

OM

This humble project was started on Friday, August 15, 2014

OM

Om Shree Krishnaaya Param Brahmane Namah!

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!

श्रीमद्भागवतं - नवमस्कन्धः

**SREEMADH BHAAGAWATHAM - NAVAMASKANDDHAH
MOOLAM (ORIGINAL)**

॥ नवमस्कन्धः ॥

NAVAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO NINE)

॥ प्रथमोऽध्यायः - १ ॥

PRETTHAMOADDHYAAYAH (CHAPTER ONE)

II Opaakhyaanam [Sudhyumna Charitham] (The Story of Ila [The Story of Sudhyumna – Ila was transformed as Sudhyumna and King Sudhyumna Becomes a Woman])

[King Sathyavratha of the previous Manvanthara became the Manu of Vaivasvatha Manvanthara as blessed by Mathsyavathara Moorthy. Brahmadheva was created by Lord Vishnu while He was lying down on the waters of devastation. From the mind of Brahmadheva, Mareechi was generated. Kasyapa was the son of Mareechi. Vivasvan was born to Kasyapa and his wife Adhithi. Vivasvan and his wife Samjnja produced Sraadhddhadheva Manu. He was also known as Vaivasvatha Manu. Sredhddha, the wife of Sraadhddhadheva, gave birth to ten sons like Ikshvaaku, Nriga, etc. Initially, before the birth of Ikshvaaku and others, Vaivasvatha Manu was sonless. He performed a Yaaga under the advice and guidance of his Kulaachaarya Vasishtha Guru to have a son. But Sredhddha, wife of Manu, requested for a daughter to the Rithvik or the Priest who offers the oblation into the fire. So, the Priest chanted the Manthra for fulfilment of a daughter. Thus, they got a daughter name Ila. When the Manu asked Vasishtha why there was a reversal of result from the performance of Yaaga, He worshipped Lord Vishnu and He helped to get Ila transformed to a male. And he was Sudhyumna. While Sudhyumna and his followers went for hunting, he and his horse reached Sukumaara Vana and got transformed to a female with the effect of the curse of Lord Siva. Buddha, the son of Soma, was very much attracted in the most charming female form of Sudhyumna. She too was interested in Buddha. They got married and got a son called Puroorevas. By the grace of Lord Siva, Sudhyumna could live as man for alternate months. Thus, he ruled the world. The citizens were not pleased with the arrangement. Sudhyumna had three sons, Uthkala, Geya and Vimala. They became the Rulers of Dhekshinaa-Patth. When Sudhyumna became very aged, he crowned Puroorevas as the Ruler of the world and went into the forest to observe austere penance for the rest of his life. Please continue to read for details...]

राजोवाच

RaajOvaacha (King or Pareekshith Mahaaraaja Said):

मन्वन्तराणि सर्वाणि त्वयोक्तानि श्रुतानि मे ।
वीर्याण्यनन्तवीर्यस्य हरेस्तत्र कृतानि च ॥ १ ॥

1

Manvantharaani sarvvaani thvayokthaani sruthaani me
Veeryaanyananthaveeryasya Haresthathra krithaani cha.

Oh, Sree Suka Brahmarshe! I am very fortunate to listen to the detailed description about all the, Fourteen, Manvantharaas and various Incarnations of The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and the glories and the wonderful and heroic activities of those Incarnations with Eternal Energy and Mystic Power. We were listening to all those stories very carefully and meditatively.

योऽसौ सत्यव्रतो नाम राजर्षिर्द्रविडेश्वरः ।
ज्ञानं योऽतीतकल्पान्ते लेभे पुरुषसेवया ॥ २ ॥

2

Yoasau Sathyavratho naama Raajarshirdhrevidesvarah
Jnjanam yoatheethakalpaanthe lebhe Purushasevayaa.

Oh, Mahaa Mune! You have already explained to us that the most well-known Dhrevidian King Sathyavratha from Dhraavida Dhesa [Tamilnadu or South India] attained the ultimate Transcendental Knowledge. He received the most stable and eternal Aathma Jnjanam directly from The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan with His grace and affection at the end of the previous Kalpa.

