

רודרא

rudra - רודרא

rudra [Noun]

- father of the storm gods Marut; controller of nature; sometimes identified with Siva

<http://www.bdword.com/arabic-meaning-or-translation-of-rudra>

רודרה

International Kirtan - הקבוצות של רודרה דאס

www.internationalkirtan.com/iw/.../407-rudra-das - Translate this page

... תאילנדי, תורכי, אוקראיני, אורדו, וייטנאמי, וולשית, יידי. Rudra Das **רודרה** דאס. עבור לפרופיל.
להוסיף כחבר; תמונות - וידאו; שלח הודעה. הקבוצות של **רודרה** דאס. בכל הקבוצות; לחפש.

International Kirtan - של רודרה דאס ישנם קטעי וידאו בסך הכל

internationalkirtan.com/iw/videos/407-rudra-das - Translate this page

... סלובקי, הסלובני, ספרדית, סוואהילית, שוודי, תאילנדי, תורכי, אוקראיני, אורדו, וייטנאמי, וולשית,
יידי. Rudra Das **רודרה** דאס. עבור לפרופיל. להוסיף כחבר; תמונות - וידאו; שלח הודעה ...

441 - 15 RUDRA LTD תל אביב יבנה בע"מ 511478828

441il.com/.../רודרה.../RUDRA...+/511478828.html - Translate this page

שם חברה: **רודרה** בע"מ, שם חברה באנגלית: RUDRA LTD. סטטוס: בפרוק מרצון, סוג תאגיד: חברה פרטית. סוג חברה ממשלתית: חברה לא ממשלתית, סוג מגבלות: מוגבלת. מדינה: ישוב ...

Treasure of the Rudras - אנימה ישראל - ANiMe-iL

www.anime-il.com > ... > משחקים > שונות > ... - Translate this page

Oct 13, 2010 - 7 posts - 5 authors

Treasure of the Rudras (האוצרות של **רודרה**) או ביפנית Rudra no Hihou הוא ... אשר בכל 1000 שנה יוצרים רודרה (שזה גם סוג מסוים של אל כזה) אשר מקים גזע ...

... סיטונאות רודרה-קנה רודרה מארזים מסין רודרה סיטונאים ב

he.aliexpress.com/w/wholesale-rudra.html - Translate this page

אתה יכול לקנות **רודרה** בסיטונאות ברשת ועוד ב-braveman rudra ... Aliexpress.com. נירוסטה תכשיטי גברים חדש 2014 חם מותג מינימליסטי כיכר שרשראות תלויני שרשרות שרשרת ...

רודרא

پایگاه هوایی رودرا ماتا بوج - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/پایگاه_هوایی_رودرا ▼ Translate this page Persian Wikipedia ▼

پایگاه هوایی رودرا ماتا بوج (به انگلیسی: Bhuji Rudra Mata Air Force Base) (به زبان بومی: Shyamji

، نامگذاری: Krishna Verma- Bhuji Airport) یک فرودگاه نظامی و همگانی با کد ...

رودرا ۲۶۲۹ - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/رودرا_۲۶۲۹ ▼ Translate this page Persian Wikipedia ▼

رودرا ۲۶۲۹. از ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد. پیش به: ناوبری، جستجو ... سیارک ۲۶۲۹ (به انگلیسی: Rudra 2629

، نامگذاری: 1980RB1) دو هزار و شصت و بیست و نهمین سیارک ...

خبرگزاری جمهوری اسلامی - نهمین نمایشگاه بین‌المللی هوایی هند ...

www.irna.ir/.../NewsPri... ▼ Translate this page Islamic Republic News Agency ▼

بهترین جنگنده های نیروی هوایی هند 'سوخوی-30 ام.کی.آی' (Sukhoi 30 MKi) ساخت روسیه، - Feb 6, 2013

بالگردهای رزمی سبک ساخت هند و رودرا (Rudra) بالگرد سبک ...

Rudra

For other uses, see Rudra (disambiguation).
Not to be confused with Rudras.

