

5) *Loss of children.* Kapila turned into ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara. Bhagiratha revived them. (For details see under Bhagīratha).

6) *Triumphal tour.* Sagara ruled the kingdom well and while living happily thus with his sons, he set out on a triumphal tour. After conquering the northern regions he moved towards the south, his object being Māhiṣmatī, Kingdom of the Hehayas. He destroyed the Hehayas completely in battle. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapters 89 and 90).

7) *Evening of life.* Sagara ruled the kingdom for 300 years. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 91). His son, Asamañjasa was a tormentor of his subjects. In the evening of his life, Sagara transmitted the throne to his grandson Amśumān (son of Asamañjasa). The rest of his life he spent in Aurvāsrama with his wife engaged in meditation.

8) *Other information.*

(i) Sagara worships Yama in his court, (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 19).

(ii) Sagara ousted Asamañjasa from the palace, because he led an immoral life. (Vana Parva, Chapter 107, Verse 89).

(iii) Sagara went to heaven after handing over the throne to Amśumān. (Vana Parva, Chapter 107, Verse 64).

(iv) Sagara had gone, in the plane of Indra to Virāṭanagara to witness the fight between Arjuna and Kṛpa. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 10).

(v) Śrī Kṛṣṇa once described the yajña and dāna of Sagara. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 29 Verse 130).

(vi) Sagara never ate flesh in his life. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 115, Verse 66).

(vii) He is considered to be one of the kings to be remembered both at dawn and dusk. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 49).

SĀGARA. Ocean. Samudra (ocean) got the name Sāgara as it was formed later at the place where the 60,000 sons of King Sagara dug the earth in the course of their quest for the missing yājñic horse. (See under Sagara).

SĀGARAKA. A Kṣatriya king who lived at the place called Sāgara. He participated in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 18).

SĀGARODAKA. Holy water of the sea. He who bathes in it will go to heaven in an aerial chariot. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 9).

SĀGNI (S). Pitṛs, who are sons of Brahmā. Agniṣvāttas, Barhiṣadas, Anagnis and Sāgnis are the Pitṛs born from Brahmā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 20).

SAHA I. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed in the great war by Bhīmasena. (Karna Parva, Chapter 51, Verse 8).

SAHA II. A very powerful Agni. (Vana Parva, Chapter 222).

SAHĀ. A Celestial woman. She also was with the apsarā women who were present at Indraloka to receive Arjuna. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 43, Verse 30).

SAHABHOJA. A bird in the line of the offsprings of Garuḍa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 12).

SAHADEVA I. The fifth among the Pāṇḍavas.

Facts about Sahadeva are related under the headings, Dharmaputra, Bhīma, Arjuna, Nakula and Pāṇḍavas.

Only those facts, which have not been so related are given hereunder.)

1) *A brief biographical sketch.* Sahadeva was the son of Pāṇḍu by his wife Mādri. Two sons, Nakula and Sahadeva were born to Mādri by the Aśvinīdevas. Along with Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma and Arjuna, sons of Kuntī, Nakula and Sahadeva spent their childhood in the company of Sages at Śataśṛṅga mountain. Pāṇḍu died and Mādri followed him in the funeral pyre. After that the Pāṇḍavas lived at Hastināpura under the care of Kuntī. When the 'lac-palace' was burnt down, they took themselves to the forest and ruled the kingdom with Indraprastha as capital. The Pāṇḍavas, who were defeated in the game of dice went again into the forest. Their going into the forest has been described as follows by Vidura.

Yudhiṣṭhira, covering his face with cloth and Bhīma stretching out his powerful hands moved into the forest. Arjuna followed them throwing up sand particles. Sahadeva went rubbing his face with earth, Nakula, the most handsome of men, followed them, his body smeared with dust. Pāñcālī, her face concealed in hair and weeping went behind the king. Sage Dhaumya with Kuśa grass in his hands, accompanied them chanting Vedic hymns. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 80).

Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Vidura why the Pāṇḍavas assumed these different poses and attitudes and Vidura answered him thus : Yudhiṣṭhira covered his face to show that he would not retaliate in anger though he had lost the kingdom due to cheating. Bhīma stretched out his hands to show that he was unrivalled in manual power. Arjuna threw out sand to say that he would shoot his arrows into the enemy camp like particles of sand. Sahadeva rubbed earth on his face as he did not want anybody to distinguish his face. Nakula, the most handsome of men, smeared his face with dust so that, on the way, women should not desire him.

When the Pāṇḍavas returned after twelve years' stay in exile in the forest and one year's stay incognito Duryodhana refused to allot them even a single house, and war for eighteen days between the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas was fought in the field of Kurukṣetra. The Kauravas were wiped out. Yudhiṣṭhira became king and performed the Rājasūyayajña after which the Pāṇḍavas went out on the great journey and gave up their lives.

2) *Other information about Sahadeva.*

(1) He was dedicated to the service of elders. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 114).

(2) He was exceptionally handsome. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 111).

(3) In the fight that followed Arjuna's endeavour to capture king Drupada to be presented as Gurudakṣiṇā (tuition fee to Droṇa, who trained the Pāṇḍavas in the use of arms) Nakula and Sahadeva protected the wheels of Arjuna's chariot. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 137, Verse 27).

(4) A son called Śrutasena (Śrutakarman) was born to him of Pāñcālī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 220, Verse 80).

(5) He had also married the daughter of King Dyutimān of Madra called Vijayā and the couple had a son called Suhotra. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 80).