

the world for a long time. On the banks of the river Sarayū he constructed a city called Ayodhyā. Ayodhyā was celebrated for its beauty and wise men proclaimed that it was more beautiful than the cities of the eight guards of the universe or the city of even Brahmā, the Creator.

KĀTYĀYANA I. A grammarian who wrote a commentary on Pāṇini's grammatical work entitled *Aṣṭādhyāyī*. He has also written *Śrauta Sūtras* and a book on "Dharma Śāstra".

KĀTYĀYANA. II. Kathāsarisāgara says that "Kātyāyana" was another name of Vararuci.

KĀTYĀYANA. III. A great sage who flourished in Indra's assembly. We see a reference to him in *Mahābhārata*, *Sabhā Parva*, Chapter 7, Verse 19).

KĀTYĀYANĪ. One of the two wives of Yājñavalkya. After withdrawing completely from worldly activities, Yājñavalkya asked his wives to divide his worldly assets equally between them. But Maitreyī the other wife, being of a deeply spiritual nature, Kātyāyanī herself had to undertake the burden of all the material affairs. (*Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad*).

KAUKUHAKA. An ancient country in South India. (M.B. *Bhīṣma Parva*, Chapter 9, Stanza 60).

KAUKULIKĀ. An attendant of Skandadeva. (M.B. *Śalya Parva*, Chapter 46, Stanza 15).

KAUMODAKĪ. The club of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. It is mentioned in *Mahābhārata*, *Ādi Parva*, Chapter 224, Stanza 23, that this club was given to Śrī Kṛṣṇa by Varuṇa the god of water, at the time of the burning of the forest Khāṇḍava.

KAUNĀPA. A serpent born in the family of Vāsuki. This serpent was burnt to death in the *Sarpa Sattra* (sacrificial fire to kill serpents) of Janamejaya. (M.B. *Ādi Parva*, Chapter 57, Stanza 6).

KAUNĀPĀŚANA. A famous serpent born in the family of Kaurava. (M.B. *Ādi Parva*, Chapter 35, Stanza 14).

KAUNḌINYA I. See under *Mitrabhedā*.

KAUNḌINYA II. A hermit who lived in the Palace of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. *Sabhā Parva*, Chapter 4, Stanza 16). See under *Dhṛṣṭabuddhi*.

KAUNḌINYA III. A hermit. This hermit had erected his hermitage in *Hastimatisabhrāmatisaṅgama* and lived there. Once due to excess of rain the river flooded and his hermitage was washed away. So the hermit cursed the river. "Let the river be dried up". Then he went to the realm of *Vaikuṅṭha*. (*Padma Purāṇa*, *Uttara Khaṇḍa*, Chapter 145).

KAUNĪKUTSYA. A noble Brahmin. It is mentioned in *Mahābhārata*, *Ādi Parva*, Chapter 8, Stanza 25, that this Brahmin visited *Pramadvarā* who died of snake-bite.

KAURAVA (S).

1) *General Information.* Those who were born in the family of the famous King Kuru. Descended in the following order from Viṣṇu :— Brahmā—Atri—Candra Budha—Purūravas—Āyus—Nahuṣa—Yayāti—Puru—Janamejaya—Prācinvaṇ—Pravira—Namasyu—Vītabhaya—Suṇḍu—Bahuvīdha—Samyāti—Rahovādī—Raudrāśva—Matināra—Santurodha—Duṣyanta—Bharata—Suhotra—Suhotā—Gala—Garda—Suketu—Bṛhatkṣetra—Hasti—Ajamīdha—Rkṣa—Samvarāṇa—Kuru. This is the genealogy of Kuru. From Kuru the genealogy continues as follows :— Jānu—Suratha—Viḍūrata—Sārvabhauma—Jayatsena—Ravaya—Bhāvuka—