Rudra (/ˈrʌdrə/; Sanskrit: रुद्र) is a Rigvedic deity,



Rudra, “a storm god and embodiment of wildness and unpredictable danger”, from a 19th-century textbook on Hinduism

associated with wind or storm,^[1] and the hunt. The name has been translated as “the roarer”.^{[2][3][4]} In the *Rigveda*, Rudra has been praised as the “mightiest of the mighty”.^[5] The *Shri Rudram* hymn from the *Yajurveda* is dedicated to Rudra, and is important in the Saivism sect.^{[6][7]}

The Hindu god Shiva shares several features with the Rudra: the theonym *Shiva* originated as an epithet of Rudra, the adjective *shiva* (“kind”) being used euphemistically of Rudra, who also carries the epithet *ghora* (“extremely [*sic*] terrifying”).^[3] Usage of the epithet came to exceed the original theonym by the post-Vedic period (in the Sanskrit Epics), and the name *Rudra* has been taken as a synonym for the god Shiva and the two names are used interchangeably.

1 Etymology

The etymology of the theonym *Rudra* is somewhat uncertain.^[8] It is usually derived from the root *rud-* which means “to cry, howl.”^{[8][9]} According to this etymology, the name Rudra has been translated as “the roarer”.^[10] An alternative etymology suggested by Prof. Pischel derives *Rudra* as “the red one, the brilliant one” from a lost root *rud-*, “to be red”^[4] or “to be ruddy” or respectively, according to Grassman, “to shine”.^[8] A Rigvedic verse “rukḥ draavayathi, iti rudraha” where 'rukḥ' means sorrow/misery, 'draavayathi' means to drive out or eliminate and 'iti' means that which or he who, implies 'Rudra' to be the eliminator of evil and usherer of peace.

Stella Kramrisch notes a different etymology connected with the adjectival form *raudra*, which means wild, i.e. of *rudra* nature, and translates the name *Rudra* as “the wild one” or “the fierce god”.^[11] R. K. Sharma follows this alternate etymology and translates the name as “the terrible” in his glossary for the *Shiva Sahasranama*.^[12] The commentator *Sāyana* suggests six possible derivations for *rudra*.^[13] However, another reference states that Sayana suggested ten derivations.^[14]

The adjective *shivam* in the sense of “propitious” or “kind” is applied to the name Rudra in *RV 10.92.9*.^[15] According to Gavin Flood, *Shiva* used as a name or title (Sanskrit *śiva*, “the kindly/auspicious one”) occurs only in the late Vedic *Katha Aranyaka*,^[16] whereas Axel Michaels asserts that *Rudra* was called *Shiva* for the first time in the *Śvetāśvatara Upanishad*.^[17]

Rudra is called “the archer” (Sanskrit: *Śarva*)^[18] and the arrow is an essential attribute of Rudra.^[19] This name appears in the *Shiva Sahasranama*, and R. K. Sharma notes that it is used as a name of Shiva often in later languages.^[20] The word is derived from the Sanskrit root *śarv-* which means “to injure” or “to kill”^[18] and Sharma uses that general sense in his interpretive translation of the name *Śarva* as “One who can kill the forces of darkness”.^[20] The names Dhanvin (“bowman”)^[21] and *Bāṇahasta* (“archer”, literally “Armed with arrows in his hands”)^{[21][22]} also refer to archery.

In other contexts the word *rudra* can simply mean “the number eleven”.^[23] The word “rudraksha” (Sanskrit: *rudrākṣa* = *rudra* and *akṣa* “eye”), or “eye of Rudra”, is used as a name both for the berry of the Rudraksha tree, and a name for a string of the prayer beads made from those seeds.^[23]

2 Rigvedic hymns

The earliest mentions of Rudra occur in the Rigveda, where three entire hymns are devoted to him.^{[24][25]} There are about seventy-five references to Rudra in the Rigveda overall.^[26]

2.1 Epithets of fierceness and fright

In the Rigveda Rudra's role as a frightening god is apparent in references to him as *ghora* ("extremely terrifying"), or simply as *asau devam* ("that god").^[16] He is "fierce like a formidable wild beast" (RV 2.33.11).^[27] Chakravarti sums up the perception of Rudra by saying: "Rudra is thus regarded with a kind of cringing fear, as a deity whose wrath is to be deprecated and whose favor curried."^[28]

RV 1.114 is an appeal to Rudra for mercy, where he is referred to as "mighty Rudra, the god with braided hair."^[29]

In RV 7.46, Rudra is described as armed with a bow and fast-flying arrows. As quoted by R. G. Bhandarkar, the hymn says Rudra discharges "brilliant shafts which run about the heaven and the earth" (RV 7.46.3), which may be a reference to the destructive power of lightning.^[30]

Rudra was believed to cause diseases, and when people recovered from them or were free of them, that too was attributed to the agency of Rudra.^[30] He is asked not to afflict children with disease (RV 7.46.2) and to keep villages free of illness (RV 1.114.1). He is said to have healing remedies (RV 1.43.4), as the best physician of physicians (RV 2.33.4), and as possessed of a thousand medicines (RV 7.46.3). This is described in Shiva's alternative name **Vaidyanatha** (Lord of Remedies).

