

- (6) He defeated Virāṭa, the Matsya king in battle. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 2).
- (7) He conquered the southern kingdoms on the orders of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30).
- (8) He defeated Dantavakra in battle. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 59).
- (9) He defeated Nila, king of Māhiṣmatī, in a fierce battle and collected taxes from him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 59).
- (10) He deputed Ghaṭotkaca to collect taxes from Vibhīṣaṇa, king of Laṅkā. Vibhīṣaṇa sent Ghaṭotkaca back with a lot of gold and gems. Vibhīṣaṇa also deputed 88,000 Rākṣasas to carry the gold etc. (Sabhā Parva, Southern text, Chapter 31).
- (11) He was Yudhiṣṭhira's minister during the Rājasūya yajña. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 33, Verse 40).
- (12) After the yajña was over, he conducted Droṇa and Aśvatthāmā back to their palaces. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 48).
- (13) He took the vow that he would kill Śakuni. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 77, Verse 9).
- (14) In the battle that followed the abduction of Draupadī by Jayadratha, the chariot of Yudhiṣṭhira went out of action and he, therefore, rode in the chariot of Sahadeva. (Vana Parva, Chapter 271, Verse 15).
- (15) During his life-incognito he thought of assuming the name Tantripāla. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 9).
- (16) He went to king Virāṭa disguised as Vaiśya called Ariṣṭanemi and got himself appointed as head of the king's dairy. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 5).
- (17) He, in the guise of a dairy-man, used to give milk, butter-milk etc. to the Pāṇḍavas. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 13, Verse 9).
- (18) Sañjaya emphasized the fact that Sahadeva was a heroic warrior to Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 50, Verse 31).
- (19) When Yudhiṣṭhira, during the great war, divested himself of his armour and started towards the Kaurava army, Sahadeva questioned the action. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 43, Verse 19).
- (20) On the first day of the battle he fought a duel with Durmukha. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 25).
- (21) He defeated Vikarṇa, Śalya and others in the battle. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 71, Verse 83).
- (22) He annihilated the cavalry of the Kauravas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 89, Verse 32).
- (23) He ran away from the battle-field. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 105, Verse 16).
- (24) He fought a duel with Kṛpācārya. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 12).
- (25) He fought with Śakuni. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 22).
- (26) He fought again with Durmukha. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 106, Verse 13).
- (27) He killed Nirmītra, the Trigarta prince. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 107, Verse 25).
- (28) In the fight with Karṇa he got defeated. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 167, Verse 15).
- (29) He defeated Duśśāsana in battle. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 188, Verse 2).
- (30) When Sātyaki was about to kill Dhṛṣṭadyumna, he pacified the former by a tactful speech. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 198, Verse 53).
- (31) He defeated Pauṇḍrarāja. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 22, Verse 14).
- (32) He defeated Duśśāsana again. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 23).
- (33) He got wounded in the fighting with Duryodhana. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 7).
- (34) He defeated Ulūka. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 61, Verse 43).
- (35) He killed Śalya's son. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 43).
- (36) He killed Ulūka, son of Śakuni. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 28, Verse 32).
- (37) He killed Śakuni. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 28, Verse 46).
- (38) After the war, Yudhiṣṭhira allotted Durmukha's palace to Sahadeva. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 44, Verse 12).
- (39) In the matter of dharmārthakāmas (righteousness, material wealth and enjoyment of love life) he attached more importance to artha (material resources). (Śānti Parva, Chapter 167, Verse 22).
- (40) During the Rājasūya the duty of managing domestic affairs was entrusted to him by Vyāsa and Yudhiṣṭhira. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 20).
- (41) After the great war he visited and saluted Kuntī, who lived in the forest then. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 24, Verse 8).
- (42) In the great journey (Mahāprasthāna) he walked in front of Pāñcālī and behind Nakula. (Mahāprasthānika Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 31).
- (43) Synonyms used in Mahābhārata for Sahadeva: Āśvineya, Āśvinisuta, Bharataśārdūla, Bharatasattama, Kauravya, Kurunandana, Mādriputra. Mādreyā, Nakulānuja, Pāṇḍava, Pāṇḍunandana, Tantripāla, Yama, Yamaputra.
- SAHADEVA II. A maharṣi, who lived in the court of Indra. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 16).
- SAHADEVA III. A King in ancient India. He lived in the court of Yama worshipping the latter. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 17).
- SAHADEVA IV. A son of Jarāsandha about whom the following facts are collected from the Mahābhārata.
- (1) Asti and Prāpti, two wives, of Karṇa were the sisters of this Sahadeva. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 31).
- (2) He was present at the wedding of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 8).
- (3) After the death of Jarāsandha he took refuge with Śrī Kṛṣṇa, who crowned him King of Mathurā-purī. (M.B. Southern text, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 24).
- (4) In the great war he came to the help of Yudhiṣṭhira with one akṣauhiṇī (division of army). (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 8).
- (5) He was one of the seven Mahārathins of the Pāṇḍava army. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 187, Verse 11).
- (6) He was killed in the great war by Droṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 225, Verse 45).
- SAHADEVA V. A Rākṣasa, son of Dhūmrākṣa and father of Kṛśāśva. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).