

their respected grand-sire (*tvam hi dharmah pavitram ca yasaḥ kīrtir dhṛtiḥ smṛtiḥ | kurūṇām pāṇḍavānām ca mānyas cāsi pitā-mahaḥ* ||) 6. 4. 13; the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas were striving for the sovereignty of the earth by all sorts of means 6. 10. 73; during the battle between Arjuna and Bhīṣma-Droṇa, huge dust arose in the sky which looked like an excessive and frightfully unjust conduct of the Kurus (*kurūṇām anayas tīvraḥ samadṛśyata dāruṇaḥ*) 6. 51. 21; if Dhṛtarāṣṭra had urged the Kurus to arrest Duryodhana before the war, he would not have faced calamity 7. 62. 6; when calamity was in store for the Kurus, Balarāma started on a pilgrimage (*kurūṇām vaiśase*) 9. 34. 18; when Dhṛtarāṣṭra and others started for the battlefield a big cry arose from all the houses of the Kurus (*praṇādaḥ samjajñe sarveṣu kuruveśmasu*) 11. 9. 8; according to Gāndhārī, Kṛṣṇa neglected the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas, who were relatives, killing each other (*jñātayaḥ kurupāṇḍavāḥ*) 11. 25. 40; with Kṛṣṇa as a boat, the Pāṇḍavas were able to cross the ocean of the Kurus (*tīrṇāḥ sma kurusāguram*) 14. 51. 7; Utaṅka wanted to know if Kṛṣṇa went to the seat of the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas (?) to strive for conciliation (*kaccic chaure tvayā gatvā kurupāṇḍava-sadma tat*); Utaṅka wanted to curse Kṛṣṇa since the latter failed to save Kurus and Pāṇḍavas although he could do that; he also blamed Kṛṣṇa for acting falsely with the best of the Kurus since he remained indifferent to them; he was capable of doing (otherwise) (*tvayā hi śaktena satā ... upacīrṇāḥ kuruśreṣṭhā yas tv etān samupekṣathāḥ*) 14. 52. 22 (NI. on Bom. Ed.

14. 53. 22 : *mithyācāreṇa kapaṭapūrvvakam avirodhacchalena virodham draḍhayatā*); Vṛṣṇi and Andhaka chiefs were honoured by the Kuru chiefs (*kurūdvahāḥ*) of Hāstinapura 14. 70. 11; Vaiśampāyana narrated to Janamejaya in details all the deeds of the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas (*kurūṇām caritam kṛtsnam pāṇḍavānām ca*) 18. 5. 25. D. People in general of the Kuru country or of Hāstinapura : At the *śrāddha* ceremony of Pāṇḍu, Bhīṣma fed the people of the Kuru country and also the principal Brāhmaṇas by thousands (*kurūṃs ca vipramukhyāṃs ca bhōjayitvā sahasraśaḥ*) 1. 119. 2; at the birth of Arjuna, an incorporeal voice prophesied that he would subdue the Kurus and others 1. 114. 31; all the people of the Kuru country prospered when the Pāṇḍavas followed *dharma*; the people became free from blemish and were happy (*vyavardhan kuravaḥ sarve hīnadoṣāḥ sukhānvitāḥ*) 1. 205. 4; if Dhṛtarāṣṭra could check Duryodhana, all the Kuru people would be happy 2. 55. 8; Kurus, when ruled by Yudhiṣṭhira, would not be lamented (*aśocyāḥ kuravo rājan*) 2. 65. 13; Kuru people waited on Yudhiṣṭhira as do the servants (*kuravaḥ kiṅkarā yathā*) 4. 65. 14; Samjaya informed Yudhiṣṭhira that the spirited Kuru people were all well (*kurūn kuruśreṣṭhā janaṃ ca pṛechasi | anāmayās tāta manasvinaś te*) 5. 24. 1; Yudhiṣṭhira wished that the Kuru and the Pāñcāla people came together with smiles and not cause injury to each other (*smayamānāḥ samāyāntu pāñcālāḥ kurubhiḥ saha || akṣatān kurupāñcālān paśyema*) 5. 31. 21-22; the conflict among the Bhāratas would mean an end of the people and the burning up of the Kurus