

her on Duryodhana;² according to the Bhāgavata had two sons Vinda and Anuvinda;³ mother of two sons.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 31 and 39; Br. III. 71. 151; M. 46. 4; Vi. IV. 14. 31. ² Bhā. X. 58. 31. ³ Vā. 96. 149. ⁴ Vi. IV. 14. 43.

Rājāna—the first kings of the earth were Priyavrata and Uttānapāda, sons of Manu; wielders of daṇḍa; ety. of.

Vā. 57. 58.

Rājika—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 51; Vi. 61. 44.

Rājīvakokilas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 14.

Rājīvala—a horse of the moon's chariot.

Vā. 52. 53.

Rājeyas—the collective name for the hundred sons of Rāji; the latter won over the Asuras and finally established Indra on the throne and retired for penance; his sons deprived Indra of his power when the latter appealed to Brhaspati; he increased Indra's strength by rituals and made the Rājeyas adopt the Jinadharmā and hence got outside the pale of the Veda, when Indra easily overcame them and got back his kingdom; beginning of Jina dharma and hetu-vāda.

M. 24. 35-49.

Rājyam—a kingdom; if a king has no legitimate successor, it changes hands; ruled by ministry in the king's absence; is concerned with two main things (bāhya) or foreign affairs and (abhyantara) or home policy;¹ of Pṛthu, described.²

¹ Br. III. 50. 29-51; Vā. 88. 94; 112. 14. 46. ² M. 1. 11; 10. 10-35.