

others; e.g., *Kṣudra-Mūla*, *Mahā-Mūla*; *Kṣudra-Dharmagiri*, *Mahā-Dharmagiri*.

*Kṣudraka* (CII 1), a person of a low position; a poor man. (*JNSI*, Vol. XVI, p. 44), same as *tolaka* or *drankṣaṇa*; also spelt *kṣudrama*.

*kṣudrama*, see *kṣudraka*; same as *tolaka*.

*kṣuṇa* (CII 2-1), corruption of *kṣaṇa*.

*kṣūṇa* (EI 3), fault or defect.

Cf. *kṣūṇāni* (LP), probably, 'expenses'; *kṣūṇ-ādika*, 'expenses, etc.'

Cf. *mānak-aikaṁ yāvat kṣūṇaṁ na hi* (LP), 'it matters not if there is a loss of one maund only', i.e. such a case should not be considered a loss.

*ku* (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

(*CITD*), a contraction of Telugu *kuṅṭalu* or *kuccelu*, a certain measure of land.

*kuca* (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

*kucaṭa* (LP), disturbance of the peace of mind; cf. Guja-rāti *kacvāṭ*.

*kuḍya*, probably, 'a mound'; see *eḍuka*.

*kula* (LL), Jain; a particular section of the Jains.

Cf. *udhaḍīyā-jhumpaḍīya-kula* (LP), 'farmers on whom revenue is fixed in a lump sum and who live in huts'.

Cf. *kulam* (EI 25), a land measure; equal to 2 *halas*.

*kūla* (SITI), tax on grains and pulses; cf. Tamil *kiru-kūlam*.

Cf. Tamil *kūlam* (SII 1), a market.

*Kula-brāhmaṇa* (SII 1), a family priest.

*Kulacārika* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIII, p. 119, text line 8), wrong reading of *Kulavārika*=*Kulavāra* (q.v.).

*Kulakarāṇi* (EI 15; SII 11-1), a hereditary clerk or officer; a clerk; cf. the modern family name *Kulkarnī*. The word occurs in the Sūdi inscription of Śaka 981 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XV, p. 91).

*kul-ākhyā* (CII 3), a family appellation.

*Kula-kuṭumbika* (LP), farmers who are permanently settled.

*kula-paṅjikā*, cf. *vamśāvalī* (IA 30).

*Kulapati* (EI 9), probably, the head of a school or institution.

*Kulaputra* (EI 22; CII 8), literally, 'high-born'; epithet of a nobleman. See *Kulaputraka*.