स वै विवस्वतः पुत्रो मनुरासीदिति श्रुतम् ।
त्वत्तस्तस्य सुताश्चोक्ता इक्ष्वाकुप्रमुखा नृपाः ॥ ३ ॥

3

Sa vai Vivasvathah puthro Manuraaseedhithi srutham
Thvaththasthasya suthaaschokthaa Ikshvaakupremukhaa Nripaah.

The same Sathyavratha Raajarshi was born as the son of Vivasvaan and became the Manu in Vaivasvatha Manvanthara with the name of Vaivasvatha Manu. He was very popular and famous. You have also explained that the most popular Nripaas or Kings like Ikshvaaku and others were his sons.

तेषां वंशं पृथग्ब्रह्मन् वंश्यानुचरितानि च ।
कीर्तयस्व महाभाग नित्यं शुश्रूषतां हि नः ॥ ४॥

4

Theshaam vamsam prithag, Brahman, vamsyaanucharithaani cha
Keerththyasva, Mahaabhaaga, Nithyam susrooshathaam hi nah.

Hey, Mahaabhaaga! Hey, Brahmajnja or The One Who Knows Brahma or Brahman! Please explain to us now their dynasties and the most famous Kings in those dynasties in chronological order. We are all very much interested and anxious to hear the details from you. You know everything well. Therefore, please explain to us now.

ये भूता ये भविष्याश्च भवन्त्यद्यतनाश्च ये ।
तेषां नः पुण्यकीर्तिनां सर्वेषां वद विक्रमान् ॥ ५॥

5

Ye bhoothaa ye bhavishyaascha bhavanthyadhyathanascha ye
Theshaam nah punyakeerththeenaam sarveshaam vadha vikremaan.

Please explain to us who all were there in the past and who are all going to be born in the future and who are there at present in their dynasty. We also wanted to know the glorious and heroic deeds of all those virtuous members of that dynasty.

सूत उवाच

Sootha Uvaacha (Sootha Said):

एवं परीक्षिता राज्ञा सदसि ब्रह्मवादिनाम् ।
पृष्टः प्रोवाच भगवाञ्छुकः परमधर्मवित् ॥ ६॥

Evam Pareekshithaa Raajnjaa sadhasi Brahmavaadhinaam
Prishtah provaacha Bhagawaanjchcchukah paramaddharmavith.

When Pareekshith Mahaaraaja humbly and appealingly asked to Sree Suka Brahmarshi like that, the most pious and virtuous Suka Brahmarshi who is the most exalted knower of Religious Principles, very pleasingly responded to him as follows:

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):

श्रूयतां मानवो वंशः प्राचुर्येण परन्तप ।
न शक्यते विस्तरतो वक्तुं वर्षशतैरपि ॥ ७॥

Sruyathaam maanavo vamsah praachuryena Paranthapa!
Na sakyathe vistharatho vakthum varshasathairapi.

Hey, Paranthapa or The Subduer of Enemies! Please listen to me for the details of the most popular Kings of that Manu's dynasty. It is not possible to explain completely the details of all the kings of that dynasty even in hundreds of years.

परावरेषां भूतानामात्मा यः पुरुषः परः ।
स एवासीदिदं विश्वं कल्पान्तेऽन्यन्न किञ्चन ॥ ८॥

Paraavareshaam bhoothaanaamaathmaa yah Purushah Parah
Sa evaaseedhidham visvam kalpaantheanyanna kinjchana.

At the end of the Kalpa, Bhagawaan Naaraayana or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan Who is the First Personality and Who is the Supreme Soul and the Soul of all the entities

and elements of the Universe, Himself became this Universe. There was nothing other than, Himself, or Him, that Naaraayana Bhagawaan or The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

तस्य नाभेः समभवत्पद्मकोशो हिरण्मयः ।
तस्मिन् जज्ञे महाराज स्वयम्भूश्चतुराननः ॥ ९॥

9

Thasya naabheh samabhavath padhmakoso hiranmayahh
Thasminjjejnje, Mahaaraaja, Swayambhooschathuraananah.

From His navel a beautiful golden lotus was formed. Hey, Mahaaraajan! Then, within that lotus flower Saaraasaanana or Brahmadheva or Swayambhoo, meaning self-born or self-generated, was manifested or created as a self-creation.

