

3) *Family life.* See under Kṛṣṇa, Para 16 and Naraka Para 4).

4) *Other details.*

(i) The sons Bhīma and others were born to Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Satyabhāmā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 276).

(ii) Narakāsura stole the ear-rings of Aditi, the mother of the devas. Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā went to fight with Narakāsura. They killed him and recovered the ear-rings and gave them back to Aditi. At that time Aditi blessed Satyabhāmā thus : "Till Śrī Kṛṣṇa forsakes his body you will not be affected by old age. Moreover you will always have a divine fragrance and good qualities." (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38).

(iii) Satyabhāmā had a beautiful white palace in Dvārakā. The steps of the palace were paved with jewels. To those who pass over its steps, hot season will appear to be cold. (M.B. Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38),

(iv) When the Pāṇḍavas were living in the Kāmyaka forest at the time of their forest life, Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā paid them a visit. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 183, Verse 11).

(v) At this time Satyabhāmā asked Pāñcālī about the means and ways to bring the husband over to her side. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 238, Verse 4).

(vi) When Arjuna came to Dvārakā, after Śrī Kṛṣṇa had forsaken his body, Satyabhāmā lamented with the other queens for a long time. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 13).

(vii) After this Satyabhāmā went to the forest for penance. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 7, Verse 74).

SATYADEVA. A prominent warrior of the army of Kalinga. He took part in the Bhārata-battle and served as the guard of the wheel of King Śrutāyus of Kalinga and was killed by Bhīmasena. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 74).

SATYADEVĪ. The daughter of King Devaka. This Satyadevī was one of the seven wives of Vasudeva. (Matsya Purāṇa, 44-73).

SATYADHARMĀ I. A King of the lunar dynasty. He was a helper of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 141, Verse 25).

SATYADHARMĀ II. A brother of Suśarmā, the King of Trigarta. Arjuna killed him in the Bhārata-battle. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 36).

SATYADHṚTI I. A son of Śātānanda. It is mentioned in Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278, that this Satyadhṛti had two children called Kṛpa and Kṛpī.

SATYADHṚTI II. A warrior who fought in chariot on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the Battle of Bhārata. The following information is given about him in Mahābhārata.

(i) Bhīṣma considered Satyadhṛti as one of the prominent fighters in chariots. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 17, Verse 18).

(ii) This Satyadhṛti had been present at the Svayamvara marriage of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 10).

(iii) This Satyadhṛti who was the son of Sucitra continued helping Ghaṭotkaca the son of Hidimbī, during the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 93, Verse 13).

(iv) Satyadhṛti was an expert in the wielding of all weapons, especially in archery. He was a scholar in the

Vedas and Vedāṅgas. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23).

(v) In the Bhārata-battle he was killed by Droṇācārya. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6, Verse 34).

SATYADHṚTI III. The son of the King Kṣemaka. In the Bhārata-battle he fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas against the Kauravas. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 58).

SATYAHITA. A King of the Pūru dynasty. He was son of Ṛṣabha and the father of Sudhanvā. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

SATYAJIT I. A King belonging to the dynasty of Yayāti. He was the son of Sunīta and the father of Kṣema. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

SATYAJIT II. A brother of Drupada, the King of Pāñcāla. He appears in the story of Mahābhārata for the first time at the battle between Drupada and Arjuna. When the education of the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas was over, Droṇa asked his pupils to bring Drupada tied as teacher's gift. An attempt was made to bring Drupada before Droṇa, in which attempt Drupada and Arjuna confronted each other. In this fight it was Satyajit who stood as the right hand of his brother Drupada. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 137, Verse 42). Arjuna defeated this Satyajit. Immediately Satyajit ran away from the battle-field.

After the marriage of Pāñcālī, Pāṇḍavas and Drupada became relatives. With this Satyajit also came to be on good relation with the Pāṇḍavas. In the battle of Bhārata this Satyajit was the bodyguard of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 17). In the battle which followed Droṇa killed Satyajit. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6, Verse 4).

SATYAKA. A king of the Yādava clan. He was the father of Sātyaki. Satyaka also took part in the festivals conducted on the Raivata-mountain by Śrī Kṛṣṇa and the others. It is stated in the aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 62, Verse 6, that Satyaka conducted offerings to the manes in respect of Abhimanyu.

SATYAKĀMA (SATYAKĀMA JĀBĀLA). A noble hermit. There is a story as given below, in the Chāndog-yopaniṣad about the greatness of this hermit.

As his father died in his boyhood, Satyakāma was brought up by his mother Jābālī. When it was time to begin education, the boy told his mother, "Mother, I would like to be educated under a teacher, in the Vedas. But I don't know what clan I belong to. What answer shall I give, when the teacher asks me about my clan?" His mother Jābālī replied. "I also do not know much about the clan of your father who married me when I was a girl. From that day onwards I was engaged in house-keeping. I did not ask your father about the clan. In my younger days I gave birth to you. Shortly after that your father died. Tell your teacher that you are Satyakāma the son of Jābālī."

Having heard this Satyakāma went in search of a teacher. At last he reached the hermitage of the sage Gautama and told him every thing. The hermit was attracted by his truthfulness and behaviour. Believing that Satyakāma was a Brahmin boy, Gautama accepted him as a disciple. The hermit entrusted the boy with four hundred lean cows to look after. The boy accepted the work, and said to the hermit. "When this becomes a group of thousand fat cows, I will bring them back." He lived in the forest looking after the cows. The Devas