

**Antyaja m. (pl.) :** Characterization of a war-like class of people.

In battle they never turned back; they therefore deserved always to be placed in the front of the army; they either got killed or killed others; they did not much care for the rules of war, they broke away from the proper way of conduct; their defeat was beneficial (to their opponent); they often got angry with the king (*antyajā hy anivartinaḥ / puraskāryāḥ sadā sainye hanyante ghnanti cāpi te // adhārmikā bhinnnavṛttāḥ sādhu evaiśāṁ parābhavaḥ / evam eva prakupyanti rājño 'py ete hy abhikṣaṣaḥ* //) 12. 102. 19-20 (Nl. on Bom. Ed. 12. 101. 19 : *prāntadeśodbhavaḥ kaivartabhillādayaḥ*; S. K. Belvalkar : "belonging to borderlands or outlying districts", critical note on the stanza Vol. 13, p. 672).

**Andhaka, Andha m. (pl.) :** Name of a people, mentioned in most cases along with Vṛṣṇis, and sometimes also with Bhojas and Kukuras.

**A. Place :** Residents of Dvārakā where they lived after they fled from Mathurā (see Epic events below Section D) (*dvārakāvāsibhiḥ ... vṛṣṇyandhakamahārathaiḥ*) 10. 12. 33; (also cf. *dvārakāvāsino janāḥ* 1. 210. 17). **B. Heroes** referred to as chiefs of Andhakas and Vṛṣṇis : (1) Kṛṣṇa : (*mukhyam andhakavṛṣṇinām ... kṛṣṇam*) 5. 56. 2; (*andhakavṛṣṇinātha*) 6. 55. 95; (*vṛṣṇyandhakakurūttama*) 7. 79. 1; (*vṛṣṇyandhakapati*) 14. 88. 13; (2) Sātyaki : (*vṛṣṇyandhakavyāghra*) 7. 117. 47; (*vṛṣṇyandhakamahāratha*) 9. 20. 12; (*sātyakiḥ ... sammato 'ndhakavṛṣṇiṣu*) 5. 63. 7; (3) Kṛtavarma : (*vṛṣṇyandhakamahāratha*) 9. 20. 12; (4) Ugrasena : (*vṛṣṇyandhakapati*) 14. 84. 15;

(5) Kāṁsa shone among the Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas (*tathograsenasya sutam ... vṛṣṇyandhakānām madhyagatam tapantam*) 5. 47. 72. **C. Characteristics :** (1) Their close relationship with the Pāṇḍavas : The Pāṇḍavas had no friends other than the Andhakas and the Vṛṣṇis and vice versa (*asmākaṁ ... mitram anyan na vidyate / param andhakavṛṣṇibhyaḥ ... // tathaiṣā-ndhakavṛṣṇinām...asmatto mitram anyan na vidyate* //) 7. 169. 48-49; it was on account of their friendship with the Pāṇḍavas that the Andhakas and Vṛṣṇis did not pay them tribute at the time of the Rājasūya (*dyau karam na prayacchetām ... sakhyenāndhakavṛṣṇayaḥ*) 2. 48. 42; (2) Fortunate, strong, and difficult to be assailed, the Andhakas and the Vṛṣṇis had become prosperous by being ever industrious (*... sumahābhāgā balavanto durāsadaḥ / nityotthānena sampannā nārādāndhakavṛṣṇayaḥ* //) 12. 82. 8; (3) The Andhakas and the Vṛṣṇis were not subjugated by Jarāsandha due to either their policy or due to good luck (*nayenāndhakavṛṣṇayaḥ / te na tasya vaśam jagmuḥ kevalam daivam eva vā* //) 5. 50. 39; (4) All the Andhakas and the Vṛṣṇis were attached to Kṛṣṇa (*sarve cāndhakavṛṣṇayaḥ / tvayy-āsaktā ...*) 12. 82. 29; they relied on the wisdom of Kṛṣṇa (*vṛṣṇyandhakāḥ ... yasya prajñām upāsate*) 5. 84. 4; Andhakas, Vṛṣṇis, and Bhojas were led by Kṛṣṇa; relying on the counsel of Vāsudeva (Kṛṣṇa) they subjugated the enemies and gave delight to their friends (*andhakāḥ ca vārṣṇeyabhojāḥ kaukurāḥ ... / upāsīnā vāsudevasya buddhiṁ vigṛhya śatrūn suhṛdo nandayanti // vṛṣṇyandhakā ... kṛṣṇapraṇītāḥ*) 5. 28. 11-12; (5) According to Yudhiṣṭhira, Vṛṣṇis, Andhakas and all the Yādavas were like Indra,