

rocks or other difficult terrain or weakened by the persistent attacks of the enemy.

When the time, place and the people's attitude are favourable, the King should engage himself in open war with the enemy, and if they are unfavourable he shall not go in for war. If confrontation with the enemy occurs under circumstances in which the King is visible to the enemy, powerful divisions of the army consisting of warriors of great calibre should be stationed either at the front or in the rear.

In the formation of vyūhas (phalanx) there are seven factors called Uras (breast), Kakṣas (arm-pits), two Pakṣas (sides), two Madhyas (centre) and Prṣṭha (rear). The commanders should be surrounded by bold soldiers. The leader is the very life of the war. At the Uras of the vyūha powerful elephants, at the Kakṣas chariots and at the Pakṣas cavalry should be stationed. This is called pakṣabhedivyūha. If at the centre cavalry and at Kakṣas and Pakṣas elephants are stationed, it is called antarbhedivyūha. If there are no chariots, cavalry or infantry may be put in their place. Certain authorities maintain that in every vyūha elephants may be stationed in the place of chariots, if chariots are not available. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 242).

**RĀJAPURA I.** An ancient and famous city in Kāmboja. Here Karna defeated the Kāmbojas. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 5).

**RĀJAPURA II.** Capital city of King Citrāṅgada of Kalinga. Innumerable kings gathered together in the city in connection with the Svayamvara of the princesses. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 3).

**RĀJASEKHARA.** A Sanskrit dramatist who lived in India in 7th century A.D. Bālabhārata or Prakāṇḍa-pāṇḍava, Bālarāmāyaṇa, Viddhaśālabhañjikā and Karpūramañjarī are his more famous dramatic works. Karpūramañjarī refers to him as the preceptor of a king of Kanauj. Rājasekhara was known by the name Kavirāja also.

Bālarāmāyaṇa, called also Mahānāṭaka, is a drama in ten Acts. Bālabhārata contains only two Acts. Its theme is the wedding of Draupadī and the ruin caused by the game of dice. Viddhaśālabhañjikā is a drama in four Acts. He has a further work to his credit, Kāvya-mīmāṃsā in eighteen chapters.

Some scholars hold the view that Rājasekhara lived in the 10th century A.D.

**RĀJASŪYA.** A great yajña. Hariścandra and also Dharmaputra performed it. (Sabhā Parva, Chapters 33, 35, 84).

**RĀJASŪYAPARVA.** A sub-Parva of Sabhā Parva. (Chapters 33-35).

**RĀJASŪYĀRAMBHA PARVA.** A sub-parva of Sabhā Parva, Chapters 13-19.

**RAJATANĀBHA.** A Yakṣa. He married Mañivarā, daughter of Anuhrāda and two sons, Mañivara and Mañibhadra were born to them.

**RĀJAVĀN.** A muni born in the Bhṛgu dynasty. To Bhṛgu were born of his wife Khyāti, Lakṣmī, the wife of Viṣṇu and also two sons called Dhātā and Vidhātā. They married Āyati and Niyati daughters of Meru. Two sons, Prāṇa and Mr̥kaṇḍu were born to the couples. From Mr̥kaṇḍu was born Mārkaṇḍeya and from him Vedaśiras. Prāṇa had a son called Dyutimān and he a son called Rājavān. It was from Rājavān that the

Bhṛgu dynasty multiplied. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 10).

**RĀJAYOGA.** See under Yoga.

**RAJI (RĀJI).** A prominent king of the Pūru dynasty. He was one of the five sons of Āyus by Svarbhīnu the other four being Nahuṣa, Kṣatrayrddha, (Vṛddhaśarman) Rambha and Anenas. (Āśrama Parva, Chapter 70, Verse 23).

Purāṇas contain stories that Indra destroyed people born in Rāji's dynasty as they hated the former. That side in which the powerful Rāji fought used to win. In a fight between the asuras and the Devas, when Indra felt that his side was losing, he secured the participation of Rāji in the fight on condition that the latter would be given Indra-hood. The asuras were defeated and Rāji was made king of svarga.

Rāji had thousands of children and they were known under the common name Rājeyakatriyas. But they were a foolish lot and lacked the capacity to distinguish themselves in Indra's place. Therefore, at the instance of Br̥haspati, preceptor of the Devas, Indra destroyed them all and resumed his former position and status. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha ; Vāyu Purāṇa, Chapter 92, Verse 76 ; Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa 11 ; Harivaṃśa 1, 28 ; Matsya Purāṇa, Chapter 24, Verses 34-49).

**RAJJUKANṬHA.** A grammarian. In Pāṇini's aṣṭādhyāyī he is depicted as a maharṣi possessing great knowledge of the Vedas.

**RĀJŪ.** Second of the three wives of Vivasvān. The couple had a son called Revata.

**RĀJYAVARDHDHANA.** A king of Vaiśālī. Rājyavarddhana was a great ascetic, who could comprehend the past, the present and the future. Knowing that his death was near, he told his subjects about it and went into the forests for tapas.

Sorry over the departure of their king, his subjects as well as ministers began worshipping Sūrya, who appeared and blessed them saying that their king would live for ten thousand years in perfect health, victory and with all wealth and prosperity and other resources and with unimpaired youthfulness.

The ministers and subjects greatly elated over the boon informed their king in the forest about it, but he only felt sorry about it. He told them that during his life for ten thousands years he would have to witness the death of his sons, grandsons and subjects and would thus have to be sad throughout life.

The king consoled and made them return. Then he did rigorous tapas to Sūrya and secured from him the boon that during his life-time none would die. (Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa).

**RĀKĀ I.** The presiding Devī of the full moon. She too was present at the birth of Subrahmaṇya. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 14).

Rākādevī was the daughter of Aṅgiras, who had by his wife Smṛti four daughters called Sinivālī, Kuhū, Rākā and Anumati. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Part 1, Chapter 1).

**RĀKĀ II.** A Rākṣasa girl. She served, at the instance of Kubera, Maharṣi Viśravas, and a son called Khara and a daughter, Śūrpaṇakhā, were born to her by the maharṣi. (Vana Parva, Chapter 275, Verse 3).

**RAKṢAS.** A particular sect of asuras. Yakṣas and Rakṣas were offsprings born to Kaśyapa prajāpati of his wife Muni. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19).