

gupta II, who defeated the Śakas in 339 A.D. was King of Ujjain. He was known as Vikramāditya also. Dr. Keith thinks that the great poet might have been a member of this King's court. Perhaps Kālidāsa had remembered his royal patron Vikramāditya in his drama called Vikramorvaśīya. Dr. Keith is further of the view that Kālidāsa composed Kumārasambhava after attending the birth celebrations of Kumāragupta, son of King Vikramāditya.

(5) *Sixth Century A.D.* Three scholars, Fergusson, Max Muller and Kern have opined that Kālidāsa lived in the sixth Century A.D.

Whichever be the date of Kālidāsa it could be known from his works that he spent the major part of his life in Ujjain, and was inextricably indebted to the city in many ways. Raghuvamśa and Kumārasambhava are his two mahākāvya. He had also written three dramas, Abhijñānaśākuntala, Vikramorvaśīya and Mālavikāgnimitra and a lyric called Rtusambhāra. He wrote also a world-famous poem called Meghasandēśa.

**KĀLIKĀ.** A female attendant of Skanda. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Verse 14).

**KĀLIKA.** One of the attendants given to Skanda by Pūṣan, the other being Pāṇitaka. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 43).

**KĀLIKĀSĀŅGA.** A holy place. Bathing here is as good as that at Kālikāśrama.

**KĀLIKĀŚRAMA.** A holy place. If one bathes and spends three nights here one will be released from the sorrows of life and death. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25).

**KĀLIKEYA.** A son of King Subala. He was killed by Abhimanyu. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 49).

**KĀLINDĪ (YAMUNĀ).**

1) *General.* Kālidī alias Yamunā is one of the holy rivers in India. The presiding deity of the river is Kālidīdevī. Kālidī, the daughter of the sun has her source in Kalinda mountain, and hence the name Kālidī for the river. Kālidī joins the Gaṅgā at Prayāga, and this confluence of the two rivers is called Saṅgama, which is a sacred place.

2) *Gave way for Śrī Kṛṣṇa.* As soon as Kṛṣṇa was born Vasudeva stealthily removed the child to Ambāḍi. Due to heavy rains the Kālidī was overflowing, and Vasudeva begged Kālidī for a passage, and the river gave way for Vasudeva to take Kṛṣṇa to Ambāḍi. (Bhāgavata 10th Skandha).

3) *Balabhadra dragged Kālidī.* Balabhadrarāma once stayed in Ambāḍi for two months. One day he was picnicking on the banks of Kālidī with the Gopīs. Under the influence of liquor he desired to play with his companions in the waters of Kālidī. He called Kālidī to his side, but the chaste Kālidī refused to oblige him. So he dragged her by his plough hooking her to it. In great fear Kālidī saluted him, and he enjoyed with the gopīs for some time on its waters. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

4) *Kālidī, Śrī Kṛṣṇa's wife.* After Maya had built Indraprastha for the Pāṇḍavas, Śrī Kṛṣṇa spent a few days there with them. And, one day while Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna were strolling on the banks of Kālidī the latter saw there a beautiful woman performing penance and he approached her. She told Arjuna that the object of her penance was to get Kṛṣṇa as husband, and when

Arjuna passed on the information to Kṛṣṇa he took her in his chariot to Dvārakā and duly married her. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

5) *Sons of Kālidī.* Ten sons, were born to Kālidī by Kṛṣṇa. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

6) *Haiṁsa and his son in Kālidī.* Once Kṛṣṇa attacked Jarāsandha and the son of his minister, Haiṁsa, being told that his father had been killed, committed suicide by jumping into Kālidī. But, Haiṁsa had not been killed, and when he returned from the battlefield and knew about the death of his son, he too jumped into Kālidī and committed suicide. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14).

7). *Other information.*

(i) Kālidī is one of the seven tributaries of the Gaṅgā. One who drinks its water will be released from all sins. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 139, Verse 19).

(ii) The Pāṇḍavas, during their life in exile in the forest drank Yamunā water, got over their weariness and continued their sojourn. (Vana Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 2).

(iii) Sahadeva, son of Śrījaya, gave Agni Deva 1000 golden emblems on the banks of the Yamunā. (Vana Parva Chapter 90, Verse 7).

(iv) Bharata performed thirty-three Aśvamedhas on the banks of the Yamunā (Vana Parva, Chapter 90, Verse 8). On another occasion he conducted six Aśvamedhas at the same spot. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 68). On yet another occasion he conducted three hundred Aśvamedhas. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 29).

(v) Ambariṣa, the son of Nābhāga conducted a yajña on the banks of Kālidī. (Vana Parva, Chapter 129).

(vi) Agastya the great sage performed penance on the banks of Kālidī. (Vana Parva, Chapter 161).

(vii) King Śantanu conducted seven yajñas on the banks of the Kālidī. (Vana Parva, Chapter 162).

(viii) The colour of Kālidī is black. Kāma (Cupid) shot arrows of flower at Śiva, who was lamenting over the death of Satī, and he (Śiva) thus excited to a condition of insanity jumped into Kālidī with the result that its water turned black in colour. (Vāmana Purāṇa, Chapter 6 and also see under Yamunā).

**KĀLINDĪDVĪPA.** It was on this island that Vyāsa was born as the result of the intercourse between Parāśara and Satyavatī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 60).

**KALĪŅGA I.** R̥tāyu, King of Kalīṅga was present at the svayamvara of Draupadī. (Śloka 13, Chapter 185 Ādi Parva). Rukmī played a game of dice with Balabhadra with the help of Kalīṅga (for details see under Rukmī). The sage Dīrghatamas begot a son of the wife of the aged and senile Kalīṅga and the boy was named Kakṣivān (Sūkta 125, Anuvāka 18, Maṅḍala 1, Ṛgveda).

**KALĪŅGA II.** A warrior of the god Skandha. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 64).

**KALĪŅGA III.** A Daitya who lived in Kṛtayuga. In Skanda Purāṇa there is a story that he conquered heaven, drove away the Dikpālakas, posted his own forces in their place and was finally killed by Devī.

**KALĪŅGA.** Śrutāyus, King of Kalīṅga, and a member of Yudhiṣṭhira's assembly. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4).

**KALĪŅGA (M) (KĀLIŅGA).** An ancient place in the south of Bhārata.