

JAYANTA VII. One of the ministers of Daśaratha. The eight ministers of Daśaratha were Jayanta, Dhṛṣṭi, Vijaya, Asiddhārtha, Arthasādhaka, Aśoka, Mantrapālaka and Sumantra. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Sarga 7).

JAYANTĪ I. A holy place on the bank of the river Sarasvatī. There is a tīrtha (bath) here known as Somatīrtha. It is mentioned in the Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 83, Stanza 19 that those who bathe in this tīrtha would obtain the fruits of the sacrifice of Rājasūya. (Imperial consecration).

JAYANTĪ II. Daughter of Indra and sister of Jayanta. In Bhāgavata, Skandha 4, there is a story stating how Jayantī was the wife of Śukra for ten years.

Śukrācārya was the teacher-priest of the Asuras (demons). Once the devas (gods) had completely defeated the Asuras. With the intention of procuring new powers from Śrī Parameśvara, Śukrācārya went to Kailāsa. When the penance of Śukra became more and more severe the gods and Indra began to be flurried. Indra told his daughter Jayantī to become the servant of Śukra and to break his penance somehow or other. Jayantī did not like this procedure of her father. Still she did not like to disobey her father. So she went to Kailāsa and became the attendant of Śukra and stayed with him. She served him dutifully and with chastity. She would fan him with plantain leaf. She would prepare cold and fragrant water for him to drink. When the Sun became hotter she would hold her upper garment as an umbrella so that he should be in the shade. She would gather fully ripened good fruits for him to eat. She would gather good variety of darbha grass, cut them into the length of a span and with good flowers she would give them to the hermit for his morning oblations. She would gather soft sprouts and make bed for him and would stand near him fanning till he slept. She would get water ready for him to rinse his mouth when he woke up. Thus she did the work of a dutiful disciple. She did not, in any way by speech or action, try to entice him so that his vow of penance might be broken. She spoke only words which would be pleasing and helpful to him. This continued for thousand years and then Paramaśiva appeared before him and gave the boons he requested for. After that Śukrācārya talked with her. In accordance with her request the hermit Śukra allowed her to live with him for ten years as his wife. He gave her a boon that during that period of ten years they both would be invisible to the world. Thus Śukrācārya married Jayantī and they lived in the house very happily for ten years.

JAYANTĪ III. The queen of the King Ṛṣabha who was born in the dynasty of King Agnidhra. Hundred children were born to Ṛṣabha of Jayantī (See under Ṛṣabha II).

JAYAPRIYĀ. A female attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 12).

JAYARĀTA. A warrior who fought on the side of the Kauravas. Bhīmasena killed this warrior, who was a prince of Kaliṅga, in the battle of Bhārata. (M.B. Drona Parva, Chapter 155, Stanza 28).

JAYARĀTHA. A Sanskrit poet who lived in Kāśmīra in the 12th century. He was a Śaivite. His important work is Haracaritacintāmaṇi'. (History of classical Sanskrit literature).

JAYAŚARMAN. A Brāhmaṇa who became wealthy by taking the vow of Kamalā (Kamalāvratā). Kamalā is the eleventh day of 'Adhimāsa'.

It is believed that this day is better than other days. If a man fasts on that day Goddess Kamalā will be pleased with him.

The devotee should awake in the Brāhma muhūrta (fortyeight minutes before sunrise) and take bath thinking of Puruṣottama and begin the fast. If the prayer and meditation is conducted at the house he will get double the fruits. If it is at a river it will yield four times the fruits. If it is at a cow-shed the fruits will be thousandfold and if it is conducted at a fireshed or Śaivite temple, at a holy bath or in the presence of God the fruits will be a thousand and one hundredfold and if it is near a tulasī (holy basil) the fruits will be a lakhfold and if it is done in the presence of Viṣṇu the fruits obtained will be unlimited.

This Jayaśarman who took the fast was the son of a noble Brāhmaṇa named Śivaśarman of Avanti. He was the youngest of five sons. He became a wicked man. So he was avoided by his relatives. Being driven away from home, he went to a distant forest and lived there. Once, by luck, he happened to reach the holy place of Trivenī Mahātīrtha. He was very tired of hunger and thirst. So he bathed in the tīrtha and searched for some hermitage. By chance he saw the hermitage of Harimitra. As it was the month of Puruṣottama many people had gathered there. Brāhmaṇas were telling stories of mitigation of sins. He heard the story of the vow called Kamalāvratā and its fruits. So Jayaśarman stayed in that hermitage with them and took the vow of Kamalāvratā. That night Devī appeared before him and said : "I have come from Vaikuṇṭha, because I am greatly pleased with you. Since you have taken the vow of Kamalāvratā on the eleventh day of the dark lunar fortnight called Kamalā of the month of Puruṣottama I will grant you boons. Because you have taken the vow at Trivenī, I am immensely pleased with you. The noble Brāhmaṇas of your future generations also will be blessed by me". Saying these words the Devī gave him boons and disappeared. From that day onwards Jayaśarmā became a great wealthy man and he returned to his father's house (Padma Purāṇa, Chapter 64).

JAYASENA I. Father of the famous Caṇḍamahāsena. (See under Caṇḍamahāsena).

JAYASENA II. A prince of Magadha. He was a member of the council of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva Chapter. 4, Stanza 26).

JAYASENA III. A King of Avanti. To this King was born a son named Vindānuvinda and a daughter named Mitravindā by his chief wife Rājādhivē. Mitravindā was married by Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

JAYĀŚVA I. A son of King Drupada. It is mentioned in Mahā Bhārata, Drona Parva, Chapter 156, Stanza 181 that Jayāśva was killed by Aśvatthāmā in the battle of Bhārata.

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

JAYATSENA I. A King of the kingdom of Magadha. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 67 that this King, who was the son of Jarāsandha, belonged to the family of Kālakeya. This King was a friend of the Pāṇḍavas. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Ādi