2.2 Epithets of supreme rule

The verse RV 2.33.9 calls Rudra as "The Lord or Sovereign of the Universe" (*īśānādasya bhuvanasya*).

sthirebhiraṅghaiḥ pururūpa ughro babhruḥ śukrebhiḥ
pipīśehiranyaiḥ
īśānādasya bhuvanasya bhūrerna vā u yoṣad rudrāda-
suryam (RV 2.33.9)

With firm limbs, multiform, the strong, the tawny adorns himself with bright gold decorations:

The strength of Godhead never departs from Rudra, him who is Sovereign of this world, the mighty.^[1]

1. ^ *The Hymns of the Rig Veda*, trans. Ralph T. H. Griffith (1896)

However, Yajur Veda – Taittiriya Aranyaka^[31] (1-10-1)^[32] quotes Rudra and Brihaspati as Sons of Bhumi and Heaven^[33]). This directly conflicts with the claim of Rudra being Supreme.

2.3 Relation to other deities

Rudra is used both as a name of Shiva and collectively ("the Rudras") as the name for the **Maruts**.^[34] Gavin Flood characterizes the Maruts as "storm gods", associated with the atmosphere.^[35] They are a group of gods, whose number varies from two to sixty, sometimes also rendered as eleven, thirty-three^[36] or a hundred and eighty in number (i. e. three times sixty, see RV 8.96.8.).

The Rudras are sometimes referred to as "the sons of Rudra",^[37] whereas Rudra is referred to as "Father of the Maruts" (RV 2.33.1).^[38]

Rudra is mentioned along with a litany of other deities in RV 7.40.5. Here is the reference to Rudra, whose name appears as one of many gods who are called upon:

One scholiast interpretation of the Sanskrit word *vayāḥ*, meaning "ramifications" or "branches", is that all other deities are, as it were branches of Vishnu,^[40] but Ralph T. H. Griffith cites Ludwig as saying "This [...] gives no satisfactory interpretation" and cites other views which suggest that the text is corrupt at that point.^[41]

3 Post-Rigvedic hymns

In the various recensions of the *Yajurveda* is included a litany of stanzas praising Rudra: (*Maitrāyaṇī-Saṃhitā* 2.9.2, *Kāthaka-Saṃhitā* 17.11, *Taittirīya-Saṃhitā* 4.5.1, and *Vājasaneyi-Saṃhitā* 16.1–14). This litany is subsequently referred to variously as the *Śatarudriyam*, the *Namakam* (because many of the verses commence with the word *namaḥ* [ˈhomage]), or simply the *Rudram*. This litany was recited during the *Agnicayana* ritual ("the piling of Agni"), and it later became a standard element in Rudra liturgy.

A selection of these stanzas, augmented with others, is included in the *Paippalāda-Saṃhitā* of the *Atharvaveda* (PS 14.3–4). This selection, with further PS additions at the end, circulated more widely as the *Nīlarudram* (or *Nīlarudra Upaniṣad*).^{[61][42]}

=

4 In Sikhism

The 10th Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh describes the incarnation of Rudra in his book the *Dasam Granth*, the canto is titled *Rudra Avatar*. The description is, however, purely symbolic and the Sikh faith eschews Hindu devotion to separate and distinct deities.

