

ruined on account of his conceit by taking part in a disputation; Janaka wanted to know the best among the learned assembled and set apart 11,000 crores, much gold, villages and servants to be given as present to him; in the disputation each took part but Yājñavalkya ultimately threw out the challenge. Sākalya questioned this and put to him a number of questions which were all answered. Yājñavalkya in his turn put him a single question, a wrong reply to it inviting instantaneous death; Sākalya agreed, and unable to answer his question, was gathered to his ancestors;<sup>3</sup> told by the sage Asita what the Earth narrated to him about the ignorance of kings who without subduing themselves, try to subdue others.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. VI. 3. 20; IX. 13. 13-14; X. 71. 9; Vā. 89. 2; Vi. IV. 5. 22-4; 13. 103. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 34. 33-68; III. 37. 22; 64. 2; <sup>3</sup> Vā. 60. 32-62; 89. 5; Vi. III. 18. 85-90. <sup>4</sup> Vi. IV. 24. 127-136.

*Janaka* (II)—king of Videhas, and an ally of Balarāma. Welcomed Balarāma to his capital.

Bhā. X. 57. 24-26.

*Janaka* (III)—a son of Viśākhayūpa and father of Nandivardhana.

Vi. IV. 24. 5-6.

*Janapadas* (I)—get deserted and desolate in Kali;<sup>1</sup> are left in a state of *arājaka*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vā. 88. 187. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 31. 50, 97; III. 50. 5; IV. 5. 4.

*Janapadas* (II)—the seven of Krauñcadvīpa viz., Uṣṇa, Pivara, Andhakāra, Muni, Dundubhi, Kuśala and Manuja.

Vā. 33. 23.

*Janamejaya* (I)—the first of the four sons of Parikṣit and Irāvati.<sup>1</sup> Father of Śātānika.<sup>2</sup> Finding that the death of his father was predicted to be by the snake Takṣaka, he performed a *sarpa yāga* to destroy all snakes. All except Tak-