

- KUKKURA II.** A noble sage who distinguished himself in Dharmaputra's court. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 19).
- KUKKURA (M).** An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 42).
- KUKKUTĪKĀ.** A female attendant of Skanda. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 15).
- KUKUDMIN.** A son, Ānarta, was born to King Śaryāti, the son of Vaivasvata Manu. Revata, the famous Rājarsi, who ruled from his capital at Kuśas-thali island, was the son of Ānarta. Ānarta had hundred sons, the eldest being Kukudmin, and also a daughter called Revatī. (Devī Bhāgavata, 7th Skandha).
- KUKURA I. (KUKŪRA).** A King of the Vṛṣṇi dynasty. From Vṛṣṇi the descendants are in the following order :—Yudhājiti—Śini—Satyaka—Sātyaki (Yuyudhāna)—Jaya—Kuṇi—Anamitra—Pṛṣni—Citraratha—Kukura. As Kukura was a very reputed King his successors were also called Kukuras. The Kṣatriyas of this dynasty were subject to the orders of Śri Kṛṣṇa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 28). Members of the Kukura and Andhaka dynasties became drunkards, and at last quarrelled with one another and died. (Mausala Parva, Chapter 3).
- KUKURA II.** A serpent born in the Kaśyapa dynasty. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Verse 10).
- KUKURA (M).** An urban region in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 60).
- KUKṢĪ I.** To Svāyambhuva Manu the son of Brahmā were born two sons called Priyavrata and Uttānapāda by his wife Śatarūpā, and Kardama Prajāpati married the daughter of Priyavrata. And, to them were born three sons called Samrāt, Kukṣi and Virāt. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 18).
- KUKṢĪ II.** A well known Asura King. An aspect of this Asura was later reborn as King Pārvatīya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 56).
- KULĀCALA. (KULAPARVATA).** Kulaparvatas are seven in number, Viz. Mahendra, Malaya, Sahya, Śuktimān, Rkṣavān, Vindhya, Pāriyātra. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 11).
- KULADHARMA.** The moral and ethical codes of conduct, especially with reference to family life. Arjuna told the following about Kuladharmas to Kṛṣṇa at Kuruksetra.
In the decline of a family, its time-honoured usages perish; with the perishing of such rites impiety overtakes the entire family.
With the growth of impiety even the noble women become unchaste, and if women become corrupt, mixture of castes ensues.
Hell is verily the lot of the family and family-destroyers through caste admixture; for, their ancestors fall deprived of balls of rice and libations.
The ever-lasting caste virtues and the family merits get ruined because of the chaos in the caste system.
We have heard that hell is verily the long-lasting abode of the men whose family religious practices have been broken. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 25 and the Gītā).
- KULAMPUNĀ.** A river which ought to be daily remembered. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 165, Verse 20).
- KULAMPUNA.** A holy place. A bath here brings about sanctification of the entire family. (Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Verse 104).
- KULATTHA.** A holy centre in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 66).
- KULIKA.** A prominent serpent born of Kadrū. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 41).
- KULYA.** A Rṣi who belonged to the line of disciples of Vyāsa. (Bhāgavata, 12th Skandha).
- KUMĀRA I.** Skanda or Subrahmaṇya. (For details see under Skanda).
- KUMĀRA II.** A King in ancient India. He was invited by the Pāṇḍavas to help them in the great war. He was defeated by Droṇa. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 24).
- KUMĀRA III.** A sage reputed as Sanatkumāra. (For details see under Sanatkumāra).
- KUMĀRA IV.** One of the prominent sons of Garuḍa.
- KUMĀRA V.** An urban region in ancient India. King Śreṇimān of Kumāra was defeated by Bhīma during his triumphal tour. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 30, Verse 1).
- KUMĀRA (S).** Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanatkumāra and Sanatsujāta were the sons of Brahmā endowed with eternal youthfulness. They are known as the Kumāras.
- KUMĀRADĀSA.** A Sanskrit poet of the 7th century A.D. His chief work is the great poem called Jānakī-haraṇam consisting of twenty cantos.
- KUMĀRADATTA.** Guardian of the mother of the Vaiśya called Mūṣika. (See under Mūṣika).
- KUMĀRADHĀRĀ.** A river which has its source in Brahmasaras. Those who bathe in the river will become intelligent and wealthy. (Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Verse 149).
- KUMĀRAKA.** A prominent serpent born in the Kauravya dynasty. It was burnt to death at the serpent yajña of King Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Verse 13).
- KUMĀRAKOTĪ.** A holy place. A visit to the place is as good as offering a gift of a thousand cows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 117).
- KUMĀRAVANA (M).** The place where King Sudyumna got changed into a woman. When once Sanaka and other sages went to Kumāravana to see Śiva he was seated there with Pārvatī on his lap. Seeing the sages Pārvatī got angry and cursed that men who entered the forest in future would be turned into women. King Sudyumna went to hunt in the forest ignorant of this curse, and as soon as he set foot in the forest he was turned into a woman. Purūravas was the son born to this woman by Budha. (Devī Bhāgavata, 1st Skandha).
- KUMĀRAVARṢA.** A place near mount Raivataka. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 26).
- KUMĀRĪ I.** A princess of the Kekaya kingdom. She was the mother of Pratiśravas, and wife of Bhīmasena, a King of the Puru dynasty. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Verse 43).
- KUMĀRĪ II.** In verse 31, Chapter 23 of the Vana Parva, it is stated that certain maidens were born from the body of Skanda. They were called Kumārīs and they used to eat unborn children in the womb of their mothers.
- KUMĀRĪ III.** Wife of the serpent called Dhanañjaya. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 117, Verse 17).
- KUMĀRĪ IV.** A river in ancient India. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 36).