

later released 3. 281. 54; hence *kimkara* likely to be the same as *pāśa*. [See *Daṇḍa*].

Kulīsa nt. : See *Vajra*.

Kaiśika m. : One of the different movements (*mārga*) adopted while fighting with a sword and a shield.

Abhimanyu adopted it while fighting alone with six Kaurava warriors 7. 47. 35 [See *Kauśika*].

Kaumodakī f. : Name of a club (*gadā*) of Hari (*Viṣṇu*).

It was frightful (*ghorā*); killer of demons (*dutyāntakaraṇī*); when hurled, it produced sound like a thunderbolt (*aśani-niḥsvanā*); a weapon of Hari (*Viṣṇu*), it was given by Varuna to Kṛṣṇa to equip him to help Agni burn the Khāṇḍava forest 1. 216. 25; Kṛṣṇa asked his charioteer Dārūka to put it in his chariot when he asked Dārūka to keep the chariot ready for his eventual intervention in the war 7. 56. 32.

Kauśika m. (pl.) : Name of a movement (*mārga*) adopted while fighting with a mace (*gadā*).

The movement of jumping up; it was adopted by Duryodhana to frustrate the attempts of Bhīma to strike him with his mace 9. 56. 46. [See *Kaiśika*].

Krauñca, Krauñcāruṇa m. : Name of a particular arrangement of the army (*vyūha*) 6. 46. 39; 6. 47. 1; 6. 71. 14; 7. 6. 15.

A. History : Taught by Bṛhaspati to Indra at the time of the war between the gods and the demons 6. 46. 40. **B. Description** : 'which cannot be penetrated' (*abhedyā*) 6. 47. 1; 'destroyer of all enemies' (*sarvaśatrunibarhaṇa*) 6. 46. 39; (*parāṇīkavināśana*) 6. 46. 40; 'not seen before by kings' (*adṛṣṭapūrvam rājānaḥ paśyantu*

kurubhiḥ saha) 6. 46. 40. **C. Use in the epic war** : (1) Yudhiṣṭhira (*pārtha*) suggested it to Dhṛṣṭadyumna for arrangement of the army on the second day of the war; in this arrangement Arjuna was stationed in front of all the divisions of the army (*sarvasainyānām agre*), Drupada at the 'head' (*śiras*); Kuntibhoja and Caidya kings were the 'eyes' (*caḥṣuṣī*) of the *vyūha*, Dāśārnakas and others were the 'neck' (*grīvā*), Yudhiṣṭhira with Paṭaccaras and others formed the 'back' (*prṣṭha*), Bhīmasena and Dhṛṣṭadyumna himself took positions as 'wings' (*pakṣau*); Draupadī's sons and Abhimanyu with Piśācas and others were stationed at the 'right wing' (*dakṣiṇam pakṣam*), while Nakula and Sahadeva with Agniveśyas and others were stationed at the 'left wing' (*vāmam pārśvam*); in addition an *ayuta* chariots were placed at each 'wing', *niyuta* chariots at the 'head', an *arbuda* and twenty thousand at the 'back', a *niyuta* and seventy thousand at the 'neck'; elephants were stationed at the edge of the wings, at the expanse of the wings and at the ends of the wings (*pakṣakoṭīprapakṣeṣu pakṣānteṣu ca vāraṇāḥ*); Virāṭa, the Kekayas, Kāśīrāja and Śaibya with three *ayutas* of chariot-fighters guarded the 'rear' (*jaghana*) of the *vyūha* 6. 46. 41-54; (2) On the sixth day Bhīṣma arranged the Kaurava army according to the Krauñca *vyūha* to oppose the Makara *vyūha* of the Pāṇḍavas; Bhāradvāja (*Droṇa*) formed its 'beak' (*tuṇḍa*), Aśvatthāman and Kṛpa its 'eyes', Kṛtavarma with the Kāmbojas and others its 'head'; Śūrasenas and Duryodhana, aided by many kings, its 'neck'; Prāgyotiṣa (*Bhagadatta*) with Madras and others its 'chest' (*uras*);