5 See also

- Rudras

- Rudra Sampradaya
- Rigvedic deities

6 Notes

- [1] Basham (1989), p. 15.
- [2] Majumdar (1951), p. 162.
- [3] Zimmer (1972), p. 181
- [4] Griffith (1973), p. 75, note 1.
- [5] AB Keith. "Yajur Veda". *All Four Vedas*. Islamic Books. p. 45. GGKEY:K8CQJCCR1AX.
- [6] For an overview of the Śatarudriya see: Kramrisch, pp. 71-74.
- [7] For a full translation of the complete hymn see: Sivaramamurti (1976)
- [8] Chakravarti, p. 4.
- [9] Kramrisch, p. 5.
- [10] Majumdar, p. 162.
- [11] Citation to M. Mayrhofer, *Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary*, s.v. "rudra", is provided in: Kramrisch, p. 5.
- [12] Sharma, p. 301.
- [13] Chakravarti, p. 5.
- [14] Sri Rudram and Purushasukram, by Swami Amirintananda, pp. 9-10, Sri Ramakrishna Math.
- [15] Kramrisch, p. 7. For the text of RV 10.92.9, see: Arya and Joshi, vol. 4, p. 432.
- [16] Flood (2003), p. 73.
- [17] Michaels, p. 217.
- [18] Apte, p. 910.
- [19] For archer and arrow associations, see: Kramrisch, chapter 2; for the arrow as an "essential attribute" of Rudra's, see: Kramrisch, p. 32.
- [20] Sharma, p. 306.
- [21] Chidbhavananda, p. 33.
- [22] For translation of Bāṇahasta as "Armed with arrows in his hands", see: Sharma, p. 294.
- [23] Apte, p. 804.
- [24] For the three Rigvedic hymns devoted to Rudra, see: Chakravarti, p. 1.
- [25] For citation of the four Rigvedic hymns (1.43, 1.114, 2.33, and 7.46) see: Michaels, p. 216 and p. 364, note 50.
- [26] E.g., Rudra is included in a litany given in RV 7.40.5.

- [27] Arya and Joshi, vol. 2, p. 81.
- [28] Chakravarti, p. 8.
- [29] Doniger, pp. 224-225.
- [30] Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal (1995). *Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems*. India: Asian Educational Services. p. 146. ISBN 9788120601222.
- [31] Taittiriya Aranyaka, Subramania Sarma: <http://www.sanskritweb.net/yajurveda/ta-deva.pdf>
- [32] <http://www.sanskritweb.net/yajurveda/ta-01.pdf>
- [33] SriHayagrivan – AruNa praSnam, vol. 2
- [34] For the terms "Maruts" and "Rudras" as equivalent, see: Flood (1996), p. 46.
- [35] Flood (1996), pp. 45-46.
- [36] Macdonell, p. 256.
- [37] Flood (1996), p. 46.
- [38] Arya and Joshi, vol. 2, p. 78. For Shiva as the head or father of the group see: Apte, p. 804. For Rudra as the head of a host of "storm spirits, the Maruts" see: Basham (1989), p. 14.
- [39] RV 7.40.4-5 as translated in Arya and Joshi, pp. 243-244.
- [40] For the scholiast interpretation of *vayāḥ* as "ramifications" or "branches" see: Arya and Joshi, p. 244.
- [41] The citation continues as follows: "This, Ludwig remarks, gives no satisfactory interpretation; but I am unable to offer anything better at present. Grassman alters *vayāḥ* into *vayāma*: 'we with our offering approach the banquet of this swift-moving God, the bounteous Viṣṇu; i. e. come to offer him sacrificial food.'" in: Griffith, p. 356, note 5.
- [42] See Lubin 2007

7 References

- Apte, Vaman Shivram (1965). *The Practical Sanskrit Dictionary* (fourth revised & enlarged ed.). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers. ISBN 81-208-0567-4.
- Arya, Ravi Prakash; Joshi, K. L. (2001). *R̥gveda Samhitā: Sanskrit Text, English Translation, Notes & Index of Verses* (four volumes (2003 reprint)). Parimal Sanskrit Series No. 45 (Second revised ed.). Delhi: Parimal Publications. ISBN 81-7110-138-7. This revised edition updates H. H. Wilson's translation by replacing obsolete English forms with more modern equivalents, giving the English translation along with the original Sanskrit text in Devanagari script, along with a critical apparatus. — "R̥gveda-Samhitā". Parimal Publications. 2004. Retrieved 15 November 2012.

