

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. -**Comp.** -**कार्यः** the Sāla tree.

रावः [रु-वच्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; मुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरियरावम् Git. 11.

रावण a. [रु-णिच् ल्यु] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing; इत्युक्त्वा परुषं वाक्यं रावणः शत्रुरावणः Rām. 3. 56. 26 (com. शत्रून् रावयति क्रोशयति शत्रुरावणः). -**णः** N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lāṅkā and the chief of the Rākshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतरक्षणं दिवः Śi. 1. 48. [He was the son of Viśrāvas by Keśinī or Kaikaśī and so half-brother of Kuber. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lāṅkā was originally occupied by Kubera, but Rāvaṇa ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Daśagrīva, Daśavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kārtavīrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailāsa mountain, but Śiva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Śiva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Rāvaṇa* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rāma—who was Viṣṇu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Rāvaṇa carried off his wife Sītā and urged her to become his wife but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rāma assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lāṅkā, annihilated Rāvaṇa's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rāma, and hence the expression: -रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव।]. -**णम्** 1 The act of screaming. -2 N. of a Muhūrta. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** N. of Rāma. -**गङ्गा** N. of a river in Lāṅkā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यम् इच्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाव्यथो योद्धुमारब्धं च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. -2 Any son of Rāvaṇa; प्रादुर्द्वस्ततः कुडाः सर्वे रावणयोर्द्वन्द्वम् Bk. 15. 79-80.

रावितम् Sound, noise; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीराः शङ्करावितदुर्बलाः Rām. 7. 7. 12.

राशिः m., f. [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इश् धातोरुडागमश्च; cf. Un. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; मृदुनि मृगशरीरे तूलराशाविवाम्निः Ś. 1; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Mathematics; Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2. -5 One-twelfth part of the ecliptic. -6 An astrological house. -**Comp.** -**अधिपः** the regent of an astrological house. -**गत** a. 1 heaped, piled up. -2 summed up. -3 algebraical or arithmetical. -**चक्रम्** the zodiac. -**त्रयम्** the rule of three. -**नामन्** n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāśi under which he is born. -**पः** the regent of an astrological house. -**भागः** a fraction. अनुबन्धः the addition of fractions. -**भेदः** a division of a zodiacal sign or astrological house. -**भोगः** the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac. -**मण्डलम्** (= चक्रम् above). -**वर्धन** a. 1 adding to the number (संख्यापूरक). -2 (fig.) useless; राशिवर्धनमात्रं स नैव स्त्री न पुनः पुमान् Mb. 5. 133. 23. -**व्यवहारः** (in Arith.) the method for finding the quantity contained in a heap. -**स्थ** a. accumulated.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत, -**भूत** Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्रम् [राज्-ष्ट्र Un. 4. 167] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak; सामदण्डौ प्रशंसन्ति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109; 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; नगराणि च राष्ट्राणि धनधान्ययुतानि च Rām. 1. 1. 93; स्वराष्ट्रे न्यायवृत्तः स्यात् Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; तस्य प्रभुभ्यते राष्ट्रम् Ms. 9. 254. -**ष्ट्रः**, -**ष्ट्रम्** Any national or public calamity. -**Comp.** -**अभिवृद्धिः** increase of a kingdom. -**कर्षणम्** distressing a kingdom; तथा राज्ञामपि प्राणाः क्षीयन्ते राष्ट्रकर्षणात् Ms. 7. 112. -**तन्त्रम्** administration. -**पतिः**, -**पालः** a sovereign. -**भेदः** division of a kingdom.

राष्ट्रकः = राष्ट्रिकः q. v.; निरीक्ष्य तावुत्तमपूरुषौ जना मञ्चस्थिता नागरराष्ट्रका नृप Bhāg. 10. 43. 20.

राष्ट्रिः f., -**ष्ट्री** 1 A female ruler. -2 Proprietress.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; राष्ट्रिकैः सह तद्राष्ट्रं क्षिप्रमेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय, -**राष्ट्रीय** a. [राष्ट्र भवः घ] Belonging to a kingdom. -**यः** 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियश्यालः Mk. 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुतं राष्ट्रियमुखाद् यावद्दुर्गुलीयकदर्शनम् Ś. 6. -3 An heir-apparent. -4 An officer in the kingdom; ततः संप्रेषयेद् राष्ट्रं राष्ट्रीयाय च दर्शयेत् Mb. 12. 85. 12.