a-karada (EI 26), refers to the freedom of the donee of the gift land from paying taxes in general.

a-karadāyin (EI 26, 27), same as a-karada.

a-kara-vāt-ottara (IE; EI 32), sometimes with āvāta, vāt-ādeya, bhūt-opātta-pratyāya, etc., in place of vāt-ottara; cf. sa-bhūta-vāta-(or pāta)-pratyāya, etc;. 'free from the collections resulting from storms (e.g. uprooted trees, fruits, etc.).'

a-kara-viṣṭi-koñjalla (IE), refers to the freedom of the donee of the gift land from the payment of taxes and the obligation to supply free labour and koñjalla (kāñji) to the king's labourers. Cf. Select Inscriptions, p. 439.

a-khaṭvā-cullaka-vaināśika, cf. Prakrit a-khaṭṭa-collaka-vene-sika (El 26), refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation to supply cots, food and attendant or fuel to the touring royal officers on their visit or to the king or landlord on occasions. Cf. a-kūra-cullaka-vināśi-khaṭv-āvāsa, etc.

a-kiñcit-kara, 'not to pay even a small amount as rent or tax'; epithet of gift land; same as a-kiñcit-pragrāhya. It has to be noted that sometimes a small amount of tax was fixed for the gift lands. Cf. kara-śāsana.

a-kiñcit-kara-grāhya (EI 27), same as a-kiñcit-kara, etc.

a-kiñcit-pragrāhya (EI 29), refers to the freedom of the gift land from the payment of taxes and the obligation of supplying articles to the king or landlord on occasions and to the touring officers on their visit; same as a-kiñcit-kara, etc.

a-kiñcit-pratikara (EI 23), '[land] free from any yield of revenue'; cf. utpratikara. But pratikara also means 'compensation'.

a-kūra-cullaka-vaināśi-khaṭv-āvāsa (or °samvāsa), cf. a-kūra-yollaka-venesi-khaṭṭ-āvāsa (EI 26); refers to the freedom of the gift village from the obligation of supplying boiled or unboiled rice, pots or fire-places for cooking, attendant or fuel, cot and shelter to the king or landlord on occasions or to the touring officers on their visit; same as  $a-k\bar{u}ra-cullaka-vin\bar{a}si-khaṭv\bar{a}-samv\bar{a}sa$ , etc. See  $s\bar{a}mant-\bar{a}m\bar{a}tya-d\bar{u}t\bar{a}n\bar{a}m=anyeṣ\bar{a}m$   $c=\bar{a}bhyup\bar{a}game$  sayanīy- $\bar{a}sana-siddh-\bar{a}nnam$  na  $d\bar{a}payet$  (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 171).

a-lavaṇa-guḍa-kṣobha (EI 26), same as a-lavaṇa-khātaka, guḍa or sugar being added to lavaṇa or salt; cf. a-lavaṇa-klinna-khātaka.

a-lavaņa-khātaka, cf. Prakrit a-loņa-khādaka (EI 7), refers