

(b) *Other details.* Suśānti was the name of the Devendra of this Manvantara. There were five groups of Devas, namely Sudhāmans, Satyas, Japas, Pratardanas and Śivas, each group consisting of twelve Devas. The seven sons of the sage Vasiṣṭha were the saptarṣis of this Manvantara. These seven sons of Vasiṣṭha by his wife Ūrjijā were Rajas, Gotra, Ūrdhvaabāhu, Savana, Anagha, Sutapas and Śukra. Aja, Paraśudīpta and others were the sons of the Manu Uttama. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part I, Chapter 1).

(4) *Tāmasa.*

(a) *General.* The fourth Manu Tāmasa was the son of Priyavrata. That King performed penance to Devī on the northern bank of the river Narmadā with Kāmarāja mantra. As a result of Devī's blessing, he obtained a prosperous Kingdom and worthy sons. After a long reign he attained heaven. (Devī Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

(b) *Other details.* At the time of this Manu, there were four groups of Devas, namely—Supāras, Haris, Satyas, and Sudhīs. Each of these groups contained 27 Devas. Śibi who had performed a hundred yāgas was the Indra. The Saptarṣis of this Manvantara were Jyotirmān, Pṛthu, Kāvya, Caitra, Agnivanaka, and Pivara and Nara. Khyāti, Keturūpa, Jānujaṅgha and others were the sons of Tāmasa Manu. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part I, Chapter 1).

(5) *Raivata.*

(a) *General.* The fifth Manu Raivata was the younger brother of Tāmasa. He worshipped Devī with Kāma-bija mantra on the banks of the river Kālindī. With the blessing of Devī he ruled for many years and then attained Heaven. (Devī Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

(b) *Other details.* The name of the Indra of this Manvantara was Vibhu. There were four groups of Devas—Amitābhas, Bhūtarayas, Vaikuṅthas and Sumedhas. Each of these groups contained fourteen Devas. The Saptarṣis of Raivata Manvantara were—Hiraṇyāromā, Vedasrī, Ūrdhvaabāhu, Vedabāhu, Sudāmā, Parjanya and Mahāmuni. The sons of Raivata Manu, Balabandhu, Sambhāvya, Satyaka and others were mighty Kings. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 3, Chapter 1).

(6) *Cākṣuṣa.*

(a) *General.* This Manu was the son of Aṅga. Once he went to the Rājārṣi (royal saint) Pulaha and prayed for prosperity, mastery of the whole world, invincible power and profound scholarship. Pulaha sent him to Devī. The Rājārṣi taught him the worship of Devī. After acquiring the mantra Cākṣuṣa went to the banks of the river Virajā and offered worship to Devī. At the end of twelve years, Devī appeared before him and blessed him with "Manuhood", mastery of the Manu kingdom and brilliant sons. After many years he distributed his kingdoms among his sons and at last attained "Devīpada". (Devī Bhāgavata, Daśama Skandha).

(b) *Other details.*

(i) The following account is given in Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part I, Chapter 13, about the birth of Cākṣuṣa Manu. Dhruva and his wife Śambhu had two sons, namely Śiṣṭi and Bhavya. Succhāyā, the wife of Śiṣṭi gave birth to five sons, Ripu, Ripuñjaya, Vipra, Vṛkala and Vṛkatejas, who were all sinless. Cākṣuṣa was born to

Bṛhatī, the wife of Ripu. Cākṣuṣa begot Manu by Puṣkariṇī, daughter of Virāṇa Prajāpati. This was the sixth Manu. By his wife Nadvalā, the daughter of Vairāja Prajāpati, he had 10 sons, namely, Kuru, Puru, Śatadyumna, Tapasvī, Satyavān, Śuci, Agni-ṣṭoma, Atirātra, Sudyumna and Abhimanyu. Āgneyī, wife of Kuru, gave birth to six sons who were Aṅga, Sumanas, Khyāti, Kratu, Aṅgiras and Śibi. Sunīthā, wife of Aṅga, gave birth to Vena. Pṛthu was the son of Vena. He is also known as "Vainya".

(ii) The Indra of that period was Manojava. There were five groups of Devas—Ākhyas, Prasūtas, Bhavyas, Pṛthukas and Lekhas, each group consisting of eight Devas. The Saptarṣis of this Manvantara were—Sumedhas, Virajas, Haviṣmān, Uttama, Madhu, Atināman and Sahiṣṇu. Śatadyumna and other mighty Kings were the sons of Cākṣuṣa Manu. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part I, Chapter 3).

(iii) The sons of this Manu became famous under the name "Varīṣṭhas" (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 18, Verse 20).

(7) *Vaivasvata.*

(a) *General.* He was born from Sūrya. It is this Manu who rules the world today. All living beings that we see today were born from him. Vaivasvata Manu is Satyavrata Manu who escaped from the last deluge. To save him Viṣṇu took up the incarnation of Matsya (fish). Vaivasvata Manu was also the first of the Kings of the Sūrya vaiṣṭva (Solar Dynasty) who ruled over Ayodhyā.

(b) *Other details.* (i) In Devī Bhāgavata, Saptama Skandha, we see that the sons of Vaivasvata namely Ikṣvāku, Nābhāga, Dhṛṣṭa, Śaryāti, Nariṣyanta, Prāmśu, Nṛga, Diṣṭa, Karūṣa and Pṛṣadhra were also called Manus.

(ii) This Manu worshipped Devī and received her blessing and attained Heaven after a long reign. (Devī Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

(iii) Vaivasvata Manu had another name, "Śrāddhadeva." The Devas of this Manvantaram are Ādityas, Vasus and Rudras. The name of the Indra of this period is Purandara. The Saptarṣis are, Vasiṣṭha, Kaśyapa, Atri, Jamadagni, Gautama, Viśvāmitra and Bharadvāja. The nine Dhārmikas (virtuous ones), Ikṣvāku, Nṛga, Dhṛṣṭa, Śaryāti, Nariṣyanta, Nābhāga, Ariṣṭa, Karūṣa and Pṛṣadhra are the sons of Vaivasvata Manu. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 8, Chapter 1).

(iv) Ten sons were born to this Manu who were Vena, Dhṛṣṇu, Nariṣyanta, Nābhāga, Ikṣvāku, Kārūṣa, Śaryāti, Ila, Pṛṣadhra, and Nābhāgāriṣṭa. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 75, Verse 15).

(v) Mahāviṣṇu incarnated as Matsya for the sake of Vaivasvata Manu. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 187).

(vi) He received Yogavidyā from Sūrya and Ikṣvāku received it later from him. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 38).

(vii) At the beginning of Tretāyuga, Sūrya taught "Sātvata Dharma" to Manu and Manu taught it to Ikṣvāku for the protection of all creatures. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 348, Verse 51).

(viii) The sage Gautama taught Śivasahasranāma to Vaivasvata Manu. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 177).