

sāmans; hence they practised austerities (and did not perform sacrifices) *apṛthagdarśināḥ sarve ṛksāmasu yajuhṣu ca | kāmadvēṣau pṛthag dṛṣtvā tupaḥ kṛta upāsate //* 12. 230. 8 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 12. 238. 8 : *vedatraye 'pi bhedaṁ apaśyantaḥ kāmāyādīn pṛthakkr̥tya tapo jñānam upāsate trayanti*); 12. 224. 63 (Kṛta not mentioned, but Nī., on Bom. Ed. 12. 232. 33 supplies it : *advaitaniṣṭhā martyās tapa eva yogam eva kṛtayuge 'nuliṣṭhantīti śeṣaḥ*); when Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Pāṇḍu and Vidura were born the country of the Kurus (*kurujāṅgalam*), the Kurus themselves and the Kurukṣetra, all prospered 1. 102. 1; at that time a condition similar to the Kṛta Yuga prevailed in the regions of the different kingdoms (*pradeśeṣu api rāṣṭrāṇāṁ kṛtam yugam avartata*) 1. 102. 5; this condition is described in 1. 102. 2-11; people in the Kṛta Yuga did not have to cohabit to beget children, they could have them by mere thought (*na caisāṁ maithuno dharmo babbhūva bharatarābha | samkalpād eva caiteṣāṁ apatyam udapadyata //*) 12. 200. 35; in the Kṛta Yuga evil tribes like the Talavaras, the Andhrakas etc. in the south and the Yaunas (Yavanas), Kāmbojas etc. in the north did not exist on the earth 12. 200. 39-43; there were no *bhikṣus* and those who have sectarian marks (*liṅgināḥ*); similarly there were no alternatives to the four *āśramas*; all this happened when the Kṛta Yuga passed away and the *daṇḍanīti* was no longer practised — thus Indra told to Māṇḍātṛ 12. 65. 24-25. K. Expectation of life : In the Kṛta Yuga people were free from diseases, succeeded in achieving all objectives and lived for four hundred years (*aṛogāḥ sarvasiddhārthāś caturvarṣaśatā-yuṣaḥ | kṛte*) 12. 224. 24; however, according

to Samjaya people lived for four thousand years (*catvāri ca sahasrāṇi varṣāṇāṁ kurusattama | āyuhṣamkhyā kṛtayuge samkhyātā rājasattama //*) 6. 11. 5 (apparently there is confusion between the duration of the Kṛta Yuga (above section C) and life-expectancy of human beings); also cf. *sahasraśatajīvināḥ tāḥ prajāḥ ... //* ... *evam kṛtayuge samyag vartamāne tadā nr̥pa*) 1. 58. 10, 24; men lived as long as they liked and they had no fear of Yama 12. 200. 34; (*na kṣīyante ca vai prajāḥ*) 3. 148. 11; (*nālpāyur dṛṣyate naraḥ*) 12. 70. 11; but the life expectation, virility etc. decrease successively in the Yugas that follow the Kṛta (*āyur vīryam atho buddhir ... manuṣyāṇāṁ anuyugam hrasatīti nibodha me*) 3. 188. 13. L. Kṛta as the name of Sūrya : Kṛta appears among the 108 names of Sūrya taught by Dharmya to Yudhiṣṭhira 3. 3. 22. M. Etymology : The etymology is implied when it is said that in the Kṛta Yuga (whatever needs be done) is done and does not remain undone (*kṛtam eva na kartavyam tasmin kāle yugottame*) 3. 148. 10 [Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 149. 11 : *kṛtam eva sarve kṛtakṛtyā evely arthaḥ | tata eva hetoḥ kṛtayugam nāma //*]. [Nī., Bom. Ed. 3. 191. 3, who reads *vipraiś corakṣayaś caiva kṛte kṣemaṁ bhaviṣyati* in place of the Cr. Ed. *vipraiś corakṣaye caiva kṛte* (3. 189. 3) interprets *kṛte yuge*; the words *kṛta*, *tretā* etc. occurring in 5. 140. 7-15 (=Bom. Ed. 5. 142. 7-15) are interpreted by Nī. as the Yuga names and not as names of the throws of dice in a dice game].

Kṛttikā f. (pl.) : Name of a constellation (the Pleiads); (personified as the mothers of Skanda, said to be the wives of