

- i) Ardhacandravyūha. (like a Crescent moon) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 56)
- ii) Garuḍavyūha. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 56).
- iii) Krauñcavyūha. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 60).
- iv) Cakravyūha. (wheel-shaped) (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 34).
- v) Makaravyūha. (shark-like) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 69).
- vi) Maṇḍalavyūha. (circular) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 81).
- vii) Maṇḍalārdhavyūha. (Semi circular) (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 20).
- viii) Vajravyūha. (Diamond-shaped) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 81).
- ix) Śakaṭavyūha. (cart-shaped) (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 7).
- x) Śyenavyūha. (Vulture-like) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 69).
- xi) Sarvatobhadravyūha. (fortified all-round) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 99).
- xii) Suparṇavyūha. (kite-shaped) (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 20).
- xiii) Sūcīmukhavyūha. (Like the needle-eye) (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 77).

YYŪKA. A country of ancient India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 31).

VYUṢITĀŚVA. A King of the Pūru dynasty, who was righteous and just. He performed many sacrifices. His wife was Bhadrā, daughter of King Kakṣivān. It is said that this Bhadrā was the most beautiful woman in India. As the King led a libidinous life with this queen Bhadrā he met with an untimely death.

When the King died, he had no children. Bhadrā cried for a long while embracing the dead body of the King. Then the spirit of Vyūṣitāśva, without the body, said to her. "My love. Lie with me in your own bed on the eighth or fourteenth day of your menstruation. I will give you sons." She acted according to the wish of the King and got seven sons from the dead body. Her sons were three Satvas and the four Madras. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 120).

VYUṢṬA. A King of the dynasty of Dhruva. This King was the son of King Puṣpārṇa, by his wife Prabhā. Pradoṣa, Niṣitha and others were brothers of Vyūṣṭa. A son named Sarvatejas was born to this King. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 4).

VYUṢṬI. Another name for day-time.

Y

YA. (य) This letter means "Yāga", "Yātā" (one who goes) or "hero". (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 348).

YĀDAVA. See under Yaduvarṇa.

YĀDAVI. Mother of the King Sagara. (For more details see under Sagara).

YADU I. The founder of Yādava Varṇa or Yadu Varṇa.

1) *Genealogy*. From Viṣṇu were descended in the following order:—Brahmā—Atri—Candra—Budha—Purūravas—Āyus—Nahuṣa—Yayāti—Yadu.

2) *Yadu Varṇa (Yādava Varṇa)*. The origin of Yadu Varṇa is from Atri. Candra, Durvāsa and Dattātreyā Muni were the sons of Atri by Anasūyā. Budha was born to Candra, Purūravas was born to Budha, Āyus was born to Purūravas, and Nahuṣa was born to Āyus. Two children, Āyati and Yayāti were born to Nahuṣa. Yayāti had two wives, Śarmiṣṭhā and Devayānī. Three

sons, Druhyu, Anudruhyu and Pūru were born to Śarmiṣṭhā. The Pūru varṇa takes its origin from Pūru. Yayāti had two sons by Devayānī. They were Yadu and Turvasu. The descendants of Yadu are the Yādavas.

Four sons, Sahasrajit, Kroṣṭhā, Nala and Ripu were born to Yadu. Sahasrajit had a son, Śatajit. Three sons Mahābhaya, Veṇuhaya and Hehaya were born to Śatajit. Of them Hehaya became famous under the name of Ekavira and founded the Hehaya varṇa. The Hehayas and Bhārgavas were on terms of enmity. Dharma was born to Hehaya, and Kuntī or Kuṇi was born to Dharma. Kuṇi had four sons—Sadājit, Māhiṣmān, Bhadrāsena and Durdama. Dhanaka was the son of Bhadrāsena and Dhanaka had four sons—Kṛtavīrya, Kṛtāgni, Kṛtavarmā and Kṛtauja. Of them, Kṛtavīrya who was the eldest, was the father of Kārtavīryārjuna. From here, Yadu varṇa continues from Kārtavīryārjuna. He had five sons, Jayadhvaja, Śūrasena, Vṛṣabha, Madhu and Ūrjjita. Vṛṣṇi was the son of Madhu, the fourth of them. From this point, Yadu varṇa continues from Vṛṣṇi. Yādava varṇa from this stage is also known as Vṛṣṇi varṇa. Vṛṣṇi had four sons—Sumitra, Yudhājit, Vasu and Sārvabhauma. Yadu varṇa continues from Yudhājit. He had two sons, Śini and Nimna. Śini's son was Satyaka and Satyaka's son was Sātyaki. Sātyaki had another name, Yuyudhāna. Jaya was Sātyaki's son. Kuṇi was the son of Jaya, Anamitra was the son of Kuṇi and Prṣṇi was the son of Anamitra. Prṣṇi's sons were Citraratha and Śvaphalka. Viḍūratha and Kukūra were born to Citraratha. Śūra was the son of Viḍūratha. Śini was the son of Śūra, Bhoja was the son of Śini, Hṛdika was the son of Bhoja. Four sons, Devavāha, Gadādhānvā, Kṛtaparvā and Śūra, were born to Hṛdika. Śūra married Māriṣā and their children were Vasu, Devabhāga, Devaśravas, Ānaka. Śṛṇjaya, Kākānika, Śyāmaka, Vatsa, Kavūka and Vasudeva. Vasudeva married Devaki, the sister of Kāṁsa. Śrī Kṛṣṇa was their son. Pradyumna was the son of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Aniruddha was the son of Pradyumna and Vajra was the son of Aniruddha. The last known link of that branch of Yadu varṇa was Vajra.

Kāṁsa also belonged to Yadu varṇa. Kukūra who was the brother of Viḍūratha was the ancestor of Kāṁsa. Ugrasena who was a lineal descendant of Kukūra, was the father of Kāṁsa. The Purāṇas mention Devakī, the mother of Śrī Kṛṣṇa as Kāṁsa's sister. But in fact she was not his direct sister. Ugrasena, Kāṁsa's father, had a brother named Devaka. This Devaka had three sons, Devāpa, Upadeva and Sudeva. Devakī, Śrī Kṛṣṇa's mother was the daughter of Devāpa. Devakī had six sisters who were—Śrutadevā, Śāntidevā, Upadevā, Śrīdevā, Devarakṣitā and Sahadevā.

Akrūra who went to Ambāḍi also belonged to another branch of Yadu varṇa. Prṣṇi who was of the ninth generation from Vṛṣṇi, had two sons—Citaratha and Śvaphalka. Akrūra was the son of Śvaphalka.

3) *Other details about Yadu Varṇa*

(i) Once Yayāti wanted his son Yadu to transfer the latter's youthfulness to Yayāti. The son refused to oblige the father who therefore pronounced a curse that Yadu's descendants would not enjoy kingship. (For detailed story, see under Yayāti).

(ii) Yadu's descendants are called Yādavas. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 10).