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Jagat—the universe as issuing from the mind and body of Brahmā;¹ Agniṣomātmakam² born of Viṣṇu and abides in Viṣṇu.³ Spatial description of; its relation to Īśvara and other creations.⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 27. ² Br. III. 72. 50; Vā. 97. 51. ³ Vi. I. 1. 4, 31. ⁴ Vā. 49. 156-86.

Jagat-srṣṭi—Evolution of Tattvas, etc. When the Śaktis did not attend to their function of creation, the Lord with Śaktikālā entered into twenty-three *tattvas* by dividing himself into three parts—adhyātma, ādhidaiva, and ādhibhauma with tenfold prāṇa, Agni as his mouth, Varuṇa as tongue, Aśvins as nostrils, etc. Then came the four *varṇas*. At first five varieties of Ajñāna were created, viz., andhatāmisra, tāmisra, mahāmoha, moha, and tamas. Ashamed of these sinful creations, Brahmā created seers like Sanaka, Sananda, etc. They also did not proceed with the work of creation as was desired. So Brahmā grew angry and down came Rudra from the midst of his eye-brows. He was assigned places and women. Finding his creation intolerable, Brahmā sent him away for penance, and produced ten mind-born sons, Maricī, Atri and others, and a daughter Sarasvatī. Then came the Vedas and other literature. Further the Creator's body got into two halves—one Svāyambhuva and the other Śatarūpa. These were parents of two sons and three daughters. Their descendants filled up the whole of the earth. Another account of creation.

Bhā. III. 5. 27-36; 6. (whole); 12. (whole); 20. 12 ff.

Jagatī—a metre;¹ a horse of sun's chariot;² with Gāyatri Trṣṭub;³ from the face of Brahmā.⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 45; XI. 21. 41; M. 125. 47; Vā. 9. 50; 31. 47. ² Br. II. 22. 72; Vi. II. 8. 5. ³ Vā. 51. 64. ⁴ Br. II. 8. 52; 13. 145.