SECTION IV

CULTURAL DATA IN THE WORKS OF DANDIN

Literature reflects life in general and contemporary culture and civilisation in particular, and though a writer might not have this specific object in mind, his writings do echo the social traditions and cultural aspirations of the age. Dandin's works, true to this dictum, mirror the society of the time in its various aspects. They afford us a glimpse, for instance, of the geographical extent and divisions, political conditions, social customs and usages, religious and superstitious beliefs and the state of literature and arts of the period, and a study of the same reveals to us an outline of the culture and civilisation of the important epoch of Indian history in which he lived and wrote. Though we cannot claim to form from his works a comprehensive picture of India of his time, that is, the second half of 7th century A.D., we can hope to piece together an image of the land of Bharata in those days. We will proceed to collect from Dandin's works information about the geography of India, the political, social, economic and religious conditions and, above all, the education, literature and art of the age, in the following chapters. We would also try to corroborate the data, wherever possible, by other evidences collected from the works of earlier and especially the contemporary writers, and more particularly from the prose kāvyas of Subandhu and Śaṅga.
CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The conventional aspect of geographical data in ancient writings, which at times tends to obscure their historical form, presents serious difficulty in utilising the available material. Similarity of names of different geographical entities as also the variety of names assigned to one and the same place are other problems. But, despite the above difficulties, we may hope to form a general outline of the topography of the land, by sorting out the data at hand and corroborating them with other evidences, if and when available.

Following the Purānic tradition, Dandin divides the globe into seven continents, one of them being Jambudvīpa which may be equivalent to Asia or its southern half. The seven continents are said to be encircled by the same number of oceans, though Dandin speaks of the comparatively older tradition of four oceans also which, however, refer, in fact, to the oceans girding the land of Bharata. Again, he records a tradition of eighteen dvīpas which may have been the southern and south-

1. Op. ASK, pp. 43; 206 and esp. 210-3 for detail; for other references to Jambudvīpa, op. ASK, pp. 4; 19; 135; 210.
3. Op. ASK. pp. 804: 147; also op. pp. 22: 44; 76; KA. II. 99; III. 6; op. RV. VII. 33. 6; Rām. VII. 34; 33; 40. Kālidāsa and Bāgā also refer to the tradition, as also the Śūpata inscriptions; op. 7.3. Agrawal: KSA. p. 16; also op. Mroch. III. 31 f; Vās. p. 103.
4. ASK. pp. 62; 161; op. Ragh. VI. 33; Hocar. pp. 179; 185; Kād. para. 246 etc.
eastern islands like Andaman (Indradhumna), Ceylon (Simhala), Malaya, Java (Yava) and Sumatra (Suvarna) etc., described in the geography of the Gupta age. Dandin refers to Balidvipa (Bali), and one Kālayavanadviṣa which also appears from the context to be some eastern isle. Besides, he mentions Dīna (referred to as Karpūradvīpa also in literature), which was famous in his time for fine silk fibre.

One of the nine varāyas of Jambudvīpa was Bhārata or the land of Bharata which extended from the Himaśat mountain in the North to Kumāri in the extreme South. In Dandin's time, it had already become a definite geographical unit which probably comprised also of the islands of Indra (Andaman), Varuṇa (probably Laccadive isles), Soma (Ceylon) and Nāga (Nicobar). Politically the land was known as cakravartikṣetra or the sphere of influence of an imperial ruler. Before discussing the political division of the land, we would have here a glance over the physical geography of the country. As noted above, there is a reference to four traditional oceans encircling on all sides.

6. Op. ASKŚ. VI. 30 (Balidvīpa); ASK. pp. 186; 189; PP. pp. 17; 35 (Kālayavana or Yavanadvīpa).
7. ASK. pp. 26; 62; 64; 228; DKS. p. 97; PP. p. 43; also cp. Sāk. I. 33; Kum. VII. 3 etc.; cp. also below.
8. Op. ASK. pp. 93; 209; 210. Also cp. ABHĀR. Bhīṣma. 6. 7; Hiar. p. 2; Kād. para. 204 etc. For diverse traditions regarding the origin of the name, cp. D. Č. Sircar: GAMI. p. 3.
10. ASK. pp. 4; 149; also cp. Kauṭ. IX.1; Kāñ. GOS. ed. p. 92.
the land of Bharata, generally called vasumādhara. We have, however, oceans actually on three sides of the varṣa, the northern boundary being formed by the great Himalayan range. The three oceans are Pūrvasāgara, also called Mahedadhi and Udayasamudra (Bay of Bengal), Aparāṇava or Paścimāmbudhi (Arabian Sea) and Dakṣinādādhi (Indian Ocean). The Thar or Indian desert has been referred to by Dandīn as Dhavaladhanvan or Maru.

Mountains and Forests: Of the six varṣaparvatas or border mountains referred to by the author, Himavat or Himalaya extends from Kashmir to Assam, while other varṣaparvatas, namely, Meru (Rudrahimālaya of Garhwal where Gangā springs near Badari-kāśāna), Miṣadhā (Hindukush mountain to the North of Kabul river), Gandhamādana (southern part of the Kailāsa range), Mālyavat (mountain to the East of Meru) and Mīlā (probably the northernmost part of Himalayas) constitute various parts of the great Himalayan range. Hemakūṭa, also a border mountain according to another tradition, is identified with the Bandarpucch range of the Himalaya. Hiranyadṛgha has been

