

**Sudharmā f.** : Name of the Sabhā of the Yādavas in Dvārakā.

**A.** Designation : Yādavi 16. 8. 7; Dāśārhi 2. 3. 24. **B.** Equipment : (1) Furnished with hundreds of royal seats (*simhāsanāni*); parts of them were made of gold, they were variegated due to gems and corals set in them, were lustrous like burning fire and were spread with precious covers, (*jāmbūnadāṅgāni spardhyāstaranavanti ca / maṇividrumacitrāni jvalitāgniprabhāni ca // bhejire puruṣavyāghrā ... simhāsanāni śataśaḥ*) 1. 212. 13-14; (2) A war-drum was placed in it; it was adorned with gold and, when struck, it produced loud sound (*bherīm sāmnāhikīm / ... mahāghoṣām jāmbūnada-parīṣkṛtām*) 1. 212. 11. **C.** Management : The Sabhā was supervised by a Sabhāpāla whose duty was to beat the drum and alert the citizens in the event of an emergency (see the next). **D.** Purpose : Whenever an emergency arose the Sabhāpāla beat the *bherī* to produce loud sound; hearing it, the agitated Bhojas, Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas would leave aside their food and drink and rush to the Sabhā to know the nature of the emergency 1. 212. 11-12. **E.** Epic events : (1) When Subhadra was forcibly abducted by Arjuna, the soldiers accompanying her rushed to the Sudharmā Sabhā and acquainted the Sabhāpāla with what had happened; when the Vṛṣṇi heroes who gathered in the Sabhā sat down on the royal seats, the Sabhāpāla told them about the abduction of Subhadra by Arjuna 1. 212. 9-10, 15; (2) After the mutual killings by the Yādavas, when Arjuna reached Dvārakā he entered the Sudharmā to meet the ministers of the Vṛṣṇi heroes; when he occupied a seat in the Sabhā the citizens

gathered around him 16. 8. 7-8. **F.** Comparison : Sudharmā was not equal to the unrivalled Sabhā constructed by Maya for the Pāṇḍavas (*sabhā tu sā mahārāja ... na dāśārhi sudharmā vā ... tādṛśī ... yām cakre 'pratimām mayah*) 2. 3. 19, 24.

**Subhāṇḍa nt.** : Name of a square (?)

Along with the Sudarśana *vaṭa*, it marked the entrance of the royal residence of the Bāhlika country; it was referred to by an old Brāhmaṇa while speaking to Dhṛtarāṣṭra deriding the Bāhlikas (*tatra vṛddhaḥ ... dvijottamaḥ / bāhlikadeśam ... kutsayan vākyaṃ abravīt // ... subhāṇḍam nāma catvaram / etad rājakuladvāram ākumāraṃ smarāmy aham //*) 8. 30. 9, 12 (Nl., who reads *subhadraṃ nāma catvaram* in 8. 44. 8, observes : *subhadraṃ catvaram surābhāṇḍāśrayabhūtam / etad ubhayaṃ rājakulasya rājagṛhadvāropalakṣaṇam*).

**\*Somakasya āśramah m.** : āśrama of king Somaka.

**A.** Location : On the river Yamunā, in the middle of Kurukṣetra (*eṣā sā yamunā*) 3. 125. 22, (*kurukṣetrasya madhyataḥ*) 3. 126. 42. **B.** Description : Holy (*punya*) 3. 128. 18. **C.** Holiness : If one who has suppressed his anger lives for six nights at Somaka's āśrama he will be in a happy condition (*eṣa tasyāśramah* (i. e. of Somaka) *punyaḥ ya eṣo 'gre virājate / kṣānta usyātra ṣaḍrātraṃ prāpnoti sugatīm naraḥ*) 3. 128. 18. **D.** Epic event : Lomaśa showed it to Yudhiṣṭhira and suggested to him that they all should stay there for six nights controlling themselves; so he asked Yudhiṣṭhira to be ready for it (*etasminn api rājedra vatsyāmo ... / ṣaḍrātraṃ niyatāt-mānaḥ sajjībhava kurūdvaha //*) 3. 128. 19.