

227. 15; 5. 30. 13; 5. 54. 21, 25; 6. 116. 2; 7. 3. 11; 8. 5. 107; 12. 38. 10; 12. 289. 1; 13. 47. 5; (10) Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 28. 9; 3. 79. 3; 3. 120. 20; 3. 229. 14; 5. 9. 45; 8. 45. 59; 12. 1. 5; 12. 31. 25; 12. 55. 20; 12. 58. 27; 12. 76. 35; 12. 251. 26; 12. 270. 2, 3; 12. 310. 13; 13. 8. 22; 13. 58. 28; 13. 66. 11; 13. 144. 2; (11) Śaṁtanu 1. 92. 19; *kurusīmha* : Duryodhana 7. 164. 35; *kurūtama* : (1) Arjuna 7. 79. 1; (2) Duryodhana 7. 120. 23; (3) Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 214. 15; 6. 22. 8. [See Kurukṣetra-Kurujāṅgala, Kaurava-Kauraveya-Kauravya],

**Kurukṣetra** (nt.) : The country of the Kurus; also part of it where the great battle was fought; also called Kurukṣetra-samantapañcaka.

**A. Location** : Close to the river Sarasvatī (*abhyagacchat tato rāmaḥ ... kurukṣetram ... nyaviśanta tataḥ sarve pariḥya sarasvatīm*) 5. 177. 23-24; (*tato gaccheta ... kurukṣetram ... tatra māsaṁ vased vira sarasvatīyām*) 3. 81. 1, 3; not far from Gaṅgā — Rāma wanted the river Gaṅgā to see Bhīṣma killed by him at Kurukṣetra (*ayam gacchāmi kauravya kurukṣetram tvayā saha | ... tatra tvām nihataṁ mātā ... jāhnavī paśyatām bhīṣma*) 5. 179. 2-3; along the river Ikṣumatī (*kurukṣetre nivasatām nadīm ikṣumatīm anu*) 1. 3. 145; near the river Hiraṇvatī (*āsādyā saritām puṇyām kurukṣetre hiraṇvatīm*) 5. 149. 73; (*yuddham kurukṣetre babhūva ha | ... nadyās tīre hiraṇvatīyāḥ*) 1. 95. 7-8; the boundaries of Kurukṣetra were marked by Tarantuka, Arantuka, the (five) lakes of Rāma and Macakruka — this whole area was called Kurukṣetra-samantapañcaka (also called Brahmavedi, Uttaravedi of Pitāmaha, Uttaravedi of

Prajāpati) (*brahmavedi kurukṣetram ... tarantukāruntakayor yad antaram rāmahradānām ca macakrukasya | etat kurukṣetrasamantapañcakam pitāmahasyottaravedir ucyate*) 3. 81. 177-178; 9. 52. 20 (*prajāpater uttaravedir ucyate*); the five lakes of Rāma could be seen from a distance while reaching Kurukṣetra from Hāstinapura (*kurukṣetram ... gacchann eva ... amī rāmahradāḥ pañca dīśyante pārthadūrataḥ*) 12. 48. 6-8; Muñjavarāṇa tīrtha, sacred to Mahādeva, was the famous gate of Kurukṣetra (*muñjavarāṇam ... kurukṣetrasya tad dvāraṁ viśrutam*) 3. 81. 18, 20; the Plakṣāvatarāṇa tīrtha on Yamunā river was also called the gate of Kurukṣetra (*dvāram etad dhi kaunteya kurukṣetrasya ... | etat plakṣāvatarāṇam yamunātīrtham ucyate*) 3. 129. 11, 13; Naimiṣeya kuñja was located in Kurukṣetra (*evam sa kuñjo rājendra naimiṣeya iti snātāḥ | kurukṣetre*) 9. 36. 54; the Bāhlika country lay outside Kurukṣetra (*bahiṣkṛtā ... kurukṣetreṇa cāpi ye | ... tān ... bāhlikān*) 8. 30. 10-11. **B. Name and history** : The great royal sage Kuru ploughed the Kuru land for many years, hence called Kurukṣetra (*purā ca rājarṣivareṇa ... bahūni varṣāṇy ... | prakṛṣṭam etat kuruṇā ... | tataḥ kurukṣetram itīha paprathe ||*) 9. 52. 2 (Rāma asked the sages why Kuru ploughed the land; the sages told him the reason 9. 52. 3 ff.); the place known after the pious Kuru, son of Saṁvarāṇa and Tapatī (*tataḥ saṁvarāṇāt saurī suśuve tapatī kurum | ... tasya nāmnābhivikhyātām pṛthivyām kurujāṅgalam | kurukṣetram*) 1. 89. 42-43. **C. Description** : very famous (*abhivikhyāta*) 1. 89. 43; pleasing (*ramaṇīya*) 9. 22. 23; holy (*puṇya*) 9. 22. 23; very holy (*mahatpuṇya*)