

*Dity-odgrāhaka* (CII 4), probably, 'an officer in charge of collecting customary presents'; cf. *ditya*.

*diva* (CII 3, etc.), abbreviation of *divasa* or *divase*; used to denote the solar or, more properly, civil day.

*divā* (CII 3), 'by day'; an indeclinable used in some of the Nepal inscriptions in composition with words denoting *tithis* or lunar days.

*divākara* (IE 7-1-2), 'twelve'.

*Dīwān* (BL), the chief administrator or finance minister; see *Dīwān*, *Dīwānjī*.

*divasa* (CII 3, etc.), a day; sometimes used for the week-day, instead of the usual term *vāra*; generally used to denote the solar or, more properly, civil day; sometimes used in connection with words denoting *tithis* or lunar days. See also *di*, *dina*, *diva*.

*Divira* (HD), same as Persian *Dabīr*, 'a clerk'. See *Rājataranṅinī*, VIII. 131, mentioning *Divira* as distinct from *Kāyastha*; also *CII*, Vol. III, p. 122. Cf. *Divirapati*.

*Divirapati*, *Divīrapati* (IE 8-3; EI 5, 28; BL; HD), chief secretary or the chief of the clerks; cf. *Divira*. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 180 (*Sandhivigrahādhikṛta-Divirapati*); Vol. XXII, p. 117 (*Divirapati* also called *Sandhivigrahika*, *Mahā-pratīhāra* and *Sāmanta*).

*divya* (IA 10; LP), an ordeal; same as *parikṣā*.

*divya-prabandha*, see *prabandha*.

*Dīwān*, *Dīwānjī* (BL), the chief administrator or finance minister. See *Dīwān*.

*doḍḍī* (EI 4), a yard.

*ḍohalikā* (EI 13), explained as 'a piece of land granted to Brāhmaṇas, Svāmins, Sādhus and others' (*Prog. Rep. A. S. I., W. C.*, 1908-09, p. 53); cf. *ḍohalikā dattā*. See *ḍohalikā-bhūmi*.

*ḍohalikā-bhūmi* (LP), explained as 'land, of which the ownership is doubted and hence taken by government'; cf. Gujarātī *ḍūlā*, *dulavum*, *ḍohalavum*; also *luṭṭa-ḍohalikā* (LP), explained as 'the *ḍohalikā* which is lost to the owner'. But see *ḍohalikā*.

*dokārā* (LP), an old man.

*dola-yātrā* (IA 9), the festival of the swinging of the image of Kṛṣṇa on Phālguna su-di 15.

*doṇ* (IE 8-6), Bengali form of *dronavāpa*.