

deeds. Once he honoured his mother and on another occasion he respected a Brāhmaṇa. Because of these two good deeds, in his present life as worm he had the remembrance of his previous life. Vyāsa gave the worm necessary advice. Instantly the worm was crushed under the wheel of the cart.

In the next rebirth this Jātismarakīṭa was born as a Kṣatriya King. As he was leading the life of a powerful King he met with Vyāsa. He received advice from the hermit. In his next life he became a Brāhmaṇa and finally he attained bliss. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, 3 Chapters from 117).

**JATHARA I.** A very erudite brahmin scholar in Vedic lore. Jathara was a prominent figure at the serpent yajña held by Janamejaya. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 53, Verse 8).

**JATHARA II.** A mountain within the ranges of Mahāmeru. On the eastern side of Mahāmeru there exist two mountains called Jathara and Devakūṭa, 18,000 yojanas in extent and 2000 yojanas high. On the western side of Meru are the mountains called Pavamāna and Pāriyātra, on the southern side Kailāsa and Karavīra, and on the northern side Triśṛiṅga and Makaragiri. (Devī Bhāgavata, 8th Skandha).

**JATHARA III.** An urban region in ancient India.

**JĀTHARA.** A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 128).

**JATUGRHAM.** See under Arakkilam (Iac palace).

**JATUGRĤAPARVA.** A particular section of Ādi Parva.

**JĀTUKĀRṆA.** An ancient hermit with control over his senses. He was a member of the council of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 14).

**JAYA.** A warrior of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 75).

**JAYA I.** A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 63, Stanza 119). He fought with Arjuna at the time of the stealing of cows. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 54). This Jaya fought with Nīla and Bhīma in the battle of Bhārata. Bhīma killed him. (Droṇa Parva, Chapters 25 and 135).

**JAYA II.** A deva (god). At the time of the burning of the forest Khāṇḍava, this deva came with an iron pestle to fight with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 226 Stanza 34).

**JAYA III.** A King in ancient India. He sits in the Durbār of Yama (God of death) and worships him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 3, Stanza 15).

**JAYA IV.** A synonym of the Sun. (M.B. Parva, Chapter 3, Stanza 24).

**JAYA V.** The pseudo name taken by Yudhiṣṭhira at the time of the pseudonymity of the Pāṇḍavas in the country of Virāṭa. Bhīma was known as Jayanta, Arjuna by the name Vijaya, Nakula by the name Jayatsena and Sahadeva by the name Jayadbala at that time. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 35). At that time Pāñcālī addressed all her five husbands by the name Jaya. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 23, Stanza 12).

**JAYA VI.** A nāga (serpent) born in the family of Kaśyapa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 103, Stanza 16).

**JAYA VII.** A warrior who fought on the side of the Kauravas. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 156, that both Śakuni and this warrior fought with Arjuna.

**JAYA VIII.** A warrior of the country of Pāñcāla. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Karṇa Parva, Chapter

56, Stanza 44 that this warrior fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas and that Karṇa wounded him in the battle.

**JAYA IX.** One of the attendants given to Subrahmaṇya by Vāsuki, the King of the Nāgas (serpents). Vāsuki gave Subrahmaṇya two attendants named Jaya and Mahājaya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 52).

**JAYA X.** A synonym of Mahāviṣṇu. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 149, Stanza 67).

**JAYA XI. (JAYAVIJAYAS).** They were gate-keepers of Vaikuṅṭha. As these two sons of devas were engaged in the service of Mahāviṣṇu guarding the gate, the hermits Sanaka and others came to see Mahāviṣṇu to pay him homage. Jaya and Vijaya stopped them at the gate. Sanaka got angry and cursed them to take three births on the earth as Asuras (demons). The sorrowful Jaya and Vijaya requested for absolution from the curse. The hermit said that they had to take three births as Asuras and that they would be redeemed by the weapon of Mahāviṣṇu. Accordingly Jaya and Vijaya were born in the earth as Hiranyākṣa and Hiranyakāśipu. They were killed by Mahāviṣṇu. In the second birth they were Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa. Mahāviṣṇu incarnated as Śrī Rāma killed them. In the third birth they were Śiśupāla and Dantavakra. They were killed by Śrī Kṛṣṇa, an incarnation of Bhagavān Viṣṇu. For further details see under Hiranyākṣa. Hiranyakāśipu, Rāvaṇa; Kumbhakarṇa, Śiśupāla and Dantavakra. After three births Jaya and Vijaya returned to Vaikuṅṭha. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 7).

**JAYA XII.** Father of the Rākṣasa (giant) Virādha, who was killed by Śrī Rāma at the forest Daṇḍaka. Virādha was born to the giant Jaya by his wife Śatahradā. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Aranya Kāṇḍa, Sarga 3).

**JAYA XIII.** The original name of the Mahābhārata written by Vyāsa. Many of the scholars are of opinion that Vyāsa was not the author of the whole of the Mahābhārata that we see in its present form now. They say that the Bhārata written by Vyāsa consisted only of eight thousand and eight hundred stanzas. That work was named Jaya. To those eight thousand and eight hundred stanzas Vaiśampāyana added fifteen thousand, two hundred stanzas and this great book was given the name Bhārata or Bhārata saṁhitā (Bhārata collection). When Sūta recited this book to other hermits in Naimiśāraṇya the book had a lakh of stanzas. Henceforward the book was called Mahābhārata, (History of classical Sanskrit Literature; Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 62, Stanza 20).

**JAYĀ. I.** A daughter of the hermit Gautama. Gautama had two daughters by his wife Abalyā named Jayantī and Aparājītā besides Jayā. While Dakṣa was performing a yāga, (sacrifice) this Jayā informed Pārvatī of it. Pārvatī fell down when she heard that Dakṣa had not invited Śiva to the sacrifice. Śiva got angry at Dakṣa's negligence and from his wrath the Bhūtagaṇas such as Virabhadra and others (attendants of Śiva) arose. (Vāmana Purāṇa, Chapter 4).

**JAYĀ. II.** Wife of Puṣpadanta, a gaṇa (attendant of Śiva). See under Puṣpadanta.

**JAYĀ. III.** Another name of Pārvatī. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 6, Stanza 16).

**JAYĀ IV.** A daughter of Dakṣa. Two daughters named Jayā and Suprabhā were born to Dakṣa. To Suprabhā and Jayā fifty sons each were born. These hundred sons