

- (iv) It is stated in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 86, Verse 24, that this Sudhanvā gave Subrahmaṇya a chariot, in the battle between the Devas and the asuras.
- (v) Sudhanvā had three sons called R̥bhu, Vibhvā and Vāja. (R̥gveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 16, Sūkta 111).
- SUDHANVĀ III.** A great warrior who fought against the Pāṇḍavas in the battle of Kurukṣetra. He was killed by Arjuna. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 18, Verse 42).
- SUDHANVĀ IV.** A Sudhanvā who was the son of Drupada, is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 44. This warrior sided with the Pāṇḍavas in the battle of Kurukṣetra and fought against the Kauravas. When his brother Viraketu was killed, he and his brothers joined together and attacked Droṇa. In that fight Droṇa killed Sudhanvā. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 45).
- SUDHANVĀ V.** An ancient King of Bhārata. A story that King Māndhātā defeated this Sudhanvā in battle, occurs in Mahā Bhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 62.
- SUDHANVĀ VI.** A King of Sāṅkāśya. This King surrounded the city of Mithilā and sent word that unless the bow of Śiva and the princess Sītā were given to him he would kill Janaka, who subsequently fought a battle with him. In this battle Sudhanvā was killed. Sāṅkāśya, the kingdom of Sudhanvā was given to Kuśadhvaṇya by his brother Janaka. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Sarga 71).
- SUDHARMĀ I.** The assembly hall of the Devas. (the gods). (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- SUDHARMĀ II.** The great assembly hall of the Yādavas. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 219, Verse 10, that at the time of the carrying away of Subhadrā, the soldiers ran to Sudharmā and reported the matter there. This hall had the name 'Dāśārhi' also. This great hall was one yojana long and one yojana broad. It was in this hall that Śrī Kṛṣṇa received Indra. (M.B. Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38).
- SUDHARMĀ III.** Wife of Mātali, who was the charioteer of Indra. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 95, that a daughter named Guṇakeśī was born to Mātali by Sudharmā.
- SUDHARMĀ IV.** A prince of the Vṛṣṇi dynasty. It is stated in Mahā Bhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 18, that he was a member of the assembly of Yudhiṣṭhira and that he had learned archery from Arjuna.
- SUDHARMĀ V.** A King of Dāśārṇa. Bhimasena who was pleased at the good fighting of this King, appointed him as his captain. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 29, Verse 5).
- SUDHARMĀ VI.** A warrior who had fought against the Pāṇḍavas in the battle of Kurukṣetra. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 18, Verse 20).
- SUDHĪS.** A group of Gods of Tāmasa Manvantara. In this Manvantara there were four groups of devas (gods) called Supāras, Haris, Satyas and Sudhīs. In each of these groups there were twentyseven gods. (See under Manvantara).
- SUDHṚTI.** Another name of Satyadhṛti, the King of Videha. He was the son of Mahāvīrya and the father of Dhṛṣṭaketu. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUDINA.** A holy place in Kurukṣetra. It is mentioned in Mahā Bhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 100, that by bathing in this holy tirtha one could attain the world of the Sun.
- SUDIVA.** A hermit who had observed only Vānaprastha (life in the forest) the third of the four stages of life, and attained heaven. Mention is made about this hermit in Mahābhārata, Śānti Parva, Chapter 244, Verse 17.
- ŚŪDRA.** See under Cāturvarṇyam.
- ŚŪDRAKA.** A Sanskrit dramatist. He is believed to have lived in the second century A.D. The drama "Mṛcchakaṭika" has been discovered as his work. It is divided into ten Acts. It is believed to be the oldest Sanskrit drama. Some people think that Śūdraka was a King. The authorship of another drama, "Padma-prābhṛtakam" is also attributed to him.
- SUDRṢṬA.** A country in Bhārata, very famous in the Purānas. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 51).
- SUDYA.** A King of the dynasty of Yayāti. He was the grandson of Namasyu and the son of Cārupāda. Bahugava was the son of Sudyā. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- SUDYUMNA I.** A son of Manu Cākṣuṣa. Ten sons full of radiance, including Sudyumna were born to Cākṣuṣa (who was the Manu of the sixth Manvantara) by his wife Naḍvalā, the daughter of Prajāpati Vairāja. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Chapter 13).
- SUDYUMNA II.**
- 1) *General information.* A King who was born as a woman and then became a man and then became a woman, all in the same birth. (For detailed story see under Ilā I).
 - 2) *Other details.*
 - (i) This royal hermit stays in the court of Yama glorifying him. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Verse 16).
 - (ii) While Sudyumna was the King, to do justice properly, both hands of the hermit Likhita were cut off. (For detailed story see under Likhita).
 - (iii) Because he had executed the duties of the King properly and righteously, Sudyumna attained heaven. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 28, Verse 45).
- SUGANDHA.** A giant. It is stated in Padma Purāṇa, Sṛṣṭi Khaṇḍa, Chapter 75, that this giant was one of the seven, who were killed by Agni (Fire) in the battle between Hiranyākṣa and the gods.
- SUGANDHĀ I.** A celestial maid. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 63, that this celestial maid danced in the birth festival of Arjuna.
- SUGANDHĀ II.** A holy place. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 10, that by visiting this place one could obtain remission of sins and attain heaven.
- SUGANDHĪ.** One of the thirteen wives of Vasudeva. A son named Puṇḍra was born to Vasudeva by his wife Sugandhī. (Vāyu Purāṇa, 96, 161).
- SUGATI.** A King of the Bharata dynasty. It is mentioned in Bhāgavata, Skandha 5, that he was one of the sons of Gaya.