मरीचिर्मनसस्तस्य जज्ञे तस्यापि कश्यपः ।
दाक्षायण्यां ततोऽदित्यां विवस्वानभवत्सुतः ॥ १०॥

10

Mareechirmmanasthasya jejnje thasyaapi Kasyapah
Dhaakshaayanyaam thathoAdhithyaam Vivasvaanabhavath suthah.

Then Mareechi was born from the mind of Brahmadheva. Kasyapa was born as the son of Mareechi from his semen. Vivasvaan was born as the son of Kasyapa in the womb of his wife, Adhithi or Adhithedhevi, who was the daughter of Dheksha and hence also known as Dhaakshaayani.

ततो मनुः श्राद्धदेवः संज्ञायामास भारत ।
श्रद्धायां जनयामास दश पुत्रान् स आत्मवान् ॥ ११॥

11

Thatho Manuh Sraadhddhadhevah samjnjaayaamaasa Bhaaratha!
Sredhddhaayaam jenayaamaas dhesa puthraan sa aathmavaan.

Oh, the Best of Bharatha Dynasty or Pareekshith Mahaaraajan!
Vivasvaan's wife was Samjnja or Samjnjaadhevi. Sraadhddhadheva, a
Manu, was born as the son of Vivasvaan on his wife Samjnja. Sredhddha
or Sredhddhadhevi was the wife of Sraadhddhadheva. On Sredhddha,
Sraadhddhadheva produced ten sons.

इक्ष्वाकुनृगशर्यातिदिष्टधृष्टकरूषकान् ।
नरिष्यन्तं पृषधं च नभगं च कविं विभुः ॥ १२॥

12

IkshvaakuNrigaSaryaathiDhishtaDdhrishtaKurooshakaan
Narishyantham Prishaddhram cha Nabhagam cha Kavim vidhuh

The names of the sons of Sredhddha and Sraadhddhadheva were: 1)
Ikshvaaku, 2) Nriga, 3) Saryaathi, 4) Dhishta, 5) Ddhrishta, 6) Karooshaka,
7) Narishya, 8) Prishaddhra, 9) Nabhaga and 10) Kavi.

अप्रजस्य मनोः पूर्वं वसिष्ठो भगवान् किल ।
मित्रावरुणयोरिष्टिं प्रजार्थमकरोत्प्रभुः ॥ १३॥

13

Aprejasya Manoh poorvva Vasishtto Bhagawaan kila
MithraaVarunayorashtim prejaarththamakaroth Prebhuh.

Hey Nripa! Initially, Sraadhddhadheva Manu did not have any son. At that
time his Kulaguru or Dynastic Preceptor, Vasishtta who was the son of
Mithra and Varuna [Remember the story how Vasishtta, originally the son
of Brahmadheva, was born in the womb of Urvvasi, the Apsara, as son of
Soorya and Varuna due to the curse of Nimi Mahaaraaja.] and hence also
called as MithraaVaruni, performed a Yaaga for the Manu to have a child, a
son. [Manu really wished for a son.] Vasishtta was smart and the most
expert in performing such Yaagaas.

तत्र श्रद्धा मनोः पत्नी होतारं समयाचत ।
दुहित्त्रर्थमुपागम्य प्रणिपत्य पयोत्रता ॥ १४॥

Thathra Sredhddhaa Manoh Pathnee hothaaram samayaachatha
Duhithrarththamupaagemya prenipathya payovrathaa.

When Vasishtha was conducting the Yaaga, Manu's wife Sredhddhaadhevi performed Payovratha, for the sake of having a child, and approached the Priest who was offering oblations at the time of performing the Yaaga and offered obeisance with prostration and requested for a daughter. [Please remember that the Yaaga was being conducted by Rithviks or qualified Priests under guidance of Vasishtha.]

प्रेषितोऽध्वर्युणा होता ध्यायंस्तत्सुसमाहितः ।
हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विजः ॥ १५॥

Preshithoaddhvaryunaa hothaa ddhyaayamsthath susamaahithah
Havishi vyecharath thena Vashatkaaram grinandhvijah.

When the chief priest of the Yaaga instructed to offer oblations in the Yaaga Fire, the priest who was conducting the offering of oblation, remembered the request of Sredhddhaadhevi for a daughter in his mind, and offered clarified butter or ghee into the Yaaga Fire by chanting the Vashatkaara Manthra. [Meaning the offering was for a daughter.]

