

Kṛta (*tataḥ prāvartata tadā ādau kṛta-yugaṁ śubham*) 12. 336. 31; 6. 11. 4; 14. 44. 8; first Yuga after the dissolution of the entire world (*āditāḥ manujavyāghra kṛt-snaṣya jagataḥ kṣaye ... tato kṛtām yugaṁ*) 3. 186. 17–18; hence called *ādiyuga* and *prathamakalpita* 12. 322. 51; hence also the words *ādau* and *purā* (or *pūrvam*) often used with Kṛta (12. 59. 13; 12. 336. 31, and many other citations in section D below); Kṛta sets in again at the end of the fourth Kali Yuga; Yudhiṣṭhira asked Mārkaṇḍeya what would be the (final) stage of Kali when its end will have arrived and after which Kṛta will commence again (*yugakṣaye || kām ca kāṣṭhām samā-sādyā punaḥ sampatsyate kṛtam*) 3. 188. 6–7; 3. 186. 22. C. Duration : Mārkaṇḍeya told Yudhiṣṭhira that the duration of the Kṛta Yuga was 4000 years; it had dawns of 400 years and twilights of the same duration (*catvāry āhuḥ sahasrāṇi varṣāṇām tat kṛtām yugam / tasya tāvacchatī samdhyā samdhyāṁśaś ca tataḥ param ||*) 3. 186. 18 (cf. NĪ. on Bom. Ed. 3. 188. 23 above Kali, section C, p. 234); the same duration of Kṛta told by Vyāsa to Śuka 12. 224. 18–19. D. Events occurring in the Kṛta Yuga : (1) All beings are produced from Viṣṇu at the advent of the Kṛta Yuga and are reabsorbed into him at the end of that Yuga 13. 135. 11; (2) The creation of the world, the creation of Saṁkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, Aniruddha and Brahman, Nārāyaṇa's incarnation as Varāha to reestablish the earth and kill Hiraṇyākṣa, as Nṛsiṁha to kill Hiraṇyakaśipu, and as Vāmana to make Bali a resident of Pātāla — all these events are said to have occurred in the Kṛta Yuga which is not named 12. 326. 67–76; (also

cf. 12. 337. 29–36 where these three incarnations are mentioned without naming Kṛta-yuga); (3) Formerly, in the Kṛta Yuga of the Svāyambhuva Manvantara, Nārāyaṇa was born as Nara, Nārāyaṇa, Hari and Kṛṣṇa (*nārāyaṇo hi viśvātmā catur-mūrtiḥ sanātanaḥ / dharmātmajaḥ sambabhūva ... || kṛte yuge mahārāja purā svāyambhuve 'ntare / naro nārāyaṇaś caiva hariḥ kṛṣṇas tatthaiva ca ||*) 12. 321. 8–9; (4) In the Devayuga when the Daityendras ruled the three worlds Viṣṇu entered the womb of Aditi (*purā devayuge tāta ...*) 13. 82. 24–25; (5) In the Devayuga Prajāpati had two daughters (*purā devayuge ...*) 1. 14. 5 (NĪ. on Bom. Ed. 1. 16. 5 : *devayuge satyayuge*); (6) In the Kṛta Yuga all gods approached Varuṇa and requested him to be the ruler of waters 9. 46. 5–6; (7) In the Devayuga, Āditya came down from the heaven to visit the world of mortals when he met Nārada (*purā devayuge rājan ...*) 2. 11. 1; (8) In one of the past Devayugas, the gods, desirous of giving offerings, arranged the sacrifice following the prescriptions of the Vedas (*tato devayuge 'tīte devā vai samakalpayan / yajñam veda-pramāṇena vidhivad yaṣṭum īpsavaḥ*) 10. 18. 1; (9) Lomaśa told Yudhiṣṭhira that formerly in the Devayuga he had seen that the gods liked the *dharma* and the Asuras deserted it (*purā devayuge caiva dṛṣṭam sarvaṁ mayā vibho / arocayan surā dharmaṁ dharmaṁ tatyajire 'surāḥ*) 3. 92. 6; (10) Gods and demons churned the ocean in the Ādiyuga 6. 76. 18; (11) There were fierce Dānavas, known as Kāleyas, in the Kṛta Yuga 3. 98. 3; (12) Asura Grītsa carried away the wife of Bhṛgu in the Devayuga (*purā devayuge tāta ...*) 12. 3. 19;