

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

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Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

श्रीमद्भागवतं

**SREEMADH BHAAGAWATHAM
MOOLAM (ORIGINAL)**

॥ षष्ठस्कन्धः ॥

SHASHTTASKANDDHAH (CANTO SIX)

॥ षष्ठोऽध्यायः - ६ ॥

SHASHTTOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER SIX)

**[Dheksha Parampara] ([Succession or Lineage or Progeny of
Daughters of Dheksha])**

[Dheksha was upset and worried that all his Eleven Thousand sons were influenced by Naaradha to choose Bhakthi Maargga or Spiritual Path and to liberate from material life though he wanted them to follow material path according to Varnnaasrama Ddharmma and help him in increasing the population of the universe. Therefore, the third time Dheksha decided to beget daughters on his wife Asikni or Asiknee. In this chapter we can read

that he begot Sixty daughters. Ten of them were married to Ddharmmaraaja, Thirteen to Kasyapa, Twenty-Seven to Chandhrabhagawaan, two each to Bhootha, Angira and Krisaasva and the remaining four to Threkshya, who is also another form of Kasyapa. In this chapter we can read some of the names of them and of their children and grandchildren. Please continue to read for details...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sri Suka Brahmarshi Said):

ततः प्राचेतसोऽसिकन्यामनुनीतः स्वयम्भुवा ।
षष्टिं सञ्जनयामास दुहितुः पितृवत्सलाः ॥ १ ॥

1

Thatha PraachethasoAsiknyaamanuneethah Svayambhuvaa
Shasthim sanjjanayaamaasa dhuhithreeh pithrivathsalaah.

Thus, Dheksha who was also known as Praachethasa being the son of Prechethasas was very worried and unhappy and depressed. But Brahmadheva pacified and comforted him. Then, Dheksha thought such foolishness and stupidity should not repeat in life. Therefore, he begot Sixty (60) daughters in the womb of his wife Asiknee. All those daughters were extremely affectionate with their father. [Dheksha thought if he creates sons again they could be fooled by Naaradha and could adopt Bhakthi Maargga which was not the purpose of his creation.]

दश धर्माय कायेन्दोर्द्विषट्त्रिणव दत्तवान् ।
भूताङ्गिरःकृशाश्वेभ्यो द्वे द्वे ताक्ष्याय चापराः ॥ २ ॥

2

Dhesa Ddharmmaaya kayEndhordhdhvishtthrinava dheththavaan
BhoothaAnggira or AmgirahKrisaasvebhyo dhve dhve Thaarkshyaaya
chaaparaah.

Of those Sixty, Dheksha gave Ten to Ddharmma Raaja or god of death, Twenty-Seven to Indhu or Moon-god, Thirteen (the eldest twelve and

another one) to Kasyapa, Two each to Bhootha, Angira and Krisaasva and the remaining Four to Thaarkshya in charity as their wives. [Thaarkshya is also Kasyapa and thus Kasyapa had a total of Seventeen daughters of Dheksha.]

नामधेयान्यमूषां त्वं सापत्यानां च मे शृणु ।
यासां प्रसूतिप्रसवैर्लोका आपूरितास्त्रयः ॥ ३॥

3

Naamddheyaanyamooshaam thvam saapathyaanaam cha me srinu
Yaasaam presoothipresavairlokaa aapoorithaasthrayah.

Sri Suka Brahmarshi said: "I" will now explain to you the names of all these daughters and their descendant progenies which filled all the three worlds of the universe.

भानुर्लम्बा ककुद्यामिर्विश्वा साध्या मरुत्वती ।
वसुर्मुहूर्ता सङ्कल्पा धर्मपत्न्यः सुताञ्छृणु ॥ ४॥

4

BhaanurLembaa KakubJaamirvVisvaa Saaddhyaa Maruthvathee
VasurmMuhoorththaa Sankalpaa Ddarmmapathnyaa suthaan srinu.

1) Bhaanu, 2) Lemba, 3) Kakubha or Kakuba or Kakuda, 4) Jaami or Yaami, 5) Visvaa, 6) Saaddhya, 7) Maruthvathee, 8) Vasu, 9) Muhoorththa and 10) Sankalpaa are the Ten wives of Ddharmma. Now I will tell you the names of their children.

