

Kṛtāprāpti—a god of Sūtāra group.

Br. IV. 1. 90.

Kṛtabandhu—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 50.

Kṛtam—sets in when the sun, moon, Tīṣya and Br̥haspati (Planet Jupiter) are in the same mansion.

Vi. IV. 24. 102.

Kṛtamālā—a R. of Drāviḍa from Malaya hills in Bhāratavarṣa. In this Satyavrata offered water-rites to his Pitṛs. Visited by Balarāma.

Bhā. V. 19. 18; VIII. 24. 12; XI 5. 39; X. 79. 16; Br. II. 16. 36; III. 35. 17; M. 114. 30; Vā. 45. 105; Vi. II. 3. 13

Kṛtayuga (also *Kṛta*)—commences when the sun, moon and Br̥haspati are in one, and the same *rāśi*. Its characteristic features.¹ Form of Hari as worshipped in this *yuga*, and worship by contemplation.² Etymologically people in this age are *kṛtakṛtyas*. Hari took the form of a vṛṣa (bull) for the manifestation of *dharma*. Hamsa was the caste name of men.³ Its duration; repeats at the end of Kaliyuga. Pitṛs are worshipped.⁴

Physical and moral state of world in ; duration 4000 divine years; *sandhya*, and *sandhyāṁśa* 108 years; *dhyāna* important in; *sandhyāṁśa* 400 = *Prakṛīyāpāda*,⁵ after Kali with seven sages; at the beginning man in Kalinga,⁶ pertaining to the Brahmanas; Vedas honoured.⁷

People with no restrictions lived on roots and fruits enjoying sexual bliss; *jñānam*.⁸

¹ Bhā. XII. 2. 24; 3. 18-19, 27. ² Ib. XI. 5. 21-23; IX. 10. 52; XII. 3. 52. ³ Ib. XI. 17. 10-11. ⁴ Br. II. 16. 69; 29. 24-31; 31. 103. 11; III. 14. 46-7; 74. 225; M. 1. 34; 142. 19 and 24; 144. 90; 145. 6-7; 165. 1. ⁵ Vā. 8. 32-67. ⁶ Ib. 58. 103, 110. ⁷ Ib. 78. 36-7. ⁸ Ib. 99. 413. Br. II. 7. 21, 45-59.