11. ASK. pp. 19; 81; 83; 147; 177; 194; ASKS. VI. 133; DKO, p. 110.
12. ASK. pp. 82; 84.
13. ASK. pp. 124; 159.
14. ASK. pp. 71; 73; 84; 91; 194; 210-1.
15. ASK. pp. 21; 39; 60; 92; 210; DKO, p. 180 etc.; op. for identification, B.S. Upadhyaya, KB. I, pp. 25-6.
17. ASK. p. 210; op. Kālikā-P., chap. 82; also N.D. DesD, p. 60.
described by the writer as situated to the North-west of the
Himalaya, and as such it may be identified with Nanga Parbat.
Of other parts of the great range recognised by the author, Kailāsa
is the mountain of the same name to the North of Himalaya and
Mānasa lake, or in its wider conception, the great Kailāsa range
with Kumaon and Garhwal Hills as forming its parts. Muñjavat,
probably the same as the Vedic Muñjavat famous for some creeper,
was somewhere near Śāndhāra or Bāhlika in the North-west. Mandara
was situated to the North of Badarikāśrama and South of Gandha-
mādana. Aṛjana mountain, referred to as Aṛjana-giri by Pāṇini,
is modern Sulaiman mountain which is famous for cellyrium.
Dāṇḍin also refers to kulaparvatas or the chief mountain
ranges within the boundaries of the land. Of the seven chief
ranges, Mahendra spreads from Orissa to Madura district in
South and includes the Eastern Ghats and the range extending from
North Circars to Gondwana. A part of the range in Āndjam
district is still known as Mahendragiri. The somewhat mythical Sun-rise mountain denotes the northern part of the range in Kaligrama, where a place called Udayagiri (in Kanjam district) retains its old name. Malaya, the second kulaparvata, denotes the southern part of the Western Ghats, South of Kaveri, comprising of the Dodabetta, Nilgiri, Anaimalai, Palni and Cardamem and Malabar Hills. The Pandyakavata mentioned by Danandin after Kautilya, which is identified with Malayakoti Hill in Pandya also formed a part of the range. To the North of Malaya spread the Sahya range or Rasimadhri, called Astagiri also, which is now known as the Western Ghats extending along the western coast as far as modern Sahyadri or Ajantah range, in the North. Suktimat, a reference to which is lost in Avantisandarikatha, denotes the eastern hills extending from Chattisgarh, where the name is preserved in that of Sakti Ghats in Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh, to the Santhal Parganas in Bihar. Aksavat is the modern Satpura range, to North of Sahyadri and South of Narmada extending in the East up to the Sone valley. Vindhya

27. ASK. pp. 177; 210 (lost); cp. N.L. De: 67. in IA.iii. p. 119.
28. ASK. pp. 78; 79; DKG. pp. 73; 81.
29. ASK. pp. 23; 74; 194; DKG. p. 126; KA. I. 48-9; II. 174; 236 etc. and eṣa. III. 105; cp. K.L. De: 67. in IA. Lii, p. 122; S. Unadhyaya: KA. p. 34.
30. ASK. p. 61 (lost); Kauṭ. II. 11. 2; cp. Sham. trans.
31. ASK. pp. 78; 83; 109; cp. Asta mt. in ASK. pp. 77; 117; DKG. pp. 110; 131.
is the famous range of that name to the North-east of Narmadā spreading as far as Mirzapur district in the East, where its old name is still preserved in the name of a place called Vindhyā-chal. Fāriyātra is a part of the great Vindhya range running westward from the source of Betwa river and extending as far as the Arawalli range in the North.

Besides the seven chief ranges, a number of other mountains which are, most of them, parts of the above sierras have also been recorded by our author. Śrīparvata, among them, is the middle part of Mahendra range now known as Nallamalai Hills to the South of Kṛṣṇā river on the bank of which a place called Śrīsailam still retains the old name. Dardura mountain belongs to the Malayā family and constitutes its northern part now known as Niliriri Hills. The mountain Kuṇāvat or Kauṇa is a part of Sahya to the West of Janasthāna or Nasik region. The Kṛṣṇagiri and Tuṁragiri might have denoted respectively the hills whence Kūraudagiri also formed a part of the Sahya range. The Mandara mountain (which is different

34. Ask. pp. 52; 78; 189; 183; 194; cp. B.Ś. Upadhyaya, op. cit. p. 33.
38. Ask. p. 84; cp. Krauṅca of Uttar. I. 30 f; II. 29. But it must be different from Krauṅca of AŚhā, IV. 120, which is a part of the Himalayan range; cp. A.B. Purī, p. 70.
from the Himalayan Mandara referred to above), might have
denoted the westernmost part of the Western Ghats, as is indicated
by its mythological description as the churning stick at the
time of the churning of the ocean. Śaivala, which according
to Rāmāyaṇa forms the southern boundary of Dāndaka forest, may
be identified with the hills near Māhābaleshwar. The mountain
Mālyavat, different from its namesake in the Himalayan range,
denotes the Anagundi Hills along the bank of Tungabhadrā.
Gorathagiri forms a part of the Suktimat range. The
hills belonging to the Ikṣa family are Āmrakūṭa, the northern
part of Mahādeva Hills near Pachmarhi, Pātaṛgha, probably hills
adjoining Bheraghat waterfalls near Jabalpur, Sitagāri, the Marble
Rocks nearby and Kuspa-vīra, probably the westernmost part of
the Satpura range. Jūpākūṭa and Vasanta might have denoted
some peaks of the great mountain. Of the parts of the Vindhyā
range, Dāsārṇa denotes the hills in Dāsārṇa region (modern
Saúor district) whence the river Dhasan (Dāsārṇa) springs.

39. ASK. p. 83.
40. Cp. loc. cit.
41. ASK. p. 81; cp. Rām. VII. 81r 18-20.
42. ASK. p. 81; cp. B.S. Upadhyaya: KB. I, p.33; cp. also fn.
   18 above.
43. ASK. p. 81; cp. MBhār. Saubhā. 20. 30.
44. ASK. p. 82; cp. Āmrakūṭa in Megh. I. 17; its identification
   with Amarkantak is erroneous, as it accords ill with the
   Cloud's route in Megh.
45. ASK. p. 82.
Gaifidiha, probably a mountain of Cedi country, might have represented a part of Bhanrer and Kamur ranges, while Chandrakanta may be identified with Candracala of Bhaga who describes it as the source of Son river, near Amarkantak. Mountains of the Pariyatra family are Svairasvika, Kambuka and Arbuda, the last of which is modern mount Abu in Aravalri range. Still another mountain is Raivataka which is Girnar Hills in Kathiawar.

Of the famous woodlands referred to by Danquin, Pannanadara is the forest extending from the middle of Kashmir to the Simla Hills through which the rivers of Panjab from Jhelum to Sutlej flow. Its south-eastern part was probably known as Kalakavana which may be the jungle near about Kalka. Badarivan is the forest to the west of Alakananda river. Santanakavana has been placed by the writer near Bindusaras, a sacred pool on Rudrahimalaya. Vishokara, which Danquin describes as the meeting place of Yaksha lovers, also must be located.

46. ASK. p. 31; for Dasharna country, see below.

47. ASK. p. 31 ( Gaifidiha ); p. 115 ( Chandrakanta ); cp. Neer. p. 19.

48. ASK. pp. 82; 84; cp. for Arbuda, B.S. Upadhya: KB. I, pp. 29-30.

49. ASK. p. 84; cp. Sid. IV. I ff.

50. ASK. p. 84.

51. Cp. loc. cit; The forest must be distinguished from Kalakavana which is identified with Rajmahal Hills in Bihar or with the outskirts of Saketa; cp. N. De: OD. p. 21; V.S. Agrawal: FB. p. 43; Suri: FB. p. 69v.

