

requested for the recovery of the lost kingdom of Dyumatsena. Yama sanctioned that request also. Still she followed Yama, who was ready to grant her a third boon. She requested: "My father may, please be given a hundred sons who would continue the family. Yama granted that too. But she did not turn back. Yama told her that she might ask for a fourth boon. She said: "I may be given a hundred sons born directly from Satyavān. Yama granted this fourth boon also. Then Sāvitrī asked Yama how the boon would be realized unless the life of Satyavān was given back to him. Yama was pleased with her at her love and devotion for her husband and returned the life of Satyavān. Yama blessed her that she and Satyavān would live for hundred years. Yama disappeared. Sāvitrī returned and sat there taking the body of Satyavān on her lap. Satyavān came to life. Both of them rose up. Night came on. It was dark. They could not find the way. Satyavān wanted to reach their hermitage somehow. Sāvitrī took the axe and supporting her husband in the dim moon light, walked to the hermitage. Dyumatsena got sight. He started with his wife in search of his children, and walked about in the forest. At last all of them met together. They reached home. Then Sāvitrī told them all that had happened. Everyone was delighted. Then some people from Sālva came to the hermitage. They said that the minister had killed the King, that the people had expelled the minister, and that they had come to request Dyumatsena to return to his country and to resume the reign. Accordingly all of them returned to Sālva. Dyumatsena was anointed as the King of Sālva. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapters 293 to 299).

**SAVYA.** A son of Aṅgiras, Savya is actually Indra himself. The story is that Aṅgiras began worshipping the Devatās for a son equal to Indra and that Indra, thinking that there should not be another person equal to him, got himself born as the son of Aṅgiras. That son is Savya. (R̥gveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 10, Sūkta 51).

**SAVYASĀCĪ.** Another name of Arjuna. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 44, Verse 19).

**SAVYASIVYA.** One of the sons of Vipracitti by Siṁhikā. This asura was killed by Paraśurāma. (Brahmaṇḍa Purāna, 3.6. 18-20).

**SĀYAMVAIŚVADEVA.** The sacrificial offering given by the wife with the food prepared in the evening without any spell or incantation, is called Sāyamvaiśvadeva. (Manusmṛti, Chapter 3, 121).

**SĀYAṆA.** A hermit who was an expounder of the Vedas. In course of time, due to the differences in languages and grammar, the Vedas became difficult to be grasped. It was Yaska and Sāyaṇa who saved the Indians from this difficulty. For the Vedas to be grasped easily, Yaska made the Nirukta (Etymology) and Sāyaṇa wrote the Book Vedārthaprakāśa.

**SĀYU.** A maharṣi. (R̥gveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 112, Sūkta 16).

**SEKA.** A nāga (serpent) born in the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent was burnt to death in the sacrificial fire of the serpent-sacrifice of Janamejaya. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 14).

**SEDUKA.** An ancient King in India. Once some brahmins approached this heroic King who was well-versed in the art of wielding weapons, for Dakṣiṇā to

their teacher. But Seduka directed them to King Vṛṣadarbha. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 196, Verse 4).

**SEKA.** An ancient country in India. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 9, that this country was conquered by Sahadeva during his regional conquest of the south.

**ŠEKKIZHĀR.** Author of the Tamil song 'Periyapurānam (See under ArulmozHITEVAR).

**SENA.** Son of King R̥abha. It is mentioned in Bhāgavata, Skandha 5 that this king had nineteen sons including Sena.

**SENĀBINDU I.**

- 1) *General information.* A Kṣatriya King who lived in the age of the Purāṇas. This King was born from a portion of an asura called Tuhuṅḍa. (Mahābhārata Ādi Parva, Chapter 67).
- 2). *Other details.*
  - (i) Senābindu was present at the Svayamvara marriage of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 9).
  - (ii) Arjuna, during his regional conquest of the north, with the King of Ulūka had attacked this King who lost his kingdom. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 10).
  - (iii) The Pāṇḍavas had invited this King to take part in the Bhārata battle. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 13).
  - (iv) It is said that Senābindu was known by another name Krodhahantā. He was as valiant as Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Bhīmasena. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 171, Verse 20).
  - (v) He was killed in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6 Verse 32).

**SENĀBINDU II.** A warrior of Pāñcāla who had taken part in the battle of Bhārata on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. Karṇa killed him. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 15).

**SENĀCITTA.** A King of the dynasty of Bharata. This King was the son of Viśada and the father of Rucirāśva. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**SENAJIT I.** A King who lived in the period of Mahābhārata. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 13 that the Pāṇḍavas had decided to send a letter of invitation to this King, for the battle of Bhārata.

**SENAJIT II.** A King. He lived in tears because of the loss of his son. At last by the advice of a brahmin he got peace of mind. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapters 25 and 179).

**SENAJIT III.** A King who was the son of King Viśada and the father of Rucirāśva. Besides Rucirāśva Senajit had three more sons named Dṛḍhahanus, Kāśya and Vatsa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

This King is mentioned as the son of King Viśvajit in Viṣṇu Purāna and Vāyu Purāna and as the son of Aśvajit in Matsya Purāna. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 26, that this King had written a treatise on justice (duties of a King).

**SENĀMUKHA.** A division of an army. (See under Akṣauhinī).

**SENĀNI (SENĀPATI).** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīmasena in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 32).

**SENODYOGAPARVA.** A sub-section of Udyoga Parva in Mahābhārata. This sub-section comprises Chapters 1 to 19 of Udyoga Parva in Mahābhārata.