

Kardama (II)—a son of Pulaha and Kṣamā; married Sruti; son Śaṅkhapada and daughter Kāmāyā; a Prajāpati; a sage by *tapas* and a *devarṣi*;¹ a *pravara*.²

¹ Br. I. 1. 65; II. 11. 23 and 31; 32. 99; 35. 94; III. 8. 18; 10. 93; M. 145. 93; Vā. 1. 80; 3. 3; 28. 25-29; 33. 7; 38. 7; 59. 91; 61. 84; 65. 53; Vi. I. 10. 10. ²M. 199. 16.

Kardama (III)—a Prajāpati; wife of Sinivali; had two daughters Samrāt and Kuṣi, besides ten sons.¹ His wife left him for Soma. His world that of *Ājya pitrs*.²

¹ Br. II. 14. 7; III. 1. 53. ² M. 15. 20; 23. 24.

Kardama (IV)—also Śamkhapa; a Lokapāla.

Br. II. 21. 157; M. 124. 95; Vā. 50. 206.

Kardamāyana—a gotrakara of Atri family.

M. 197. 1.

Kardamāla—in the navel portion of Gayā; bath and *śrāddha* here to get rid of the debt to Pitrs.

Vā. 112. 57.

Kardamālam—a *tīrtham* sacred to Pitrs.

M. 22. 77.

Karpatas—Pāṣaṇḍas who live by sheer prowess.

Vā. 78. 30.

Karma (I)—two-fold; *Pravṛtti* and *Nivṛtti*;¹ importance of;² that which consists of *yajña* is best.³

¹ Vi. I. 1. 27; VI. 4. 41. ² Vi. I. 18. 32. ³ Vi. II. 14. 14.

Karma (II)—(Vedic) two-fold: *Pravṛtta* and *Nivṛtta*.¹ There is another classification of Karma: *Vaidika*, *Tāntrika*,