

*putrā ye ca dāsāḥ kurūṇām*) 5. 30. 22, 37; the Pāṇḍavas, though stronger than the Kurus, had patiently borne the hardships — this was known to the Kurus 5. 31. 14; the counsellors of the Kurus were convinced that a hell had been let loose for the destruction of the Kurus (*kurukṣayārthe nīrayo vyapādi*) 5. 32. 20 (Nī. who reads *niyamenodapādi* (Bom. Ed. 5. 32. 21) paraphrases as *niyamena utpannaḥ*); Dhṛtarāṣṭra requested Vidura to tell him what was beneficial for the Kurus 5. 34. 2, 5; Dhṛtarāṣṭra was one on whom the Kuru family depended (*tvayy ādhīnam kurukulam*) 5. 36. 71; the Kurus would witness the destruction of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra in case of war (*pratyakṣam vaḥ kuravaḥ*) 5. 47. 90; all the Kurus would be long-lived if they followed the advise of Bhīṣma and others 5. 47. 103; otherwise, annihilation was in store of the Kurus (*no ced ayam abhavaḥ syāt kurūṇām*) 5. 48. 25; Jarāsandha could not subdue the Kurus 5. 50. 39; Dhṛtarāṣṭra felt that destruction of the Kurus was certain 5. 50. 36, 57, 59; he advised the Kurus not to confront the Pāṇḍavas if they wanted to avoid destruction of the whole family 5. 52. 14; many kings blamed Dhṛtarāṣṭra, and the Kurus, (*vyagarhayamś ca saṅgamyā bhavantaṁ kurubhiḥ saha*) 5. 54. 4; Saṁjaya was to tell the Kurus and others to deal justly with Yudhiṣṭhira 5. 56. 56; all the Kurus were of the opinion that peace with the Pāṇḍavas meant acting according to *dharma* (*etad dhi kuravaḥ sarve manyante dharmasamhitam*) 5. 57. 4; Kurus were inferior to the Pāṇḍavas in point of strength and lustre, both divine and human (*devamānuṣayoḥ śaktyā tejasā caiva*

*pāṇḍavān | kurūn śaktyālpatarayā*) 5. 59. 4; Agni would help the Pāṇḍavas in war between them and the Kurus 5. 59. 8; brooding over peace between Kurus (and Pāṇḍavas) Dhṛtarāṣṭra passed sleepless nights; he felt destruction of the Kurus was at hand, for he always rated Pāṇḍavas stronger than Kurus 5. 59. 21–23; he wanted Duryodhana to listen to him whose advice was in the interest of the Kurus (*kurūṇām arthavādinam*) 5. 63. 12; Kṛṣṇa wished to release the agitated Kurus and Śrījāyas from the noose of death (*samrabdhān kurusrījayān*) 5. 70. 81; Yudhiṣṭhira initially did not approve of Kṛṣṇa's approaching the Kurus 5. 70. 82; Kṛṣṇa would burn all the Kurus if they tried to do anything improper to him 5. 70. 87; if Kṛṣṇa, while striving for peace, did not get any response which would be in accord with *dharma* (*na dharmam tatra lapsyase*), all kings would blame Kurus 5. 71. 30, 32; Kṛṣṇa warned Kauravas that fierce war was certain 5. 75. 17; Bhīṣma did not want Kṛṣṇa to incite the Kurus for war; he remembered that at one time they lived happily together with the Kurus and their sons (*kuravaḥ sahaputrās tathā vayam*); he wanted Kṛṣṇa to act in such a way that the Pāṇḍavas could remain neutral with the Kurus and that Kurus did not resort to an unjust course (*apy udāsīnavṛttiḥ syād yathā naḥ kurubhiḥ saha | vāsudeva tathā kāryam na kurūn anayaḥ spr̥ṣet*) 5. 72. 1, 9, 21; Kṛṣṇa was a great friend of Kurus and Pāṇḍavas; he could lead them to well-being (*nirāmayam*) 5. 76. 7–8; 5. 81. 1; but Sahadeva wanted Kṛṣṇa to strive for war between Kurus and Pāṇḍavas even if the former sought