होतुस्तद्व्यभिचारेण कन्येला नाम साभवत् ।
तां विलोक्य मनुः प्राह नातिहृष्टमना गुरुम् ॥ १६॥

Hothusthadhvyebhichaarena kanyElaa naama saabhavath
Thaam vilokya Manuh praaha naathihrishtamanaa Gurum.

Manu started the Yaaga for a son. But the priest, in the middle, diverted the purpose and thus the ultimate result was a female child called Ila was

born, due to the mix-up. Thus, Manu was not happy with the result of the Yaaga and spoke to his Guru, Vasishtha, displeasingly:

भगवन् किमिदं जातं कर्म वो ब्रह्मवादिनाम् ।
विपर्ययमहो कष्टं मैवं स्याद्ब्रह्मविक्रिया ॥ १७॥

17

“Bhagawan, kimidham jaatham karmma vo Brahmavaadhinaam
Viparyayamaho, kashtam, maivam syaadh Brahmavikriyaa.”

“How did it happen? Why did it happen like this? You are all Masters of Vedhic Norms and Karmmaas. You are Vedhic Experts. You are all Brahmajnjaas. How can the result of a Yaaga conducted by such Brahmajnjaas produce opposite result? This is a matter of lamentation. It is very sad! Pathetic! Such reversal of results is not expected from the Yaagaas conducted by such Brahmajnjaas like you.”

यूयं मन्त्रविदो युक्तास्तपसा दग्धकिल्बिषाः ।
कुतः सङ्कल्पवैषम्यमनृतं विबुधेष्विव ॥ १८॥

18

“Yooyam manthraavidho yukthaasthapasaa dhegdhddhakilbishaah
Kuthah sankalpavaishamyamanritham vibuddheshviva.”

“You are all experts of Manthraas. You all have full control of your senses. You all have attained complete control of mind and senses with severe austere Thapas. You all have completely cleansed off all material contamination. No allurement or enticing can change your determination and imagination. You are all like Dhevaas. Then, how is it possible that your determination could be falsified and failed like this?”

तन्निशम्य वचस्तस्य भगवान् प्रपितामहः ।
होतुर्व्यतिक्रमं ज्ञात्वा बभाषे रविनन्दनम् ॥ १९॥

19

Thannisamya vachasthasya Bhagawaan prepithaamahah

Hothurvyethikremam jnjaathvaa bebhaashe Ravinandhanam.

After listening to the dialogue of Manu, Vasishtta, the most pure and pious Muni, was able to realize what happened in the Yaaga with his divine eyes or with mystic power how that reversal of result happened in the Yaaga. He spoke to Manu as follows:

एतत्सङ्कल्पवैषम्यं होतुस्ते व्यभिचारतः ।
तथापि साधयिष्ये ते सुप्रजास्त्वं स्वतेजसा ॥ २०॥

20

“Ethath sankalpavaishamyam hothusthe vyebhichaarathah
Thatthaapi saaddhayishye the suprejaasthvam svathejasaa.”

“This discrepancy in the objective of the Yaaga happened by the mistake and misunderstanding of the Priest who offered the oblation and deviated the purpose. However, with my mystic power I gained from austere meditative penance, I will make sure that you have a good son.”

एवं व्यवसितो राजन् भगवान् स महायशाः ।
अस्तौषीदादिपुरुषमिलायाः पुंस्त्वकाम्यया ॥ २१॥

21

Evam vyevasitho, Raajan, Bhagawaan sa mahaayesaah
AsthausheedhaadhipurushamIlaayaah pumsthvakaamyayaa.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! With that firm determination, Mahaa Muni Vasishtta worshipped and offered obeisance to the Prime and Primordial Supreme Personality The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan to fulfill his desire of changing the gender of the child Ila from female to a male.

तस्मै कामवरं तुष्टो भगवान् हरिरीश्वरः ।
ददाविलाभवत्तेन सुद्युम्नः पुरुषर्षभः ॥ २२॥

Thasmai kaamavaram thushto Bhagawaan Harireeswarah
Dhedhaavllaavath thena Sudhyumnah purusharshabhah.

