

Vaivasvata Manu-Ikṣvāku-Vikukṣi-Śaśāda - Kakutstha (Purañjaya)-Anenas-Prthulāśva-Prasenajit- Yuvanāśva. This Yuvanāśva was the father of Māndhātā.

2) *Other details.*

(i) Yuvanāśva performed many Yāgas. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 126, Verse 5).

(ii) Once he drank water which had been subjected to special mantras (incantations) and as a result he became pregnant. Māndhātā was born by cutting open his belly. (For more details see under Māndhātā).

(iii) Yuvanāśva once received a wonderful sword from King Raivata. He presented that sword to King Raghu. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 166, Verse 78).

(iv) In Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 115, Verse 61, it is stated that he had received "Parāvarata-tva" (ability to know the highest and the lowest) because he had renounced meat-eating.

YUVANĀŚVA II. Another Yuvanāśva was the grandson of Viśvagaśva of the Ikṣvāku dynasty and the son of Adri. This Yuvanāśva was the father of King Śrāva. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 202, Verse 3).

YUVANĀŚVA III. Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 234, Verse 15, refers to another Yuvanāśva who was the son of Vṛṣadarbha. He attained Heaven by offering gifts of jewels, women and dwelling houses.

YUVANĀŚVA IV. A King of the Ikṣvāku dynasty who was the grandson of Māndhātā. There is reference to him in the Ṛgveda. (Ṛgveda, 10; 134).

YUYUDHĀNA. Another name for Sātyaki. For further details, see under Sātyaki.

YUYUTSU I.

1) *General.* Son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra by a Vaiśya woman. He is not included in the 100 sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Yuyutsu is referred to by another name, "Karaṇa" in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 68, Verse 113.

2) *Other details.*

(i) It was Yuyutsu who disclosed to the Pāṇḍavas that once Duryodhana gave poisoned food to Bhīmasena. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 128, Verse 37).

(ii) Yuyutsu was present at the Svayamvara of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 2).

(iii) In Bhārata Yuddha, Yuyutsu joined the Pāṇḍava party. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 43, Verse 100).

(iv) He was an eminent warrior and an honest and

mighty hero. Many Kings attacked him in the city Vāraṇāvata. He was not able to fulfil his desire to kill all of them. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 58).

(v) In Bhārata Yuddha he fought with Subāhu and cut off his hands. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 13).

(vi) The bullocks tied to Yuyutsu's chariot were killed by Bhagadatta's elephant. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 56).

(vii) Yuyutsu severely rebuked the Kauravas who rejoiced over the death of Bhagadatta. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 60).

(viii) Yuyutsu was defeated in his fight with Ulūka. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 11).

(ix) As advised by Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Dharmaputra, Yuyutsu went to Hastināpura with the ladies of the royal family. (M.B. Śālyā Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 86).

(x) On his return after the battle, Yuyutsu described the details of the battle to Vidura. (M.B. Śālyā Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 21).

(xi) At the suggestion of Dharmaputra, Yuyutsu began to attend on Dhṛtarāṣṭra to serve him. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 41, Verse 17).

(xii) Yuyutsu was guarding Hastināpura when the Pāṇḍavas went to the Himālayas to get money from Marutta. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 63, Verse 24).

(xiii) Under the leadership of Yuyutsu, the Pāṇḍavas offered Jalāñjali (offering libations of water) to Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 39, Verse 12).

(xiv) When the Pāṇḍavas departed on their Mahāprasthāna after handing over the reign of the country to Parīkṣit, it was Yuyutsu who was entrusted with the task of supervising Parīkṣit and the country. (M.B. Mahāprasthāna Parva Chapter 1, Verse 6).

(xv) In Mahābhārata the following names are given for Yuyutsu :—Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Dhṛtarāṣṭraja, Dhṛtarāṣṭraputra, Karaṇa, Kauravya, Kaurava and Vaiśyāputra.

YUYUTSU II. There is a reference to another Yuyutsu who was the son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra by his wife Gāndhārī in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 93.