

קוברה

להיות כמו פיינל: קוברה מציעה לציבור מסחר באלגוריתמים - שוק ההון ...

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Nov 1, 2011, פעולה עם חברת **קוברה** (Kubera), המקדמת מיזם חדש בתחום האלגו-טריידינג. - Nov 1, 2011

... הסיפור של **קוברה**, שהוקמה לפני כמה חודשים על ידי אורן גוטסמן, רו"ח יעקב ...

להיות כמו פיינל: קוברה מציעה לציבור מסחר באלגוריתמים | Kubera

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תחום המסחר האוטומטי, שמשלט על הבורסות בעולם, זמין כיום גם ליזמים פרטיים. **קוברה**

הישראלית קמה כדי לספק למהנדסים וכלכלנים שפיתחו או רוצים לפתח אלגוריתמים למסחר ...

^[PDF] השאלה תוכן הנספחים תוכן - Columbia University

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התאריך: תאריך 29.12.2011 שעות 18:00-20:00 ... **קוברה** והמרכז ליזמות וניהול ...

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העלילה: שש עשרה שנה לאחר ה"שינוי הגדול", **קוברה** לז היא בחורה כפרית פשוטה, שהדברים הכי

בולטים בה הם השם שלה (שהוא השם של האל **קוברה**) והכוח הפיזי ...

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דיבר על **קוברה**. בבקשההההה. הלואי אבל זה היה נראה כמו יוטה

كوبيرا

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عندما كانت تعيش الفتاة المسماة باسم الإله [كوبيرا](#) (Kubera)، [كوبيرا](#) ليز (Kubera) ... فهل الإنسنة المسماة باسم إله، الفتاة بعمر الخامسة عشر سنة، [كوبيرا](#) ...

Kubera - منتديات عالم المانجا

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Kubera ... مرتبطة أيضًا بماتجوا [كوبيرا](#)، بالطبع، و ترجع لزمان عندما كان الآلهة و السورا لا زالوا قادرين على التجوال بجانب البشر قبل أن تحدث حادثة [التغيير العظيم] ...

Kubera Mudra - شبكة إسلام فور نت

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Kubera Mudra مخصص لثروة رب العالمين الهدف العديد من الناس يعرفون هذه التتية ويطلقون عليها اسم " تتية ... مودرا [كوبيرا](#) : تساعدك لعمل تشكيلات عظيمة للمخاوف.

::>إستعراضات المانجا<:: - الصفحة 5 - الأولى

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Sep 30, 2012 - 7 posts - 6 authors

At the center of this maelstrom stands Kubera, the girl with a god's name. ... عندما كانت ... [كوبيرا](#) (Kubera) تعيش الفتاة المسماة باسم الإله [كوبيرا](#) ...

عالم من خيال، موضوع النقاش الرسمي للمانجا - الصفحة 8 - الموقع

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قصتها تحكي عن الفتاة المسماة باسم الإله [كوبيرا](#) (Kubera)، [كوبيرا](#) ليز (Kubera Leez)، في قرية مسالمة في يوم خرجت هي من القرية "الجمع المشروم"، ...

كوبيرا

عصر طلائي امپراتوران بزرگ موریائی هند و اثرات فرهنگي ...

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عبارت دوم جمله ای است که هنگام توصیف سیهای [کوبيرا](#) Kubera ذکر می شود و آن چنین مفهومی دارد: (گوهاکاها Guhyakas آن را حفظ و حراست می کنند) . اکنون به این عبارت ...

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Sep 20, 2012 - kubera god of ... از خیلی انیمه ها سرن. ... مائهوایی مثل ای دي يا [كوبيرا](#) رو مثلا نیگا کن . highschool gantz bride of water god tower of god kenshin

Κουβερα

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Therefore **Kubera** mantra is a very effective among all mantras for financial prosperity ...

