

among the people who arrived to attend the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira 2. 31. 12; they brought with them as tribute for Yudhiṣṭhira the quintessence of the ocean viz., Vaiḍūrya, pearls, conches and hundreds of elephant-coverings, but they were stopped at the gate (*samudrasāraṁ vaiḍūryam muktāḥ śaṅkhāms tathaiva ca | śataśaś ca kuthāms tatra sinīhalā samupāharan*) 2. 48. 30-31 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 2. 52. 35 : *sanudrasāraṁ muktāphalādi*, on 2. 52. 36 : *kuthān karikambalān*); Sinīhalas mentioned by Kṛṣṇa among those whose kings, frightened by the lustre of weapons, attended the Rājasūya and were seen by him working as servants (*yatra sarvān mahīpālān śāstra-tejohayārditān | āgatān ahaṁ adrākṣam yajñe te pariveśakān*) 3. 48. 18-19, 22; (2) On the twelfth day of the war, Sinīhalas were posted by Droṇa at the neck (*grīvāyām*) of the Suparṇavyūha (7. 19. 4-5) of Kauravas 7. 19. 7.

Siddha m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada.

Mentioned by Samjaya among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṁ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; (*barbarāḥ siddhā ...*) 6. 10. 55.

Sindhu, Saindhava m. (pl.) : Name of a Janapada and its people; also called Rāṣṭra 8. 4. 11, Viśaya 14. 76. 2, and Deśa 6. 10. 68; 7. 53. 47; 8. 27. 91; very often mentioned along with Sauvīras.

A. Location : Listed twice by Samjaya, among the northern Janapadas of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṁ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; once, along with Sauvīras (*kāśmīrāḥ sindhusauvīrā ...*) 6. 10. 52, and then, with Pulindakas (*bhojāḥ sindhu-*

*pulindakāḥ*) 6. 10. 39. B. Description of the country, its warriors, and characteristics of the people and horses : (a) country : sinful (*pāpadeśa*) 7. 53. 47; 8. 27. 91; (b) Warriors : brave (*śūra*) 7. 85. 73; fighting with curved *prāsas* (*nakharaprāsayodhīn*) 7. 85. 73; 12. 102. 3; arrogant in battles (*yudhadurmada*) 14. 77. 9; Arjuna described Sindhu warriors as doing sinful acts in battles (*pāpācārā raṇājīre*) 7. 53. 48; (c) People : (1) They ate rice cooked in milk (*sarvakṣīrānnabhoktāraḥ*) 7. 53. 48; Madrakas, Sindhus and Sauvīras, according to Karna, were *mlecchas* born in sinful countries and hence incapable of discerning what was proper *dharma* (*madrakāḥ sindhusauvīrā dharmam vidyuh katham tv iha | pāpadeśodbhavā mlecchā dharmāṇāṁ avicakṣaṇāḥ*) 8. 27. 91; (2) A certain Brāhmaṇa told Dhṛtarāṣṭra in the assembly of the Kurus (8. 30. 7-8, 41) that in the opinion of a certain Rākṣasī (*rākṣasī kācid abravīt*) Vasātis, Sindhus and Sauvīras were, in general, contemptible (*vasātisindhusauvīrā iti prāyo vikutsitāḥ*) 8. 30. 46-47; (3) Sindhu country was the principal one among the ten *rāṣṭras* which were under the control of Jayadratha (*sindhurāṣṭramukhāni ha daśa rāṣṭrāṇi yasya vai | vaśe tiṣṭhanti vīrasya*) 8. 4. 11; (d) The Sindhu horses yoked to the chariot of Jayadratha were obedient to the charioteer; they drew the chariot well, moving in different directions; were large and speedy like wind (*... sārathar vaśyāḥ saindhavāḥ sādhuvaḥinaḥ | vīkurvāṇā bhṛhanto 'śvāḥ śvasanopamaramhasaḥ ||*) 7. 42. 2; the horses of the Sindhu country which were chosen by Bāhuka (Nala) to go to the Vidarbha country were