52. ASK. p. 242 ( lost ); ASKS. V. 99; also op. Môhîr. Vana. 90. 25, described as one of the sources of Ganges.
nearly; it might be the woodland adjoining Alakā of Meghadūtā. Haritavana, which has been referred to in the context of a Yavana King, may be some forest belonging to the Sulaiman mountain. Kaliṅgavana is the vast Kaliṅga forest which covers the region between Mahānāḍī and Godāvari rivers. Tūṅgadāra located near Kaliṅga may be identified with Bastar forest, the Mahaṅkāṭhāra of Samudrāgūpta, which is now being rehabilitated as Damḍa-kāranya. Vindhyāṭavī is the famous Vindhya forest, while Daśārṇaka and Cēdikarūṣakānana are the woods of the respective regions. Other forests referred to are Bilavavana, the forest to the South of Mahendra range along the bank of Kāverī, Aparāntaka, the forest of the western sea-coast region, Jaṭāṭvī, the jungle on the South of the western extremity of Vindhya range, and Aṅkareyaka, the forest adjoining Ujjain along with which it has been referred to.

Damḍin shows his close acquaintance with various physical aspects of a mountain, some of which mentioned by him are (1) mountain peak (ārpaṇga, prāgbhāra, sikhara or sānu), (2) plateau.
(brastha or adhityakā), (3) skirt of a peak (śikharatā), (4) foothill (giritata or upatyakā), (5) crevice (pradara), (6) joint of a crevice (acalaśādhi), (7) slope (sānuvapra or nitamba), (8) valley (adridroṇi), (9) mound (vapra), (10) caves (giridarī or kandarā), (11) opening of a cavern (daripṛaghrivā or guhāmukha), (12) rocks (grāvan or vapra) and (13) pass (acalarandhra) etc.

Rivers and lakes. Bhārata is a land of rivers which have their rise in its lofty mountains and run towards the oceans encircling it on three sides. Among the rivers rising from the Himalayas and flowing westward to join the Arabian Sea, Kūlā 40 mentioned with Gandhāra country may be identified with Thob river on the bank of which is situated Kūlachi in D.I. Khan district in N.W.F.P. Other rivers are Sindhu (Indus), Vitastā (Jhelum), Gandrabhārā (Chenab), Samyahradā (Probably Tawi), Iravatī (Ravi), its tributary Devikā (Deḥ), Vipāśā (Beas) and Satadri (Sutlej). Vitastā was probably called Śrīnādi 63 also referred to in Daṇḍin, as the name of Śrīnagara situated on its bank suggests. Dravatī may be identified with Ghaggar flowing through Ambala district or with Chitang running parallel

60. Cp. (1) ASK. p. 81; DKU. p. 170 etc; (2) DKU. p. 73 (3) ib. p. 191; (4) ib. pp. 156; 177; (5) ib. p. 199; (6) ASK. p.115; (7) ib. pp. 8; 116; (8) DKU. p. 199; (9) ASK. p. 116; (10) ib. pp. 116; 130; 137; 177; DKU. p. 137; (11) ib. p. 82; ASK. pp. 63; 130; (12) DKU. p. 82; (13) ASK. p. 101; also cp. Megh. I. 87.
61. ASK. p. 91.
62. ASK. p. 84; Sindhu finds a mention at p. 82 also.
63. ASK. p. 91.
Sarasvati springs from Sirmur Mills and, flowing with frequent disappearances along the places Ad Badri, Chalnaur, Bhavanipur, Belchapur and Barakhera, is lost at a place called Vinadana in the desert of Bikaner. In early Vedic period it probably flowed into the Arabian Sea.

Rivers originating from the middle part of Himalayan range and flowing into the Bay of Bengal are Ganges, Yamuna, Saraswati (Sogra), Gomati and Kaudiki (Kosi in Bihar). Mandakini is the name of Ganges before it descends into the plains, or it may be a separate river named Mandakin which springs from Kedar Hills in Garhwal and unites with Alakananda. Danandin gives a realistic description of Ganges as overflowing with waters of icicles melted away in summer. He also refers to the famous confluence of Ganges and Yamuna at Prayagraj as a place of pilgrimage as also to the Manikarnika ghat of Ganges at Varanasi.

There are some other rivers like Jyotismati, Kapimati and Gadevank, which may be some of the tributaries of Ganges in Uttar Pradesh. Laukitya is the famous Brahmaputra river which runs

64. ASK, p. 194; cp. B.D. Upadhyaya (VSS. p. 381) for the former view and D.C. Sircoar (GAMI. p. 41 fn.) for the latter one.

65. ASK, pp. 54; 194; also cp. Sarasvatyanantardhanadada p. 54; for Vinadana, see below; cp. D.C. Sircoar: GAMI., p. 40 fn.; B.S. Upadhyaya: KB. I, p. 38.

66. Cp. Ganges, or Bhagirathi ASK, pp. 80; 81; 190; 133; DKG, pp. 63-4; Yamuna, ASK. pp. 81; 143; Saraswati ASK. p. 200 (lost) ASK3, IV. 166; Gomati and Kaudiki, ASK. pp. 80-1.


68. ASK. p. 81.
eastward through the valleys of Himalaya and, taking its course southward, westward and again southward, falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its old name Luhit, however, denotes now one of its tributaries to the North-east of the river.

Rivers springing from the Mahendra mountain or the southern extension of Sukhimat (Bastar Hills) and flowing mostly into the Bay of Bengal are, Taila (Modern Tel which joins Mahanadi near Sonpur in Orissa), Iksumati (probably Iravati which springs near Kala Handi in Orissa and unites with Godavari), Suškanadi (Suktel, a tributary of Tel), Mahēśa (probably Mahanadi rising from the Sihawa Hills in Raipur and falling into the ocean near Cattack), Aśvatī (probably Reikulyā of the Purāṇas which flows into the sea near Sanjam in Orissa), Vaśtanī (modern Bahmani or Baitaranī flowing through Orissa) Lāṅkā (probably Lāṅgulīyā, the Lāṅgalini of the Purāṇas rising in Kala Handi and falling into the sea near Chicaco) and Śvasena (possibly modern Subţumarekhā). Another river Vegavatī, on the bank of which Kāñoī was situated is today known as Palar river rising from Kolar district in Mysore.

