

land'; land containing different categories such as cultivable, fallow, homestead, etc.

*vyācaraṇa* (EI 15), meaning uncertain; probably, commerce.

*vyāghra-carman* (IE 8-5; EI 12, 28), tiger's skin [which was the king's monopoly]; tax probably payable by hunters in tiger's skin; refers to the right to keep tiger's skins without surrendering them to the king.

*vyāja*, *vyājaka* (LP), interest; cf. *dvika-sata-vyājena*, 'at 2 per cent interest'. See *vyāji*.

*vyāji* (HRS), as suggested by the *Arthaśāstra*, (1) compensation fee levied upon the sale of liquors, royal merchandise, mining products, salt and sugar; (2) charge paid for minting coins; (3) subsidiary charge over and above the regular fines. See *vyāja*.

*vyākaraṇa-dāna-maṇḍapa* (SITI), hall in the Śiva temple at Tiruvorriyūr, where Sanskrit grammar is taught with the belief that the *Māheśvara-sūtras*, on which Sanskrit grammar is founded, were composed by the god Śiva.

*vyākhyā-vṛtti* (SITI), land set apart to meet the expenses of expounding the Purāṇas and other *śāstras*.

*vyakta* (CII 1), experienced.

*vyāmiśra-bhūmi* (IE 8-1), an area consisting of different kinds of land such as cultivated land, homestead land, fallow land, etc. See *vyā-bhū*.

*vyāñjana*, cf. *vēñjanam*, *viñjanam* (SITI), condiment; vegetable relish; condiments and curry in food offerings; cf. *vēñjana-bhaṇḍāram*.

(CII 1), a letter or an implication.

*vyāpādita* (LP), 'much harassed'.

*vyāpāra* (SII 1), a trade.

(*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 20), administration. Cf. *mudrā-vyāpāra*.

*vyāpāra-karaṇa*, cf. *karaṇa* (LP), the department of commerce.

*Vyāpārīn* (EI 22; SII 1), a merchant.

*Vyāpṛta* (IE 8-3; EI 6), cf. *Vāpata* (EI 9), a governor; a superintendent; cf. also official designations like *Hasty-asva-naubala-vyāpṛta* or *vyāpṛtaka*, etc.

*Vyāsa* (EI 11; PJS), a reciter or exponent; a Brāhmaṇa