

gajayuddheṣu kuśalāḥ) 8. 17. 2-3; great archers (*maheṣvāsa*) 9. 17. 23; versed in the science of archery (*dhanurvedavid*) and difficult to be conquered by enemies (*ajeyāḥ śatrubhīr yudhi*) 6. 57. 13; of the people in general; wicked (*durātman*) 8. 27. 71, 74; vile, of despicable speech (*narādhamā, kṣudravākya*) 8. 27. 73; untruthful, not straightforward (*ntīyam cāntiko 'nrjuḥ*) 8. 27. 74; crooked (*jihma*) 8. 30. 62; imprudent (*acetas*) 8. 30. 55; fickle (*madrako hi sacāpalaḥ*) 8. 27. 80; their country rated by Karna as reprehensible (*kudeśa*), sinful (*pāpadeśa*) 8. 27. 67-68, 70, 91. D. Their nature, behaviour : Although they lived in countries they led the life of Dasyus (*sarve viṣayavāsinaḥ /... sarve te dasyujīvinaḥ* ||) 12. 65. 15; Karna repeated for Śalya *gāthās* describing the nature and behaviour of Madrakas, which were once recited by certain Brāhmaṇas in the royal assembly of Kurus : a Madraka was a habitual violator of contracts; whoever hated Brāhmaṇas was a Madraka; there could be no companionship with a Madraka; Madrakas were wicked to the bitter end (*mitradhruṇi madrako nītyam yo no dveṣṭi sa madrakaḥ / madrake saṃgataṁ nāsti ... yāvadantaṁ hi daurātmyamī madrakeṣu iti naḥ śrutam* ||) 8. 27. 73-74; Madraka men and women united with one another without regard for family or any other relationship; they could never be religious; they ate churned meal, drank wine, ate beef, roared and danced 8. 27. 75-78; one should neither form friendship nor have enmity with Madrakas with whom religion was lost and whose un auspicious deeds were well known (*madrakeṣu vilupteṣu prakhyātā-*

śubhakarmasu / nāpi vairaṁ na sauhārdam madrakeṣu samācāret ||) 8. 27. 79; one should not touch Madrakas (*madrakeṣu ca duḥsparśam*) 8. 27. 80; Madraka women are severely criticized for their shameful acts and licentious behaviour 8. 27. 85-89; from beginning to the end Madrakas followed reprehensible bad paths; they were *mlecchas* born in sinful countries and had no sense of religion; there could be no question of their knowing *dharma* (*śakyam vaktum bhaved bahu / ā keśāgrān nakhāgrāc ca vaktavyeṣu kuvartmasu / madrakā ... dharmam vidyuh katham ty tha / pāpadeśodbhavā mlecchā dharmāṇām avicakṣaṇāḥ* ||) 8. 27. 90-91; one of the old Brāhmaṇas who had visited many countries, when he met Dhṛtarāṣṭra, he condemned Bāhlikas and also Madras (*madrāmś ca kutsayan vākyam abravīt*) 8. 30. 9; therefore what he said despising specifically the Bāhlikas applied also to Madrakas 8. 30. 10-26; a certain Brāhmaṇa told an artisan (*silpīn*) what he had heard about Madrakas : among Madrakas in every family there was only one wise person, the rest behaved as they liked; their behaviour led to confusion of *dharma* (*bhavaty ekaḥ kule vipraḥ śiṣṭānye kāmācāriṇaḥ / etan mayā śrutam tatra dharmasamkarakārakam* /) 8. 30. 55-56; another Brāhmaṇa told the Kuru assembly describing Madras as crooked and said that all countries, except Madras and Pañcanadas, followed the ancient *dharma* (*dharmam purāṇam upajīvanti santo madrān ṛte pañcanadāmś ca jihmān*) 8. 30. 62; according to a Rākṣasa named Kalmāṣapāda, who was held by a king, Madra women were as good as the