Rivers rising from the Malaya mountain are Tāmaraparṇī

69. Cp. (a) ASK. pp. 95; 172; 194; (b) DKG. p. 123.
70. ASK. pp. 245; 81 and 110 respectively.
72. Cp. ASK. p. 83; Iksumati of this list is different from Iksu or Ikhan in Farrukhabad district in U.P.; for Reikulyā, Vaśtanī and Lāṅgalini of the Purāṇas, cp. D.S. Sircar: GAMI. pp. 50-3 fn.
73. ASK. p. 4.
(Tamravari in Tinnevelly district in Madras), Kumārī (a small river falling into the sea near Cape Comar in), Muralā (probably Periyar which flows into the ocean near Ernakulam in Kerala), Preharā (a tributary of Muralā) and Gurnī (a river near the village Murachi in Kerala). Rivers springing from Sahya range and falling mostly into the Bay of Bengal are Godāvari, rising from Brahmagiri near Nasik, Kṛṣṇa (Kistna), Veṇā (a tributary of Kṛṣṇa, probably modern Varnā), Kāverī (Gauvery), Bhaimarathī (Bhimā which joins Kṛṣṇa in Raichur District), Nirā (Nirā, a tributary of Bhimā), Samīrā (probably a tributary of Nirā), Praveṇī (Painganga, a tributary of Godāvari), Dāravarnā (modern Darnā which joins Godāvari near Nasik), Kuṇjā (probably Suryā or Damanagaṅgā flowing to the West of Nasik), Mūnā (Mūlā, flowing through Ahmadnagar district), Bāhā (probably modern Pravara), Varādā (Varadā, a tributary of Tungabhadra which it joins in Dharwar district) and Pampa (rising from the Aṅgundī Hills and joining Tungabhadra).

Sṛṇadī is perhaps another name of Kāverī, as is suggested by the name Srīraṅgam, a city situated on its bank. Other southern rivers which are of doubtful identification are Suprayogā, Sṛṇadī is perhaps another name of Kāverī, as is suggested by the name Srīraṅgam, a city situated on its bank. Other southern rivers which are of doubtful identification are Suprayogā,

74. Op. ASK, p. 83; for Muralā also op. DAC, p. 201; N. L. De identifies it with Mula Mutha, a tributary of Bhimā, but it is definitely a Kerala river; for the river, also op. Rath. IV. 54-5; for Gurnī, op. Kaun. II. 11. 2 and Sham. trans., p. 76 fn.

75. For these rivers except Kāverī (ASK, pp. 193; 195; 198; 199; ASKS. IV. 120);Varadā (DKC, p. 200) and Pampa (ASK, p. 81), op. ASK, p. 83. For Godāvari, also op. ASK, pp. 136; 180. For Varadā for which the current reading is Narmadā, op. V.V. Mirashi: ABORI, XXVI. p. 21 fn.
Vaidyā (probably Vaiṣyātī of Kūrma-purāṇa), Sūkarikā, Parā, Madhukrandā, Karirīlā and Sūktimāti (different from its namesake springing from the Śrīśa mountain).

Rivers rising from the Śrīśa range are Narmadā or Revā (springing from Amarkantak and falling into the Arabian Sea), Sora (Sen, springing from the Mekala mountain and joining Ganga near Sempur in Bihar), Vepā (Vaiṅganga, springing from the Mahādeva Hills), Damana (Damanāganga falling into the sea near Daman), Tāpī (Tapti, rising from Betul District) and Naitambā (a tributary of Tapti, perhaps Pāṁra).

Rivers originating from the Vindhya range are Vetravatī (Betwa, a tributary of Yamunā), Venumati (Bearma, a tributary of Ken), Tamasa (Tons, rising from the Kaimur range and joining Ganga below Prayāga) and Sukraracchā, Citramālyavatī and Pramaṅga, probably small tributaries of Yamunā. Rivers springing from the Pāriyātra range include Nālikā (probably a river flowing near Narwar, ancient Nalapura), Pārā (Parwati, a tributary of Chambal, or Parwan, a tributary of Kali Sindh), Vasumati (Besula in Malwa), Śrīprā or Siprā (Siprā, flowing along Ujjain), Satabhāga (probably Carmapati or Chambal), Sarasvatī (a river of that name flowing through south-western

76. Cp. ASK, p. 195. The river is different from its namesake referred to above.

77. Cp. ASK, p. 83; for Sūktimāti, op. ib. p. 81; northern Sūktimāti is Ken, a tributary of Yamunā.

78. Cp. for Narmadā, ASK, pp. 65; 81; 139; 152; Dāk. p. 204; for Sora, ASK, p. 81 and for other rivers, ASK, p. 83.
part of Rajasthan and joining the Little Rann of Cutch) and
Vṛtraghni (Vatrak, a tributary of Sabarmati in Gujarat).

Other rivers referred to along with the above, which cannot be
precisely identified, are Kuśā (different from one referred
to above), Śreṣṭhavati, Piṇḍhā, Bhujā, Kaśerumati, Nyāṅgumati,
Nīlāguhā and Pāraṇimātī.

Dāṇḍin also records some important lakes of his time,
which include Mānasa (the famous lake of that name on the mount
Kailāsa), Māndodaka (also a Himalayan lake), Candraprabha
(called Acchodaśaras also, in the Himalayas), Bindusaras
(on Rudrahimalaya, two miles South of Gangotri) and Pampā
(near Rayamūka or Anapunḍi Hills to the North of Hampi in
Bellary district).

