

Other details.

- (1) Arjuna visited this place while he was on a pilgrimage. (Śloka 9, Chapter 214, Ādi Parva).
- (2) Kaliᅅga was also included in the countries conquered by Sahadeva while he was on his victory march. (Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva).
- (3) People from Kaliᅅga presented Yudhiṣṭhira with gifts for the Rājasūya. (Śloka 18, Chapter 52, Sabhā Parva).
- (4) Yudhiṣṭhira visited Kaliᅅga while he was on a pilgrimage. (Śloka 4, Chapter 114, Vana Parva).
- (5) Karᅅa conquered Kaliᅅga while he was on a victory march. (Śloka 8, Chapter 254, Vana Parva).
- (6) Sahadeva defeated the King of Kaliᅅga. (Śloka 24, Chapter 23, Udyoga Parva).
- (7) Śrī Kṛṣᅅa slaughtered the people of Kaliᅅga. (Śloka 76, Chapter 48, Udyoga Parva).
- (8) The people of Kaliᅅga took part in the war between the Pāᅅavas and Kauravas. (Śloka 6, Chapter 20, Droᅅa Parva).
- (9) Paraśurāma conquered this place. (Śloka 12, Chapter 70, Droᅅa Parva).

KALIᅅGADATTA. See under Dharmadatta.

KALIᅅGASENA. See under Madanamaᅅjūkā.

KALIPRIYĀ. A prostitute. She attained svarga by observing the Kārttikavrata. (Chapter 21, Brahmakhaᅅᅅa, Padma Purāᅅa).

KĀLIYĀ.

- 1) *Birth.* Kaśyapa, grandson of Brahmā and son of Marīci begot of his wife Kadrū powerful nāgas like Śeṣa, Airāvata, Takṣaka, Kārkoṭaka, Kāliya, Maᅅināga, Purāᅅanāga etc. and from them were born all kinds of nāgas on earth. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 35). Kāliya possessed one thousand heads. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).
- 2) *Kāliya took his abode in Kāliᅅdī.* Vinatā and Kadrū were wives of Kaśyapa. The former was the mother of Garuᅅa and the latter of the nāgas. In a wager Vinatā was defeated and had to become the slave of Kadrū. Garuᅅa brought Amṛta from Devaloka and redeemed his mother from slavery. Yet Garuᅅa and the nāgas continued to be enemies, Garuᅅa killing and eating nāgas whenever he got a chance for it. At last the nāgas entered into an understanding with Garuᅅa agreeing to give him the havis (offering) which they got on certain days, and thus Garuᅅa stopped eating the nāgas. But Kāliya did not subscribe to the above agreement ; he treated Garuᅅa with contempt. But, in an encounter with Garuᅅa Kāliya was put to so much of hardships that he, along with his family, shifted his residence to a particular sector in Kāliᅅdī.
- 3) *Admission denied to Garuᅅa.* Owing to the curse of a sage called Saubhari, who was performing penance on the banks of Kāliᅅdī, that Garuᅅa would die broken-headed if he entered Kāliᅅdī, it was a prohibited area to Garuᅅa.
- 4) *Suppression of Kāliya.* Owing to the virulent poison of Kāliya, the waters of Kāliᅅdī became poisonous and the trees on its banks dried up. Once, while Kṛṣᅅa and his companions, the Gopālas came to the banks of the river grazing their cows. The Gopālas drank water from the river and fell down dead. Then Kṛṣᅅa jumped into the river from the top of a tree on its bank and danced upon the hoods of Kāliya who had rushed to

attack him. Kāliya vomited blood and saluted Kṛṣᅅa. His wives and children also saluted the Lord. Kṛṣᅅa sent all of them away to Ramaᅅaka island assuring Kāliya that Garuᅅa would not attack him on seeing the marks of his (Kṛṣᅅa's) feet on Kāliya. Thus did Kāliya and his family shift their residence to Ramaᅅaka island. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

KALIYUGA. See under Manvantara.

KALKI. The tenth avatāra (incarnation) of Mahāviṣᅅu. The ten avatāras are called Daśāvatāras. Kalki is the last of them. Agni Purāᅅa, Chapter 16 says as follows about the incarnation of Kalki :—

Towards the end of Kaliyuga, all people will lose their faith in God and become irreligious. They will accept presents from the wicked. At that time, there will be intermixture of castes. People will become thieves and evil doers. Fifteen divisions of the Veda Vājasaneyā alone will become the authoritative document. People, wearing the garb of righteousness, will indulge in unrighteousness. Mlecchas (lowest class of people) assuming the form of Kings will begin feeding upon human beings. At that time Lord Viṣᅅu will incarnate as Kalki, the son of Viṣᅅnuyāśas and the priest of Yājñavalkya and exterminate all mlecchas. He will restore people to cāturvarᅅya and the four āśramas and maintain proper standards of conduct. Afterwards the Lord will renounce the form of Kalki and ascend Heaven. Then Kṛtayuga will begin again.

Chapter 190 of Bhāṣā Bhārata supports almost all the above statements. In the light of them, we can gather certain features of Kalki's incarnation when Kaliyuga reaches its zenith. Mahāviṣᅅu will be born as a Brāhᅅaᅅa with the name Viṣᅅnuyāśas, in the village called Śāmbhala. Viṣᅅnuyāśas will become famous under the name Kalki. He will be the priest of Yājñavalkya. He will create arms and soldiers by his will itself and destroy the wicked. With that Kṛtayuga will commence.

There is difference of opinion as to whether Kalki's incarnation has passed or is yet to come. But in the light of the statements in the Purāᅅas, Kalki has not yet come. Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, says that Kaliyuga extends over a period of 4, 32, 000 years. It is now only a little over 5,000 years since it began. Still, more than 4, 26, 900 years have to pass before the end of Kaliyuga. Therefore lakhs of years have still to pass before the incarnation of Kalki.

KALMĀṢĀᅅGHRI. See under the word KALMĀṢĀPĀDA.

KALMĀṢĀPĀDA. (KALMĀṢĀᅅGHRI, MITRASĀHA, SAUDĀSA). A famous king of the Ikṣvāku dynasty. He wandered about in the forest as a Rākṣasa for twelve years.

1) *Genealogy.* From Viṣᅅu were descended in the following order — Brahmā—Marīci—Kaśyapa—Vivasvān—Vaivasvata Manu—Ikṣvāku—Vikuṣi—Śāśada — Puraᅅjaya—Kakutṣtha—Anenas—Pṛthulāśva—Prasena-jit—Yuvanāśva—Māᅅdhātā—Purukutsa—Trasadasyu—Anarāᅅya—Aryāśva—Vasumanas—Sutanvā — Trayy-āruᅅa—Satyavrata—(Triṣāᅅku)—Harīścandra—Rohitāśva—Harita—Cuᅅcu—Śudevā—Bharuka—Bāhuka—Sagara—Asamaᅅjasa—Arᅅsumān—Bhagirātha—Śrutāᅅbha—Sindhudvīpa—Ayutāyus—ᅅtuparᅅa—Sarvakāma Sudāsa (Sudhāśana)—Mitrasaha (Kalmāṣapāda).

2) *Name.* His actual name was Mitrasaha. Since he was the son of Sudāsa, he was called Saudāsa also.