भानोस्तु देवऋषभ इन्द्रसेनस्ततो नृप ।
विद्योत आसील्लम्बायास्ततश्च स्तनयित्त्ववः ॥ ५॥

5

Bhaanosthu Dhevarishabha Indhrasenasthatho, Nripa!
Vidhyotha AseelLembaayaasthathascha sthanayithnavah.

ककुदः सङ्कटस्तस्य कीकटस्तनयो यतः ।

भुवो दुर्गाणि जामेयः स्वर्गो नन्दिस्ततोऽभवत् ॥ ६॥

6

Kakubhah Sankatasthasya Keekatasthanayo yethah
Bhuvo Dhurggaani Jaameyah Svarggo Nandhisthathoabhavath.

विश्वेदेवास्तु विश्वाया अप्रजांस्तान् प्रचक्षते ।
साध्योगणस्तु साध्याया अर्थसिद्धिस्तु तत्सुतः ॥ ७॥

7

VisveDhevaasthu Visvaayaa aprejaamsthaan prechakshathe
Saaddhyo Genasthu Saaddhyaayaa Arththasidhddhisthu thathsuthah.

Oh, Mahaaraaja Pareekshith! Ddharmma Raaja begot a son named Dhevarishabha from the womb of Bhaanu. Dhevarishabha's son is Indhrasena. Vidhyotha was born from the womb of Lemba. Vidhyotha is the producer of all clouds, or he generated all the clouds. Sankata was the son of Kakubha and son of Sankata was Keekata. From Keekata came the demigods called Dhurggaa which serve as forts of earth. Yaami begot the son named Svargga. And Svargga's son was Nandhi. Hey Pareekshith! Please understand that the famous Visvadhevaas were the sons of Visvaa. Visvadhevaas did not have any progeny. Sons of Saaddhya were named as Saaddhya or Saaddhyaas. The son of Saaddhyaas was Arththasidhddhi.

मरुत्वांश्च जयन्तश्च मरुत्वत्यां बभूवतुः ।
जयन्तो वासुदेवांश्च उपेन्द्र इति यं विदुः ॥ ८॥

8

Maruthvaamscha Jeyanthascha Maruthvathyaam bebhoovathuh
Jeyantho Vaasudhevaamsa Upendhra ithi yem vidhuh

Maruthvathee had two sons named Maruthva and Jeyantha. Of this Jeyantha is a partial incarnation of Vaasudheva or Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri

Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. He is also well-known in the whole world as Upendhra meaning the next or the younger brother of Indhra.

मौहूर्तिका देवगणा मुहूर्तयाश्च जज्ञिरे ।
ये वै फलं प्रयच्छन्ति भूतानां स्वस्वकालजम् ॥ ९॥

9

Mauhoorththikaa Dhevagenaa Muhoorththayaascha jejnire
Ye vai phalam preyachcchanthi bhoothaanaam svasvakaalam.

The Dhevaas or demigods without aging and wrinkling named as Mauhoorththikaas took birth from the womb of Muhoorththa. Mauhoorththikaas provide results of all actions to all the entities. They enjoy and are very proud of their duties and responsibilities as instant providers of results to material actions.

सङ्कल्पायाश्च सङ्कल्पः कामः सङ्कल्पजः स्मृतः ।
वसवोऽष्टौ वसोः पुत्रास्तेषां नामानि मे शृणु ॥ १०॥

10

Sankalpaayaascha Sankalpah Kaamah Sankalpajah smrithah
Vasavoashtau Vasoh puthraastheshaam naamaani me srinu.

द्रोणः प्राणो ध्रुवोऽर्कोऽग्निर्दोषो वसुर्विभावसुः ।
द्रोणस्याभिमतैः पत्या हर्षशोकभयादयः ॥ ११॥

11

Dhronah Praano DdhruvoArkkoAgnirdhDhosho VasurvVibhaavasuh
Dhronasyaabhimatheh pathnyaa harshasokabhayaadhayah.