Regions, States and Cities: Bhāratavarga was mainly divided
into two parts, namely, Āryāvarta or the northern half and
Dakṣināpatha, the southern half, the line of demarcation being
drawn by Narmadā on western side and the by the Makala range
and Suvarṇarekhā river on eastern side. Among the chief

79. ASK, pp. 81-2; op. D.C. Sircar: GAML, pp. 43-6 and fn. for
identification of first three rivers.
80. ASK, pp. 82 and 84. The rivers, Vārāṇi, Śipra and
Vṛtraghni find mention in Purāṇas also; op. D.C. Sircar:
GAML, pp. 45-6 and fn.
81. ASK, pp. 83; 143; 211; EA. I. 1; Māndodaka,
D&G. p. 6); ASK, VII. 88; Candraprabha, ASK. p. 210; for
Acchoda, also cp. V.S. Agrawal: KSA. p. 266 fn; Bindusaras,
ASK. pp. 189; 211; also op. MBR. Sabhā. 3.2-3 etc; Pampā,
ASK. p. 200 (lost); ASK. IV. 139.
82. ASK, p. 194 where Āryāvarta is said to be bordered on
divisions of Áryāvarta, we have a reference to Madhyadesā or Central Zone, the land between Prayāga and Vīnasana, and Paurastya. The Eastern Zone from Prayāga to Prāśyotisā. It may be noted here that the area included in Madhyadesā in the Purāṇas is somewhat wider, for the term denoted there the central part, not of Áryāvarta, but of the whole Bhārata. The vast stretch of land to the West of Vīnasana, from Narmadā in the South to Kashmir in the North seems to have been divided into Udiçya (northern) and Pratīcyā (western) regions, the western boundary reaching as far as Afghanistan.

Among the chief divisions of Dakaṅgapatha, Vidarbha was the north-central part of the land bounded in the East by Kaliṅga-Kosala and Āndhra, in the South by the river Kṛṣṇa or Tṛṅgabhadrā and in the West by the region from Nasik to Narmadā-Ṭaptī Doab. The south-eastern division was known as Dramila or Dravida which in its wider conception included the whole

the East and West by the oceans. Acc. to Manu (II. 22), Māmālaya and Vindhya formed its northern and southern boundaries respectively. For Dakaṅgapatha, cp. ASK, pp. 11; 196.

83. ASK, p. 194; also cp. Manu, II. 21.
84. ASK, p. 72; also KA, I. 50; 83.
86. For Purāṇic conception of these zones, cp. D.C. Sircar,
op. cit. pp. 23-7 and 31-3.
87. ASK, pp. 131; 213; 233; DKG. pp. 187; 212. For the boundari-
es of Vidarbha empire, cp. M. Collins: JMD. p. 401 B.S.
Upanāyana; KB. I, pp. 115-7.
of Coromandal Coast to the South of Godavari, while the north-eastern zone was called Kaliṅga-Kosala. The western part was known as Aparānta which included the whole western coast from the mouths of Narmadā. We will discuss below the above divisions of Bhāratavarṣa with reference to the countries, cities and towns which constituted each division.

Āryavarta,

(1) Madhyadesa has been extolled as yajñiyabhūmi or the land of sacrifices. Its north-western part was known as Brahmarṣideśa which was composed of four chief janapadas, Brahmāvarta in the North, Pāṇcāla in the East, Śūrasena in the South and Matsya in the West. Brahmāvarta which Dāṇḍin, following Manu, distinguishes from Kuṟuṣṭra (the Doab of Sarasvatī and Dṛḍadvatī, or the present Karnal–Ambala region) extended up to Indraprastha in the South and in the East up to Māstināpurā, an old town, 35 kilometers North-East of Meerut. Pāṇcāla was traditionally divided into northern and southern parts; the modern districts of Etah and Farrukhabad formed the southern division with Kāmpīlyā (Kampaīl in Farrukhabad district) as its capital, while the present Rohilkhand corresponded roughly

88. ASK. p. 12; DKC. p. 159; also op. Kales' DKC., notes.
90. ASK. p. 194; op. Manu. II. 23.
91. ASK. p. 194; op. Manu. II. 19.
92. ASK. p. 194; op. Manu. II. 17. Kālidāsa regards Kuṟuṣṭra
to the northern part with its capital at Ahicchatrā (modern Rammagar). Sūrasena, probably known as Kalindaka also, was the region about Mathurā or Madhumati which formed its capital. A passage of Avantisundarīkathā, however, seems to signify Hastināpura as its capital; in that case it might have extended up to Meerut district in the North. Among its cities, Vṛndāvana (Brindaban) is prominently mentioned by Daṇḍin. Matsya janapada consisted roughly of Alwar state with portions of Jaipur and Bharatpur. The Yaudheyas referred to in Daṇḍin seem to occupy in his time the Manyana region of Bharatpur and Johidar on Sutlej, between Matsya and Kurukṣetra janadapas. The precise location of Vinaśana is doubtful on account of the uncertainty regarding the exact place where Sarasvati disappeared. It is, however, certain that the region lay to the North-west of Matsya and South-west of Kurukṣetra, somewhere near the centre of the Yaudheyas. Whether or not the above regions were definite political units in Daṇḍin’s geography is doubtful.

as a part of Brahmāvarta; cp. Megh. I. 43; B. S. Upadhyaya: KB. I, p. 119; For Kurukṣetra, cp. V. S. Agrawal: PB. p. 70.


94. ASK. pp. 99; 194; DAC. p. 167; for Kalindaka, cp. ASK. p. 81. For Mathurā and Madhumati, cp. ASK. pp. 178; 209; ASKS. IV. 194; DKC. pp. 164; 167. ASK. refers to it as Madhurā also.

95. ASK. pp. 147–8.

96. ASK. p. 100.
Regions lying in the north-eastern part of Madhyadesa were Pādāṅkurakṣeta (somewhere near Hardwar and perhaps the same as Carananyāsa of Kālidāsa on the foothills of the Himaññayā) and Kosala (modern Audh) with its capital at Ayodhya or Sāketa. Towards the eastern part of Madhyadesa were Vṛtta, the country along Yamunā to the west of Prayāśa which seems to have been included in it, and Kāśī, the region about Vārānasī which was its capital. The writer's reference to the city of Śrāvastī (modern Set Mahat, about 23 kilometres north of Ayodhya on the bank of Rapti) appears to be conventional since it was already a ruined place in the time of Fa-hien (5th century) and Hiuen Tsang (7th century A.D.). It is, however, not possible to agree with Collins that Dandìn had in mind the distinctly Śiva town of Sthānvisvāra (Thanesar in Karnal district) when he wrote of Śrāvastī, since the Śrāvastī king's annual pilgrimage to Gaṅgā does not accord well with the conjecture.

In the southern part of Madhyadesa lay the janapada Daśārṇa (roughly corresponding to modern districts of Bhopal, Saugor and Damoh) with its capital at Vidiśā (modern Besnagar, near Bhilsa).

99. ASK. pp. 84; 194. It disappears near Sirsa in Hissar district.
100. ASK. p. 84; cp. Megh. I. 59.
101. ASK. pp. 81; 200 (lost); ASKS. IV. 161; DāC. pp. 202; 208.
Kalapriyā (Kalpi on Yamunā in Jalaun district) was situated on its northern border. To the North-east of it lay the regions of Cedi along the southern bank of Yamunā up to Narmadā in South, and Karūṣa which corresponded roughly to Baghelkhand extending from Tons in the West to the confines of Bihar in the East.

