

of the Bhāratavarṣa (*ata ūrdhvaṁ janapadān nibodha*) 6. 10. 37, 5; *jaṭhurāḥ kukkuṣāś caiva* 6. 10. 41.

Janaka m. (pl.) : Designation of the family of Janaka.

Aṣṭāvakra addressed king Janaka as the best in the family of Janakas (*bho bho rājan janakānāṁ variṣṭha*) 3. 133. 16.

Jambūdvīpa, Jambuparvata, Jambūkhaṇḍa (m.) : Name of a *dvīpa* (called Jambūkhaṇḍa 6. 12. 1, Jambuparvata 6. 12. 5).

A. Location : One of the four *dvīpas* which lie on the four sides of mount Meru, the other three being Bhadrāśva, Ketumāla, and Uttara Kurus (*meruḥ kanakaparvataḥ |... tasya pārśve tv ime dvīpās catvāraḥ samsthitāḥ prabho |... jambūdvīpaś ca*) 6. 7. 8, 11; Jambūdvīpa to the south of Meru 6. 12. 21–25; a great (Jambū) tree, which had become famous on account of Jambūdvīpa, stands in its middle (*jambūdvīpena vikhyātas tasya madhye mahādrumah*) 6. 12. 25. B. Name explained : The *Dvīpa* is named after the great, ancient Jambū tree, called Sudarśana, which stands on it (*sudarśano nāma mahān jambūvrkṣaḥ sanātanaḥ |... tasya nāmnā samākhyāto jambūdvīpaḥ sanātanaḥ*) 6. 8. 18–19. C. Extent : Described by Saṁjaya for Dhṛtarāṣṭra 6. 12. 1; in extent it was a full eighteen thousand and six hundred *yojanas* (*aṣṭādaśasahasrāṇi yojanānāṁ viśāṁ pate | śaṭtatāni ca pūrṇāni viṣkambho jambuparvataḥ*) // 6. 12. 5 (NI. on Bom. Ed. 6. 11. 5 : *viṣkambhaś caturdala-kamalākārasya jambūdvīpasya patrānta-paridhiḥ tādṛśavistāra eva piṇḍapramāṇam aṇṭarbhāvyā parvatākṛtītvāj jambuparvata*

ty ucyate); its circular extent spread over many *yojanas* (*maṇḍalam bahuyojanam*) 6. 1. 9; the Śākadvīpa is double the size of Jambūdvīpa 6. 12. 9; its extent sometimes identified with Bhāratavarṣa (*yāvat... jambūdvīpasya maṇḍalam | tāvad eva samāvṛttam balam* ...) 6. 1. 8. D. Description : Ancient (*sanātana*) 6. 8. 18; the salty ocean which encircles it (*sāgaraḥ parimaṇḍalaḥ*) is double the extent of the Jambūdvīpa; the Jambūdvīpa is full of many *Janapadas* (*nānājanapadākīrṇa*) and is adorned with jewels and corals and by mountains which shine with many minerals (*maṇividruma-citritaḥ | naikadhātuvicitraiś ca parvatair upasobhitaḥ*); it is resorted to by Siddhas and Cāraṇas 6. 12. 6–7; (*nānājanapadāyuta*) 12. 14. 21; 14. 87. 13; Krauñcadvīpa is similar to Jambūdvīpa 12. 14. 22. E. Characteristics : (1) Used as a measure of time : as much as it rains in the Jambūdvīpa (i. e. the total number of drops of rain) for a thousand years, so long a person who fasts for a month eating only once on the last day lives in the Brahma-loka 13. 110. 121, 128; (2) Many kinds of jewels go from Jambūdvīpa to the other *Dvīpas* for the people living there (*jambūdvīpāt pravartante ratnāni vividhāny uta | dvīpeṣu teṣu sarveṣu prajānāṁ ...* // 6. 13. 26. F. Epic events : (1) The army for the great war was drawn from the entire Jambūdvīpa (*yāvat tapati sūryo hi jambūdvīpasya maṇḍalam | tāvad eva samāvṛttam balam*) 6. 1. 8; (2) Draupadī reminded Yudhiṣṭhira that he had formerly overpowered the entire Jambūdvīpa 12. 14. 21; (3) In the Aśvamedha sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira, the entire Jambūdvīpa had gathered (*jambūdvīpo hi sakalo*