

9-10; (27) Karṇa told Śalya what an old Brāhmaṇa, who had lived long in Bāhlika country and hence was conversant with their way of life, said to Dhṛtarāṣṭra while reviling the Bāhlika country and its people (*tatra vṛddhaḥ ... dvijottamaḥ | bāhlikadeśam ... kutsayan vākyaṃ abravīt | ... bāhlikeṣūṣitam mayā | tata eṣāṃ samācāraḥ samvāsād vidito mama ||*) 8. 30. 9, 13, 27; other Brāhmaṇas too reviled Bāhlikas in the Kuru assembly (*yad anyo 'py uktavān asmān brāhmaṇaḥ kurasamsadi*) 8. 30. 34, 38; 8. 30. 41; (*yad apy anyo 'bravīd vākyaṃ bāhlikānāṃ vikutsitam*) 8. 30. 57; Karṇa also told Śalya what he had heard about a Brāhmaṇa reviling Bāhlikas when he was the guest of an artisan (*brāhmaṇaḥ ... śilpinam abravīt*) 8. 30. 48-49; Karṇa told Śalya what Rākṣasa Kalmāṣapāda said about Bāhlikas (*kalmāṣapādaḥ ... rākṣaso 'bravīt*) 8. 30. 67; (28) Arjuna said that he would burn Bāhlikas with the fire of his arrows (*śarārciṣā gaṇḍivenāham ekaḥ | ... bāhlikāṃś cābhipatyā | ... daheyam saganān prasahya*) 8. 52. 32 [See Madra, and Śākala city Vol. II. 1. 5A. p. 573]

Ārevaka m. (pl.): Name of a people.

On the second day of the war Ārevaka warriors and Trigartas, along with others led by Duḥśāsana, were to protect Bhīṣma (*ārevakās trigartās ca ... sahitās tathā duḥśāsanena ca | ... bhīṣmam evābhirakṣantu*) 6. 47. 7-9.

Ārya m. (pl.): Designation of a people.

A. Location : One of the three kinds of people who live in the Bhāratavarṣa (*atra te varṇayīṣyāmi varṣam bhārata bhāratam*) 6. 10. 5, 9; (*āryā mlecchās ca tair miśrāḥ puruṣā vibho*) 6. 10. 12; they drink water

of rivers like Gaṅgā, Sindhu and Sarasvatī (*nadīḥ pibanti bahulā gaṅgām sindhum sarasvatīm*) 6. 10. 13. B. Characteristics : (1) The Āryas do not use irregular grammatical forms in their speech, they do not play tricks; they do not fight crookedly, nor employ deceit; this was the way of life of the righteous persons (*nāryā mlecchanti bhāṣābhir māyayā na caranty uta | ajihmam aśaṭhaṃ ynddham etat satpuruṣavratam*) 2. 53. 8; (2) According to the Āryas it was best and proper to be able to say : " If reviled, I shall keep quiet; if beaten, I shall always forgive "; truth, straightforwardness and kindness was best and proper in their opinion (*ākruṣyamāṇo na vadāmi kimcit kṣamāmy aham tāḍyamānaś ca nityam | śreṣṭhaṃ hy etat kṣamam apy āhur āryāḥ satyam tathavārjavam ānṛśamsyam ||*) (12. 288. 12), (3) One should be in a position to say : " I always wait upon Āryas patiently (*sadāham āryān nibhṛto 'py upāse*) 12. 288. 19; (4) The Āryas by controlling (their longing for) objects of senses and by abandoning darkness arising out of ignorance had taken the northern path and reached the regions of those who renounced everything (*uttareṇa tu panthānam āryā viṣayanigrahāt | abuddhijam tamas tyaktvā lokāṃś tyāgavatām gatāḥ ||*) 12. 19. 13. C. Epic events : (1) The Āryas and the Mlecchas who had seen or heard about the difficult life of the Pāṇḍavas shed tears before the war started (*mlecchās cāryās ca ye tatra dadṛśuḥ śuśruvus tadā | vṛttam tat pāṇḍuputrāṇām rurudus te*) 6. 41. 103 (However, NI. on Bom. Ed. 6. 43. 108; *āryāḥ kulīnāḥ vṛttam caritam*); (2) When Sudakṣiṇa and Śrutāyudha were killed, Abhīṣahas, Śūrasenas, Śibis and Vasātis