

the ground by the snake-faced arrow of Karṇa. (Chapter 90, Karṇa Parva).

(xiii) When Arjuna was fighting against Karṇa the chariot-wheels of Karṇa sank into the ground. (Chapter 90, Karṇa Parva).

(xiv) Arjuna slew Karṇa. (Śloka 50, Chapter 91, Karṇa Parva).

(xv) Karṇa had three sons named Citrasena, Satyasena and Suṣeṇa. All the three were killed at Kurukṣetra by Nakula. (Ślokas 19 to 50, Chapter 10, Śalya Parva).

9) *Karṇa goes to heaven.* After his death Karṇa went to heaven and merged with his father, the Sun god. (Śloka 20, Chapter 5, Svargārohaṇa Parva).

10) *Names of Karṇa.*

(i) Because Karṇa was born with an effulgence (Vasu) he was first given the name Vasuṣeṇa.

(ii) Because he was born with Kuṇḍalas (ear-rings) in his Karṇas (ears) he was called Karṇa. (Chapter 302, Aranya Parva).

(iii) Besides these two he had many other names. A few are given below:

Ādhirathi, Ādityanandana, Ādityatanaya, Aṅgarāja, Aṅgeśvara, Arkaputra, Bharatarṣabha, Goputra, Kaunteya, Kuntisuta, Kurūdvaha, Kurupṛtanāpati, Kuruvira, Kuruyodha, Pārtha, Vṛṣātmaja, Rādhāsuta, Rādhāt-maja, Rādheya, Ravisūnu, Sauti, Sāvitra, Sūryaja, Sūryaputra, Sūryasambhava, Sūta, Sūtanandana, Sūta-putra, Sūtasūnu, Sūtasuta, Sūtatanaya, Vaikartana, Vaivasvata and Vṛṣa.

KARṆA II. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Bhīmasena killed this Karṇa. (Chapter 67, Bhīṣma Parva).

KARṆA III. Younger brother of Ghaṇṭa. See under Ghaṇṭākarna.

KARṆAKA. A barber who lived in Kāśī. (Chapter 29, Harivaṁśa).

KARṆANIRVĀHA. A sage who attained Svarga after observing correctly the duties of Vānaprastha. (Śloka 18, Chapter 244, Śānti Parva).

KARṆAPARVA. One of the Parvans of Mahābhārata. See under Mahābhārata.

KARṆAPRĀVARAṆA. A country of South India. The army of Duryodhana contained soldiers from this country. (Śloka 13, Chapter 51, Bhīṣma Parva).

KARṆAPRĀVARAṆA(S). An ancient tribe of people who inhabited the shores of the sea in the south. The one distinctive feature of this tribe was that their ears were extraordinarily long, drooping down to the feet. Sahadeva conquered and subdued this tribe. (Śloka 67, Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva). They once brought to Yudhiṣṭhira many valuable presents and paid their respects to him. (Śloka 19, Chapter 52, Sabhā Parva).

KARṆAPRĀVARAṆĀ. A follower of Skandadeva, (Chapter 46, Śloka 25, Śalya Parva).

KARṆAŚRAVAS. A sage who was a member of the court of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Śloka 23, Chapter 26, Vana Parva).

KARṆĀṬAKA. A country of South India. Mahābhārata says like this: "There are a few more countries to the south and they are: Drāviḍa, Kerala, Prācyā, Muṣika, Vanavāsika, Karṇāṭaka, Māhiṣaka, Vikalpa and Mūṣaka." (Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

KARṆAVEṢṬA. A Kṣatriya King. He was the incarnation of an Asura named Krodhavaśa. (Chapter 67, Ādi Parva).

KARṆIKĀ. One of the eleven Devakanyakās who sang and danced in the Janmotsava of Arjuna. The others are: Menakā, Sahajanyā, Puñjikasthalā, Ṛtusthalā, Ghṛtācī, Viśvācī, Pūrvacitti, Ullocā, Pramlocā and Urvaśī. (Chapter 123, Ādi Parva).

KARṆIKĀRAVANA. A forest to the north of the mountain Sumeru. All the six seasons appear there at the same time and so this forest is always filled with flowers. (Chapter 6, Śloka 24, Bhīṣma Parva).

KĀRPARA. See under Ghaṭa.

KĀRPĀSIKA. A country in ancient India. The maids of this country served in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 51, Verse 8).

KĀRŚĀPAṆA(M). (KĀRŚIKAM). A measure of weight for gold and silver in ancient India.

KĀRṢṆI. A Deva Gandharva. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Verse 56 says that he participated in the celebrations connected with Arjuna's birth.

KARTĀ. A Viśvadeva, (Śloka 35, Chapter 91, Anu-śāsana Parva).

KĀRTASVARA. An Asura. Once this Asura became world emperor. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 227, Verse 52).

KĀRTAVĪRYĀRJUNA (KĀRTAVĪRYA). A renowned King of the Hehaya dynasty.

1) *Genealogy.* From Mahāviṣṇu were descended in the following order: Brahmā—Atri—Candra—Budha—Purūravas — Āyus—Yayāti—Yadu—Sahasrajit—Śatajit—Ekavira—(Hehaya)—Dharma—Kaṇi — Bhadrāsena — Dhanaka—Kṛtavīrya—Kārtavīryārjuna.

2) *Hehaya Dynasty and Bhārgava Dynasty.* The Hehayas were Kṣatriyas and the Bhārgavas were Brāhmaṇas. The Bhārgava sages were the family preceptors of the Hehaya Kings. The Hehayas who were generous and charitable, used to give plenty of wealth to the Bhārgavas. Consequently in course of time, the Bhārgavas grew wealthy while the Hehayas gradually declined. In order to tide over their difficulty, the Hehayas decided to borrow some money from the Bhārgavas. But the Bhārgavas refused to oblige, on the plea that they had no money. The enraged Kṣatriyas (Hehayas) began to persecute the Bhṛgus (Bhārgavas). The Bhṛgus left for the Himālayas after burying all their treasures under the floor of their Āśramas. The Kṣatriyas pursued them and hunted them even there. At last a Brāhmaṇi who belonged to the Bhārgava race, gave birth to a sage named Aurva through her thigh. With his birth the Hehayas began to lead a less aggressive life. After the lapse of many years, the mighty Kārtavīryārjuna was born in the Hehaya dynasty and the mighty sage Jamadagni was born in the Bhṛgu dynasty. Both of them nourished their hereditary feud. With his capital in the city of Māhiṣmatī on the banks of the river Narmadā, Kārtavīryārjuna began his reign. (See under Aurva I).

3) *Thousand Hands of Kārtavīryārjuna.* Once when Kārtavīryārjuna was living in his capital Māhiṣmatī, the sage Nārada happened to come there. The King greeted him with due reverence and asked him what course of action was to be followed for attaining mokṣa (salvation) and at the same time for enjoying worldly pleasures. Nārada replied that by performing the rite known as "Bhadradīpa Pratiṣṭhā", both these objects could be achieved. Accordingly, Kārtavīrya went to the banks of the river Narmadā with his wife