

a reference to the Āṭavikas or the forest savages in the Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya and it was an Arthaśāstra practice to hire the Āṭavikas as scouts and army auxiliaries,⁸² which needs must influence their future advance to civilization. Āṭavika-rāja should be translated as 'forest-kings' or 'kings of forest countries'. We get a reference to Jāṅgalas in the Puranic List of Peoples.⁸³ Similar terms 'vana-rāṣṭra' 'forest-countries' and vana-rājya 'forest-kingdoms' also occur in the Bṛhat-Saṃhitā.⁸⁴ But these countries lay in the north-east division of India, as mapped out by Varāhamihira, and they are, at any rate, not the countries referred here.⁸⁵

In the Critical Edition of the Mahābhārata, in one line of Sahadeva's *digvijaya*, Professor Franklin Edgerton changes *Āṭavī* to *Antākhi*, so that the line will refer to Antioch, Rome and the Greeks. Antioch, Rome and Greece were intimately associated in history and consequently they are still associated in the minds of Western scholars, and hence *Antākhi* made more sense to Edgerton in connection with Rome and the Greeks than *Āṭavī*. But it only represents his personal opinion.⁸⁶

4. *Daivaputra*⁸⁷ (No. 1, L. 23) :

Daivaputras along with Śāhis, Śāhānuśāhis, Śakas and Muṛuṇḍas are mentioned to have paid homage to Samudragupta by rendering to him all kinds of service.

The word 'Daivaputra' denotes those 'who belong to *devaputra*', i.e., Kaniṣka, i.e., the Kuṣāṇa ruler. The title *devaputra* has frequently been used as a title by the Kuṣāṇa kings.⁸⁸

The common belief is that the designation *devaputra* 'god-son' was copied by the Kuṣāṇas from the ancient Chinese imperial title, 'T'ien-tzu', 'son of heaven'.⁸⁹ Thomas considers that this title used by the Kuṣāṇas must have been borrowed from the Hsiung-nu (a Central Asian Tribe) and not directly from the Chinese.⁹⁰ Narain also believes the title to have been borrowed by the Kuṣāṇas from Central Asia.⁹¹ The title has been frequently used by the kings in the Kharoṣṭhī documents discovered from Chinese Turkestan.⁹² As regards the origin of the title, the divinity of the kings has been stressed upon in many ancient empires.⁹³ The ancient Indian concept for 'Deva-