

ly the sons Nṛga, Nara, Kṛmi, Suvrata and Śibi. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 227).

KṚMĪ II. A wife of Uśīnara. (See under Kṛmi I).

KṚMI III. A Kṣatriya dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Verse 13).

KṚMI IV. A river. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 17).

KṚMIBHOJANA (M). One of the twentyeight hells. (See Naraka under Kāla I).

KṚMILA. A king born in the Puru dynasty. There was a king in the dynasty called Bāhyāśva, who had five sons called Sṛñjaya, Bṛhadiṣu, Mukula, Kṛmila and Yavīnara. In later years they became famous as Pāñcālas. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

KṚMĪŚA. A hell known as Kṛmibhojana also. (See under Kāla I.)

KRODHA I. A famous Asura born to Kaśyapa by his wife Kālā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Stanza 35).

KRODHA II. It is stated in Bhāgavata that Krodha was born from the eye-brow of Brahmā. There is a story about this Krodha in the 'Jaimini-Aśvamedha Parva'. Once, while the hermit Jamadagni was performing sacrificial offerings to the Manes, Krodha came there and secretly put poison in the pudding prepared from the milk of the sacrificial cow. Even though the hermit knew this he did not get angry. Seeing this, Krodha became afraid of the hermit and approaching him said "Oh, hermit! I thought that the Bhārgavas (those born of the family of Bṛghu) would get angry quickly. Now I understand that it is wrong." Jamadagni pardoned him and said: "But you have to appease the anger of the Manes". The Manes cursed him that he would have to take birth as a mongoose. But he was given remission that he would be liberated from the curse, when he narrated the story of the Brahmin Uñchavṛtti at the palace of Dharma in the presence of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Thus Krodha regained his former form.

KRODHAHANTĀ. A famous Asura. He was born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa by his wife Kālā. The notorious Vṛtrāsura was the brother of Krodhahantā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65).

KRODHANĀ. An attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 6).

KRODHANA. A hermit of great importance in the palace of Indra. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 7, Stanza 11).

KRODHAŚATRU. A famous Asura who was born to Prajāpati Kaśyapa of his wife Kālā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Stanza 35).

KRODHAVARDHANA. An Asura. In Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 46, it is mentioned that in later ages this Asura was reborn under the name Daṇḍadhara.

KRODHAVAŚA. A follower of Indrajit. In the battle between Rāvaṇa and Śrī Rāma this Asura made himself invisible and attacked the monkeys. By the help of Vibhīṣaṇa, who was an expert in the art of vanishing, the monkeys killed Krodhavaśa in the battle. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 269).

KRODHAVAŚĀ. Wife of Prajāpati Kaśyapa. (Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa, Araṇya Kāṇḍa, Sarga 14). The Asuras who were born to Krodhavaśā are also called Krodhavaśas. Most of these Krodhavaśas were employed to guard the lotus-lake of Kubera. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 154). Bhīmasena once entered the lotus-lake of Kubera and plucked the "Saugandhika" flower. The Krodhavaśas

ran to Kubera to inform him of this theft. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 285, Stanza 2 that these Krodhavaśas were present in the army of Rāvaṇa.

KROŚANĀ. A female attendant of Skanda. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 17).

KROṢṬĀ. A son of Yadu. Sahasrada, Payoda, Kroṣṭā, Nila and Ājika were the five sons of Yadu. (Harivamśa, Chapter 38).

KṚPA I. A King in ancient India. He never ate flesh. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 115, Verse 64).

KṚPA II. (KṚPĀCĀRYA).

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus : Brahmā—Atri—Candra—Budha—Purūravas—Āyus—Nahuṣa—Yayāti—Puru—Janamejaya—Prācinván—Pravīra—Namasyu—Vītabhaya—Śuṇḍu—Bahuvīdha—Samyāti—Rahovādī—Raudrāśva—Matināra—Santurodha—Duṣyanta—Bharata—Suhotā—Gala—Garda—Suketu—Bṛhatksetra—Hasti—Ajamiḍha—Nila—Śānti—Suśānti—Puruja—Arka—Bhavyāśva—Pāñcāla—Mudgala. A daughter called Ahalyā was born to Mudgala. Maharṣi Gautama married her. To Gautama was born Śātānanda, to him Satyadhṛti, to him Śaradvān and to Śaradvān was born Kṛpācārya. The Purāṇas refer to the generation preceding Gautama only in the maternal line. It is said in verse 2, Chapter 130 of the Ādi Parva, that Śaradvān was the son of Gautama. According to Agni Purāṇa, Bhāgavata etc. Śaradvān, father of Kṛpa was the son of the great-grand son of Gautama and grandson of Śātānanda. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

2) *Birth of Kṛpa.* Though born in a family of Sages Śaradvān evinced more interest in Dhanurveda. He performed penance in the forest, with bow and arrows deposited by his side. As his penance gathered intensity the Devas got alarmed. To break his penance Indra deputed the Devatā called Jānapadī to the earth and she appeared before Śaradvān and danced, dressed only in one piece of cloth. Emission occurred to him. But, wisdom dawned on him immediately and leaving behind him the bow, arrows and deer skin he quitted the place.

The semen discharged by him fell on the arrow which broke into two giving birth to a male child and a female one.

3) *Kṛpa in the Palace.* One of the attendants of King Śantanu, who had come to the forest to hunt, saw the children and took them to the King. The King felt Kṛpā (pity) for them and brought them up in the palace and as they were thus brought up due to his Kṛpā they came to be called Kṛpa and Kṛpī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 130).

4) *Kṛpa's mastery of Dhanurveda.* While living in the forest engaged in penance Śaradvān, with his divine power understood that the two children forsaken by him were growing up in the palace. He went to the palace and told the king details about the children. He also lived there in secret and taught Kṛpa everything contained in the four branches of Dhanurveda and the various usages in archery. Gradually Kṛpa became an ācārya (master) in Dhanurveda. Not only the Pāṇḍavas the Kauravas, the Yādavas and the Vṛṣṇis but also kings, who came from various regions of the country learned archery at the feet of Kṛpa. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 130, Verse 23).