The Pārvatayyas referred to as warring people inhabiting the centre of Bhāratavarṣa occupied the forest track from Chambal in the West to Son in the East. Of other forest tribes who lived mainly on hunting, Kirātās (also termed Śabarās, Bhillas and Pulindas) may be located at the foothills of the Himalaya mountain, though they also occupied the forest regions of Satpura and Vindhyā ranges.

(2) Udiyā or the Northern Zone was bounded on the East.

---

M. Collins (GDRD, p. 6) thinks that in DKC, it is the southern country. In ASKS., it is definitely northern Kosala since it is mentioned with Sarayū.

102. ASK, p. 82. Its capital was Kaudāmbī (modern Kosam, about 48 km. West of Allahabad. For Prayāya (Allahabad), cp. ASK, pp. 92; 194.

103. ASK, pp. 81; 94; 201; DKC, pp. 64; 123 ff; for Varanasi, cp. ASK, p. 179 also.


105. ASK, p. 81; for Vidiśā, cp. ASK, p. 200 (lost); ASKS., IV, 181 ff; cp. M.S. Upadhyaya: KB, I, p. 120.

106. Cp. ASK, p. 81; Kāladyāmapriyāyā nāgavarāḥ, where śyāma seems to be redundant.


108. ASK, p. 93; also cp. pp. 49; 83; for āṭāvikas; cp. Hoar, p. 231.

109. ASK, pp. 74; 81; 141; 166; 200 etc.; DKC, pp. 103-4; 126.
by Punjab, the land of the five rivers from Jhelum to Sutlej, which corresponded to the trans-Sutlej part of the united Punjab. Its north-eastern part was known as Trigarta (the place of the river-valleys of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej). To the North of Pañcanada was Kasmīra which denoted precisely the upper-Jhelum valley or the Doab of Jhelum and Kishanganga rivers.

To the West of these regions, Gandhāra extended from river Kumāra to Takṣaṣālā (Tazila), on the South-east of Hindukush. To its South-west lay the country of Vanaγu (probably the Bannū region) which was famous for excellent horses. Another janapada known for its steed was Kandara which may be identified with Kandahar region in Afghanistan. To the South-west of Vanaγu lay the Janapada Kāλatoya, probably the region about Kalat in Baluchistan. To the North-west of Gandhāra lay the Kāmbaja country corresponding roughly to Kabul valley and to the West of Kāmbaja beyond Hindukush was situated the Vahlika janapada identified with modern Balkh (Bactria) region in the North.

et al. ASK, p. 238 describes Pulindas inhabiting regions near Vidarbha; also op. B.S. Upadhyaya: KB. I, p. 103; D.C. Sircar: GAMI, p. 22 and fn.

110. ASK, p. 84; also op. MBṛāṣ. IV. 1.38.

111. ASK, p. 200 (lost); ASKS. IV. 165 (Gartēśvara); DMC, p. 157; op. V.S. Agrawal: PB, pp. 41, 68-9; Sircar: GAMI, p. 37.


113. ASK, pp. 91, 215; op. V.S. Agrawal: PB, pp. 61-2; Sircar, op. cit., p. 24 and fn.

114. ASK, p. 91 (the reading: Vāyu is wrong); op. Ragh. V. 73 and 80, p. 62 where it is referred to as famous for horses; me. V.S. Agrawal (ASA, p. 41) identifies it with Vanaγu in Waziristan.
Afghanistan. Dandin also refers to Yavanadesa which is the north-western part of Indo-Greek settlement most probably in the region between Kabul and Kandahar. Urasā and Tautila are also northern janapadas, but their exact location is doubtful.

(3) Pratīcaya or the Western Zone comprised of Maru and Mālava countries in the East. Maru is the vast stretch of the Thar desert which is known as Marwar. To its Southeast lay the Mālava region, also known by its older name, Avanti. Mālavas, who lived in Pāṇini's time in the region about Multan, had settled in this land long before 6th century A.D., and in 7th century, the Mālava country extended from Chambal in the West to Betwa in the East. Its capital was Ujjayinī or Viśālā (Ujjain on Sīpārī river) which was a great centre of learning as also a place of religious sanctity on account of the celebrated Mahākāla temple which was situated in it. To the West of Mālava and East of Lāṭā, there was a country named

118. ASK. p. 92 mentioned separately with Jāndhāra.
119. ASK. p. 80; op. D.C. Sircar, op. cit., p. 23 and fn.
120. ASK. p. 91; op. Sircar, op. cit. pp. 92-3.
121. ASK. p. 66; op. V.B. Arawal; PB. p. 461; Sircar, op. cit., 23 and fn.
122. ASK. p. 92; op. Sircar, op. cit. p. 24; see also for Yavanas.
123. ASK. p. 91; Tai(tila); p. 93: Uraśyaka; op. Kauṭ. II. 30. 33 for Tautila, while Kahlana mentions Urasā as a city.
124. ASK. p. 84; op. Sircar, op. cit., p. 38 and fn.
125. Op. Mālava, ASK. pp. 33; 72; 76; 108 etc.; DAC. pp. 103; 135 etc. and Avanti, ASK. pp. 82; 111 etc.; DRC. pp. 146;158.
Pāriyātra with its capital perhaps at Pātalī referred to in the oṣṭhikās. The Lāṭa janapada roughly corresponded to southern Gujarat extending from Narmadā to Mahi, though sometimes upto Tapti in the South and Sabarmati in the North. Saurāṣṭra corresponded to modern Kathiawar and adjoining regions. Its capital was Valabhi, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilal, about 30 kilometers North-west of Bhavnagar. Its north-western part was known as Ānarta with its capital at Dvārakā (modern Dwarka). Girinagara (Gīrmar) in Junagarh district and Kheṭakapura (modern Kherha, spelt as Khaira) have been mentioned as cities of Saurāṣṭra, while Ānandapura, eulogised as the crest-jewel of Āryadesa may be identified with Anand in Kaira district. To the West of Maru lay the janapada Sindhu extending on both the sides of lower Indus river upto its mouth, and to its North was situated Sauvīra which spread as far as Multan in the North.

(4) Paurastya (Eastern Zone), which extended from Allahabad to Assam, was composed of a number of small states.