Hari Bhagawaan or The Prime and Primordial Supreme Personality The Supreme Soul Lord Sree Vaasudheva Sree Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan was very pleased with the worship of Vasishta Muni and blessed him by fulfilling his desire. Thus, Manu's daughter Ila became a son named Sudhyumna who was best of a masculine personality.

स एकदा महाराज विचरन् मृगयां वने ।
वृतः कतिपयामात्यैरश्वमारुह्य सैन्धवम् ॥ २३॥

Sa ekadhaa, Mahaaraaja, vicharan mrigayaam vane
Vrithah kathipayaamaathyairasvamaarohya sainddhavam.

प्रगृह्य रुचिरं चापं शरांश्च परमाद्भुतान् ।
दंशितोऽनुमृगं वीरो जगाम दिशमुत्तराम् ॥ २४॥

Prehrihya ruchiram chaapam saraamscha paramaadhbhuthaan
Dhemsithoanumrigam veero jegaama dhisamuththaraam.

Oh, Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! One day, King Sudhyumna accompanied by his Ministers and Associates went to the forest for hunting, riding on a Sainddhava-horse or a Horse brought from Sinddhu Dhesa. He had his armor decorated with strong bows and many sharp arrows and looked very charming and attractive. He was well prepared and ready in all respects for hunting. While following the animals and killing many of them, he reached the northern end of the forest.

स कुमारो वनं मेरोरधस्तात्प्रविवेश ह ।
यत्रास्ते भगवान् शर्वो रममाणः सहोमया ॥ २५॥

Sa kumaaro vanam Meroraddhasthaath previvesa ha
Yethraasthe Bhagawaanjchravo remamaanah sahOmayaa.

Sudhyumna reached the valley of Mount Meru known as Sukumaara Forest where Sree Mahaadheva or Paramasiva was always romantically playing and enjoying with his consort Umaadhevi.

तस्मिन् प्रविष्ट एवासौ सुद्युम्नः परवीरहा ।
अपश्यत्त्रियमात्मानमश्वं च वडवां नृप ॥ २६॥

Thasmin previshta evaasau Sudhyumnah paraveeraha
Apasyath sthriyamaathmaanamasvam cha bedavaam Nripa!

Hey, Pareekshith! The bravest and most heroic Sudhyumna, the subduer of all his enemies, and his Sainddhava-Horse instantaneously transformed into female.

तथा तदनुगाः सर्वे आत्मलिङ्गविपर्ययम् ।
दृष्ट्वा विमनसोऽभूवन् वीक्षमाणाः परस्परम् ॥ २७॥

Thatthaa thadhanugaah sarvve aathmalinggaviparyayam
Dhrishtvaa vimanasoabhoovan veekshamaanaah parasparam.

When all others who followed the King also transformed their gender to female. Seeing the mysterious transformation of gender, they were all shocked and surprised and looked at each other and wondered of the reason for the sudden change.

राजोवाच

RaajOvaacha (Pareekshith Mahaaraaja Said):

कथमेवङ्गुणो देशः केन वा भगवन् कृतः ।

प्रश्नमेनं समाचक्ष्व परं कौतूहलं हि नः ॥ २८॥

28

Katthamevamguno dhesah kena vaa, Bhagawan, krithah
Presnamenam samaachakshva param kauthoohalam hi nah.

Hey, Brahmajnja Sree Suka Brahmarshe! Why was this place empowered with such mystic power? Who manifested it? When and how was it manifested? We are very much interested and anxious to know all the details of this wonderful land. Please explain to us all the details.

श्रीशुक उवाच

SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarsi Said):

एकदा गिरिशं द्रष्टुमृषयस्तत्र सुव्रताः ।
दिशो वितिमिराभासाः कुर्वन्तः समुपागमन् ॥ २९॥

29

Ekadhaa Girisam dhreshtumrishayasthathra suvrathaah
Dhiso vithimiraabhaasaah kurvvanthah samupaageman.

Once, some of the most effulgent and brilliantly lustrous Maharshi Sreshhtaas with severe austerity and mystic power arrived there to see Sree Mahaadheva or Sambhu or Sarvva. With the glittering effulgence emanated from their body made all other lights into darkness or all other lights were diminished with the brilliant effulgence of their body. When they arrived, nobody could see any directions or anything else as all directions were in the dark.

