

Varṇasamkara—the mixture of castes; Yayāti marrying Devayāni; wants exemption from Śukra who grants it.

M. 30. 33-4.

Varṇāśā—a R. from Pāriyātra hills in Bhāratavarṣa.

Br. II. 16. 28; Vā. 45. 97.

Varṇāśrama—social polity;¹ truth, charity and self-control are equal to *tīrthas* for homekeepers;² Yayāti speaks of four Varṇas born of one body and their respective duties of whom the Brāhmaṇa is superior;³ lost in a period of anarchy;⁴ in the Śākadvīpa;⁵ said by Manu;⁶ restrictions get loosened in Dvāpara;⁷ disappearance of, in Kali;⁸ (see Varṇa dharma). In Tretā Kṣatriyas followed the Brāhmaṇas, the Vaiśyas the Kṣatriyas and the Śūdras the Vaiśyas; there was thus peace everywhere and everything bore fruit;⁹ leads to enjoyment in heaven;¹⁰ no such system in Kṛtayuga.¹¹

¹ M. 2. 23; Vā. 61. 97. ² Br. II. 14. 41-2. M. 22. 80. ³ Ib. 30. 20. ⁴ Ib. 47. 257. ⁵ Ib. 122. 38. ⁶ Ib. 123. 23; 142. 42. ⁷ Ib. 142. 53; 143. 4; 144. 6 and 26. ⁸ Ib. 144. 96; 215. 63; 273. 32 and 46. VI. VI. 1. 10, 32-3. ⁹ Vā. 30. 294; 49. 117; 57. 52. ¹⁰ Ib. 59. 22 and 36; 99. 425; 101. 6, 137 and 174; 102. 70 and 96; 104. 21. ¹¹ Br. II. 7.55.

Varṇi—Vedavyāsa of the 14th Dvāpara.

Vi. III. 3. 14.

Vartivardhana—king, ruled for twenty years.

Vā. 99. 313.

Vartulākṣī—a Svara Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 55.

Vardhana—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā.

Bhā. X. 61. 16.