

(*naiveśikam sarvaguṇopapannam dadāti vai yas tu naro dvijāya | svādhyāyacāritraguṇān-vitāya tasyāpi lokāḥ kuruṣūttareṣu ||*) 13. 57. 33 (NI. on Bom. Ed. 13. 57. 33 : *naiveśikam gṛhopaskaram śayyādi*); (3) Warriors who somehow got killed between two battles in the epic war went to Uttara Kurus (*ye tatra nihatā rājann antarāyodhanam prati | yathākathamcīt te rājan samprāptā uttarān kurūn*) 11. 26. 17. **D.** Characteristics : (1) The trees in the Uttara Kurus have sweet and juicy fruits and fragrant flowers; they bear fruits and flowers in all seasons; some trees give any kind of fruit according to one's desire and others always yield milk which has six flavours and is like *amṛta*; they also produce garments and ornaments from their fruits; jewelled ground in the Uttara Kurus is spread over with thin golden sand; it is everywhere pleasant to touch and is free from mud; men who fall down from the world of gods are born there; both men and women there have similar form and virtues; they are born in pairs; the women are comparable with *apsaras*; they drink milk, which is like *amṛta*, of the milk-producing trees; since they are born in pairs, they grow up together, are similar in form and virtues and wear similar dress; they love each other like the *cakravāka* birds; they are always happy and live ten thousand and ten hundred years; free from disease, they are not afflicted by sorrow; they never abandon each other; when they die, very strong *Bhāruṇḍa* birds, having sharp beaks, carry them away and throw them in valleys; (this is a short description of the Uttarakurus given by Samjaya to Dhṛtarāṣṭra) (*uttarā kuravo rājan ...| tatra vṛkṣā madhuphalā nitya-*

*puṣpaphalopagāḥ | puṣpāni ca sugandhīni rasavanti phalāni ca || sarvakāmaphalās tatra kecid vṛkṣā janādhipa | apare kṣīriṇo nāma vṛkṣās tatra narādhipa || ye kṣaranti sadā kṣīram ṣaḍrasam hy amṛtopamam | vastrāṇi ca prasūyante phaleṣv ābharaṇāni ca || sarvā maṇimayā bhūmiḥ sūkṣmakāñcanavālukā | sarvatra sukhasamsparsā niṣpaṅkā ca janādhipa || devalokacyutāḥ sarve jāyante tatra mānavāḥ | tulyarūpaguṇopetāḥ sameṣu viṣaṇeṣu ca || mithunāni ca jāyante striyaś cāpsarasopamāḥ | teṣāṃ te kṣīriṇāṃ kṣīram pibanty amṛtasaṃnibham || mithunam jāyamānam vai samam tac ca pravardhate | tulyarūpaguṇopetam samaveṣam tathaiva ca | ekaikam anuraktam ca cakravākasamam vibho || nīrāmayā vītaśokā nityam muditamānasāḥ | daśa varṣasahasrāni daśa varṣaśatāni ca | jīvantī te mahārāja na cānyonyam jahaty uta || bhāruṇḍā nāma śakunās tīkṣṇatundā mahābalāḥ | te nirharanti hi mṛtān darīṣu prakṣipanti ca || uttarā kuravo rājan vyākhyātās te samāsataḥ |*) 6. 8. 2-12; (2) The juicy fruits of the Jambū tree called Sudarśana, falling on ground, give rise to a river which, after encircling the Meru mountain, flows to the Uttarakurus; the men living in the Uttarakurus happily drink that juice and hence oldage never overtakes them (*tasmin phalarase pīte na jarā bādhate ca tān*) 6. 8. 23-24; (3) At the birth of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu and Vidura, the people of the Kuru country became so prosperous and happy that they are said to have vied with the people of the Uttara Kurus (*uttaraiḥ kurubhīḥ sārtham dakṣiṇāḥ kuravas tadā | vispardhamānā vyacaran*) 1. 102. 10; (4) In the Uttarakurus, Brāhmaṇas who are not born the natural way, i. e.