

wore various kinds of arrows and such other weapons. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa, Sarga 21).

JAYĀ V. A maid of Pārvatī. It is seen in Skanda Purāṇa that this Jayā was the daughter of Prajāpati Kṛśāśva.

JĀYĀ. Wife. The husband enters the wife in the form of semen and takes birth as the foetus and then is born from her as son and so the wife is called Jāyā.

“Patirbhāryām sampravīṣya

Garbho bhūtvēha jāyate /

Jāyāyastaddhi jāyātvaii

Yadasyām jāyate punaḥ” //

(Manusmṛti, Chapter 9, Stanza 8).

JAYA (M)I. The name of an auspicious moment. This has the name Vijayam also. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 6, Stanza 17).

JAYA (M) II. The name given to the story of Vidulā. See under Vidulā.

JAYADBALA. The false name assumed by Sahadeva at the time of the incognito life of the Pāṇḍavas in the city of Virāṭa. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 35).

JAYADEVA I. A Sanskrit poet who lived in the 13th century A.D. He is the author of the play ‘Prasannarāghavam’. As far as the story of Śrī Rāma is concerned, some changes have been made in this play from that given by Bhavabhūti in his ‘Mahāvīracarita’. According to this play Śrī Rāma and Bāṇāsura both were lovers of Sītā. The famous work ‘Candrāloka’, a treatise on rhetorical figures, was written by this poet Jayadeva. His most important work is ‘Gītāgovinda’, the theme of which is the early life of Śrī Kṛṣṇa, especially the love between Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā, which is very touchingly described. This book consists of 12 sargas and each sarga contains 24 octaves. This poet was a devotee of Kṛṣṇa. He used to sing lyrics before the image of Kṛṣṇa while his wife danced according to the beat.

JAYADEVA II. See under Duśśāsana II.

JAYADHVAJA. The fifth of the hundred sons of Kārtavīryārjuna. It is stated in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa, Chapter 46 that, of the hundred sons of Kārtavīryārjuna, Śūra, Śūrasena, Dhiṣṇa, Madhu and Jayadhvaजा were the mightiest warriors. This Jayadhvaजा was the father of Tālajaṅgha.

JAYADRATHA I. A mighty warrior King who ruled over the kingdom of Sindhu.

1) *Genealogy*. Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order : Brahmā — Atri — Candra — Budha — Purūravas — Āyus — Nahuṣa — Yayāti — Pūru — Janamejaya — Prācin — vān — Pravīra — Namasyu — Vitabhaya — Śuṇḍu — Bahuvī — dha — Samyāti — Rahovādi — Raudrāśva — Matināra — Santurodha — Duṣyanta — Bharata — Suhotra — Suhotā — Gala — Gardda — Suketu — Bṛhatkṣatra — Hasti — Ajami — dha — Bṛhadiṣu — Bṛhaddhanu — Bṛhatkāya — Jayadratha¹

2) *Birth and attainment of Boon*. Jayadratha was born as a result of severe fasts and vows taken by his father. There was an ethereal voice at the birth of Jayadratha, “This child would become a very famous King. The head of him, who puts down the head of this child on the earth would break into a hundred pieces within a moment” His father was filled with joy when he heard this ethereal voice, and so he made Jayadratha King at

a very young age and went to Samantapañcaka to perform penance. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 146).

3) *Marriage*. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 116, Stanza 17, that Jayadratha married the princess Duśśalā.

4) *Jayadratha and Pāñcālī*. From the very beginning Jayadratha was a bitter enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. It is not difficult to find out the root of this enmity. It is stated in Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 21 that Jayadratha was present at the svayamvara of Pāñcālī. The fact that he did not get Pāñcālī, might have laid the foundation of this enmity.

From this moment Jayadratha was looking forward to a chance to carry off Pāñcālī.

The forest life of the Pāṇḍavas began. They wandered through many forests and finally reached the forest, Kāmyaka. Once the Pāṇḍavas left Pāñcālī alone in the hut and went to the forest for hunting. Jayadratha came to know of this. He came with his men to the place where the hut stood. At the very first sight of Pāñcālī, he fell in love with her. He sent Koṭikāśya, the King of Trigarta, who was the son of Suratha as a messenger to Pāñcālī. Koṭikāśya told Pāñcālī about the superior qualities of Jayadratha and requested her to accept Jayadratha, leaving the Pāṇḍavas. But she rejected his request. The messenger returned to Jayadratha and told him what had happened. Jayadratha himself came in a chariot and tried to entice her. Pāñcālī did not yield. Jayadratha caught her by force and took her away in his chariot. Dhaumya the priest of the Pāṇḍavas followed them with tears. Shortly afterwards, the Pāṇḍavas returned to the hut. They searched for Pāñcālī here and there. They heard everything from a maid, and instantly followed Jayadratha, whose army confronted the Pāṇḍavas. The heads of almost all the warriors of Jayadratha fell on the ground. Jayadratha fled from the battlefield. The Pāṇḍavas followed him and caught him and scourged him. Bhīma shaved his head letting only five hairs to stand on the head. They took him as a prisoner before Dharmaputra. Finally at the instruction of Yudhiṣṭhira and Pāñcālī, he was released. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapters 264 to 272).

5) *Other details*.

(1) In the sacrifice of Rājasūya (imperial consecration) performed by Yudhiṣṭhira, Jayadratha took part as a tributary King. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 34, Stanza 8).

(2) Jayadratha was present at the game of dice between Duryodhana and Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 58, Stanza 28).

(3) It was while going to Sālva to marry a damsel that Jayadratha attacked Pāñcālī at the forest of Kāmyaka. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 264).

(4) Feeling ashamed at the result of his attempt to carry off Pāñcālī, Jayadratha went direct to Gaṅgādvāra and pleased Śiva by penance. Śiva gave him the boon that he would be able to defeat all the Pāṇḍavas except Arjuna. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 272).

6) *Jayadratha in the battle of Bhārata*.

In the battle of Bhārata, which lasted for eighteen days between the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas, Jayadratha

1. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67 that Jayadratha was the son of Bṛhatkṣatra. After Bharata, Bṛhatkṣatra was the only famous and mighty emperor. Really speaking Jayadratha was the grandson of Bṛhatkṣatra. The statement that Jayadratha was the son of Bṛhatkṣatra only means that he was a descendant of that king.