

**RUDRĀṆĪ.** Another name of Pārvatī. (For further details see under Pārvatī).

**RUDRĀṆĪRUDRA.** A holy place in India. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 19, Stanza 31, that the great hermit Aṣṭāvakra visited this holy place, on his journey to the northern countries.

**RUDRAPADA.** A holy place in India. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Stanza 100, that if Śiva is worshipped in this holy place, one will obtain the fruits of performing the horse sacrifice.

**RUDRAROMĀ.** An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 7).

**RUDRASĀVARṆĪ.** A Manu. (See under Manvantara).

**RUDRASENA.** A King who was the helper of Yudhiṣṭhira. Mention is made about this King in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Stanza 39).

**RUDRATA.** A Sanskrit critic who lived in the 9th century A.D. The famous Book of criticism known as "Kāvya-lāṅkāra", was written by this scholar who belonged to Kashmir.

**RUDRĀVARTTA.** A holy place. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 37, that by taking a bath in this holy place, one could attain heaven.

**RUHĀ.** Daughter of Surasā, the mother of Nāgas. She had two sisters called Analā and Virudhā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Dākṣiṇātya Pāṭha, Chapter 66).

**RUKMAKEŚA.** The youngest of the five sons of Bhīṣmaka, King of Vidarbha. (Bhāgavata, 10th Skandha).

**RUKMĀṆGADA I.** A son of Śalya the King of Madra. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 14, that this Rukmāṅgada, the brother of Rukmaratha, attended the Svayamvara (marriage) of Draupadī.

**RUKMĀṆGADA II.** Father of a Vaiṣṇavite named Dharmāṅgada. This Rukmāṅgada was the son of R̥tadhvaja, the King of the city of Vidiśā. (See under Dharmāṅgada).

**RUKMARATHA I.** Son of Śalya, King of Madra.

(i) He attended the wedding of Draupadī in the company of his father and brothers. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 14).

(ii) In the great war he fell unconscious shot by the arrows of Śveta. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 47, Verse 48).

(iii) He was killed by Abhimanyu in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 9).

**RUKMARATHA II.** A synonym of Droṇācārya. As he rode in a golden chariot Droṇa came to be known by this name. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 58, Verse 2).

**RUKMARATHA III.** A particular sect of Trigarta Kings, who fought on the side of the Kauravas in the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 112, Verse 19). This sect of Kings attacked Arjuna.

**RUKMAREKHĀ.** The wife of King Raibhya. She was the mother of Ekāvalī. (See under Ekāvalī).

**RUKMAŚUKRA.** A son of Priyavrata the brother of Uttānapāda. Prajāpati Viśvakarmā gave in marriage to Priyavrata, his two daughters Surūpā and Barhiṣmatī, who were exceedingly beautiful and good-natured. By the first wife, ten sons were born to him. Devī Bhāgavata, Skandha 8).

**RUKMĀVATĪ.** The daughter of Rukmī. Pradyumna married this lady. Aniruddha was the son born to Pradyumna of Rukmāvati (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).

**RUKMĪ.**

1) *General information.* King of the Province Bhojakaṭa in the country of Vidarbha. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 62, that this Rukmī was born from a portion of the Asura named Krodhavaśa.

2) *Birth.* Father of Rukmī was the king Bhīṣmaka. Two children were born to Bhīṣmaka, named Rukmī and Rukmiṇī. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Stanza 62).

3) *Getting a bow.* Śrī Kṛṣṇa took Rukmī's sister Rukmiṇī by force and married her. Rukmī did not like this and so he confronted Śrī Kṛṣṇa. In the contest Śrī Kṛṣṇa reviled him. Rukmī got angry at this and went to Kailāsa and did penance before Śiva. Śiva appeared before him after three years, and gave him a bow for destroying the enemies. Śiva told him that it would be broken, only if it was used against Mahāviṣṇu. After getting this bow he returned to Bhojakaṭa and lived there.

4) *The details regarding Rukmī, given in the Mahābhārata.*

(i) Rukmī accepted the suzerainty of Sahadeva at the time of his regional conquest. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 21, Stanza 62).

(ii) Rukmī paid tribute to Karṇa at the time of his regional conquest. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 254, Stanza 14).

(iii) The Pāṇḍavas had sent invitation to Rukmī for the Bhārata-battle. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 11, Stanza 16).

(iv) Bhīṣmaka, the father of Rukmī, was known by the name 'Hiranyaromā' also. Rukmī became famous throughout all the countries. He accepted Druma, a famous Kimpuruṣa (Kinnara) as his teacher in archery. Druma presented him with a bow called Vijaya. This Vijaya was on a par with the Gāṇḍīva. Rukmī fought with Śrī Kṛṣṇa and was defeated. The place at which he was defeated by Śrī Kṛṣṇa is known as Bhojakaṭa.

After having been defeated by Śrī Kṛṣṇa, a thought arose in the mind of Rukmī to keep amity and concord with Śrī Kṛṣṇa. Knowing this, the Pāṇḍavas invited Rukmī to their palace. He promised his help if ever Arjuna feared to do battle. At this Arjuna laughed and said that he was not in need of any help. After this Rukmī went to Duryodhana and promised to help him. But Duryodhana also rejected his help. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 158).

5) *Death of Rukmī.* Discontented with everybody, Rukmī lived in Bhojakaṭa, having no contact with any body. During this period the king of Kaliṅga once approached Rukmī and advised him to challenge Balabhadrarāma for a game of dice. The challenge was made knowing that Balabhadra was not a good player. Knowing that to reject a challenge was not honourable, Balabhadra went to play the game. Rukmī won the first round of game. Staking everything, the second round of the game began and Balabhadra won the game. But Rukmī and the king of Kaliṅga did not accept the victory. All the kings who witnessed the game sided with Rukmī. Instantly an ethereal voice said "Balabhadrarāma has won the game." The friends of Rukmī did not accept the ethereal voice. They began to create a tumult in the hall. Balabhadrarāma who became furious at this ridicule took a pestle of iron and killed