

beaks of cruel birds like the crow, eagle etc. It is the most painful experience for them.

(28) *Sūcimukham*. Proud and miserly people who refuse to spend money even for the bare necessities of life, find their place in this hell. Those who do not repay the money they have borrowed, will also be cast into this hell. Here, their bodies will be continually pricked and pierced with needles. (*Devī Bhāgavata*, 8th Skandha; *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*, Part 2, Chapter 6).

12) *Mantra (incantation) to invoke Yama*.

“Mahiṣastha Yamāgaccha
daṇḍahasta mahābala /
rakṣa tvam dakṣiṇadvāraṁ
Vaivasvata namoṣ stu te”. //

After invoking Yama with this mantra, one should worship with the mantra “*Vaivasvataṁ Saṁgamanam*”. (*Agni Purāṇa*, Chapter 56).

13) *Yama Defeated by Rāvaṇa*. Once the sage Nārada went to Rāvaṇa and expatiated on the glory and splendour of Yama. Immediately Rāvaṇa set out to Saṁyamāni with the intention of subduing Yama. Accepting Rāvaṇa's challenge, Yama came out. After a terrible battle between them, which lasted for seven days neither of them was able to defeat the other. Both of them had received Brahmā's boon. In the night of the seventh day, Yama rushed forth with his staff to beat Rāvaṇa to death. Then Rāvaṇa took his Brahmāstra. At that critical moment, Brahmā came to the battlefield and persuaded Yama to withdraw from the fight. Yama retreated to his city and closed the gate. Rāvaṇa went back with a triumphant shout. (*Uttara Rāmāyaṇa*).

14) *Other details concerning Yama*.

(i) Yama attended Draupadī's Svayamvara. (*M.B. Ādi Parva*, Chapter 186, Verse 6).

(ii) It was Yama who performed “*Śāmitra*” (killing of animals) at the yāga done by devas in the Naimiśāraṇya. (*M.B. Ādi Parva*, Chapter 196, Verse 1).

(iii) In the fight between Indra and Arjuna in Khāṇḍavadāha, Yama joined the side of Indra. (*M.B. Ādi Parva*, Chapter 226, Verse 32).

(iv) Once in a thousand years, Yama comes to Bindusarovara and performs a yāga. (*M.B. Sabhā Parva*, Chapter 3, Verse 15).

(v) Yama is a member of Brahmā's assembly. (*M.B. Sabhā Parva*, Chapter 11, Verse 51).

(vi) When Arjuna performed tapas and received Pāsupatāstra from Śiva, Yama was pleased and presented Daṇḍāstra to Arjuna. (*M.B. Vana Parva*, Chapter 41, Verse 25).

(vii) Yama was one of the devas who tested and then blessed Nala who went to Damayanti's Svayamvara. (See under NALA).

(viii) Indra made Yama, the King of Pitṛs. (*M.B. Udyoga Parva*, Chapter 16, Verse 14).

(ix) Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 69, Verse 26 says that when Devas milked Bhūmidevī, Yama took the form of a calf. (See under Vena).

(x) In Tripuradahana (burning of Tripura) Yama remained in Śaivabāna (the arrow of Śiva, (*M.B. Droṇa Parva*, Chapter 202, Verse 77. See also under TRIPURA).

(xi) Yama presented two warriors, Unmātha and Pramātha to god Skanda. (*M.B. Śalya Parva*, Chapter

45, Verse 30).

(xii) Once Yama gave advice to the sage Gautama on the subject of Dharma. (*M.B. Śānti Parva*, Chapter 192).

(xiii) Yama once gave a boon to a Brāhmana named Jāpaka. (See under JĀPAKA. *M.B. Śānti Parva*, Chapter 199).

(xiv) Once Mahāviṣṇu taught Yama, Śiva-Sahasra-nāma. Yama taught it to Nāciketa. (See under ŚIVA and NĀCIKETA. Also *M.B. Anuśāsana Parva*, Chapter 17).

(xv) Yama sent his special agents to bring a Brāhmana named Śarmi. (See under ŚARMI. Also *M.B. Anuśāsana Parva*, Chapter 68).

(xvi) Yama once lectured on the efficacy of giving “tila” (gingelly seed) “jala” (water) and anna (rice) to a Brāhmana. (*M.B. Anuśāsana Parva*, Chapter 68).

(xvii) Yama once explained the secrets of Dharma. (*M.B. Anuśāsana Parva*, Chapter 130).

(xviii) Yama used to worship Śiva on the mountain Muñjavān. (*M.B. Aśvamedha Parva*, Chapter 8).

(xix) Dhūmorṇā is the name of Yama's wife. (*M.B. Udyoga Parva*, Chapter 117, Verse 9).

(xx) There is a story in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva about the condition of the world in the absence of Yama. Once Yama started a prolonged yāga at Naimiśāraṇya. At that time there was no death in the world. All living beings continued to live indefinitely. The Devas all joined together and approached Yama with a request to solve the problem. Yama concluded his yāga and resumed his duties and death came to the world again. (*M.B. Ādi Parva*, Chapter 199).

KĀLA II. A Maharsi. Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 14, refers to this sage as offering worship to Indra, in Indra's assembly.

KĀLĀ. A daughter of Dakṣaprajāpati. (See under Kālikā).

KĀLA. See under the word Kālamāna.

KALA (S) A group of Manes. This group lives in the Brahmaśabhā. (Chapter 11, Śānti Parva).

KĀLABANDHAKA. An adviser of Mahiṣāsura. Cikṣura was his war-minister, Tāmra his finance minister, Asiloman, Prime Minister, and Udarka, Chief of the army. Kālabandhaka, Bāṣkala and Trinetra were the advisers of Mahiṣāsura. (*Devī Bhāgavata* 5th Skandha).

KĀLABHĪTI. A devotee of Śiva. As his father Māmṭi performed penance for the sake of a son for a thousand years his wife conceived, but did not deliver. Māmṭi asked the child in his mother's womb why he did not come out to which the latter replied that he did not come out as he feared the Asura called Kālamārga. (As the child feared Kālamārga it came to be called Kālabhīti). As advised by Śiva, Māmṭi created in the child knowledge about dharma, renunciation etc. and thus made him conscious about higher knowledge. The child came out of the mother's womb. In due course of time Kālabhīti took to the worship of Śiva, who blessed him as follows : “Since you have outlived Kālamārga, in future you will become famous as Mahākāla.” (*Skanda Purāṇa*).

KĀLABRĀHMAṆA. A brahmin, who defeated Kāla. A great effulgence that emanated from his head two hundred years after his continuous Japa (Chanting of mantras) blocked the passage of sky-walkers (Devas) and spread to the three worlds. When Brahmā and