

Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 8, that Jayatsena was present at the svayamvara (marriage) of Draupadī. Towards the end of the battle of Bhārata, the Pāṇḍavas sent a letter of invitation to this King and accordingly he came to the help of the Pāṇḍavas with an akṣauhīṇī of army (21870 Chariots, 21870 elephants, 65610 horses and 109350 infantry). (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Stanza 8).

JAYATSENA II. A King of the Pūru dynasty. His father was Sārvabhauma and his mother was the princess Sunandā of Kekaya. Jayatsena married Suśravas, the princess of Vidarbha. A son named Arvācīna was born to them. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 35).

JAYATSENA III. The name assumed by Nakula in his life incognito. (Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 35).

JAYATSENA IV. A King who took the side of the Kauravas. He was son of Jarāsandha. This King came with an akṣauhīṇī of army and helped the Kauravas in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 16, Stanza 16). It is mentioned in Karṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 30 that this King was killed by Abhimanyu.<sup>1</sup>

JAYATSENA V. A son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 69, that this Jayatsena was defeated by Śatānīka and in Śalya Parva, Chapter 26 that he was killed by Bhīmasena.

JAYATSENĀ. An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 12).

JAYAVIJAYAS. See under Jaya XI.

JHA. This syllable means 'famous'. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 348).

JHAJHA. The father of Sunda an Asura who was the father of Mārica, whose mother was Tātakā. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Sarga 25).

JHILLI. A Yādava of the house of Vṛṣṇi. He was one of the seven chief ministers of Śrī Kṛṣṇa in Dvārakā. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14, Dākṣiṇātya pāṭha).

JHILLĪ I. (*Jhillipīṇḍāraka*). A warrior of the Vṛṣṇis. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Stanza 20, that this warrior was present at the svayamvara (marriage) of Draupadī. It is also seen that this Yādava carried the dowry of Subhadrā to Khāṇḍava-prastha from Dvārakā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 120, Stanza 32). This warrior took part in the Bhārata battle. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Droṇa Parva, Chapter 11, Stanza 28 that this warrior played a laudable part in the battle of Kurukṣetra.

JHILLĪ II. (*Jhillipīṇḍārakam*) (*Jhillika*). A worm. This worm has another name Jhīṅku. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 64, Stanza 1).

JHILLIKA(M). An ancient town in South India. Mention is made about this town in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 59.

JHĪNKU. See under Jhilli II.

JIHVĀ. A servant woman who stole ornaments from the palace. For the detailed story of how she was caught with stolen goods see under Hariśarman.

JIMŪTA I. A King born of the family of Yayāti. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

JIMŪTA. II. A wrestler (Pahālvān). While the Pāṇḍavas were living incognito in the city of Virāṭa, once Brahmotsava (Brahmā festival) was celebrated all over the country. Wrestling was an important item of the Brahmā festival. Jimūta was the most famous of the wrestlers who took part in the festival. He struck several wrestlers down. At last King Virāṭa asked Bhīma to wrestle with Jimūta. Bhīmasena accepted the invitation. In the wrestling Jimūta was killed. (M.B. Virāṭa Parva, Chapter 16).

JIMŪTA III. A hermit. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 111, Stanza 23 that this hermit got a treasure of gold called Jaimūta from the Himālayas.

JIMŪTA IV. The horse of the King Vasumanas. See under Vasumanas.

JIMŪTAKETU I. A synonym of Śiva. There is a story in the Purāṇas about how Śiva got the name Jimūta-ketu.

When summer season began Pārvatī told her husband Śiva: "My Lord, Summer has set in. What are we to do without a house to protect us from the hot sun and the strong wind?" Śiva replied. "Dear! It is because I have no house that I walk about in the forest always."

Because Śiva said so, the loyal wife Satīdevī spent the summer with her husband in the shade of trees. When the summer was over rainy season began. People stopped walking about. The sky became black with clouds. The roaring sound of thunder was heard everywhere. Seeing that the rainy season had begun Pārvatī again requested her husband to erect a house. Hearing her request Śiva replied. "I have no wealth at all to build a house. You see that I am wearing the hide of a leopard. The serpent Seṣa is my Brāhma-string. Padma and Piṅgala are my ear-rings. One of my bracelets for the upper arm is Kambala and the other one is the nāga (serpent) Dhanañjaya. My bracelet on the right hand is Aśvatara and on the left hand is Takṣaka. The string that I wear round my waist is Nīla, as black as antimony. So let us go above the clouds and spend the rainy season there. Then rain will not fall on your body."

Saying thus, Śiva got into a lofty cloud with Pārvatī and sat there. That cloud looked like the flag of Śiva. Thenceforward Śiva came to be known by the name Jimūtaketu. (Vāmana Purāṇa, Chapter).

JIMŪTAKETU II. See under Jimūtavāhana.

JIMŪTAVĀHANA. A Vidyādhara. (demi-god). He was the son of Jimūtaketu, who was the ruler of a city named Kāñcanapura in a valley of the Himālayas. Being childless he had been sad for a long time. At last he approached the divine tree Kalpaka (a heavenly tree that yields every wish) that stood in his garden and requested it to bless him with a child. Thus a son was born to him. The famous Jimūtavāhana was that son.

When Jimūtavāhana came to know of the divine powers of the Kalpaka tree, from the ministers, with the permission of his father he went to the Kalpaka tree, bowed before it and said to it, "Oh noble tree! You have

1. The Mahābhārata mentions two princes of Magadha, bearing the same name 'Jayatsena'. The fathers of both of them happen to be Jarāsandhas. But it is said that after the death of the famous Jarāsandha his son Sahadeva became king. This Sahadeva, with his brother Jayatsena took the side of the Pāṇḍavas and fought against the Kauravas. Hence the King Jayatsena mentioned here must be the son of some other Jarāsandha of the Kingdom of Magadha.