

*nava-khaṇḍa* (IE 8-4), epithet of Bhārata or Bhāratavarṣa; see *khaṇḍa*.

*navamikā* (EI 9), meaning uncertain.

*navāṅga*, cf. Pali *navāṅga* (EI 33); cf. *navāṅga-Śāstrī-śāsana-nava-nidhāna*, cf. *nava-nidhāna-sahita* (IA 11), epithet of gift land; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, pp. 180 ff. (Inscriptions Nos. 4-11); explained as 'new taxes imposed for the first time'; probably 'a fresh assessment of tax' (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 143).

*navara*, Oḍiyā; same as Sanskrit *nagara*; capital city, palace.

*nava-ratna* (BL), the nine gems at Vikramāditya's court.

*navarātra*, *navarātri* (EI 11, 25; CII 4), the festival of Durgā; Āśvina-sudi 1 to 9.

*navarātri-amāvāsya* (EI 5), new-moon preceding the *navarātri*; also called *mahālayā*.

*navatara-bhūmī* (LP), land as yet uncultivated.

*navīna-pañjikā-karaṇa* (LP), probably, 'to have new fences', i.e. 'to have additional land in one's possession.'

*naya* (EI 3), argumentation.

(*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 318 ff, text lines 26-27), a territorial division like a Pargana.

*Nāyaka* (EI 33; CII 4), a royal officer or ruling chief. Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 142, text line 35.

(*HD*), explained as 'the head of ten villages.' See *Arthaśāstra*, I. 12; Śukra, I. 192.

(EI 32; BL), title of a subordinate ruler.

(*ASLV*), one who held lands from the Vijayanagara kings on the condition of offering military service (cf. *Amara-nāyaka*).

(EI 7), a general.

(*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 313), head of a *nāḍu* or district.

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

*nāyaka-naraka* (CITD), Telugu-Kannaḍa; the principal hell.

*Nāyakavāḍi* (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; watchmen stationed by the State or landlord to keep watch over the crops before or during harvest time; the *inām* granted to such persons was known as *kāḅku-nāyaka-viḷāgam*.

*nayana* (IE 8-1-2), 'two'; cf. *netra*.

*nāyaṅkara*, *nāyaṅkāra* (EI 16; ASLV), the feudal system prevalent in the Vijayanagara kingdom, in which the *Nāyakas*