

(5) *Kṛtyā against Prahlāda*. To change the nature of Prahlāda, a great devotee of Viṣṇu, his father Hiraṇyakaśipu deputed Asura preceptors. But, severe punishments like poisoning, throwing into fire etc. did not succeed in changing the devotee's character. At last, the preceptors raised Kṛtyā from fire. The Śūlam, which Kṛtyā thrust against the throat of Prahlāda was broken into hundreds of pieces. Kṛtyā then got angry and turned against the preceptors, who had sent her against Prahlāda. The preceptors fell down unconscious on the verge of death. But, Prahlāda touched their bodies and they became alive again. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 18).

KṚTYĀ II. A river. Indians used to drink water from this river. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9 Verse 18).

KRŪRĀ (KRODHĀ). A daughter of Prajāpati Dakṣa. She became the wife of Kaśyapa. A large number of Asuras were born to her. They all were very cruel and were called Krodhavaśas. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Stanza 32).

KRŪRA. A country in Ancient India. (Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 65).

KṢA (क्व). This letter means (1) Kṣatriya (2) field (3) Narāśimha (the lion-man incarnation of Viṣṇu) (4) Hari (Viṣṇu) (5) Protector of temples and gate keeper. (6) Lightning (7) Destruction (8) A demon.

KṢAMĀ. Wife of Prajāpati Pulaha. Three sons Kardama, Urvariyaṇ and Sahiṣṇu were born to Pulaha of his wife Kṣamā. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amśa 1, Stanza 10).

KṢAMAKA. A King of the Puru dynasty. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

KṢATRADEVA. The son of Śikhaṇḍi. He was a famous archer. Bhagadatta wounded the right hand of Kṣatradeva in the Bhārata-battle. He fought with Lakṣmaṇa and Droṇa. Lakṣmaṇa killed him. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapters 57 and 171; Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 95; Droṇa Parva, Chapters 14, 21 and 23; Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6).

KṢATRADHARMAN. A son of Dhṛṣṭadyumna. The teacher Droṇa killed him. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 125, Stanza 66).

KṢATRANĀJAYA. A son of Dhṛṣṭadyumna. Droṇa killed him. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 10, Stanza 53).

KṢATRAVARMAN. A son of Dhṛṣṭadyumna. He fought with Jayadratha in the battle of Bhārata. Droṇa killed him. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 186).

KṢATRIYA. See under Cāturvarṇya.

KṢATTĀ I. Vidura.

KṢATTĀ II. See under the word Varṇa.

KṢEMĀ. A celestial maid. This celestial maid took part in the birth celebration of Arjuna. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 66).

KṢEMA. A King in Ancient India. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 65, that this King was the rebirth of the Asura Krodhavaśa. In the Bhārata-battle this King took the side of the Pāṇḍavas and was killed by Droṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 21, Stanza 53).

KṢEMADARŚI. A King of Kosala. There is a story in the Mahābhārata stating how the hermit Kālaka- vrkṣiya saved this King from the trap laid by his favourites. The treasury-keeper spent the money of the King lavishly on himself. The subjects began to consider how to inform the King about this. Finally

the hermit Kālaka- vrkṣiya began to travel throughout the country with a crow kept in a cage. As if the crow was speaking, the hermit began to tell the past, present and future fortunes of the people. The crow became famous and people began to have faith in the crow. Once Kālaka- vrkṣiya and the crow reached the palace and under the pretence that the crow was speaking, the hermit disclosed all the secret dealings of the treasury-keeper. The servants of the King stealthily put the crow to death that night. When the King knew this he made Kālaka- vrkṣiya the minister and the country began to prosper. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 82).

On another occasion the treasury of the King Kṣemadarśi became empty. At this time King Janaka had come to war with this King. According to the sincere advice of Kālaka- vrkṣiya the King married the daughter of King Janaka. From that day onwards his country became prosperous. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 106).

KṢEMADHANVĀ. A famous archer who fought on the side of the Kauravas. This archer led Duryodhana in the battlefield. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 17, Stanza 27).

KṢEMADHŪRTI. I. A Kṣatriya King of Ancient India. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 64 that this King was born from a portion of the Asura called Krodhavaśa. The King ruled over the country called Kulūta. In the battle of Bhārata he fought on the side of the Kauravas and was killed by Bhīmasena. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 12, Stanza 44).

KṢEMADHŪRTI II. A King who took the side of the Kauravas. This King who was the brother of Bṛhanta- taka, fought with Sātyaki in the Bhārata battle. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 21, Stanza 8).

KṢEMADHŪRTI III. A warrior. He fought with Brhatkṣatra and died in the fight. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 107, Stanza 6).

KṢEMAGIRĪ. Another name of Bhadrakālī (a goddess). In Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 12, it is mentioned that Āryā, Durgā, Vedagarbhā, Ambikā, Bhadrakālī, Bhadrā, Kṣemyā and Naikabāhū are also synonyms of Bhadrakālī.

KṢEMAKA I. A Rākṣasa (giant). In Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 2, it is mentioned that this Rākṣasa had lived in Kāśī and that the King Divodāsa killed this Rākṣasa and built a city there.

KṢEMAKA II. A serpent (Nāga) born to Kaśyapa- prajāpati of his wife Kadrū. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 53, Stanza 11).

KṢEMAKA III. A King who was a luminary in the palace of Yudhiṣṭhira. Mention is made in Mahā- bhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 24, that the Pāṇḍavas had sent invitation to this King for the battle of Bhārata.

KṢEMAMŪRTI. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 100).

KṢEMAŅKARA. A King who was the friend of Jayadratha. This King ruled over the country of Trigarta. Nakula killed this King. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapters 265 and 275).

KṢEMAŚARMĀ. A warrior who fought on the side of the Kauravas. Kṣemaśarmā stood and fought at the neck of the Garuḍavyūha (the formation of the army