

Pāṇḍavas 1. 180. 22; (3) Yudhiṣṭhira 10. 10. 30; *kauravāṇām adhipaḥ* : Duryodhana 6. 55. 106; *kauravāṇām adhipatiḥ* : Duryodhana (*kauravāṇām adhipatye*) 15. 5. 2; *kauravācāryamukhya* : Droṇa 1. 155. 23; *kauravādharma* : Bāhlika (Somadatta) 7. 137. 2; *kauravendra* : (1) Duryodhana 5. 169. 14; 5. 183. 16; 5. 193. 26; 6. 108. 11; 6. 116. 36, 48; 9. 55. 16; 9. 58. 3; 9. 60. 7; 14. 59. 13, 34; (2) Dhṛtarāṣṭra : 6. 12. 21; 7. 7. 29; 7. 154. 25; 15. 1. 20; 15. 7. 13; 15. 21. 13; 15. 26. 21; 15. 28. 1; (3) Bhūriśravas 7. 118. 36; (4) Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 181. 41; 6. 82. 11; 12. 296. 45; 13. 96. 42; 13. 143. 6; 18. 3. 28; (5) Unspecified 7. 80. 11.

**Kauśika** : See Kuśika.

**Kauśija m. (pl.)** : Name of Janapada.

Listed by Samjaya among the northern Janapadas (also called Deśas 6. 10. 68) of the Bhāratavarṣa (*pāñcālāḥ kauśijās caiva*) 6. 10. 40, 37, 5.

**Krathaka m.** : Name of a people.

Caturyu (Jarāsandha?) conquered Pāṇḍyas, Krathakas and Kaiśikas on the strength of his knowledge (in the use of missiles?) (*caturyuḥ sa mahārāja bhoja indrasakho balī | vidyābalād yo vyajayat pāṇḍyakrathakakaiśikān*) 2. 13. 20.

**Krauñcadvīpa m.** : Name of a dvīpa.

**A. Location** : It lay to the west of the great mountain Meru (*krauñcadvīpo ... apareṇa mahāmeror ...*) 12. 14. 22; the great mountain Krauñca, full of jewels, was in Krauñcadvīpa (*krauñcadvīpe mahā-krauñco giri ratnacayākaraḥ*) 6. 13. 7, 17; the Deśa of the Krauñcadvīpa was known as Kuśala (*krauñcasya kuśalo deśo ..*) 6.

13. 20. **B. Description** : It resembled Jambūdvīpa; and the Śākadvīpa which lay to the east of Meru resembled Krauñcadvīpa (*jambūdvīpena sadṛśaḥ krauñcadvīpo ... | krauñcadvīpena sadṛśaḥ śākadvīpo ...*) 12. 14. 22-23; the Deśas of all Dvīpas were frequented by gods and Gandharvas (*deva-gandharvasevitāḥ*) 6. 13. 23; the people of these Dvīpas got jewels of all sorts from the Jambūdvīpa; due to chastity, truthfulness and self-control of the twice-born, health and longevity was doubled in each next Dvīpa; all Dvīpas had only one Janapada and one dharma; god Prajāpati himself protected the Dvīpas with his raised *daṇḍa*; he was their king, source of their welfare, their father and grandfather; he protected dull and learned alike; people there always got their food cooked by itself and ready to serve (*viprāṇāṃ brahmacāryeṇa satyena ca damena ca | ārogyāyuhpramāṇābhyāṃ dviguṇaṃ dviguṇaṃ tataḥ || ... īśvaro daṇḍam udyamya svayam eva prajāpatiḥ | dvīpān etān mahārāja rakṣaṃs tiṣṭhati nityadā || sa rājā sa śivo rājan sa pitā sa pītāmahaḥ | ... bhojanam cātra kauravya prajāḥ svayam upasthitam | siddham eva mahārāja bhūjate tatra nityadā ||*) 6. 13. 26-31. **C. Epic events** : (1) Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya to describe to him the Krauñcadvīpa along with the other dvīpas 6. 12. 3; (2) Draupadī reminded Yudhiṣṭhira that he had once caused Krauñcadvīpa to tremble (as also the other dvīpas) (*daṇḍena mṛditaḥ tvayā*) 12. 14. 22.

**Kṣudraka m. (pl.)** : Name of a people, often mentioned along with Mālavas.

**A. Description** : Described as Kṣatriyas 2. 48. 16. **B. Epic events** : (1) They