The son of Sankalpa is named as Sankalpa and Kaama or lust was formed from him and therefore it is called Kaama or lust as the child of Sankalpa. Ashtavasoos or Eight Vasoos are born from the womb of Vasu for Ddharmma. The names of Eight Vasoos are: 1) Dhrona, 2) Praana, 3) Ddhruva, 4) Arkka, 5) Agni, 6) Dhosha, 7) Vasu and 8) Vibhaavasuh.

Dhrona's wife was Abhimathi. Oh, the best of the most exalted King Pareekshith! Please know that Harsha or Happiness, Bhee or Fear, Soka or Sorrow or Unhappiness and so on are the children of Dhrona and Abhimathi.

प्राणस्योर्जस्वती भार्या सह आयुः पुरोजवः ।
ध्रुवस्य भार्या धरणिरसूत विविधाः पुरः ॥ १२॥

12

PraanasyOrjjasvathee bhaaryaa Saha Aayuh Purojevah
Ddhruvasya bhaaryaa Ddharaneerasootha vividdhaah Purah.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! Oorjjasvathi was the wife of Praana and they had three sons. Please listen to their names as well: Saha = Tolerance, Aayu = Longevity or Length of Life and Purojeva. Ddharani was the name of the wife of Ddhruva. And from the womb of Ddharani, Ddhruva produced the dominant demigods of various cities, towns, villages, houses, etc.

अर्कस्य वासना भार्या पुत्रास्तर्षादयः स्मृताः ।
अग्नेर्भार्या वसोर्धारा पुत्रा द्रविणकादयः ॥ १३॥

13

Arkkasya Vaasanaa bhaaryaa puthraasTharshaadhayah smrithaah
AgnerbhaaryaaVasordhddhaaraa puthraa Dhrevinaadhayah.

स्कन्दश्च कृत्तिकापुत्रो ये विशाखादयस्ततः ।
दोषस्य शर्वरीपुत्रः शिशुमारो हरेः कला ॥ १४॥

14

Skandhascha Kriththikaaputhro ye Visaakshaadhayasthathah
Dhoshasya Sarvvareeputhrah Sisumaaro Hareh kalaah.

Arkka married Vaasana. They had many sons headed by Thaarsha and generally called as Thaarshaadhaya meaning Thaarsha and others. Agni's wife was Vasordhddhaara and their children are Dhrevinakaadhaya meaning Dhrevinaka and others. Agni had also another wife called

Kriththika. Skandha or Kaarththikeya was the son of Kriththika and Agni. Skandha's sons were Visaakhaadhayaa meaning headed by Visaakha. Hey, Mahaaraajan! Sarvvari was the wife of Dhosha. Sisumaara was the son of Sarvvari. Sisumaara was the incarnation of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

वसोराङ्गिरसीपुत्रो विश्वकर्मा कृतीपतिः ।
ततो मनुश्चाक्षुषोऽभूद्विश्वे साध्या मनोः सुताः ॥ १५॥

15

VasoraAngiraseeputhro Visvakarmmaa Kritheepathih
Thatho ManusChaakshushoabhoodhVisve Saaddhyaa Manoh suthaah.

विभावसोरसूतोषा व्युष्टं रोचिषमातपम् ।
पञ्चयामोऽथ भूतानि येन जाग्रति कर्मसु ॥ १६॥

16

VibhaavasorAsooThoshaa vyushtam Rochishamaathapam
Panjchayaamoattha bhoothaani yena jaagrathi karmmasu.

Vasu married Aangirasee, the daughter of Angiras, known as Vaasthu. Vasu begot on Vaasthu a son called Visvakarmma. Visvakarmma is the architect of the world, especially of heaven and hence known as the universal preceptor of architects. Visvakarmma married Aakrithee or Krithee and their son became a Manu who was named as Chaakshusha Manu. The sons of Chaakshusha Manu were Visvadhevaas and Saaddhyaas. Usha was the chaste wife of Vibhaavasus and they had three sons named Aathapa, Vyushta and Rochisha. Aathapa begot a son Panjchayaama or from Aathapa came Panjchayaama. Panjchayaama is the span of the day or that means the day has five Yaamaas. Panjchayaama is the one who awakens all the Bhootaas or living entities to material activities.