Lord **Kuber** (or **Kubera** or **Kuvera**) is believed to be the lord of riches and ...

kubera ashtottaram kuber ashtottara shatanamavali ...

www.vidqt.com/id/rbEJONHjfDk?lang=th ▾

May 6, 2014 - Σχρεε **Κουβερα** Ασχοτπαρα Σχατανασαμαυαλη Ομ Κουβερασαγα Ναμαχα:

Ομ Δχαναδασαγα Ναμαχα: Ομ Σχρεεματε Ναμαχα: Ομ Γαχχεσχαγα ...

Αγγλικά-Σανσκριτικά μετάφραση:: Kubera :: λεξικό

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Συνώνυμα της λέξης "**Kubera**": **Kuvera**. Ο ορισμός της λέξης "**Kubera**": ... **Kubera** is the guardian of the north and is usually depicted as a dwarfish figure with a ...

کبیر

Hindi-Urdu list

www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~hindi_order.htm Tokyo University of Foreign Studies ▾

कबिर, कुबेर, क, <DN>kubera</DN>, <l>m.</l>, {=Skt.} {} {<PA>kbyr</PA>[<DN>
>kubera</DN>]}. کبیر, کومکوم, ک, <DN>kumakuma</DN>, <l>m.</l>, {?=KhB.} ...

http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/~kmach/hirdu/html/original_dic/hindi_order.htm

Kubera

For other uses, see Kubera (disambiguation).

Kubera (Sanskrit: कुबेर, “Kubera” Tamil கும்பேரன் Pali/late Sanskrit: *Kuvera*) also spelt **Kuber**, is the Lord of Wealth and the god-king of the semi-divine Yakshas in Hindu mythology. He is regarded as the regent of the North (*Dik-pala*), and a protector of the world (*Lokapala*). His many epithets extol him as the overlord of numerous semi-divine species and the owner of the treasures of the world. Kubera is often depicted with a plump body, adorned with jewels, and carrying a money-pot and a club.

Originally described as the chief of evil spirits in Vedic-era texts, Kubera acquired the status of a *Deva* (god) only in the *Puranas* and the Hindu epics. The scriptures describe that Kubera once ruled Lanka, but was overthrown by his demon stepbrother Ravana, later settling in the city of Alaka in the Himalayas. Descriptions of the “glory” and “splendours” of Kubera’s city are found in many scriptures.

Kubera has also been assimilated into the Buddhist and Jain pantheons. In Buddhism, he is known as *Vaisravana*, the patronymic used of the Hindu Kubera and is also equated with *Pañcika*, while in Jainism, he is known as *Sarvanubhuti*.

1 Iconography

Kubera is often depicted as a dwarf, with fair complexion and a big belly. He is described as having three legs, only eight teeth, one eye, and being adorned with jewels. He is sometimes depicted riding a man.^{[1][2]} The description of deformities like the broken teeth, three legs, three heads and four arms appear only in the later *Puranic* texts.^[3] Kubera holds a mace, a pomegranate or a money bag in his hand.^[1] He may also carry a sheaf of jewels or a mongoose with him. In Tibet, the mongoose is considered a symbol of Kubera’s victory over *Nāgas*—the guardians of treasures.^[4] Kubera is usually depicted with a mongoose in Buddhist iconography.^[2]

In the *Vishnudharmottara Purana*, Kubera is described as the embodiment of both *Artha* (“wealth, prosperity, glory”) and *Arthashastras*, the treatises related to it—and his iconography mirrors it. Kubera’s complexion is described as that of lotus leaves. He rides a man—the state personified, adorned in golden clothes and ornaments, symbolizing his wealth. His left eye is yellow. He wears



A bronze *Matrika* goddess group along with *Ganesha* (left) and *Kubera* (right) currently at the British Museum. Originally from Eastern India, it was dedicated in 43rd year of reign of *Mahipala I* (c. 1043 AD).

