

(*punar āgamyā niṣadhān nale sarvāmi nyavedayat*) 3. 50. 31; Kali dwelt for a long time in the Niṣadha country looking for an opportunity to enter Nala's body (*sa nityam antaprekṣī niṣadheṣv avasac ciram*) 3. 56. 2; Kali told Puṣkara to play a game of dice with Nala, defeat him, and obtain the kingdom of the Niṣadha country (*niṣadhān pratipadyasva*) 3. 56. 5; the people of Niṣadha paid no regard to Nala after his defeat since they were threatened by Puṣkara (*na satkāram akurvan mayi naiṣadhāḥ*) 3. 58. 18; Nala went to the Niṣadha country to challenge Puṣkara for a game of dice (*jagāma niṣadhān prati*) 3. 77. 1. E. Nala (and his father Vīrasena) variously called the king of the Niṣadhas, the guardian of the lineage of Niṣadha, or one belonging to the Niṣadha country : (1) *goptā niṣadhavanḥasya* : Nala 3. 61. 74; (2) *niṣadhādhipa* : Nala 3. 54. 19; 3. 59. 5, 18; 3. 61. 26; 3. 65. 3; 3. 75. 1; 3. 76. 11; 3. 77. 29; (3) *niṣadhādhipati* : Nala 3. 58. 12; 3. 61. 32, 73; 3. 70. 29; *niṣadhānām adhipatiḥ* : Nala 3. 61. 51, 88, 100; (4) *niṣadhānām janādhipa* : 3. 61. 12; *niṣadhānām janādhipaḥ* : Nala 3. 61. 82; (5) *niṣadheṣvara* : Nala 3. 63. 19; (6) *niṣadheṣu nṛpottamaḥ* : Vīrasena 3. 61. 45; (7) *niṣadheṣu mahīpatiḥ* : Nala 3. 50. 3, 26; (8) *niṣadheṣu mahīpālaḥ* : *vīrasena* 3. 49. 39; (9) *naiṣadha* : (i) Nala 1. 1. 175; 3. 50. 15, 20; 3. 51. 28, 29; 3. 52. 3, 8, 9; 3. 54. 17, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31; 3. 56. 1, 13, 14; 3. 57. 15; 3. 58. 7, 23; 3. 60. 2, 8, 15, 21, 23, 24; 3. 61. 54, 87, 119; 3. 63. 10; 3. 64. 1, 19; 3. 65. 5, 22, 23; 3. 66. 2; 3. 68. 2; 3. 70. 34, 35; 3. 71. 11, 14, 31, 33, 34; 3. 72. 14; 3.

73. 26; 3. 75. 4; 3. 76. 10, 11, 17; 3. 77. 1, 11, 12, 25; 3. 85. 20; 13. 75. 25 (*bhūridyumno naiṣadhaḥ somakaś ca* | Does *naiṣadha* refer to Nala, or is it an adj. of Bhūridyumna?) (ii) A certain warrior (king?), not named, on the side of the Kauravas (*naiṣadhaś ca mahābalaḥ*) 7. 19. 13.

**Niṣāda m. (pl.)** : Name of a people of low caste; their territory called *niṣāda-viṣaya* 7. 168. 35; 14. 84. 7; *niṣādarāṣṭra* 3. 130. 4; *niṣādabhūmi* 2. 28. 5; their settlement *niṣādālaya* 1. 24. 2; 12. 315. 14 (*niṣādānām ālayaḥ*).

**A. Origin** : (1) Sages killed Atibala's son Vena with Kuśa blades and produced from his right thigh a dwarfish person (*hrasvāṅgaḥ*); they asked him to sit down; from him Niṣādas were born (*niṣīdā ity evam ūcus tam ṛṣayo brahmavādinah | tasmān niṣādāḥ sambhūtāḥ*) 12. 59. 102-103; (this is also an etymological explanation); (2) Niṣādas were born due to intermixture of the original four castes (*niṣādāḥ ... | ete caturbhyo varṇebhyo jāyante vai parasparam*) 12. 285. 8-9. **B. Location** : (1) Listed by Saṁjaya among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvam janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; *śakā niṣādā* ...) 6. 10. 50; in the west : the Vinaśana tīrtha on the river Sarasvatī called the gate of the Niṣādarāṣṭra 3. 130. 4; the territory of Niṣādas was located outside the Samantapañcaka 7. 168. 35; 7. 121. 24, 34; (2) Another territory in the southwest : Sahadeva in his expedition to the south of Indraprastha (*prayayau dakṣiṇām diśam* 2. 28. 1; 2. 23. 9) conquered