

took the side of the Kauravas and fought against the Pāṇḍavas. The part played by him in the battle is given below:—

(1) On the first day there was a combat between Jayadratha and Drupada. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Stanzas 55 to 57).

(2) Attacked Bhīmasena. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 79, Stanzas 17 to 20).

(3) Fought with Arjuna and Bhīmasena. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapters 113 and 115).

(4) Engaged in a combat with the King Virāṭa. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 116, Stanzas 42 to 44).

(5) Jayadratha and Abhimanyu fought with each other. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14, Stanzas 64 to 74).

(6) Fought with Kṣatrarman. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Stanzas 10 to 12).

(7) Arjuna vowed that he would kill Jayadratha, who tried to flee from the battle-field when he came to know of this. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 74, Stanzas 4 to 12).

(8) He began to combat with Arjuna. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter, 145).

7) *The death of Jayadratha.* When a fierce fight began between Arjuna and Jayadratha, Śrī Kṛṣṇa came to Arjuna and said, "Arjuna, there was an ethereal voice at the birth of Jayadratha. The head of the person who puts down the head of Jayadratha on the earth, would be broken into a hundred pieces. So send an arrow in such a way that his head falls on the lap of his father." Hearing this, Arjuna sent an arrow which cut off the head of Jayadratha and the head fell in the lap of Jayadratha's father who had been sitting in deep penance and meditation in Samantapañcaka. Instantly the father awoke from meditation and stood up and the head of his beloved son, with ear-rings on both ears fell on the earth and the head of the father was broken into a hundred pieces and he died. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 146, Stanzas 104 to 130).

8) *The names of Jayadratha.* Saindhavaka, Saindhava, Sauvira, Sauvīraja, Sauvīrarāja, Sindhupati Sindhurāja, Sindhurāt, Sindhusauvirabhartā, Suvira, Suvīrarāṣṭrapa, Vārdhakṣatri and such other names are used as synonyms of Jayadratha in the Mahābhārata.

JAYADRATHA II. In Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 8, Stanza 36 we see another Jayadratha who sits in the durbar of yama (the death-god) and meditates upon him.

JAYADRATHAVADHĀPARVA. A sub section of Droṇa Parva in Mahā Bhārata. This consists of Chapters 85 to 152 of Droṇa Parva.

JAYADRATHAVIMOKṢAṆA PARVA. A sub section of the Vana Parva, in Mahābhārata. Chapter 272 is in this section.

JAYĀNIKA I. A grandson of Drupada. Mention is made in the Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 156 Stanza 18, that this Jayānika was killed by Aśvatthāmā.

JAYĀNIKA II. A brother of the King of Virāṭa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Stanza 42).

JAYANTA I. Son of Indra.

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order: Brahmā — Marici — Kaśyapa—Indra—Jayanta. Jayanta was the son born to Indra by his wife Śacīdevī. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 112, Stanzas 3 and 4).

2) *Jayanta lost one eye.* During his forest life, Śrī Rāma

lived with Sītā and Lakṣmaṇa on the mountain Citrakūṭa for some days. Once Śrī Rāma, being very tired of walking in the forest fell asleep with his head in the lap of Sītā. Taking this chance Jayanta came in the shape of a crow and scratched the breast of Sītā with his claws. Sītā cried and Śrī Rāma woke up and saw Jayanta in the shape of a crow. Rāma got angry and shot the Brahmāstra (a divine arrow) against Jayanta. Fear of life made him fly throughout the whole of the three worlds. Even Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśvara were unable to protect him, All the while the divine arrow followed him. Finally having no go he came and fell at the feet of Śrī Rāma. Śrī Rāma said that the Brahmāstra could never become futile and so the arrow must hit his right eye. Accordingly the arrow struck at his right eye and thus Jayanta lost his right eye. In Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa this story is stated with some slight changes. According to Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa, this incident took place when Sītā had been drying raw flesh. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Sundara Kāṇḍa, Sarga 38).

3) *Jayanta hidden in the ocean.* After getting the boons Rāvaṇa became arrogant and with a big army went to the realm of the gods. Rāvaṇa engaged Indra in a fierce battle. In that fight Meghanāda the son of Rāvaṇa attacked Jayanta, who swooned and fell down. Immediately Pulomā, the father of Śacīdevī, gathered Jayanta in his hands unseen by anybody and hid him in the sea. After the disappearance of Jayanta the battle entered the second stage. Thinking that his son Jayanta had been killed, Indra began to fight with Rāvaṇa with more vigour than before. In the battle which followed Meghanāda subdued Indra and made him a captive. Taking Indra and the celestial maids as captives, Rāvaṇa and his men went to Laṅkā. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

4) *Jayanta became Bamboo.* Once Agastya came to Indra's durbar. Indra arranged for the dance of Urvaśī in honour of Agastya's visit. In the midst of the dance Urvaśī saw Jayanta before her and she fell in love with him. Consequently her steps went out of beat. Nārada who was playing his lute called Mahatī went wrong. Agastya got angry and cursed Jayanta and changed him to a bamboo. Urvaśī was cursed to become a woman with the name Mādhavī. Agastya cursed Nārada that his lute Mahatī would become the lute of the people of the world. (Vāyu Purāṇa).

5) *Other information.*

(1) In the stealing of the Pārijātapuṣpa (the flower of a paradise tree) Jayanta fought with Pradyumna the son of Śrī Kṛṣṇa and was defeated. (Viṣṇu Parva Chapter 73).

(2) Jayanta was defeated by Śūrapadma, an Asura, in a battle. (Skanda Purāṇa, Asura Kāṇḍa).

JAYANTA II. During the time of his life incognito in Virāṭa the name assumed by Bhīmasena was Jayanta. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 35).

JAYANTA III. In Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 171, Stanza 11, mention is made about one Jayanta of Pāñcāla.

JAYANTA IV. One of the eleven Rudras. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 208, Stanza 20).

JAYANTA V. A synonym of Mahāviṣṇu (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 149, Stanza 98).

JAYANTA VI. One of the twelve Ādityas. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 150, Stanza 15).