सरूपासूत भूतस्य भार्या रुद्रांश्च कोटिशः ।
रैवतोऽजो भवो भीमो वाम उग्रो वृषाकपिः ॥ १७॥

17

Saropaaasootha Bhoothasya bhaaryaa Rudhraamscha Kotisah
RaivathoAjo bhavo Bheemo Vaama Ugro Vrishaakapih.

अजैकपादहिर्बुध्यो बहुरूपो महानिति ।
रुद्रस्य पार्षदाश्चान्ये घोराः भूतविनायकाः ॥ १८॥

18

AjaikapaadhahirbBuddhnyo Behuroopo Mahaanithi
Rudhrasya paarshadhaschaanye ghoraa BhoothaVinaayakaah.

Bhootha had two wives. Saroopa was one wife of Bhootha and on her he begot One Crore most horrible and gigantic Rudhraas of which the principal Eleven Rudhraas are: 1) Raivatha, 2) Aja, 3) Bhava, 4) Bheema, 5) Vaama, 6) Ugra, 7) Vrishaakapi, 8) Ajaikapaadha, 9) Mahirbuddhnanu, 10) Behuroopaam and 11) Mahaan. All of them are the principal Paarshadhaas of Rudhradheva or Lord Sri Mahaadheva. The associates of Rudhraas, goblins, ghosts, devils and other fearful and terrifying Bhoothavinaayakagenaas were born from the other wife of Bhootha.

प्रजापतेरङ्गिरसः स्वधा पत्नी पितृनथ ।
अथर्वाङ्गिरसं वेदं पुत्रत्वे चाकरोत्सती ॥ १९॥

19

PrejaapatherAngirasah Svaddhaa pathnee pithreenattha
AttharvvaAngirasam vedham puthrathve chaakaroth sathee.

Svaddha and Sathi are the two wives of Angiras. Of those Svaddha had all the Pithaas or Ancestors as her sons and Sathi had Attharvvaangirasa Vedha or Attharvva Vedha as her son or in other words Pithaas became the sons Svaddha and Attharvvaangirasa Vedha became son of Sathi.

कृशाश्वोऽर्चिषि भार्यायां धूम्रकेशमजीजनत् ।
धिषणायां वेदशिरो देवलं वयुनं मनुम् ॥ २०॥

20

Krisaasvorchchishi bhaaryaayaam Ddhoomrakeasamajeejenath
Ddhishanaayaam Vedhasiro Dhevalam Vayunam Manum.

Krisaasva had two wives named Archchish or Archchishi and Ddhishana. On Archchish, Krisaasva begot a son named Dhoomrakesa or Ddhoomakethu and on Ddhishana, he begot four sons named: Vedhasira, Dhevala, Vayuna and Manu.

ताक्षर्यस्य विनता कद्रूः पतङ्गी यामिनीति च ।
पतङ्ग्यसूत पतगान् यामिनी शलभानथ ॥ २१ ॥

21

Thaarkshyasya Vinathaa Karddhrooh Pathanggee Yaamineethi cha
Pathanggyasootha Pathagaan Yaaminee Salabhaanattha.

Thaarkshya who is also known as Kasyapa had four wives: Vinatha, Kadhru, Pathanggi and Yaamini. Thaarkshya-Kasyapa begot all types of birds on Pathanggi [Pathanggi means one with wings] and all kinds of locusts, butterflies, crickets, moths, etc. on Yaamini.

सुपर्णासूत गरुडं साक्षाद्यज्ञेशवाहनम् ।
सूर्यसूतमनूरुं च कद्रूर्नागाननेकशः ॥ २२ ॥

22

Suparnnaasutha Gerudam saakshaadhYejnjesavaahanam
Sooryasoothamanoorum cha Kadhrurnnaagaananekasah.

Hey Mahaaraaja! Vinatha gave birth to Suparnna meaning the one with golden wings who is also popularly called as Geruda or Vainatheyaa who is the divine vehicle of Yejnjeswara Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and Anooraa or Aruna who is the chariot driver of Soorya Bhagawaan. [The birth of Aruna and Geruda and the rivalry between Kadhru and Vinatha, the co-wives of Kasyapa would be explained later.] Kadhru gave birth to various types of Naagaas and Sarppaas or snakes, serpents, etc. like Anantha Bhagawaan, Thakshaka, Kaaliya, etc.