124. ASK. pp. 110; 154; 201 etc.; DKC. pp. 87; 157 also called Vīsālā (ASK. op. 58; 178) and Avantipūrī (ASK. p. 209; DKC. p. 167).
125. Op. ASK. VII. 22; 24 etc. For Pātalī, op. PP. p. 30; U.P. p. 213.
126. ASK. VII. 17 etc.; PP. p. 30; op. Sircar, op. cit. p. 106.
127. DKC. p. 164; op. Sircar, op. cit., p. 33.
128. DKC. p. 164; op. R.C. Majumdar: AI. p. 552.
Of these, Malla lay to the East of Kosala, its centre being
Kuśinārā (Kasia in Gorakhpur district). Its southern limit
might have extended up to Mallakūta (a village in Shahbad district
in Bihar) mentioned by Bāna. To the East of it lay Videha
the Tīrajhukti of the Gūptas, corresponding to the north-western
part of Bihar with a portion of Nepal valley where modern Janak-
pur, North of Darbhanga, represents its old capital, Mithilā.

To the South-east of Videha lay the Āṅga country which comprised
of the modern districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea.

Its capital, Campā was situated near Lakhisarai in Monghyr
district on the bank of Gaṅgā, as the epigraphic evidence sug-
gests. To the South of Videha and East of Kāśī was situated
the great jana-pada of Magadha comprising modern districts of
Shahbad, Patna and Gaya, which region is still known as Magaha.

130. Cp. Sirinagarā, ASK. p. 201; Khetakapura, DKG. p. 166;
Ānandapurā, ASK. p. 9.

131. Cp. Śinātha, ASK. pp. 91; 95; 201; Sauvīra, ASK. p. 169;
op. M.S. Agrawal, PB, pp. 63-4; B.S. Upadhyaya, KB. I, p.
117 and Sircar, op. cit., p. 24 fn. 107 for different views.

132. ASK. p. 81; cp. MBhār. Sābhā 30. 3 etc.; it is referred
to in Purāṇas also; cp. D.J. Sircar, op. cit., p. 28 and fn.

133. Near. p. 57.

134. ASK. pp. 171; 173; ASKŚ. V. 76; VIII. 111 f; DKG. p. 102;
op. Sircar, op. cit., p. 28 and fn. A. Collins (EBKD. pp.
9-10) suggests identification of Dāṅqin's Mithilā with
Vaisālī (Basarh in Muzaffarpur dist.), the capital of
of Licchavis, but it is doubtful.

135. ASK. pp. 5; 81; 172; DKG. pp. 58; 64; 91 etc.; cp. A.C.
Majumdar: AI., p. 549.

136. ASK. p. 5; DKG. pp. 58; 73 etc.; ASKŚ. VI. 6; cp. D.J.
Sircar, op. cit., p. 53.
Its capital was Kusumapura or Pātaliputra, near Patna, at the confluence of Soma and Gaṅgā. Collins' conjecture that Kusumapura is an older name for Kānyakubja made on the evidence of Huen Tsang who says that the latter was known as Kusumapura cannot stand, since it is clearly described as an ornament of Magadha country by Daṇḍin. Magadha's older capital, Vīravṛaja (also called Rajagṛha, modern Rajgir in Patna district) has been referred to by him in the description of the kings of Pūrī dynasty. Magadha's southern part or the Gayā region was also called Kīkata, a reference to which seems to have been made in the Avantisundarīkathā. Malada may be identified with Malda region in West Bengal to the East of Áṅga, and might have spread in the South-west up to the easternmost fringe of the Vindhya range, as the Purānic tradition placing it on the upper side of Vindhya suggests. To the East of Malada was Pundra which roughly corresponded to the northern part of Bengal. To the South-east of Malada and Pundra was Vaśā which roughly

137. ASK. pp. 5; 18; 19; 54; 109; 193 etc.; DKU. p. 103; op. Raychaudhury; PHAI., pp. 94 ff.
138. ASK. pp. 19; 130 etc., DAC. p. 125; also called Pupapura, ASK. p. 5; 20 etc; DAC. p. 103 and Pātaliputra, ASK. pp. 169; 193; DKU. p. 202. Aso. to Beal (Buddhist Records, II, p. 83), Kusumapura was the name of the royal precinct at Pātaliputra.
139. GDRD. p. 25; op. ASK. p. 19.
140. ASK. p. 179.
141. ASK. p. 81 (the reading here is Kīta); op. D.C. Sircar, op. cit., pp. 100; 229.
142. ASK. p. 81; op. Vayu-P. quoted by Sircar, op. cit. p. 33. Nevertheless, tries to place it to the East of Kīta.
covered the south-western and central parts of East Bengal.

To its South-west lay the Suhma country with its capital at Damalinta (modern Tamluk), famous for maritime activities in olden days. The above janapadas seem to have been collectively called Gauda region which term appears as such in Bāndin's Vāryādarsa. Suvarṇakuḍya, famous for fine fibre, might have been the same as Suvarṇabhūmi which is identified with western part of Burma. Kāmarūpa was a great janapada to the East of Gauda and extended from the river Karatoyā to probably the extremities of Assam in the East. The heart of the country was the present Kamrup district and its capital was Prāgjyotisā which is identified with Gauhati.

Dakṣināṅgātha.

Bāndin's depiction of the Southern Zone is naturally more vivid and precise. The zone was chiefly divided into four parts which we would discuss below:

(1) Vidarbha in its wider sense denoted almost the entire southern region, though precisely it signified its northern

143. ASK, p. 62; op. Kaut. II. 11: 108 and Hocar. p. 35 where as in Bāndin it is described as being famous for fine fibre; op. V.Ś. Agrawal: ESA. p. 77.

144. ASK, pp. 62; 81; op. Siroar, op. cit., pp. 27; 123 ff.

145. ASK, p. 173; DKC. pp. 103; 149; op. B.S. Upadhyaya: KB.I, p. 89.

146. KA. I. 40; 44; 46 etc.; the term Paurastya also has been used for it; op. also Hocar. intro. v. 7. Otherwise the Gauda proper corresponded roughly to north-central united Bengal.