- Basham, A. L.; Zysk, Kenneth (ed.) (1989). *The Origins and Development of Classical Hinduism*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-507349-5.
- Bhandarkar, Ramakrishna Gopal (1913). *Vaishnavism, Śaivism, and Minor Religious Systems*. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services. ISBN 81-206-0122-X. Third AES reprint edition, 1995.
- Chakravarti, Mahadev (1994). *The Concept of Rudra-Śiva Through The Ages*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass. ISBN 81-208-0053-2. (Second Revised Edition; Reprint, Delhi, 2002).
- Chidbhavananda, Swami (1997). *Siva Sahasranama Stotram: With Navavali, Introduction, and English Rendering*. Sri Ramakrishna Tapovanam. ISBN 81-208-0567-4. (Third edition). The version provided by Chidbhavananda is from chapter 17 of the Anuśāsana Parva of the Mahābharata.
- Flood, Gavin (1996). *An Introduction to Hinduism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-43878-0.
- Flood, Gavin (Editor) (2003). *The Blackwell Companion to Hinduism*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. ISBN 1-4051-3251-5.
- Griffith, Ralph T. H. (1973). *the Hymns of the Ṛgveda*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass. ISBN 81-208-0046-X. New Revised Edition
- Kramrisch, Stella (1981). *The Presence of Śiva*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-01930-4.
- Lubin, Timothy (2007). “The Nīlarudropaniṣad and the Paippalādasamhitā: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Upaniṣad and Nārāyaṇa’s Dīpikā,” in: *The Atharvaveda and its Paippalāda Śākhā: Historical and Philological Papers on a Vedic Tradition*, ed. A. Griffiths and A. Schmiedchen, pp. 81–139. (Indologica Halensis 11). Aachen: Shaker Verlag. ISBN 978-3-8322-6255-6
- Macdonell, Arthur Anthony (1996). *A Practical Sanskrit Dictionary*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers. ISBN 81-215-0715-4.
- Majumdar, R. C. (general editor) (1951). *The History and Culture of the Indian People: (Volume 1) The Vedic Age*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Michaels, Axel (2004). *Hinduism: Past and Present*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-08953-1.
- Sharma, Ram Karan (1996). *Śivasahasranāmāṣṭakam: Eight Collections of Hymns*

Containing One Thousand and Eight Names of Śiva. With Introduction and Śivasahasranāmakoṣa (A Dictionary of Names). Delhi: Nag Publishers. ISBN 81-7081-350-6. This work compares eight versions of the Śivasahasranāmāstotra. The Preface and Introduction (in English) by Ram Karan Sharma provide an analysis of how the eight versions compare with one another. The text of the eight versions is given in Sanskrit.

- Zimmer, Heinrich (1972). *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-01778-6.

8 External links

- Rudra-sampradaya; Vaniquotes (His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda’s compiled teachings)

9 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

9.1 Text

- **Rudra** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudra?oldid=636704238> *Contributors:* AxelBoldt, Stevertigo, Paul Barlow, TUF-KAT, Dysprosia, Imc, Carlssuarez46, Altenmann, Wereon, Pvdan, Utcursch, LordSimonofShropshire, CALR, Agnistus, Dbachmann, Alren, Aquilion, Pearle, Raj2004, -Ril-, Dangerous-Boy, Ketiltrout, Rjwilmsi, TheRingess, Bhadani, FlaBot, DaGizza, Satanael, YurikBot, Deeptrivia, Squeeself, Manop, TheMandarin, Sarefo, Kgf0, SmackBot, Madmedea, Colonies Chris, Vishwabhat, Snowgrouse, Chodorkovskiy, Kirbytime, Iridescent, Ksri99, Sameboat, Joseph Solis in Australia, Tawkerbot2, Switchercat, ShelfSkewed, Gogo Dodo, Adolphus79, Epbr123, Marek69, Rudrakshabeads, Naveen Sankar, Ekabhishek, Barek, Cpoirot, Boleslaw, Magioladitis, Avjoska, T@nn, ***Ria777, Wormcast, Zerokitsune, Sarayuparin, Shivabhakta, Idioma-bot, Redtigerxyz, TXiKiBoT, Drkylefletcher, Broadbot, Buddhipriya, AlleborgoBot, SieBot, Oldag07, VasuVR, KoshVorlon, Archaeogenetics, DragonZero, Dakinijones, The Thing That Should Not Be, Drmies, Timothy Lubin, XofWiki, 0XQ, Belasd, XLinkBot, Cminard, Ism schism, Felix Folio Secundus, Addbot, Kannan87, Omegafouad, JRN08, Luckasbot, Yobot, Vikram2009, Obersachsebot, Xqbot, AVBOT, Omnipaedista, Akshat2, Rosomak, Powerprowess, AhamAtma, Dazedbythebell, YH1975, Mean as custard, Rudra28, Malcolm77, ZéroBot, Rudra9898, Samuel de mazarin, Nobrook, ClueBot NG, Sharathav1983, Movses-bot, Widr, Helpful Pixie Bot, Srinathsherna, Aniha990, BrightStarSky, Kanghuitari, Mogism, Stallion444, Napoleon 100, Ramachandra Goswami, Monkbot, Svinoo and Anonymos: 87

9.2 Images

- **File:Om.svg** *Source:* <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8e/Om.svg> *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Rudra.gif** *Source:* <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6e/Rudra.gif> *License:* Public domain *Contributors:*
- http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/bce_500back/vedas/pantheon/pantheon.html *Original artist:* Unknown

9.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0