

Rākṣasīvelā—when no ceremonies are to be performed; the first three muhūrtas or nālikas of the morning, saṅghava (8-30 to 11 A.M.) of noon, afternoon and evening.

M. 22. 82-83.

Rākṣī—a chief doorkeeper in Geyacakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 88.

Rāga—carries away bhūta; leads to saṃsāra and its ills; Viṣayarāga, reason for re-birth.

Vā. 102. 67, 69.

Rāghava—see Rāma (s.v.);¹ killed Tāḍakā;² his consort was Sītā;³ an *avatār* of Viṣṇu to kill Rāvaṇa.⁴

¹ Br. III. 5. 36. ² Vā. 67. 73. ³ Vi. I. 9. 144. ⁴ Ib. IV. 14. 49.

Rāghaveśvaram—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 66.

Rāja (I)—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas.

Br. IV. 1. 86; Vā. 100. 90.

Rāja (II)—(see also Rājan) qualifications of: should not retreat from the battle-field; should protect Brahmanas, the poor and the helpless; insist on svadharma of his subjects, aid tapasvins, befriend the truthful and avoid the vakras;¹ precautions to be observed; befriend enemy's subjects and provide them with jobs; use spies in administration;² prescriptions for personal conduct and successful rule of a king; some *vratams* like the *Āgneya*, *Pārthiva*, etc.³ Avoid the two kinds of discontent,—*antahkopa* and *bahihkopa*; the former brings more ruin it being towards the mem-