

system and śukla are the contributions of the ātman. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 369).

**GĀRDABHI.** A son of Viśvāmītra who was a brahmavādī. (Chapter 4, Anuśāsana Parva, M.B.).

**GARGA.**

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu thus ;—Brahmā-Atri-Candra-Budha-Purūravas-Āyus-Nahuṣa-Puru-Jana-mejaya-Prācīnvān-Pravīra-Namasyu-Vitabhaya -Śuṇḍu-Bahuvīdha -Sainyāti -Rahovādi -Raudrāśva -Matināra-Santurodha -Duṣyanta -Bharata-Suhotra -Suhotā -Gala-Garda-Suketu-Bṛhatkṣatra-Garga.

2) *Birth.* Bṛhaspati once approached, on the crest of a wave of lust, Mamatā, his brother's wife who was pregnant then. The child from the mother's womb said 'no' to the move. But, Bṛhaspati cursed the child and had his own way with Mamatā. Thus two children developed in her womb. Just after delivering the children the mother went away leaving the child by Bṛhaspati behind. The Devas took charge of the forsaken child and named him Bharadvāja. Ultimately they handed over the child (Bharadvāja) to king Bharata, the famous son of Duṣyanta. Children had already been born to Bharata by his three wives, but as all of them were found to be immoral the mothers themselves killed them. It was at such a juncture that Bharata got Bharadvāja as adopted son. (Bharadvāja is known by another name also, Vitatha). From Vitatha was born Manyu, from Manyu Bṛhatkṣetra from Bṛhatkṣetra Jaya and from Jaya Garga. The famous Rantideva was the grandson of Nara, (the brother of Garga) and son of Samkṛti. A son called Śani was born to Garga after which he took to Sannyāsa. (Bhāgavata, Daśama Skandha, Chapters 20 and 21).

3) *Yādavaguru.* In course of time Garga became preceptor of the Yādavas. Śrī Kṛṣṇa and Balabhadrarāma who had returned to Mathurā from Ambādi were sent to sage Sandipani in obedience to the advice of Garga. (Bhāgavata, Navama Skandha).

4) *Garga and Mucukunda.* Garga once visited Mucukunda, son of Māndhātā at his palace, and very much pleased with the devoted reception accorded to him blessed Mucukunda that one day he would see Śrī Kṛṣṇa in person. It was according to this blessing that Mucukunda, while asleep once in a cave had a sight of Kṛṣṇa. (See under Mucukunda).

5) *Importance of Garga.* A number of reputed sage visited Śrī Rāma on his return to Ayodhyā from the forest. Amongst them were present Kauśika, Yavakṛta, Raibhya, Kaṇva and Garga with their numerous disciples. (Uttara Rāmāyaṇa).

6) *Garga, a scholar in astronomy.* There is a place called Gargasrota on the banks of river Sarasvatī. Garga did tapas here and discovered some principles of astronomy such as the path of planets, stars etc. He was also the chief astronomer in the assembly of emperor Pṛthu. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 59, Verse 111).

7) *Other information.* (1) While the great war was raging Garga visited Kurukṣetra and advised Droṇa to end the war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 19).

(2) He advised King Viśvāvasu about eternity. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 318, Verse 49).

(3) He spoke about the greatness of the world (Viśvamaḥimā) to Yudhiṣṭhira. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 18).

**GĀRGASROTA.** See under Garga, Para 6.

**GARGĀYANI.** See under Guruparamparā.

**GĀRGI.** A celebrated brahmavādī born in the family of Garga.

**GĀRGYA I. (TRIJAṬA) GĀRGA.** A famous sage.

1) *Birth.* He was one of the sons of Viśvāmītra. (Śloka 55, Chapter 4, Anuśāsana Parva). (For genealogy see under Viśvāmītra). He became gradually the priest of Gudavas. He has written a famous book called Gargasṃrti. Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa mentions that Gārgya is known as Trijaṭa also.

2) *How he became prosperous.* Sage Gārgya had many children. It was while he was staying in the forest with his wife and children that Śrī Rāma came to that forest for Vanavāsa. The news of the exile of Śrī Rāma spread like wild-fire and many brahmins flocked to the place and Śrī Rāma gave them immense riches. Wife of Gārgya heard the news only late and as soon as she heard the same she called her husband from the fields where he was working and taking away from him the implements sent him post-haste to the place of Śrī Rāma. Trijaṭa as soon as he came to the presence of Rāma told him the purpose of his visit. Huge herds of cows were then grazing on the banks of the Yamunā river. Śrī Rāma told Gārgya to take a stump and throw it with all his strength. He did so and Śrī Rāma gave him all the cows grazing up to the place where the stump fell. It was a big lot and Gārgya became prosperous from that day onwards. (Sarga 32, Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa, Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa).

3) *Gārgya's precepts on Dharma.* The following are the precepts laid down by Gārgya on Dharma. (1) Be interested always on entertaining your guests, (2) Do not eat meat, (3) Do not give injury to cows and brahmins, (4) Perform yajña with a pure mind and pure body. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 127).

4) *Gārgya's place in the line of preceptors.* Vyāsa expounded the Vedas to Vedamitra, Saubhari and Śākalya. Śākalya taught what he learnt to Vātsyāyana, Maudgalya, Śāli, Ādiśīra, Gokhali and Yātukaṛṇa. Yātukaṛṇa taught Nirukta to Bāṣkala, Krauñca, Vaitāla, and Viraja. Bāṣkala combined all the other branches together and made 'Bālakhilyaśākhā' and taught it to Bālāyini, Gārgya and Saṃsāra. The Ṛgvedācāryas are those from Vyāsa to Saṃsāra. (Bhāgavata, Daśama Skandha).

5) *Indrasabhā and Gārgya.* Gārgya was a shining member of the Indrasabhā. (Śloka 18, Chapter 7, Sabhā Parva, M.B.).

**GĀRGYA II.** See under Bālāki.

**GĀRGYA (M).** A place of habitation of ancient Bhārata. This place was captured by Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (Chapter 11, Droṇa Parva).

**GĀRHAPATI I.** An agni (fire). (Śloka 6, Chapter 74, Ādi Parva).

**GĀRHAPATI II.** One of the seven fathers. The seven fathers are: Vairājas, Agniśvāttas, Gārhapatis, Somapas, Ekaśṛṅgas, Caturvedas and Kalas. (Chapter 11, Sabhā Parva, M.B.).

**GĀRHASTYA.** The Gṛhasthārama a stage in life when you live with your family as a house-holder. The true dharma of a householder is to live with what he gets by doing the duty allotted to him. He should feed pilgrims and should not appropriate to himself what belongs to