सुपर्णासूत गरुडं साक्षाद्यज्ञेशवाहनम् ।

Kriththikaadheeni NakshathraaneEndhoh pathnyasthu, Bhaaratha!
Dhekshasaapaath soanapathyasthaasu yekshmagrehaardhdhithah.

Oh, Pareekshith Mahaaraaja! You are the best of Bharatha dynasty and hence called as best of Bhaaratha. Indhu or Moon-god wedded all the Nakshathraas or stars or constellations like Kriththika or Kaarththika and other Twenty-Six Nakshathraas. That is why Moon-god is called as Nakshathranaattha or Lord of stars. [Dheksha got his Twenty-Seven daughters starting from Aswini to Revathi married to Moon-god. As he had special favoritism and affinity towards Rohini, Dheksha cursed him.] Due to the curse of Dheksha Prejaapathi, Moon-god should suffer from gradual destruction or a sort of on and off tuberculosis. Because of that he could not produce any child in any of the Twenty-Seven wives.

पुनः प्रसाद्य तं सोमः कला लेभे क्षये दिताः ।
शृणु नामानि लोकानां मातृणां शङ्कराणि च ॥ २४॥

Puna presaadhya tham Somah kalaa lebhe ksheyodhithaah
Srinu naamaani lokaanaam maathrinaam Sankaraani cha.

Thereafter, Moon-god appeased Dheksha and he got partial release from the curse and in one fortnight he will gradually be destroyed or reduce his effulgence and in the other fortnight he will gradually increase and regain or recoup back to full potency. Hey Mahaaraajan! Now I will explain the most auspicious names of the wives of Kasyapa who are Loka Maathaas or the mothers of the world are. It is only with the series of progenies of them all these worlds [Three or Fourteen] of the universe are filled in. Even today, we are all their, the Loka Maathaas', progenies.

अथ कश्यपपत्नीनां यत्प्रसूतमिदं जगत् ।
अदितिर्दितिर्दनुः काष्ठा अरिष्ठा सुरसा इला ॥ २५॥

Attha Kasyapapathneenaam yethpresoothmidham jegath
AdhithirDhithirdhDhenuh Kaashttaa Arishtaa Surasaa Ilaa.

मुनिः क्रोधवशा ताम्रा सुरभिः सरमा तिमिः ।
तिमेर्यादोगणा आसन् श्वापदाः सरमासुताः ॥ २६॥

26

Munih Kroddhavasaa Thaamraa Surabhih Saramaa Thimih
Thimeyaadhogena aasana Svaapadhaah Saramaasuthaah.

सुरभेर्महिषा गावो ये चान्ये द्विशफा नृप ।
ताम्रायाः श्येनगृध्राद्या मुनेरप्सरसां गणाः ॥ २७॥

27

Surabhermmahishaa Gaavo ye chaanye dhvisaphaa, Nripa!
Thaamryaayaah SyenaGriddhraadhyaa munerApsarasaam genaah

दन्दशूकादयः सर्पा राजन् क्रोधवशात्मजाः ।
इलाया भूरुहाः सर्वे यातुधानाश्च सौरसाः ॥ २८॥

28

Dhendhasookaadhayah Sarppaa, Raajan, Kroddhavasaaathmajaah
Ilaayaa Bhooruhaah sarvve yaathuddhaanaanjcha Saurasaah.

अरिष्टायाश्च गन्धर्वाः काष्ठाया द्विशफेतराः ।
सुता दनोरेकषष्टिस्तेषां प्राधानिकाञ्छृणु ॥ २९॥

29

Arishtaayaascha Genddharvvaah Kaashttaayaa Dhvisaphetharaaah
Suthaa Dhenorekashashtisthesham praaddhaanikaanjcchrinu.