an armour and a necklace down to his large belly. The *Vishnudharmottara Purana* further describes his face to be inclined to the left, sporting a beard and mustache, and with two small tusks protruding from the ends of his mouth, representing his powers to punish and to bestow favours. His wife *Riddhi*, representing the journey of life, is seated on his left lap, with her left hand on the back of Kubera and the right holding a *ratna-patra* (jewel-pot). Kubera should be four-armed, holding a *gada* (mace: symbol of *dandaniti*—administration of justice) and a *shakti* (power) in his left pair, and standards bearing a lion—representing *Artha* and a *shibika* (a club, the weapon of Kubera). The *nidhi* treasures *Padma* and *Shankha* stand beside him in human form, with their heads emerging from a lotus and a conch respectively.^[5]

The *Agni Purana* states that Kubera should be installed in temples as seated on a goat, and with a club in his hand.^[6] Kubera’s image is prescribed to be that of gold, with multi-coloured attributes.^[7] In some sources, especially in Jain depictions, Kubera is depicted as a drunkard, signified by the “nectar vessel” in his hand.^[8]

2 Names

The exact origins of the name Kubera are unknown.^[7] “Kubera” or “Kuvera” (कुबेर) as spelt in later Sanskrit, means “deformed or monstrous” or “ill-shaped one”; indicating his deformities.^{[7][9]} Another theory suggests that Kubera may be derived from the verb root *kumba*, meaning to conceal. *Kuvera* is also split as *ku* (earth), and *vira* (hero).^[10]

As the son of *Vishrava* (“Fame”), Kubera is called *Vais-*

ravana (in the Pali language, Vessavana) and as the son of Ilavila, *Ailavila*.^[11] Vaisravana is sometimes translated as the “Son of Fame”.^[7] The *Sutta Nitapa* commentary says that *Vaisravana* is derived from a name of Kubera’s kingdom, *Visana*.^[10] Once, Kubera looked at Shiva and his wife Parvati with jealousy, so he lost one of his eyes. Parvati also turned this deformed eye yellow. So, Kubera gained the name *Ekaksipingala* (“one who has one yellow eye”).^[6] He is also called *Bhutesha* (“Lord of spirits”) like Shiva. Kubera usually is drawn by spirits or men (*nara*), so is called *Nara-vahana*, one whose *vahana* (mount) is *nara*. Hopkins interprets *naras* as being water-spirits, although Mani translates *nara* as men.^{[6][12]} Kubera also rides the elephant called *Sarvabhauma* as a *loka-pala*.^[11]

Kubera also enjoys the titles “king of the whole world”, “king of kings” (*Rajaraja*), “Lord of wealth” (*Dhanadhipati*) and “giver of wealth” (*Dhanada*). His titles are sometimes related to his subjects: “king of Yakshas” (*Yaksharajan*), “Lord of Rakshasas” (*Rakshasadhipati*), “Lord of Guhyakas” (*Guhyakadhiva*), “king of Kinnaras” (*Kinnararaja*), “king of animals resembling men” (*Mayuraja*), and “king of men” (*Nararaja*).^{[7][11][12]} Kubera is also called *Guhyadhiva* (“Lord of the hidden”). The *Atharvaveda* calls him the “god of hiding”.^[12]

3 Changing status and family

3.1 Early descriptions and parentage

In the *Atharvaveda*—where he first appears^[7]—and the *Shatapatha Brahmana*, Kubera is the chief of evil spirits or spirits of darkness, and son of Vaishravana.^{[9][13]} The *Shatapatha Brahmana* calls him the Lord of thieves and criminals. In the *Manusmriti*, he becomes a respectable *Loka-pala* (“world protector”) and the patron of merchants.^[10] In the epic *Mahabharata*, Kubera is described as the son of *Prajapati* Pulastya and his wife Idavida and the brother of sage Vishrava. Kubera is described as born from a cow. However, from the *Puranas*, he is described as the grandson of Pulastya and the son of Vishrava and his wife Ilavida (or Ilivila or Devavarnini), daughter of the sage Bharadvaja or Trinabindu.^{[6][7][11][13]}

