

Brahmā was in a fix, for he had given Rāvaṇa the boon that the latter would be killed only by a man. At the same time he had given the boon to Kāla that anybody thrashed with his (Kāla's) club would die. Brahmā, therefore, decided to end the fighting between Kāla and Rāvaṇa somehow, and he approached Kāla and requested him to withdraw from fighting. Accordingly Kāla acknowledged defeat and thus the fighting ended.

11) *Rāvaṇa attacked Pātāla*. Afterwards Rāvaṇa marched with his army to Pātāla where he defeated Takṣaka, the nāga King and exacted tributes from him. Then he attacked Nivātakavacas. When the fighting became very fierce Brahmā intervened and brought about a compromise between the two. Next, Rāvaṇa attacked Surabhi in Varuṇa's palace, but the Rākṣasas who emerged from the pores on Surabhi's body drove away Rāvaṇa.

12) *Raped Rambhā*. See under Nalakūbara.

13) *His death*. Rāvaṇa's sister, Śūrpaṇakhā met Śrī Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa at Pañcavaṭī and wanted first Rāma and then Lakṣmaṇa to marry her. But, Lakṣmaṇa cut away her nose, breasts etc. Enraged by this Rāvaṇa abducted Sitā. Śrī Rāma, with the help of the monkey-army, killed Rāvaṇa in war. (See under Rāma).

14) *Synonyms of Rāvaṇa*. Daśakandhara, Daśānana, Daśāśya, Paulastya, Pulastyatanaya, Rakṣaḥpati, Rākṣasādhipa, Rākṣasamahevara. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa and Kamba Rāmāyaṇa).

RAVI I. A prince of Sauvīra. It was this prince who stood with the flag behind the chariot of Jayadratha, who had come to carry away Draupadī. He was killed by Arjuna. (Vana Parva, Chapter 221, Verse 27).

RAVI II. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. He was killed by Bhīma in the great war. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 14).

RAYA. A King of the lunar dynasty and son of Purūravas. Urvaśī, who had many sons like Āyus, Śrutāyus, Satyāyus, Raya, Vijaya and Jaya. (Bhāgavata, 9th Skandha).

RAYĀṆA. Brother of Yaśodā, mother of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Brahmavaivarta Purāṇa, 2.39, 37-39).

RBHU I. An ancient sage. He was the son of Brahmā. He was an extraordinary scholar who became the preceptor of Nidāgha who was the son of Pulastya and the grandson of Brahmā. Rbhu conveyed all knowledge to Nidāgha. But he saw that although he taught Nidāgha all branches of knowledge, the latter did not take any interest in "Advaita". So he left him in disappointment but later got him interested in Advaita. (Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Amṣa 2. Chapters 15-16).

RBHUS.

1) *General information*. Rbhhus are a group of divine beings who attained divinity by performing tapas. Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 137, Verse 25 says that even other gods worship the Rbhhus.

2) *Who were Rbhhus?* Aṅgiras, the son of Brahmā had a son named Sudhanvā. Sudhanvā had three children, Rbhukṣan, Vibhvan and Vāja. These three persons form the Rbhhus as mentioned in Ṛgveda, 1st Maṇḍala, 16th Anuvāka, 111th Sūkta.

3) *Rbhhus and Miracles*.

(i) Long ago, a cow belonging to a Ṛṣi died. Its calf began to cry. The Ṛṣi took pity on it and prayed to the

Rbhhus. They made a cow and covered it with the skin of the dead cow and placed it in front of the calf. Because of its likeness to its mother, the calf believed it to be its mother.

(ii) Rbhhus restored their parents who had become old, to youth. (Ṛgveda, 1st Maṇḍala, 16th Anuvāka, 11th Sūkta).

(iii) Ṛgveda says that it was the Rbhhus who made Indra's horses, the chariot of the Aśvinīs and Bṛhaspati's cow.

ṚCEYU. A king of the Pūru Dynasty.

1) *Genealogy*. From Viṣṇu were descended in the following order:-Brahmā-Atri-Candra-Budha-Purūravas-Āyus-Nahuṣa. Yayāti-Pūru-Janamejaya - Prācinvaṇ - Pravira-Namasyu-Vitabhaya-Śuṇḍu-Bahuvīdha-Saṁyāti - Raho-vādi-Raudrāśva and Ṛceyu.

(2) *Other details*.

(i) His mother, Mīrakesī was a goddess. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 10).

(ii) He had two other names; Anvaghbhānu and Anāvṛṣṭi. Matināra was the son of Ṛceyu. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Verses 11-13).

ṚCIKA I (AJIGARTA). A famous sage.

1) *Genealogy*. From Viṣṇu were descended in the following order:-Brahmā-Bhṛgu-Cyavana-Ūrva-Ṛcika. Ṛcika was the father of Jamadagni and grandfather of Paraśurāma.

2) *Ṛcika's marriage*. Gādhi, a king of the Lunar dynasty had a daughter, Satyavatī. Ṛcika wished to marry this beautiful princess. Gādhi agreed to give his daughter in marriage to the sage if he gave 1,000 horses with black ears. Ṛcika offered worship to Varuṇa to help him in the matter. Varuṇa was pleased and a thousand horses rose up from the river Gaṅgā. Ṛcika married Satyavatī after giving the horses. Afterwards both of them went and settled down in the forest.

3) *Birth of Jamadagni*. One day Satyavatī made a request to Ṛcika that she should have a son. Besides, she requested him that her mother should be blessed with a son, so that she might have a brother. Ṛcika performed a "homa" and after that he made two balls of rice and gave them to Satyavatī. He advised her to eat one of them and to give the other to her mother. Ṛcika had put "Brahmatejas" (brilliance of Brahmins) in the first rice-ball and "Kṣātratejas" (brilliance of Kṣatriyas) in the other. When Satyavatī and her mother ate the rice-balls, it so happened that the rice-ball intended for her mother was eaten by Satyavatī and the one intended for Satyavatī was eaten by the mother. Later Ṛcika came to know of this mistake. In due course, Satyavatī and her mother gave birth to sons, Satyavatī's son was named Viśvāmitra. (Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 57).

4) *Other sons of Ṛcika*. After this three more sons were born to Ṛcika. The eldest of them was named Śunaḥpucchā, the second was named Śunaśśepha and the third, Śunolāṅgūla.

5) *The sale of Śunaśśepha*. Once king Ambarīṣa started a yāga. Indra who was jealous of him, stole the sacrificial cow. Since it was an evil omen, the priest advised Ambarīṣa that either the lost cow or a human being in its place must be obtained to complete the yāga. In spite of searches made in many places, the cow could not be traced. At last Ambarīṣa's men met Ṛcika who was doing tapas on Bhrgutuṅga. Ṛcika sold his second son, Śunaśśepha to Ambarīṣa in exchange for the price of 100,000 cows.