bably Sanskrit *pratyartha-rūpyaka* in the sense of a levy on amounts realised by the money lenders from debtors; also read as *pratyandhāruvā*; see *arthāruvā* and *pāukā*.

Pratyaya, probably, a lessee (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, pp. 143-44).

pratyaya (EI 11, 15), a holding; sometimes also written as pratyāya (cf. CII, Vol. III, p. 170, note 5).

Cf. Prakrit avija-pracaga samkara (CII 2-1)=Sanskrit avidyāpratyayāh samskārāh, 'in inter-connection with delusion are the samkāras', i.e. the samkāras spring from avidyā.

Cf. etat-pratyaye, in this matter (Select Inscriptions, p. 237).

pratyāya (IE 8-5; EI 29; HRS), revenue; income or tax; dues payable to the king including bhāga-bhoga-kara and hiraņya; cf. bhūta-vāta-pratyāya (EI 10). See pratyaya.

pratyaya, pratyāya (CII 3), primarily 'income' and secondarily 'a holding, the income of which is enjoyed.' Cf. amukapratyaya-amuka.

Pratyeka-Buddha, cf. Prakrit Pracega-Budha (CII 2-1), Buddhist; name of certain Buddhas.

pratyupagamana (CII 1), meeting personally.

Praudha-pratāpa (IE 8-2), cf. Pratāpa and Vīrapratāpa.

Praudha-pratāpa-cakravartin (IE 8-2), see Cakravartin.

pravacana, exposition of texts (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 150).

pravahana (LP), same as vāhana; a boat.

pravahaņa-ghoțaka, (LP), a carriage horse.

pravana (EI 1), 'excellent'.

Pravaņi (CII 4), a banker.

pravaņikara (EI 18, 24, 26; HRS), cf. yathādīyamāna-bhāgabhoga-kara-pravaņikara-kūţaka-prabhrti-samast-ādaya (IE 8-5), known from the Gāhaḍavāla records; a minor tax other than what was bhāga-bhoga-kara, according to some; explained by some as a tax levied from a class of merchants. See pravaņivāda.

(IA 15), explained as hiranya or tax in cash.

pravaņivāda (EI 21), name of a tax; cf. pravaņikara.

pravara (IA 19), an invocation of ancestors at the performance of certain rites.

(CII 4), a member of the executive committee of a corporation.

Prāvārañcara (EI 24), supposed to be 'a licensed spy'.

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