तान् विलोक्याम्बिका देवी विवासा व्रीडिता भृशम् ।
भर्तुरङ्कात्समुत्थाय नीवीमाश्वथ पर्यधात् ॥ ३०॥

30

Thaan vilokyaaMbikaa Dhevee vivaasaa vreedithaa bhrisam
Bharththurnkaath samuththaaya neeveemaasvattha paryaddhaath.

When the Maharshees arrived, Ambikaadhevi or Umaadhevi or Paarvatheedhevi who is the daughter of Mount Himaalaya was sitting on the laps of her husband Sarvva. She was very much ashamed and bashful because she was naked. She immediately got out of his lap and put on all her dresses immediately.

ऋषयोऽपि तयोर्वीक्ष्य प्रसङ्गं रममाणयोः ।
निवृत्ताः प्रययुस्तस्मान्नरनारायणाश्रमम् ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Rishayoapi thayorveekshya presanggam remamaanayoh
Nivritthaah preyayusthasmaanNaraNaaraayanaasramam.

Seeing that Lord Siva and Paarvatheedhevi were engaged in romantic sexual affairs, the Maharshees desisted from going further and went to the Aasrama of Nara-Naaraayana where there are no material contaminations of any sort.

तदिदं भगवानाह प्रियायाः प्रियकाम्यया ।
स्थानं यः प्रविशेदेतत्स वै योषिद्धवेदिति ॥ ३२ ॥

32

Thadhidham Bhagawaanaaha priyaayaah priyakaamyayaa
“Stthaanam yah previsedheethath sa vai yoshidhbhavedhithi.”

Seeing what happened, Sarvva or Lord Siva in order to please his darling wife, he thought of doing a special favor to her and placed a curse that: “Any man comes to this place will immediately be transformed into a woman.”

तत ऊर्ध्वं वनं तद्वै पुरुषा वर्जयन्ति हि ।
सा चानुचरसंयुक्ता विचचार वनाद्वनम् ॥ ३३ ॥

33

Thatha oordhddhvam vanam thadhvai purusha varjjayanthi hi

Saa chaanucharasamyukthaa vichachaara vanaadhvanam.

It is well-known that from that day no man will ever dare to enter that forest. Thus, Sudhyumna and his followers became women, and they wandered in the forest here and there from one forest to another.

अथ तामाश्रमाभ्याशे चरन्तीं प्रमदोत्तमाम् ।
स्त्रीभिः परिवृतां वीक्ष्य चकमे भगवान् बुधः ॥ ३४॥

34

Attha thaamaasramaabhyaase charantheem premadhoththamaam
Sthreebhih parivrithaam veekshyaa chakame Bhagawaan Buddhah.

Sudhyumna was transformed into a very beautiful and sexually attractive and charming woman. Surrounded by many other beautiful ladies, she was loitering around the Aasrama in the Forest. While she was loitering like that, one day Buddha, the predominating deity and controller of the planet Mercury, who was son of Indhu, or Chandra met her. Buddha was very much attracted to her and he immediately desired to enjoy her.

सापि तं चकमे सुभ्रूः सोमराजसुतं पतिम् ।
स तस्यां जनयामास पुरुरवसमात्मजम् ॥ ३५॥

35

Saapi tham chakame subhruh Somaraajasutham pathim
Sa thasyaam jenayaamaasa Puroorevasamaathmajam.

That most beautiful and charming woman, the transformed Sudhyumna, also wished to have that most handsome and lustrous Buddha-Dheva, son of Somaraaja or Chandhra, as her husband. They married and produced a son called Puroorevas.

एवं स्त्रीत्वमनुप्राप्तः सुद्युम्नो मानवो नृपः ।
सस्मार स्वकुलाचार्यं वसिष्ठमिति शुश्रुम ॥ ३६॥

36

Evam sthreehvamanupraapthah Sudhyumno maanavo Nripah
Sasmaara svakulaachaaryam Vasishttamithi susruma.

Seeing that Sudhyumna has again transformed to a woman, remember Ila was transformed to Sudhyumna with the mystic power of Vasishtta, she remembered and worshipped their Kulaachaarya to help her to desist from her precarious situation. It was a mental agony for Sudhyumna. She prayed Vasishtta to help her with potential relief and solution.

