

सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. -2 having the belly reduced in bulk; मेदच्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्य वयुः S. 2. 5. -गव a. one who has lean cattle; यः कृशार्थः कृश-गवः कृशभृत्यः कृशातिथिः । स वै राजन् कृशो नाम न शरीरकृशः कृशः॥ Mb. 12. 8. 24. -भृत्य a. one who feeds his servants scantily; see above quotation.

कृशानम् Ved. 1 A pearl; अभीवृतं कृशनैर्विश्वरूपम् Rv. 1. 35. 4. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice; ददौ द्विजेभ्यः कृशरं च गाश्च Bu. Ch. 2. 36. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचडी).

कृशाला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [कृश आनुक्; Un. 4. 2] Fire; गुरोः कृशानुप्रति-माद्विभेषि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. -Comp. -यन्त्रम् (=अभियन्त्रम्) a cannon; अथ सपदि कृशा-नुयन्त्रगोलैःSiva. B. 28. 85. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन m. An actor.

कृष् I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows; ततस्ते देवयजनं ब्राह्मणाः स्वर्णलाङ्गलैः । कृष्ट्वा तत्र यथाभ्यायं दीक्षयां चाकिरे वृषम् ॥ Bhāg. 10. 74. 12. -II. 1 P. (कर्षति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां-चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract; हस्ताभ्यां नश्यदकाक्षीद् Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. -4 To bend (as a bow); नत्यायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बल-वानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्रांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. -7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छन्ति कर्षन्ति च महद्यशः Ms. 3. 66. -8 To take away from, de-privise one of (with two acc.). -9 To scratch; सुवीरकं याच्यमाना मदिका कर्षति रिफचौ Mb. 8. 40. 38. -Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, tor-ment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषक a. [कृष्-क्वन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman; कच्चिन्न भक्तं बीजं च कर्षकस्यावसीदति Mb. 2. 5. 78. -2 An ox. -कम् A ploughshare. (also m.).

कृषाणः, -कृषिकः [कृष्-आनक्-किक्न् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 108 Vart. 8] 1 Plou-ghing. -2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्लिष्टाऽवृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. -3 The harvest (कृषिफल); Y. 1. 276. -4 The earth; Mb. 5. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. agriculture. -जीविन् a. living by husban-dry. -द्विष्टः a kind of sparrow. -पराशरः, -संग्रहः N. of a treatise on agriculture (see Annals of the Bhandarkar

Oriental Research Institute Vol. XXXVI Nos. 1-2.) -फलम् agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. -सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि वल्च् दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष् कर्मणि क्] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टादृष-रादिव Pt. 1. 47. -Comp. -उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. -ज a. grown in cultivated ground; Ms. 11. 144. -पच्य, -पाक्य a. 1 ripening in cultivated ground; यो हि कृष्टे पक्तव्यः कृष्टपाक्यः स भवति Mbh. on P. III. 1. 114; cf. अकृष्टपच्य; न कृष्टपच्यमश्रीयादकृष्टं चाप्यकालतः Bhāg. 7. 12. 18. -2 cultivated. -फलम् the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-क्तिन्] A learned man. -f. 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्-नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil; मनो गुणान्वै सृजते बलीयस्ततश्च कर्माणि विलक्षणानि । सुकृानि कृष्णान्यथ लोहितानि तेभ्यः स्वर्णाः सतयो भवन्ति ॥ Bhāg. 11. 23. 44. -रणः 1 The black colour. -2 The black antelope; Bhāg. 10. 35. 19. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon); Bg. 8. 25. -6 The Kali age. -7 Viṣṇu in his eighth incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devakī. [Kṛiṣṇa is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasu- deva and Devakī and thus a cousin of Kaiṣa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yaśodā, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pūtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kaiṣa, and performed many other feats of surpri- sing strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopīs or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Rādhā was his special favourite (cf. Jayadeva's Gitagovinda). He killed Kaiṣa, Naraka, Keśin, Aṛiṣṭa and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pāṇḍavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Kṛiṣṇa's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pāṇḍavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yādavas at Prabhāsa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives,