

fearing Jarāsandha. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Stanza 27).

**KOṢṬHAVĀN.** A mountain. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 43 that this mountain was the overlord of many other mountains.

**KOṬARĀ.** An attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 14).

**KOṬARAKA.** A serpent born in the family of Kaśyapa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Stanza 12).

**KOṬIKĀSYA (KOṬIKA).** A King who was the follower of Jayadrata. While the Pāṇḍavas were living in the Kāmyaka forest once they went out leaving Pāñcālī alone in the hut. At that time Jayadratha the King of Sindhu, the son of Vṛddhākṣatra came there and saw Pāñcālī. He sent his follower Koṭikāśya to entice Pāñcālī, who did not succumb to temptation. At last Jayadratha carried Pāñcālī away by force. This Koṭikāśya was the son of Suratha and was the King of Trigarta. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 265).

**KOṬILĪṄGA.** This word was added to the names of the members of the Koṭuññallur royal family. Especially, Kuñjikuṭṭan Tampurān is denoted by the name 'Kotiliṅgeśvar' in some of his poetic works. The word 'Koṭiliṅga' is the Sanskrit form of the Dravidian word Koṭuññallūr. This city was the Capital of the Cera Kings.

**KOṬĪŚA.** A serpent born in the family of Vāsuki. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Stanza 5).

**KOṬITĪRTHA.** A holy bath. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 82, that those who bathe in this holy bath will get the fruits of performing the horse sacrifice.

**KOṬṬUVĀ.** (Yawning, Gape). In Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 6, there is a story explaining how the living beings began to yawn. After getting boons from Brahmā, Vṛtrāsura swallowed Indra. The Devas were filled with fear and approaching Brhaspati they represented their grievance. According to the instruction of Brhaspati the Devas caused Vṛtrāsura to gape. After opening the mouth he found it difficult to shut, and the mouth remained open. In the meanwhile Indra jumped out of Vṛtra through the mouth. Gape came into existence from that time. (For details see under the word Vṛtra).

**KRAMAJIT.** A Kṣatriya King who was a constant follower of Dharmaputra. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 28).

**KRAMAPA.** A son born to Pulaha by his wife Kṣamā. Kramapa had a brother named Sahiṣṇu. (Agni Purāna Chapter 20).

**KRAMAPĀṬHA.** A method of teaching the Vedas. It is due to the insistence on strict adherence to this method of teaching that even after thousands of years variations have not crept into the original texts of the Vedas which form the earliest literature. There is a portion called 'word study' (Pada Pāṭha) in the Vedas (the scripture). Every word in the Veda is separated from its prefixes and suffixes. The second step is Kramapāṭha or the study of joining prefixes and suffixes to each word got by the first step. Next step is Jaṭapāṭha in which words are combined with their prefixes and suffixes. To guard against the creeping in of mistakes in this step, the next step which is known as Ghana-pāṭha is taught. In this step the first step of Padapāṭha and the second step of Krama pāṭha are mixed together

and intermingled from beginning to end and end to beginning. There are rules to make combined words by using prefixes and suffixes. These rules are called Pratiśākhyā. Because the Vedas are taught in this way with so much attention and care, their texts have never been subjected to changes and variations.

**KRATHA I.** A Kṣatriya King. He was the rebirth of an Asura called Krodhavaśa. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 61). See under Jyāmagha.

**KRATHA II.** A King defeated by Bhimasena during his regional conquest. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30, Stanza 7).

**KRATHA III.** A hermit. In Mahābhārata, Udyoga-Parva, Chapter 83, Stanza 27 it is stated that this hermit visited Śrī Kṛṣṇa on his way to Hastināpura.

**KRATHA IV.** There was a warrior named Kratha on the side of the Kauravas. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 120, Stanza 10).

**KRATHA V.** A warrior of Skandadeva. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 70).

**KRATHA VI.** A Yakṣa. (Demi-God). When Garuḍa reached the world of Devas he had to fight with this Yakṣa. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 32, Stanza 18).

**KRATHA VII.** An Asura (demon). It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67 Stanza 57 that this Asura was born as King Sūryākṣa on the earth in his re-birth.

**KRATHA VIII.** Name of a son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 116, Stanza 11).

**KRĀTHA I.** A famous King in Ancient India. The following details about this King are found in the Mahābhārata.

(1) He was the rebirth of an Asura called Rāhu, the son of Simhikā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 40).

(2) Krātha attended the Svayamvara (marriage) of Draupadī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 186, Stanza 15).

(3) Śrī Kṛṣṇa defeated Krātha at the city of Jāruthi. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 12, Stanza 30).

(4) In the battle of Bhārata this King attacked Abhimanyu. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 26).

(5) In the battle of Bhārata Krātha killed the prince of Kaliṅga, and a King from the mountain killed Krātha. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 85, Stanza 15).

**KRĀTHA II.** A King of the Puru dynasty. (M.B. Ādi Parva Chapter 94; Stanza 58).

**KRĀTHA III.** A captain of the army of monkeys. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 283, Stanza 19).

**KRĀTHA IV.** A warrior of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 70).

**KRĀTHA V.** A famous serpent. At the time of the death of Balabhadra this serpent came there to lead his soul to Pātāla (nether world). (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 16).

**KRĀTHA(M).** An ancient country in India. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 21 that Bhīsmaka the King of Vidarbha had conquered this country.

**KRATU.**

1) *General information.* One of the six mental sons of Brahmā. Marīci, Aṅgiras, Atri, Pulastya, Pulaha and Kratu were the mental sons of Brahmā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65). Kratu is described as one of the 21 Prajāpatis (lords of emanation).