द्विमूर्धा शम्बरोऽरिष्टो ह्यग्रीवो विभावसुः ।
अयोमुखः शङ्कुशिराः स्वर्भान्तुः कपिलोऽरुणः ॥ ३०॥

30

Dhvimoordhddhaa SambaroArishto Hayagreevo Vibhaavasuh
Ayomukhaha Sankusiraah Svarbhaanuh KapiloArunah

पुलोमा वृषपर्वा च एकचक्रोऽनुतापनः ।
धूम्रकेशो विरूपाक्षो विप्रचित्तिश्च दुर्जयः ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Pulomaa Vrishaparvvaa cha EkachakroAnuthaapanah
Ddhoomrakeso Viroopaaksho Viprachiththischa Dhurjjeyah

स्वर्भानोः सुप्रभां कन्यामुवाह नमुचिः किल ।
वृषपर्वणस्तु शर्मिष्ठां ययातिर्नाहुषो बली ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Svarbhaanoh Suprebhaam Kanyaamuvaaha Namuchih kila
Vrishaparvvanasthu Sarmmishttaam YeyaathirnNaahusho belee.

वैश्वानरसुता याश्च चतस्रश्चारुदर्शनाः ।
उपदानवी ह्यशिरा पुलोमा कालका तथा ॥ ३३ ॥

33

Vaisvaanarasuthaa yaascha ChathasrasChaarudhersanaah
Upadhaanavee Hayasira Pulomaa Kaalakaa thatthaa.

उपदानवीं हिरण्याक्षः ऋतुर्ह्यशिरां नृप ।
पुलोमां कालकां च द्वे वैश्वानरसुते तु कः ॥ ३४ ॥

34

Upadhaanaveem Hiranyaakshah KrethurHarasiraam, Nripa!
Pulomaam Kaalakaam cha dhve Vaisvaanarasuthe thu kah

उपयेमेऽथ भगवान् कश्यपो ब्रह्मचोदितः ।
पौलोमाः कालकेयाश्च दानवा युद्धशालिनः ॥ ३५ ॥

35

Upayemeattha Bhagawaan Kasyapo Brahmachodhithah
Paulomaah Kaalakeyaascha Dhaanavaa yudhddhasaalinah.

तयोः षष्टिसहस्राणि यज्ञघ्नांस्ते पितुः पिता ।
जघान स्वर्गतो राजन्नेक इन्द्रप्रियङ्करः ॥ ३६ ॥

36

Thayoh Shashtisahasraani yejnjaghnaamsthe pithuh pithaa
Jeghaana svarggetho raajanneka Indhrapriyankarah

Hey Mahaaraajan! I shall now provide you with the names of the wives of Kasyapa from whose wombs the entire population of this universe has come. They are: 1) Adhithi, 2) Dhithi, 3) Dhenu, 4) Kaashtta, 5) Arishta, 6) Surasa, 7) Ila, 8) Muni, 9) Kroddhavasa, 10) Thaamra, 11) Surabhi, 12) Sarama and 13) Thimi. Of them from the womb of Thimi all the aquatic beings took birth. The ferocious animals like Tiger, Lion, Beast, etc. were born from the womb of Sarama. Animals like Buffaloes, Cows, etc. with cloven hooves or two-hooves were born from Surabhi. Eagles, Vultures and such high-flying birds are the progenies of Thaamra. Apsaras or the Beautiful Celestial Damsels are born from Muni, one of the wives of Kasyapa. Hey Mahaaraajan! You are a Lord of Sensual Controls. You please understand the Poisonous creatures like Serpents known as Dhendhasooka, the Scorpion, mosquitoes, etc. are born out of Kroddhavasa. Kasyapa begot all the creepers and trees from the womb of Ila. Genddharvvaas are sons of Arishta. The children of Surasa are the Raakshasaas or Demons. Single hoofed animals like horses are sons of Kaashtta. Oh Mahaaraajan, sixty-one children were born from the womb of Dhenu and out of them I am going to spell out the name of the most popular and important Eighteen sons. They are: 1) Dhvimoordhddha, 2) Sambara, 3) Arishta, 4) Hayagreeva, 5) Vibhaavas, 6) Ayomukha, 7) Sankusira, 8) Svarbhaanu, 9) Kapila, 10) Aruna, 11) Puloma, 12) Vrishaparvva, 13) Ekachakra, 14) Anuthaapana, 15) Ddhoomrakesa, 16) Viroopaaksha, 17) Viprachiththi and 18) Dhurjeya. Suprebha was the

