

**A Location :** Listed by Samjaya twice among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṃ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; *tatreme kurūpāñcālāḥ*) 6. 10. 37; (*pāñcālāḥ kauśijās caiva*) 6. 10. 40; called Janapada also in 4. 1. 9 and Rāṣṭra in 1. 128. 7; 4. 1. 8; listed by Arjuna among the Janapadas lying around the Kuru country (*santi rāmyā janapadā ... paritāḥ kurūn / pāñcālās cedimatsyās ca*) 4. 1. 9; to the east of Indraprastha (*yayau prācīm diśaṃ prati*) 2. 26. 1; 2. 23. 9; (also see Epic events No. 11 below); the way of Pāñḍavas from Dvaitavana (3. 295. 2-3, 5) to the Matsya country lay between Pāñcāla to the north and Daśārṇa to the south (*uttareṇa daśārṇāṃs te pāñcālān dakṣiṇena tu*) 4. 5. 3; the *tīrtha* Utpalāvata was situated in Pāñcāla country 3. 85. 11; Pāñcāla was divided by Droṇa into northern and southern Pāñcāla, the dividing line being the river Bhāgīrathī (*rājāsī dakṣiṇe kūle bhāgīrathīyāham uttare*) 1. 128. 12; southern Pāñcāla country lay to the south of Gaṅgā and up to Carmanvatī river (*dakṣiṇāṃs caiva pāñcālān yāvac carmanvatī nadī*) 1. 128. 15, 12. **B. Origin :** All Pāñcālas traced their origin to Duṣṣanta and Parameṣṭhin (*tatheme sarvapāñcālā duṣṣantaparamēṣṭhinoḥ / anvayāḥ*) 1. 89. 29. **C. Description :** (1) Country : pleasing (*ramaṇīya*), protected (*gupta*) and rich in harvest (*bahvanna*) 4. 1. 9; alms were easily available in the Pāñcāla country (*subhikṣās caiva pāñcālāḥ*) 1. 156. 7; (2) People : high-souled (*mahātman*) 5. 168. 11; 7. 132. 38; 8. 31. 51; 8. 43. 53; a certain Brāhmaṇa told the assembly of Kurus that Pāñcālas (as well as Kurus) knew

the eternal *dharma*; they followed the ancient *dharma*; Pāñcālas were as good as brahminhood incarnate (*kuravaḥ saha pāñcālāḥ ... dharmam jānanti sātvatam; dharmam purāṇam upajīvanti; ā pāñcāle bhyāḥ kuravo ... jānanti dharmam; brāhmaṇa pāñcālāḥ*) 8. 30. 60-62; 73, 75; Pāñcālas could guess correctly everything when only a part was told to them (*ardhoktāḥ kurupāñcālāḥ (jānanti)*) 8. 30. 79; (3) Warriors : having arms as long as a *parigha* (*parighabāhu*) 6. 114. 107; heroic (*śūra*) 6. 114. 107; 7. 97. 51; 7. 101. 68; 8. 8. 19; 8. 32. 38; 8. 56. 47; (*vīra*) 7. 55. 9; of great energy (*mahaujas*) 2. 72. 29; 3. 48. 6; 7. 132. 41; energetic (*tarasvin*) 8. 51. 99; great archers (*maheśvāsa*) 6. 84. 3; 8. 51. 95; 9. 6. 40; great chariot-fighters (*mahāratha*) 5. 168. 11; 7. 85. 28; 8. 51. 95; tamers of enemies, they were always determined to defeat the enemies (*te nityam uditā jetuṃ yuddhe kṣatrūn arimdamāḥ*) 8. 51. 98; tormentors of adversaries (*paramtapa*) 8. 60. 26; arrogant in wars (*yuddhadurmada*) 5. 162. 22; 8. 43. 3; who have done valorous deeds (*parākrānta*) 5. 52. 2; excellent among those who wield weapons (*sarvaśāstra-bhṛtām varāḥ*) 8. 43. 22; tigers among men (*naravyāghra*) 8. 43. 61; 8. 44. 8; 9. 1. 30; 9. 7. 42; compared with Indra (*śakropama*) 7. 133. 4; difficult to resist, not easy to attack them (*durnivārya, durāsada*) 7. 31. 38; they fought like agitated elephants (*saṃrabdhā iva kuñjarāḥ*) 5. 168. 11; not afraid while fighting (*na tv eva bhīṭāḥ*) 8. 51. 95; not running away, rarely showing their backs (*apalāyin*) 8. 43. 59; (*kathamcit syuḥ parāṇmukhāḥ*) 8. 51. 95; their great warriors did not care for death (*na*