By this time, though still described as an *asura* (demon), Kubera is offered prayers at the end of all ritual sacrifices.^[13] His titles, such as “best of kings” and “Lord of kings” (*Harivamsa* indicate that Kubera is made “Lord of kings”), in contrast to the god-king of heaven, Indra, whose title of “best of gods” led to the later belief that Kubera was a man. The early texts *Gautama Dharmashastra* and *Apastamba* describe him as a man. Only the *Grihyasutras* of Shankhayana and Hiranyakesin call him a god, and suggest offerings of meat, sesame seeds and flowers to him.^{[5][14]}



Kubera, 1st century CE, Mathura Museum.

3.2 Puranic and epic descriptions: Godhood acquired

The *Puranas* and the epics *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* grant Kubera unquestioned godhood.^[5] Kubera also acquired the status of the “Lord of riches” and the wealthiest Deva. He also becomes a *Loka-pala* (“world protector”) and guardian (*dik-pala*) of the North direction, although he is also sometimes associated with the East.^{[11][13]} Kubera’s status as a *Loka-pala* and a *dik-pala* is assured in the *Ramayana*, but in the *Mahabharata*, some lists do not include Kubera. Thus, Kubera is considered a later addition to the original list of *Loka-palas*, where the gods Agni or Soma appear in his place.^[15] This status, the *Ramayana* records, was granted to Kubera by Brahma—the creator-god and father of Pulastya—as a reward for his severe penance. Brahma also conferred upon Kubera the riches of the world (*Nidhis*), “equality with gods”, and the Pushpaka Vimana, a flying chariot. Kubera then ruled in the golden city of Lanka, identified with modern-day Sri Lanka.^{[6][7][11]} The *Mahabharata* says that Brahma

conferred upon Kubera the lordship of wealth, friendship with Shiva, godhood, status as a world-protector, a son called *Nalakubera/Nalakubara*, the Pushpaka Vimana and the lordship of the *Nairrata* demons.^[11]

Both the *Puranas* and the *Ramayana* feature the half-blood siblings of Kubera. Vishrava, Kubera's father, also married the *Rakshasa* (demon) princess *Kaikesi*, who mothered four *Rakshasa* children: *Ravana*, the chief antagonist of the *Ramayana*, *Kumbhakarna*, *Vibhishana* and *Soorpanaka*.^{[6][13]} The *Mahabharata* regards Vishrava as the brother of Kubera, so Kubera is described as the uncle of *Ravana* and his siblings. It records that when Kubera approached Brahma for the favour of superseding his father *Pulastya*, *Pulastya* created Vishrava. To seek the favour of Vishrava, Kubera sent three women to him, by whom Vishrava begot his demon children.^{[11][16]} *Ravana*, after acquiring a boon of Brahma, drove Kubera away from Lanka and seized his Pushpaka Vimana, which was returned to Kubera after *Ravana's* death. Kubera then settled on *Gandhamandana* mountain, near *Mount Kailash* — the cosmological abode of the god *Shiva*—in the *Himalayas*. Sometimes, *Kailash* itself is called Kubera's residence. His city is usually called *Alaka* or *Alaka-puri* ("curl-city"), but also *Prabha* ("splendour"), *Vasudhara* ("bejeweled") and *Vasu-sthali* ("abode of treasures").^{[6][7][11]} There, Kubera had a grove called *Caitraratha*, where the leaves were jewels and the fruits were girls of heaven. There is also a charming lake called *Nalini* in the grove.^{[11][16]} Kubera is often described as a friend of *Shiva* in the epics.^[1] The *Padma Purana* says that Kubera prayed to *Shiva* for many years, and *Shiva* granted him the kingship of *Yakshas*.^[6]

