rukmiṇidevī. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 33).

YASODHARĀ. Daughter of King Trigarta. She was married by Hasti, King of the Pūru dynasty and they had a son named Vikaṇṭha. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 35).

YASOVATĪ I. The name of Iśāna's city. Devī Bhāgavata, 8th Skandha mentions that god Iśāna, the ruler of the north-eastern part, lives in the city called Yaśovatī.

YASOVATĪ II. A princess. (See under Ekavira).

YATHĀVĀSA. A muni (sage) who followed the Vānaprasthadharma. He attained Heaven as a Vānaprasthadharmī. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 244, Verse 17).

YATI I. A king who was the eldest son of Nahuṣa and the eldest brother of Yayāti. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva,

Chapter 75, Verse 31, mentions that he became a yogi and lived in the forest.

YATI II. One of the sons of Viśvāmitra. (Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 58).

YATI III. A community-group. They were perhaps enemies of yajñas. There are references to them in various parts of the R̥gveda.

YATINĀTHA. An incarnation of Śiva. Āhuka, a forest-dweller and his wife who lived in Arbuda (Abu) mountain were blessed by Yatinātha and as a result of the blessing they were born as Nala and Damayantī in their next birth. (Śiva Purāṇa, Śatarudra Samhitā).

YĀTUDHĀNA. One of the sons of Kaśyapa and Surasā. All Rākṣasas who were born in this family are known as "Yātudhānas".

YĀTUDHĀNĪ. A Rākṣasī who was born from the sacrificial fire when King Vṛṣādarbhi performed a yāga. As directed by the king, she proceeded to the forest to destroy the Saptarṣis. She remained there as the owner of the tank in which the sages used to take bath. Seeing her standing alone there, they enquired who she was. She answered that she was guarding the tank. She allowed them to enter into the tank after each of them explained the meaning of his name. Accordingly, the sages Atri, Vasistha, Kaśyapa, Viśvāmitra, Gautama and Bharadvāja explained the meaning of their names before getting down into the tank. At last when sage Śunassakha's turn came, he said that he was not prepared to explain in detail, the meaning of his name and that she should be satisfied with his statement that he was the sage Śunassakha. Yātudhānī became angry on hearing it and insisted on his giving the meaning of his name. Śunassakha with a single stroke with his "tridaṇḍa" (trident) killed her. Śunassakha was really Indra himself. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 93).

YĀTUKARṆA. A Devaguru. (See under Guruparamparā).

YAUDHEYA I. A son of Dharmaputra. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 76, states that this prince was born to Dharmaputra by Devikādevī, daughter of Govāsana, king of Śibi land.

YAUDHEYA II. A native of Yaudheya country. Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 14, mentions, that the Yaudheyas had participated in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājāsūya.

YAUDHEYA III. A king. According to Matsya Purāṇa, he was the son of Prativindhya.

YAUGANDHARĀYANA. Minister of Prince Udayana who is celebrated in the Purāṇas.

YAUNA. A particular caste. Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 207, states that they were Caṇḍālas and were as ignorant as animals and birds.

YĀUVANĀŚVA. Māndhātā, the son of Yuvanāśva. (For more information see under Māndhātā).

YĀUYUDHĀNĪ. Son of Sātyaki the Yādava King. This hero who escaped from the ruin of the Yādava dynasty was presented with the region lying in the Sarasvatī river valley, by Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 19).

YAVAKRĪTA I. A sage. (See under Arvāvasu).

YAVAKRĪTA II. Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 208, Verse 26, refers to Yavakrīta who was the son of Aṅgiras and the supporter of the eastern land.

YAVAKṢĀ. A famous river in Bhāratavarṣa (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 30).