147. ASK, p. 62; op. Kaut. II. 11: 68 etc.; Siroar, op. cit., p. 66.
central part which on account of its vastness was known as Mahārāṣṭra also. As an empire its southern boundary ran along Varadā and Tuhgabhadrā rivers. It included small states of Murala, Koṅkaṇa, Aśmaka, Kuntala, Aśīka and Nāsikya, the first two of which geographically formed parts of Aparānta. Mahāṣmati, the region about Mandhata on Narmadā in Bīmar district, also seems to have formed a part of the great empire. As a janapada proper, Vidarbha corresponds to modern Berar with adjoining districts in its North and East; its capital was Kūndinapurā (modern Kundapur, about 64 kilometers East of Amraoti). Dandin refers here to kings of Bhoja dynasty which probably had a stronghold at Bhojakata (near Billichpur) mentioned in the Vākāṭaka records. To the West of Vidarbha lay Nāsikya, the region about Nasik, a city of which, Acalapura, has also, been referred to. The kingdom of Aśmakas, who are mentioned in Ajānta inscriptions of 6th century A.D., was situated on the South of Vidarbha and South-east of Nāsikya. To the South-

148. DKC. pp. 82; 106; D.C. Sircar, op. cit., p. 97. For Prāgīyatīṣa, op. ASK. 242 (lost); ASKS, V. 104; B.S. Upadhyaya: KB. I, p. 111.

149. Op. above also; for Mahārāṣṭra, op. KA. I. 34.

150. DKC. VIII; also op. M. Collins, 6DKD. p. 40.

151. DKC. pp. 201; 203; it is in fact the name of the capital of Anūpa.

152. ASK. p. 236; the reading Kuṭumbinam at p. 181 should be Kūndinam.


154. ASK. p. 9; DKC. p. 201. This Acalapura is different from Acalapura (Billichpur) in Amraoti dist.
west of Aśmaka lay the Aśika janapada in the Doab of Manjra and Kṛṣṇa rivers. On its South was Kuṭṭala bounded in the South by Tuhka and Bhadrā river-valleys. Vanavāsa formed its part during the Kadamba dynasty, but in Daṇḍin the two have been separately mentioned.

(2) Aparānta or the western sea-coast region comprised of Kōṅkana (the stretch of land from Daman to Goa, still called by its old name). Vanavāsa (the region about modern Bana-vasi in North Kanara district) and Murala or Kerala (modern Kerala) in the extreme South.

(3) Dravīḍa in its wider conception included, in the North, Āndra or the land between the rivers Śrīdavari and Kṛṣṇa to the East of Murer river, with its capital at Āndhrānagara, probably the old town of Venu. To its South lay the Dravīḍa proper which spread as far as Vēravati (Palar) river in the South with its capital Kāṇcīpura (Modern Conjeevaram).

155. DKC. pp. 195 ff; ASK. p. 200 (lost); ASKS. IV. 175; op. Sircar, op. cit., pp. 40; 154-5.
156. DKC. p. 201; op. Sircar, op. cit., pp. 31; 158.
158. DKC. p. 201; Prāṅkaṇa of ASK. p. 83 should be Kōṅkana; op. Collins, op. cit., p. 44; B.S. Upadhyaya KB., I, p. 95.
159. DKC. p. 200; op. Agashe, DKC., notes.
160. Op. Murala, DKC. p. 201; Kerala, ASK. pp. 14; 83; for Murala river, see above.
161. DKC. pp. 177; 185. Andharājya of A.K. p. 201 seems to
the seat of the Pallavas, on its bank, Dramilapattana seems to have been some sea-port, while Mahāmallapura is evidently modern Mahabalipuram in Chingleput District. To the West of Drāvīḍa, lay the janapadas Kuṟumba (probably modern Guḍḍapah region), Mahiṣaka (Nyasore State excluding its northern districts) and Punnādha of doubtful identification. To the South of Drāvīḍa was situated Cola up to Coleroon stream of Kaḷerī in the South. Kolapattana, some port on the eastern coast and an agrahāra village, Vyāghragrāma, belonging to this janapada have been referred to by Daṇḍin. Śibi was situated on the South of Kaḷerī extending as far as Valiyar river in the South and the river Amaravati in the West, with its capital at Kaḷerīpattana, modern Kaḷirippattanam or Puhar (a port at the mouth of Kaḷerī), which G. Harihara Sastrī wants to identify with Dramilapattana. To the South-west of Cola and Śibi was Pāṇḍya in the extreme South extending up to Cape Comarin. Cities and towns of the janapada referred to are Madhura (Madura), famous for fine cloth, Ṛmaṭīrtha (probably modern Rameshwaram) and

be Andhra—; for Andhranagara, op. DKG. p. 178.

162. Cp. above also; for Kāṇeḻ and Pallavas, op. ASK. p. 8; DKG. p. 159; also op. KA. III. 114.


165. ASK. pp. 16; 83; ASKS. VII. 3; KA. III. 166.

166. ASK. pp. 200 (lost); op. ASKS. IV. 142 and ASKS. VII. 3 respectively.

167. DKG. p. 159; op. Harihara Sastrī; ASKS. intro. p. xii. fn.
and Kumārī ( Cape Comorin ).

(4) Kosala - Kalinga lay to the North of Drāma and the East of Vīdarśa empire. Kosala corresponds to modern districts of Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur of Madhya Pradesh and Sambalpur district of Orissa. Utkala ( Ut-kaliṅga ) was situated on its East with its south-western boundary formed by the river Mahānadi near Sambalpur. It roughly corresponded to northern Orissa and the southern districts of Bihar. The Kalinga, South of Utkala, included the vast land between Mahānadi and Godāvari rivers. The Bastar region probably formed its part in the form of Tuṅgadārvana, referred to above. Kaliṅganaṅgara, its capital, may be identified with Caliṅgapatam of Vishakhapattanam district of Andhra Pradesh.

Thus Daṇḍin gives almost a complete outline of the geography of Bhārata of his time, mentioning the chief topographical features like mountains, rivers and lakes and important cities and towns, along with the main divisions of the country as accepted in his time.

168. ASK. p. 12; 83; cp. Sircar, op. cit., p. 29.
169. Cp. ASK. pp. 62; 136; 194 and 210 respectively.
170. DKC. pp. 202; 203; cp. M. Collins ( op. cit. p. 6 ) who remarks that in DKC, it is the southern country.
171. ASK. pp. 83; 179; cp. B.S. Upadhyaya; KB. I, pp. 90-1.
172. ASK. p. 83; DKC. pp. 172-3; 185; KA. III. 165.
173. DKC. p. 172; it appears, however, to have been the general name of the capitals of Kaliṅga which were different at different periods.
174. For maps, see App. XIII.