A description of Kubera's magnificent court appears in the *Mahabharata* as well as the *Meghaduta*. Here, *Gandharvas* and *Apsaras* entertain Kubera. *Shiva* and his wife *Parvati* often frequent Kubera's court, which is attended by semi-divine beings like the *Vidyadharas*; *Kimpurushas*; *Rakshasas*; *Pishachas*; as well as *Padma* and *Shankha*; personified treasures (*nidhi*); and *Manibhadra*, Kubera's chief attendant and chief of his army. Like every world-protector, Kubera has seven seers of the North in residence. *Alaka* is recorded to be plundered by *Ravana* once, and attacked by the *Pandava* prince, *Bhima* once.^{[5][6][7][11][12]} Kubera's *Nairrata* army is described to have defeated king *Mucukunda*, who then defeated them by the advice of his guru *Vashishta*. *Shukra*, the preceptor of the demons, is also recorded to have defeated Kubera and stolen his wealth.^{[3][6]} Another major tale in the scriptures records how Kubera entertained the sage *Ashtavakra* in his palace.^{[3][6]}

Kubera is the treasurer of the gods and overlord of the semi-divine *Yakshas*, the *Guhyakas*, *Kinnaras* and *Gandharvas*, who act as his assistants and protectors of the jewels of the earth, as well as guardians of his city. Kubera is also the guardian of travelers and the giver of wealth to individuals, who please him. The *Rakshasas* also serve Kubera,^[1] however, some cannibalistic *Rak-*

shasas are described to have sided with *Ravana* in the battle against Kubera.^[11] Kubera also developed as minor marriage-divinity. He is invoked with *Shiva* at weddings and is described as *Kameshvara* ("Lord of *Kama* – pleasure, desire etc.").^[17] He is associated with fertility of the aquatic type.^[18]

The *Puranas* and the *Mahabharata* record that Kubera married *Bhadra* ("auspicious"), or *Kauberi* ("wife of Kubera"), daughter of the demon *Mura*. She is also called *Yakshi* – a female *Yaksha* and *Charvi* ("splendour"). They had three sons: *Nalakubara* ("Reed-axle"), *Manigriva* ("Bejewled-neck") or *Varna-kavi* ("Colourful poet"), and *Mayuraja* ("king of animals resembling men"); and a daughter called *Minakshi* ("fish-eyed").^{[11][7][16]} The *Mahabharata* calls his wife *Riddhi* ("prosperity") and *Nalakubara* his son. The goddess of wealth *Lakshmi* is sometimes described as his consort.^[11]

4 Worship

As the treasurer of the riches of the world, Kubera is prescribed to be worshipped. Kubera also credited money to the god *Venkateshwara* (a form of the god *Vishnu*) for his marriage with *Padmavati*. In remembrance of this, the reason devotees go to *Tirupati* to donate money in *Venkateshwara's Hundi* ("Donation pot"), is so that he can pay it back to Kubera. Kubera is worshipped with *Lakshmi*, the goddess of wealth during *Diwali*, which is primarily dedicated to her – usually on the *Dhanteras* day.^[19]

While Kubera still enjoys prayers as the god of wealth, his role is largely taken by the god of wisdom, fortune and obstacle-removal, *Ganesha*, with whom he is generally associated.^{[11][13]}

5 Beyond Hinduism

See also: *Vaisravana* and *Pañcika*

Kubera is recognized outside India and Hinduism as well. Kubera is a popular figure in Buddhist as well as Jain mythology.^[2] The Orientalist Dr. Nagendra Kumar Singh remarked that, "Every Indian religion has a Kubera after the Hindu prototype".^[20] He is his namesake in the Buddhist *Vaisravana* or *Jambhala*, and the Japanese *Bishamon*. The Buddhist *Vaisravana*, like the Hindu Kubera, is the reagent of the North, a *Loka-pala* and the Lord of *Yakshas*. He is one of the Four Heavenly Kings, each associated with a cardinal direction.^[21] In Buddhist legends, Kubera is also equated with *Pañcika*, whose wife *Hariti* is the symbol of abundance.^[22] The iconography of Kubera and *Pancika* is so similar that in certain cases, A. Getty comments, it is extremely difficult to distinguish between *Pancika* and Kubera.^[4]

