

Samjaya the qualities of men living in the four yugas of the Bhāratavarṣa were bettered by those who lived in the Haimavata Varṣa and more than that by those in the Harivarṣa (*guṇottaram halmavatam harivarṣam tataḥ param*) 6. 11. 14; the lands around Harivarṣa were known as Uttarakurus and no battles ever took place on that land (*uttarāḥ kuravo hy ete nātra yuddham pravartate*) 2. 25. 11; for other characteristics of the land see Epic event (No. 1) below. C. Epic events : (1) Arjuna in his expedition to the north (*diśam dhanapater iṣṭām* 2. 23. 9; 2. 24. 1) before the Rājasūya went from the Hāṭaka Deśa to Harivarṣa; he wished to conquer also that Varṣa but was told by the gatekeepers, having large bodies and great strength, that the city could not be conquered by him; he should return since the city could not be entered by men; if men did enter, they would certainly die (*idaṁ puram yaḥ praviśed dhruvam sa na bhaven naraḥ*) 2. 25. 10; (Nl., Bom. Ed. 2. 28. 10 : *na bhavet mriyetety arthaḥ*); moreover, if Arjuna entered it he would not be able to see anything (*neha drakṣyast kimcana / na hi mānuṣadehena śakyam atrābhivikṣitum*) 2. 25. 11–12; Arjuna agreed to return from Harivarṣa if the country could not be entered by men; they asked him if they could do something for him; Arjuna desired sovereignty for Yudhiṣṭhira and some tribute for him (*pārthivatvam cikīrṣāmi dharmarājasya dhī mataḥ / ... yatkimcit karavan naḥ pradiyatām*); after receiving from the gatekeepers tribute in the form of heavenly garments, heavenly ornaments and heavenly stripped-off hairy skins of antelopes Arjuna turned back (*taṭo divyāni vastrāni divyāny ābharaṇāni*

*ca / mokājināni divyāni tasmāt te pradaduḥ karam //*) 2. 25. 13–16 (Nl., Bom. Ed. 2. 28. 16 reads *kṣaumājināni* in place of *mokājināni* and explains *kṣumātasivīśeṣaḥ ... tattantunirmitāni kṣaumāni ajināni ca*); (2) Dhṛtarāṣṭra asked Samjaya to describe to him the Harivarṣa in details (how long the people there lived, the fruits they received for their actions, auspicious or otherwise, their past, present and future (*pramāṇam āyusaḥ sūta phalam cāpi śubhā-śubham / anāgatam atikrāntam vartamānam ca samjaya*) 6. 11. 1–2; Samjaya then told to him the qualities of the people of the Bhāratavarṣa in the four Yugas and further told him that the qualities were found in a higher degree in the Harivarṣa 6. 11. 3–14 (see above section B. ).

Hāṭaka m. (sg., pl.) : Name of a country and its people.

A. Location : Called Deśa (*hāṭakam nāma deśam*) 2. 25. 1, 3, 5; it lay beyond the Śveta mountain (*śvetaparvatam ... samatikramya*) 2. 25. 1; near the lake Mānasa and the country protected by Gandharvas (*saro mānasam āsādyā hāṭakān abhitaḥ ... gandharvarakṣitam deśam*) 2. 25. 4–5. B. Inhabitants : It was the abode of Kimpuruṣas and was protected by Guhyakas (*deśam kimpuruṣāvāsam ... deśam guhyakarakṣitam*) 2. 25. 1, 3.

C. Epic event : Arjuna in his expedition to the north (*diśam dhanapater iṣṭām* 2. 23. 9; 2. 24. 1) before the Rājasūya reached Hāṭakadeśa and won over the people through conciliation (*tāms tu sāntvena nirjitya*) 2. 25. 3–4.

Hārahūṇa m (pl.) : Name of a people.