

Sādharmyavaidharmyakṛta—Sadasadātmaka in other worlds: the eternal being.

Vā. 102. 34, 131.

Sādhitā—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 5.

Sādhu—(Brahmacāri): He who has the means of vidyā; a Brahmacārin well disposed to a guru; (sādhugra-hasta)—the means of doing the Karmas ordained (sādhu vaikhānasa)—by performing penance in the forest (sādhu yati) by endeavouring to apply himself to yoga.

Vā. 59. 23-4.

Sādhyā (I) (Gaṇa)—born of Sādhyā and Dharma: their son was Arthasiddhi;¹ created by Vāmadeva; of the Tāmasa epoch;² one of the 7 gaṇas of the Vaivasvata epoch.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 7; Br. II. 24. 27; 38. 3. ²M. 4. 30; 5. 17; 9. 16. ³Ib. 9. 29; Vā. 10. 71; 21. 22; 30. 99.

Sādhyā (II)—Viṣṇu, Nārāyaṇa, lying in sleep in the vast mass of water.

Vā. 23. 108.

Sādhyā (III)—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 157.

Sādhyas (I)—the sons of Manu (Cākṣuṣa);¹ worshipped for control of subjects;² came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuṇṭha.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 15; 7. 3; 13. 17. ²Ib. II. 3. 5; III. 20. 42; V. 1. 8. ³Ib. XI. 6.2.