

Yoga (the path of knowledge or spiritual attainment). Each desired to subdue the other. Consequently Khāṇḍikya lost his kingdom and had to live in a forest with his priest and minister. (Bhāgavata, Skandhas 9 and 13).

Keśidhvaja who tried the path of knowledge to attain Absolution performed several sacrifices for that purpose and cut himself asunder from the bonds of action. Once, while he was performing a sacrifice, a tiger came to the place of sacrifice and killed the sacrificial cow. Then Keśidhvaja asked the priests who were conducting the sacrifice, what the atonement was for the death of the sacrificial cow. The priests sent the King to the hermit Kaśeru, who sent the King to the hermit Bhṛgu. Hermit Bhṛgu in his turn sent the King to the hermit Śunaka. But the matter did not end there. The hermit Śunaka could not dictate the atonement for the death of the sacrificial cow. So he sent the King to Khāṇḍikya who was living in the forest. The moment Khāṇḍikya saw Keśidhvaja he stood ready to kill him. But Keśidhvaja revealed everything to Khāṇḍikya, When he understood the situation Khāṇḍikya told him with sincerity the rites given in the Śāstras (Vedāṅgas) to atone the death of the sacrificial cow.

Keśidhvaja returned and completed the sacrifice. The one item of 'gift to the teacher' alone remained. So Keśidhvaja came to the forest again. Khāṇḍikya raised the sword to cut him. Keśidhvaja said that he had come to give Gurudakṣiṇā to the teacher. Khāṇḍikya repented his rashness and requested Keśidhvaja to tell him the ways of cutting himself asunder from the bonds of sorrow and grief. Keśidhvaja advised him the ways to obtain eternal bliss. (Nārada Purāna).

KHANĪNETRA. The eldest son of Vivamśa, a King of the solar dynasty. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata. Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 4, that this King was driven away from the country as he harassed the people.

KHARA I. A giant (Rākṣasa). Khara and Atikāya were the rebirths of Madhu and Kaiṭabha. For details see under Kaiṭabha and Atikāya.

1) *Birth and genealogy.* Mahābhārata mentions as follows about the birth of this giant:—Viśravas was born from Pulastya the son of Brahmā. Kubera was born from Viśravas. Kubera ruled over Laṅkā. Viśravas who had no one to help him once looked with anger at Kubera, who, understanding the wish of his father gave him three giantesses named Puṣpotkāṭā, Rākā and Mālīnī as attendants. They attended on him faithfully and Viśravas was pleased with them. To Viśravas two sons named Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa were born by Puṣpotkāṭā, Vibhīṣaṇa was born by Mālīnī and the twin sister and brother Śūrpaṅakhā and Khara were born by Rākā. By and by Khara became a famous archer. Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa and Vibhīṣaṇa performed penance to obtain boons and Khara and Śūrpaṅakhā stayed with them to serve them. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 275).

2) *Other brothers.* Khara had two other brothers Dūṣaṇa and Trīśiras. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

3) *The slaughter of Khara.* While Śrī Rāma, Sitā and Lakṣmaṇa were staying in the forest of Daṇḍakāraṇya Śūrpaṅakhā the sister of Khara came there once and tried to get one of the brothers Śrī Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa as her husband. Lakṣmaṇa cut off her nose and ears.

She went to Khara, Dūṣaṇa and Trīśiras and lamented before them. The three of them immediately started with an army of fourteen thousand giants and fought with Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, who killed every one of them. (Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇyakāṇḍa, Sargas 19 to 30).

KHARA II. Another giant who helped Rāvaṇa in the battle between Rāma and Rāvaṇa.

In Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 285, Stanza 2, it is said that "Parvaṇa, Patana, Jambha, Khara, Krodhavaśa, Hari, Praruja, Aruja, Praghosa and others fought with Rāma.

KHARAJAṄGHĀ. A female attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 22).

KHARAKARMĪ. A female attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 26).

KHARĪ. A female attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 22).

KHAŚĀ. A wife of Kaśyapa Prajāpati. (Viṣṇu Purāna Arṇśa I, Chapter 15).

KHASA(M). A country in ancient India. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 41).

KHĀŚĪRA. A place situated on the North East corner of Ancient India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 68).

KHAṬVĀṄGA.

1) *General Information.* A King of the Ikṣvāku dynasty, known by the name Dilīpa also. Bhāgavata Skandha 9, states that Khaṭvāṅga was the son of the grandson of Kalmāṣapāda. Aśmaka was the son of Kalmāṣapāda, Mūlaka the son of Aśmaka and Khaṭvāṅga the son of Mūlaka.

Khaṭvāṅga who was a royal hermit once pleased God and understood how long he would live. From that day onwards he left all the work of administration in the hands of ministers and spent the remaining days in devotion and meditation. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 2).

2) *Particular details.* In Mahābhārata it is mentioned that Khaṭvāṅga was the son of the woman called Ilīlīlā and that he had the name Dilīpa also. Khaṭvāṅga was one of the sixteen famous Kings of Bhārata. The sixteen Kings were Maruṭta, Suhotra, Paurava, Śibi, Śrī Rāma, Bhagiratha, Khaṭvāṅga, (Dilīpa) Māndhātā, Yayāti, Ambarīṣa, Śaśabindu, Gaya, Rantideva, Bharata, Pṛthu and Paraśurāma. Khaṭvāṅga performed one hundred sacrifices. At the time of sacrifice he made golden roads. Even Indra came to the sacrifice. The Devas blessed Khaṭvāṅga on that day. See under Dilīpa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 61).

KHILA. There is an appendix to Mahābhārata called Khila. This Khila is known as Harivamśa also. This portion too was written by Vyāsa.

KHYĀTĀ. An attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 20).

KHYĀTI I. A daughter of Prajāpati Dakṣa. The hermit Bhṛgu married her. A daughter named Lakṣmī and two sons named Dhātā and Vidhātā were born to Bhṛgu by Khyāti. (Agni Purāna, Chapter 20).

KHYĀTI II. Daughter of Kuru, who was born of the family of Dhruva. Six sons, Aṅga, Sumanas, Svāti, Kratu, Aṅgiras, and Śibi were born to Kuru by his wife Āgneyī. (Viṣṇu Purāna, Arṇśa I, Chapter 13). Khyāti was a daughter born to them.

KĪCAKA. Brother-in-law of Mātsya, king of Virāṭa and son of Kckaya, king of the Sūtas,