

the land of the Niṣādas ( *niṣādabhūmim ... vyajayat* ) 2. 28. 5; south of Śūrpāraka 2. 28. 43-44; Arjuna went from the Daśārṇa country to the country of Niṣādas 14. 84. 5-7; from the country of Niṣādas, he went to the southern ocean ( *prayayau bhūyaḥ dakṣiṇaṁ salilārṇavam* ) 14. 84. 10; (3) In a past event, a settlement of the Niṣādas is said to be in a solitary place in the bay of the ocean ( *samudra-kukṣāv ekānte niṣādālayam uttamam* ) 1. 24. 2. C. Low Status : A son begotten on a Kṣatriya woman by a Śūdra becomes Niṣāda 13. 48. 12; a Niṣāda uniting with a Vaidehī begets Āhiṇḍika 13. 48. 27; a Niṣāda uniting with a woman of lower caste begets a Mudgara and Dāśa who lives by plying boats ( *dāśaṁ nāvopajīvinam* ) 13. 48. 21; a Niṣāda also begets a Madraṇābha who rides in vehicles drawn by asses ( *niṣādān madraṇābhān ca khara-yānaprayāyīnam* ) 13. 48. 23; (2) A Niṣādī from a Caṇḍāla gives birth to a son who lives on the outskirts on the cremation grounds; he is an outcaste among outcastes ( *niṣādī cāpi caṇḍālāt putram antāvasāyīnam / śmaśānagocaraṁ sūte bāhyair api bahiṣkṛtam* || ) 13. 48. 28. D. Profession : They lived by catching fish ( *matsya-jīvinah; jālahastāḥ; matsyoddharaṇaniṣcitāḥ; niṣcitā jālakarmaṇi* ) 13. 50. 11, 12; ( *niṣādo matsyaghaṇaḥ* ) 13. 48. 12; hence also called *kaivartāḥ* 13. 50. 14. E. Description : (i) Their settlement in the ocean is said to be excellent ( *uttama* ) 1. 24. 2; (ii) People and warriors : residing on mountains and in forests ( *śailavanāśraya* ) 12. 59. 103; strong and brave, they never returned from water-reservoirs (empty-handed out of fear) ( *vyāyatā*

*balinaḥ sūrāḥ salileṣv anivartinaḥ* ) 13. 50. 12; cruel ( *krūra* ) 12. 59. 103; skilled in fighting with elephants ( *gajayoddhinaḥ, gajayuddheṣu kuśalāḥ* ) 8. 17. 2-3; their elephants often mentioned during war-descriptions cf. 6. 50. 7; 7. 45. 21-22; 8. 12. 59; 8. 15. 8; 8. 17. 5, 22; 8. 33. 1, 4; 8. 43. 70; 8. 49. 78-79. F. Their abode used for comparison : The mountain Himālaya without the sound of Vedic recitation appeared like an abode of the Niṣādas ( *na bhrājate yathāpūrvam niṣādānām ivālayaḥ* | ... *vedadhvaninirākṛtaḥ* ) 12. 315. 14. G. Epic events : (1) Sahadeva, in his expedition to the south before the Rājasūya, conquered the territory of the Niṣādas and brought them under control ( *niṣādabhūmim ... vyajayat* ) 2. 28. 5; ( *vaśe cakre ... niṣādān* ) 2. 28. 44; (2) Karṇa had once defeated them and made them pay tribute ( *cakre balibhṛtaḥ purā* ) 8. 5. 19-20 (possibly a reference to Karṇa's conquest of the earth before the Vaiṣṇava sacrifice performed by Duryodhana 3. 241, 32 and Cr. Edn. Vol. 3, App. I. 24. 28-72 ); (3) On the second day of the war, Yudhiṣṭhira with Niṣādas (on the side of the Pāṇḍavas) and other warriors, formed the 'back' of the Krauñcāruṇavyūha 6. 46. 39, 47 (Krauñca 6. 47. 1); (4) On the same day, Ketumant, a Niṣāda prince ( *niṣādi* ) with his Niṣāda warriors (on the side of the Kauravas), riding elephants, surrounded Bhīma ( *ayutena gajānām ca niṣādaiḥ saha ketumān* ); Cedis and other warriors led by Bhīma, attacked Niṣādas; in the fierce battle, Niṣādas and Kaliṅgas outnumbered Cedis and their associates ( *vimardaḥ sumahān āsīd alpānām bahubhiḥ saha* ) 6. 50. 5, 7, 8, 14; (5) On the tenth