

26, 1). B. Epic event : Bhīma in his expedition to the east (*yayau prācīm dīśam prati* 2. 25. 1) conquered Śreṇimant in Kumāraviṣaya (*tataḥ kumāraviṣaye śreṇimantam athājayat*) 2. 27. 1.

**Kumudottara m.** Name of a Varṣa.

One of the Varṣas in the Sākadvīpa; it was related to the mountain Malaya (*jaladaḥ* (i. e. *malayaḥ*) *kumudottaraḥ*) 6. 12. 23.

**Kuraka m.** ( pl. ) : Name of a Janapada.

One of the southern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of the Bhāratavarṣa listed by Saṁjaya (*athāpare janapadā dakṣiṇā bhāratarṣabha*) 6. 10. 56, 5; (*karaṇthāḥ kurakās tathā*) 6. 10. 61.

**Kuraṅga m.** ( pl. ) : Name of a country.

The river Karatoyā flew through this country (*karatoyām kuraṅgeṣu*) 13. 26. 11.

**Kuru m.** ( pl. ) : Name of a country (once distinguished as northern and southern (14. 69. 19), also referred to as **Kururāṣṭra** (1. 105. 21), and its people (in general or those of Hāstinapura in particular); the term often signifies the descendants of Kuru or the the Kuru family in general (also called **Kuruvamśa**), or the descendants of Kuru sitting in the assembly of the Kauravas; very often it signifies the chief warriors in the army of the Kauravas (in which case the term occasionally includes heroes like Droṇa, Kṛpa, Karṇa or the Saṁsaptakas (8. 59. 1, 3), or sometimes it refers even to the Kaurava army in general; sometimes the term **Kuravaḥ** includes the Pāṇḍavas and their descendants (Abhimanyu, Parīkṣit and Janamejaya), or, as opposed to the Pāṇḍavas, the term is

restricted to refer to the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra (otherwise called Kauravas).

**A.** Country (often it is difficult to distinguish between the country and the people): Listed by Saṁjaya among the Janapadas of the Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvam janapadān nibodha gadato mama / tatreme kurupāncālāḥ*) 6. 10. 37. 5; its capital town Hāstinapura (*sa hāstinapure ramye kurūṇām puṣabhedane*) 1. 94. 10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 100. 12 : *puṣabhedane paitane*); (*sa dharmātma (bhīṣmaḥ) ... yayau kurūn*) 1. 96. 44; *nāndhaḥ kurūṇām nrpatir anurūpas tapodhana*) 1. 100. 11; when Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu and Vidura were born the Kuru country, as also Kurujāṅgala and Kurukṣetra prospered (*teṣu triṣu kumāreṣu jāteṣu kurujāṅgalam / kuravo 'tha kurukṣetram trayam etad avaradhata* //) 1. 102. 1 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 1. 109. 1 : *kurujāṅgalam deśaḥ kuravaḥ puruṣāḥ kurukṣetraṁ teṣām vāsasthānam*); the Kuru country described after the birth of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu and Vidura : it rained on time, draught-animals as well as birds and animals were happy; the cities were crowded with merchants and craftsmen; there were no robbers and no one took delight in unlawful acts; in all parts of the Kuru country, Kṛta yuga prevailed; people, free from pride, anger and greed, helped one another to prosper; there were tail houses and people sported in rivers, ponds and forest tracts; people of the southern Kurus as though vied with those of the Uttarakurus (see p. 635 ff.); no one was wretched; women did not suffer from widowhood; wells, gardens, and assembly halls, and lodging places for Brāhmaṇas were raised by the Kuru