daughter of Svarbhaanu and Suprebha was married to Namuchi, a famous Asura or demon. Sarmmishtta, the daughter of Vrishaparvva was married to the famous and powerful emperor Yeyaathi, the son of Nahusha. Vaisvaanara, the son of Dhenu, begot four beautiful and charming daughters named Upadhaanavi, Hayasira, Pulomaa and Kaalaha. At reaching proper age Upadhaanavi was wedded to Hiranyaaksha-Dheithya and Krethu accepted the position of husband-ship of Hayasira or Krethu married Hayasira. As instructed and requested by Brahmadheva, Kasyapa Prejaapathi married the other two daughters of Vaisvaanara named Pulomaa and Kaalaka. [Kasyapa Prejaapathi, Kasyapa Muni, Kasyapa are all the same as well as separate also.] Kasyapa Prejaapathi begot Nivaathakavachaas who are well-known in the world as Kaalakeyaas on his wife called Pulomaa. The Nivaathakavachaas or Kaalakeyaas are Sixty Thousand in numbers. They were all very brave and powerful and strong warriors. Their aim in life was to disturb Yaagaas and Yejnjaas or Sacrifices and Divine Rituals conducted and performed by the Rishees or great Sages. Hey Mahaaraajan, when your grandfather, Paarththa or Arjjuna, went to heaven with the invitation of Indhra to help him to conquer the Asuraas, he alone killed all the Sixty Thousand Nivaathakavachaas.

विप्रचित्तिः सिंहिकायां शतं चैकमजीजनत् ।
राहुज्येष्ठं केतुशतं ग्रहत्वं य उपागतः ॥ ३७॥

37

Viprachiththih Simhikaayaam satham chaikamajeejenath
Raahujuyeshttam Kethusatham grehathva ya upaagethah.

Viprachiththi begot One Hundred and One children on his most affectionate wife called Simhika. The eldest of them was Raahu and the remaining One Hundred are all named as Kethu or Kethoos. They all attained their own planetary positions.

अथात्तः श्रूयतां वंशो योऽदितेरनुपूर्वशः ।
यत्र नारायणो देवः स्वांशेनावातरद्विभुः ॥ ३८॥

38

Atthaatha srooyathaam vamso yoAadhitheranupoorvvasah
Yethra Naaraayano Dhevah svaamsenaavatharadhvibhuh.

Now you please listen to the dynasty or progenies of Adhithi. Lord Naaraayana who is the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan with His own full potency incarnated or took birth on Adhithi to satisfy and accomplish the desires of Dhevaas or gods of heaven. [This reference is about the incarnation of Vaamana.]

विवस्वानर्यमा पूषा त्वष्टाथ सविता भगः ।
धाता विधाता वरुणो मित्रः शक्र उरुक्रमः ॥ ३९॥

39

VivasvaanAryamaa Pooshaa Thvashtaath Savithaa Bhagah
Ddhaathaa Viddhaathaa Varuno Mithrah Sakra Urukremah.

There are Twelve Aadhithyaas. Aadhithya means one who is born from Adhithi or Adhithi's son. Aadhithyaas are plenary expansions of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and their names are: 1) Vivasvaan or Soorya, 2) Aryamaa, 3) Poosha, 4) Thvashta, 5) Savitha, 6) Bhaga, 7) Ddhaatha, 8) Viddhaatha, 9) Varuna, 10) Mithra, 11) Sakra or Indhra and 12) Urukrema.

विवस्वतः श्राद्धदेवं संज्ञासूयत वै मनुम् ।
मिथुनं च महाभागा यमं देवं यमीं तथा ।
सैव भूत्वाथ बडवा नासत्यौ सुषुवे भुवि ॥ ४०॥

40

Vivasvathah Sraadhddhadhevam samjnjaasooyatha vai Manum
Mitthunam cha Mahaabhaagaa Yemam Dhevam Yemeem thatthaa
Saiva bhoothvaattha vadavaa saasathyau sushuve bhuvi.