स तस्य तां दशां दृष्ट्वा कृपया भृशपीडितः ।
सुद्युम्नस्याशयन् पुंस्त्वमुपाधावत शङ्करम् ॥ ३७॥

37

Sa thasya thaam dhesaam dhrishtvaa kripayaa bhrisapeedithah
Sudhyumnasyaasayan pumsthvamupaddhaavatha Sankaram.

Vasishtta appeared before Sudhyumna and became very compassionate to the deplorable condition of Sudhyumna. He was very much aggrieved. He desired to help and relieve the awkward situation. Therefore, Vasishtta worshiped Mrithyunjeya Bhagawaan or Lord Siva to release him from the curse and get his manhood back.

तुष्टस्तस्मै स भगवान् ऋषये प्रियमावहन् ।
स्वां च वाचमृतां कुर्वन्निदमाह विशाम्पते ॥ ३८॥

38

Thushtasthasmai sa BhagawaanRishaye priyamaavahan
Svaam cha vaachamrithaam kurvvannidhamaaha visaampathe.

Oh, King Pareekshith! Lord Siva was very pleased with Vasishtta and wanted to fulfill his desire but at the same time he does not want to falsify the promise he has already given to his wife, Umaadhevi, that anyone who enters in Sukumaara Vana would become a female. To satisfy both, Mrithyunjeya spoke like this:

मासं पुमान् स भविता मासं स्त्री तव गोत्रजः ।
इत्थं व्यवस्थया कामं सुद्युम्नोऽवतु मेदिनीम् ॥ ३९॥

“Maasam pumaan sa bhavithaa maasam sthree thava gothrajah”
Ithttam vyevastthayaa kaamam Sudhyumnoavathu medhineem.

“Your disciple, Sudhyumna, will be a Man for One month and a Woman for One month. Let him rule the World under that condition. [Sudhyumna is a Medhineepathi or the Ruler of the World.]”

आचार्यानुग्रहात्कामं लब्ध्वा पुंस्त्वं व्यवस्थया ।
पालयामास जगतीं नाभ्यनन्दन् स्म तं प्रजाः ॥ ४० ॥

Aachaaryaanugrehaath kaamam lebddhvaa pumsthvam vyevastthayaa
Paalayaaamaasa jegatheem naabhyanandhan sma tham prejaah.

With the blessing and benediction of Lord Siva at the prayerful request of Kulaaachaarya Vasishtha, Sudhyumna regained his maleness for alternate months and ruled the world very efficiently, but his subjects or the citizens or the general populace did not accept it and they were not satisfied with this arrangement.

तस्योत्कलो गयो राजन् विमलश्च सुतास्त्रयः ।
दक्षिणापथराजानो बभूवुर्धर्मवत्सलाः ॥ ४१ ॥

Thasyolkalo Geyo, Raajan, Vimalascha suthaasthreyah
Dhekshinaapattharaajaano bebhoovurdhddharmavathsalaah.

Sudhyumna had three sons. They were: Uthkala, Geya and Vimala. All the three of them were maintainers of religious principles and became the Rulers of Dhekshinaa-Patth or Dhekshinaa-Pattha or Southern-Directions or Southern-Ways.

ततः परिणते काले प्रतिष्ठानपतिः प्रभुः ।
पुरूरवस उत्सृज्य गां पुत्राय गतो वनम् ॥ ४२ ॥

Thathah parinathe kale prethishttaanapathih Prebhuh
Puroorevasa uthsrija gaam puthraaya getho vanam.

Hey, Mahaaraajan! Thereafter, when Sudhyumna was sufficiently old or when the time was fully ripe, he crowned his son Puroorevas as the King and Ruler of the whole world, and he went to the forest and lived there to perform austere penance for the rest of his life.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां
नवमस्कन्धे इलोपाख्याने प्रथमोऽध्यायः ॥ १ ॥

Ithi Sreemadh Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam
Samhithaayaam
NavamaSkanddhe Ilopaakhyaane [SudhyumnaCharitham] [Naama]
PretthamoAddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the First Chapter [Named as] The Story of Ila [The Story of Sudhyumna – King Sudhyumna Becomes a Woman Called Ila] Of the Ninth Canto of the Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as Sreemadh Bhaagawatham.

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