In Jainism, Kubera is the attendant *Yaksha* of the 19th



Vaiśravaṇa as Seal of Udon Thani Province, Thailand

Tirthankar Mallinath.^[20] He is usually called *Sarvanubhuti* or *Sarvahna*, and may be depicted with four faces, rainbow colours and eight arms. The Digambara sect of Jainism gives him six weapons and three heads; while the Svetambaras portray him with four to six arms, numerous choices of weapons, though his attributes, the money bag and citron fruit are consistent. He may ride a man or an elephant.^{[20][23]} He is related to the Buddhist Jambhala rather than the Hindu Kubera.^[23]

6 See also

- Kuberakolam
- Yaksha

7 Notes

- [1] Knapp, Stephen (2005). *The Heart of Hinduism: The Eastern Path to Freedom, Empowerment and Illumination*. iUniverse. pp. 192–3. ISBN 0-595-79779-2.
- [2] Kubera.(2010). In Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved July 08, 2010, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/324235/Kubera>
- [3] Hopkins 1915, p. 147
- [4] Donaldson, Thomas E. (2001). “Jambhala/Pancika”. *Iconography of the Buddhist Sculpture of Orissa*. Abhinav Publications. pp. 329–30. ISBN 81-7017-406-6.
- [5] Prakash, Om (2000). “Artha and Arthasastra in the Puranic Iconography and their symbolic implications”. In Nagendra Kumar Singh. *Encyclopaedia of Hinduism*. 31–45. Anmol Publications PVT. LTD. pp. 41–4. ISBN 81-7488-168-9.

- [6] Mani, Vettam (1975). *Puranic Encyclopaedia: A Comprehensive Dictionary With Special Reference to the Epic and Puranic Literature*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass. pp. 434–7. ISBN 0-8426-0822-2.
- [7] Daniélou, Alain (1964). “Kubera, the Lord of Riches”. *The myths and gods of India*. Inner Traditions / Bear & Company. pp. 135–7.
- [8] Sutherland 1991, p. 65
- [9] Monier-Williams Dictionary: Kubera
- [10] Sutherland 1991, p. 63
- [11] Hopkins 1915, pp. 142–3
- [12] Hopkins 1915, pp. 144–5
- [13] Williams, George Mason (2003). “Kubera”. *Handbook of Hindu mythology*. ABC-CLIO. pp. 190–1. ISBN 1-85109-650-7.
- [14] Hopkins 1915, p. 146
- [15] For Loka-palas, Hopkins 1915, pp. 149–52
- [16] Wilkins, W. J. (1990). *Hindu Mythology, Vedic and Puranic*. Sacred texts archive. pp. 388–93. ISBN 1-4021-9308-4.
- [17] Hopkins 1915, p. 148
- [18] Sutherland 1991, p. 61
- [19] *Fairs and Festivals of India*. Pustak Mahal. September 2006. p. 32. ISBN 81-223-0951-8.
- [20] Nagendra Kumar Singh, ed. (2001). *Encyclopaedia of Jainism 1*. Anmol Publications PVT. LTD. p. 7280. ISBN 81-261-0691-3.
- [21] Chaudhuri, Saroj Kumar (2003). “Chapter 2: Vaisravana, the Heavenly King”. *Hindu gods and goddesses in Japan*. Vedams eBooks (P) Ltd. ISBN 81-7936-009-1.
- [22] Sutherland pp. 63–4, 66
- [23] Pereira, José (1977). *Monolithic Jinas The Iconography Of The Jain Temples Of Ellora*. Motilal Banarsidas. pp. 60–1. ISBN 0-8426-1027-8.

8 References

- Hopkins, Edward Washburn (1915). *Epic mythology*. Strassburg K.J. Trübner. ISBN 0-8426-0560-6.
- Sutherland, Gail Hinich (1991). *The disguises of the demon: the development of the Yakṣa in Hinduism and Buddhism*. SUNY Press. ISBN 0-7914-0622-9.

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9.1 Text

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