Cakroddhata—Devātithi—Rkṣa—Bharata—Pratica—Śantanu. Śantanu had two wives Gaṅgā and Satyavatī. Bhīṣma was born of Gaṅgā. Vyāsa was born to Satyavatī before her marriage, from the hermit *Parāśara*. After the marriage, from Śantanu, two sons *Citrāṅgada* and *Vicitravīrya* were born to her. A Gandharva killed *Citrāṅgada*. Bhīṣma brought the three daughters of the King of *Kāśī*, *Ambā*, *Ambikā* and *Ambālikā* as wives of *Vicitravīrya*, but on the way knowing that *Ambā* was in love with the King of *Śālva*, she was sent back. *Ambikā* and *Ambālikā* became the wives of *Vicitravīrya*. Shortly *Vicitravīrya* also died. With a view to continue the royal family, *Satyavatī* sent for *Vyāsa*, so that he might beget children of *Ambikā* and *Ambālikā*. At the time of coition *Ambikā* closed her eyes to avoid seeing the uncouth face of *Vyāsa*. So she got as son *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* who was blind from birth. Seeing the ugly figure of *Vyāsa* *Ambālikā* turned pale and so the son born to her was pale in colour. He was called *Pāṇḍu*. From *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, *Duryodhana* and his brothers were born and from *Pāṇḍu* were born the *Pāṇḍavas*. All members born in the family of Kuru were known as *Kauravas*. But later, the sons of *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* came to be known by the name 'Kauravas'.

2) *The origin of Kauravas.* (*Duryodhana* and his brothers). *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* married *Gāndhārī* the daughter of *Subala* the King of *Gāndhāra*. Once *Vyāsa* reached the palace weary with hunger and thirst. *Gāndhārī* gave *Vyāsa* food and drink. *Vyāsa* was pleased with her and told her that she might ask for any boon. She said that she wanted to get hundred sons from *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*. *Vyāsa* granted the boon. *Gāndhārī* became pregnant. Even after two years she did not deliver. She heard that *Kuntī*, the wife of *Pāṇḍu* had given birth to a child. *Gāndhārī* became sad. She crushed her womb and gave birth to a lump of flesh. Understanding this, *Vyāsa* came there and cutting the lump into hundred and one pieces kept them in ghee-pots. Advising *Gāndhārī* to keep the pots in secret, *Vyāsa* went to the *Himālayas*. The pots were broken at the proper time and hundred sons and a daughter came out. Besides them *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* had another son named *Yuyutsu* by a *Vaiśya* woman.

The hundred and one sons of *Dhṛtarāṣṭra* beginning with *Duryodhana* are the *Kauravas*.

3) *Names of the Kauravas.*

Duryodhana, *Duśśāsana*, *Dussaha*, *Duśśala*, *Jalagandha*, *Sama*, *Saha*, *Vinda*, *Anuvinda*, *Durdharṣa*, *Subāhu*, *Duṣpradhārṣaṇa*, *Durmarṣaṇa*, *Durmukha*, *Duṣkarṇa*, *Karṇa*, *Vikarṇa*, *Śala*, *Sattva*, *Sulocana*, *Citra*, *Upacitra*, *Citrākṣā*, *Cārucitra*, *Śarāsana*, *Durmada*, *Durvigāha*, *Vivitsu*, *Vikaṭānana*, *Urnanābha*, *Sunābha*, *Nanda*, *Upananda*, *Citrabāna*, *Citravarmā*, *Suvarmā*, *Durvimoca*, *Ayobāhu*, *Mahābāhu*, *Citrāṅga*, *Citrakuṇḍala*, *Bhūmavega*, *Bhīmabala*, *Vālaki*, *Balavardhana*, *Ugrāyudha*, *Suṣeṇa*, *Kuṇḍadhāra*, *Mahodara*, *Citrāyudha*, *Niṣaṅgī*, *Pāśī*, *Vṛndāraka*, *Dṛḍhavarmā*, *Dṛḍhākṣatra*, *Somakīrti*, *Anūdara*, *Dṛḍhasandha*, *Jarāsandha*, *Satyasandha*, *Sadāsuvāk*, *Ugrāśravas*, *Ugrasena*, *Senānī*, *Duṣparājaya*, *Aparājita*, *Kuṇḍaśāyī*, *Viśālākṣa*, *Durādihāra*, *Dṛḍhahasta*, *Suhasta*, *Vātavega*, *Suvarcas*, *Ādityaketu*, *Bahvāśī*, *Nāgadatta*, *Ugrāśāyī*, *Kavaci*, *Krathana*, *Kuṇḍī*, *Bhīmavikrama*, *Dhanurdhara*, *Virabāhu*, *Alo-lupa*, *Abhaya*, *Dṛḍhakarman*, *Dṛḍharathāśraya*, *Anādhṛṣya*, *Kuṇḍabhedī*, *Virāvī*, *Citrakuṇḍala*, *Pramatha*,