Samjnjaadhevi is the wife of Vivasvaan. Vivasvaan or Sooryabhagawaan begot on his wife Samjnjaadhevi the Manu called Sraadhddhadheva. Samjnjaadhevi also delivered twins, a boy and girl and the boy named Yema or Yemaraaja or Yemaddharmmaraaja and the girl Yemi or Yemuna or Yemuna Dhevi. This Yemuna Dhevi is the one who flows on the planet

of earth as the sacred river Yemuna. Yemi being a Dhevi could assume different forms and when she was wandering on earth as a mare, she gave birth to the twins called Asvini-Kumaaraas or Naasathyau meaning two Naasathya or Naasathyaas.

छाया शनैश्चरं लेभे सावर्णिं च मनुं ततः ।
कन्यां च तपतीं या वै वव्रे संवरणं पतिम् ॥ ४१ ॥

41

Cchaayaa Sanaischaram lebhe Saavarnnim cha Manum thathah
Kanyaam cha Thapatheem yaa vai vavre Samvaranam pathim.

Then on another wife called Cchaaya, Sooryabhagawaan got two sons named Sanaischara and Saavarnni Manu besides a daughter named Thapathi who later married Samvarana.

अर्यम्णो मातृका पत्नी तयोश्चर्षणयः सुताः ।
यत्र वै मानुषी जातिर्ब्रह्मणा चोपकल्पिता ॥ ४२ ॥

42

Arymno Maathrikaa paathnee thayoscharshanayah suthaa
Yethra vai maanushee jaathirbrehmanaa chopakalpithaa.

Aryamaa married Maathrika and on her, he created many learned scholars. Later, Brahmadheva manifested human species who are endowed with discriminatory power and the aptitude of self-examination on the learned scholars.

पूषानपत्यः पिष्टादो भग्नदन्तोऽभवत्पुरा ।
योऽसौ दक्षाय कुपितं जहास विवृतद्विजः ॥ ४३ ॥

43

Pooshaanapathyah Pishtaadho Bhagnadhenthoabhavath puraa
Yoasau Dhekshaaya kupitham jehaasa vivrithdhvijah.

Poosha did not have any progeny. As he was toothless he had to live by eating only ground-flour. In the past when Lord Siva was angry at Dheksha, Poosha laughed at Siva and showed his teeth. Then Lord Siva removed all his teeth. [That is why he had to live the remaining life without any tooth.]

त्वष्टुर्दैत्यानुजा भार्या रचना नाम कन्यका ।
सन्निवेशस्तयोर्जज्ञे विश्वरूपश्च वीर्यवान् ॥ ४४ ॥

44

ThvashturDheithyaanujaa bhaaryaa Rechanaaaa naama kanyakaa
Samnivesasthayorjejnje Visvaroopascha veeryavaan.

Prejaapathi Thvashta married Rachana or Rechana who was the daughter of Dheithya. Thvashta injected his semen in the womb of his wife Rechana and she gave birth to two very powerful and brave sons named Samnivesa and Visvarooapa.

तं वव्रिरे सुरगणा स्वस्त्रीयं द्विषतामपि ।
विमतेन परित्यक्ता गुरुणाङ्गिरसेन यत् ॥ ४५ ॥

45

Tham vavrire suragenaa dhauhithram dhvishathaamapi
Vimathena parithyekthaa gununaaaAnggiresena yeth.

Dheithyaas or demons are the eternal enemies of Dhevaas or gods. Although Visvarooapa was a Dheithya, being the son of the daughter of Dheithya or the grandson of Dheithya, Dhevaas accepted him as their preceptor or accepted Visvarooapa as Dheva-Guru. The reason was that Dheva-Guru, Brihaspathi, abandoned the position as the Dhevaas or gods of heaven disrespected him. [These stories will be explained later.]

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां
संहितायां षष्ठस्कन्धे षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥ ६ ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam

Samhithaayaam Shashttaskanddhe [Dheksha Parampara Naama]
ShashttoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Sixth Chapter Named as [Progeny of Daughters of Dheksha] Of the Sixth Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as Sreemadh Bhaagawatham.

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!
Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!