

32. 27; (28) Dhṛtarāṣṭra feared that in the battle, destruction would overcome Bharatas (*kṣayaḥ kilāyam bharatān upatti*) 5. 51. 19; (29) According to Dhṛtarāṣṭra, the fighting of the Bhārata army (i. e. the Kaurava army) with Sātyaki was going to be an upstream task (*pratīpam iva me bhāsi yuyudhānena bhārati*) 5. 57. 21; (30) Dhṛtarāṣṭra expected that Kṛṣṇa would address words to be honoured by Bhāratas (Kauravas and others on their side) (*īrayantam bhāratīm bhāratānām abhyarcanīyām...*) 5. 69. 2 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 5. 71. 2; *bhāratānām pāṇḍavānām bhāratīm vācam īrayantam asmat-sabhāyām kathayantam*); (31) Kṛṣṇa was expected to pacify the Bhāratas (on the side of Kauravas) (*bhāratān samayeḥ prabho*) 5. 70. 90; (32) Due to Duryodhana's wrath, the Bhāratas (on both sides) would be burnt (*bhāratā ... dhakṣyante*) 5. 72. 10; (33) Kṛṣṇa assured Draupadī that before long she would see the women of Bharatas (Kauravas) weeping when they heard their kinsmen and relatives killed (*rudatīr bharatastriyaḥ*) 5. 80. 44-45; (34) Kṛṣṇa was to embrace individually all Bharatas (senior ones on the side of Kauravas) in the assembly of Kauravas (*sarvāṁś ca bharatān prthak ... svajethā madhusūdana*) 5. 81. 47-48; (35) On way to Hāstinapura, Kṛṣṇa saw many towns and countries happy and protected by Bhāratas (Kauravas) (*bhāratatīr abhirakṣitāḥ*) 5. 82. 17; (36) Kṛṣṇa told Dhṛtarāṣṭra that if the Bharatas (Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas) remained united, they together would work for him (i. e. for Dhṛtarāṣṭra) (*sahabhūtās tu bharatās tavaiva syur janeśvara*) 5. 93. 16; he also advised Duryodhana to come to terms with

Yudhiṣṭhira and be instrumental in achieving complete well-being and health for Bhāratas (Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas) (*cara svastyayanam kṛtsnam bhāratānām anāmayam*) 5. 123. 25; Kṛṣṇa requested Bhāratas in the Sabhā of Kauravas to listen to his words, if that pleased them, which were in their interest (*bhavatām ānukūlyena yadi roceta bhāratāḥ*) 5. 126. 35; (37) To Kuntī, there could be nothing more grievous than Pāṇḍavas and their allies fighting with Bhāratas (Kauravas and the Bhāratas on their side) 5. 142. 12; (38) Saṁjaya was going to describe to Dhṛtarāṣṭra the great war of the Bhāratas (Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas) 6. 16. 10; (39) On the fourth day, Bhīṣma led the army of the Bhāratas (*bhāratānām anīkinīnām pramukhe*) 6. 56. 1; (40) Abhimanyu tormented the large army of Bhāratas (*bhāratī sā mahācamūḥ*) 6. 96. 18; (41) On the tenth day, bad omens occurred for the army of Bhāratas (Kauravas) 6. 108. 6; according to Droṇa, the wrath of Yudhiṣṭhira was burning Bhāratas (Kauravas) 6. 108. 32; after Bhīṣma's fall, he was praised by the ancient forefathers of Bharatas (*pitaraś caiva praśaśamsur ...| bharatānām ca ye pūrve*) 6. 114. 111; with the fall of Bhīṣma, the army of the Bhāratas (Kauravas) (*bhāratī ... senā*) was like a boat in a big ocean, shaken by wind in all directions and shattered 7. 1. 27-28; hearing Bhīṣma's fall Dhṛtarāṣṭra swooned, surrounded and touched by Bharata women (*bharatastriyaḥ parivavrur mahārājam asprśamś caiva pāṇibhiḥ*) 7. 9. 3; (42) On the eleventh day, the eminent Bharatas (on both sides) took their arms and started for the war (*niryayur bharataśreṣṭhāḥ*