

lation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं-अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sâstras. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. —2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. —2. the study of Sâstras. (—णः) 1. one versed in scriptures. —2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sâstras, lawful, legal. —कारः-कृत *m.* 1. the author of a Sâstra or sacred book. —2. an author in general. —3. a sage, saint. —कौविद् *a.* versed in the Sâstras. —गंडः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sâstra). —चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ-विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the Sâstras. —2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sâstras, scriptural truth. —ज्ञः an astronomer. —दक्षिण *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. —प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the Sâstras. —2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the Sâstras. —विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. —2. any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. —विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sâstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sâstras. —शिल्पिणम् *m.* the country of Kâshmira. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रज्ञ *a.* (पी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीति वा इति] Versed or skilled in the Sâstras. —*m.* 1 One who has mastered the Sâstras, a learned man, a great Paṇḍit. —2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. —2 Scientific.

शास्त्र्य *a.* [शास्त्र्यत्] 1 To be

taught or advised. —2 To be regulated or governed. —3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. —2 To attenuate, make thin. —3 To excite. —4 To be attentive. —5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. —2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. —3 An epithet of Siva.

शिशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु). —2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्ष *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्ष्यं Bee's-wax; cf. सिक्थ.

शिक्ष्यं, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). —2 A burden or load carried in a sling. —3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्षित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष् 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतात् पितुरेव मंत्रवत् R. 3. 31. —2 To teach (Ved.).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष्णुल्] 1 A learner. —2 A teacher, instructor; यस्मिन् यं (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष्णुत्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. —2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षानिश्चयं पुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. —2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. —3 Teaching, instruction, training; काश्यपश्चिक्षयाऽऽयासः K. P. 1 : अभूच्च नञः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; M. 4. 9. —4 One of the six Vedāngas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. —5 Modesty, humility. —6 Science; रणशिक्षा ' military science '. —7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.). —Comp. —करः 1, a teacher, an instructor. —2. N. of Vyāsa. —गुरुः a religious preceptor. —नरः an epithet of Indra. —शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जतऽस्य तार. इतच्, शिक्ष्क वा] 1 Learnt, studied. —2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपुत्रं S. 5. 22. —3 Trained, disciplined. —4 Tame, docile. —5 Skilful, clever.

—6 Modest, diffident. —Comp. —अक्षरः 1. a teacher. —2, a pupil. —आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखंडः [शिक्षाममति अम्-डु तस्य नेत्व-न् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. —2 A peacock's tail. —3 A crest; V. 4. 8.

शिखंडकः [शिखंड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. —2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुन्डलयलक्ष्यामानसिन्धुः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. —3 A crest, tuft, plume. —4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् *a.* [शिखंडोऽस्त्यस्य इति] Crested, tufted. —*m.* A peacock; नवति स एव वधुत्तलः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. —2 A cock. —3 An arrow. —4 A peacock's tail. —5 A kind of jasmine. —6 N. of Vishnu. —7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhīshma; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharatī war he proved a means of killing Bhīshma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman].

शिखंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. —2 A kind of jasmine. —3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः-रं [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः] 1 The top, summit, or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखंडिन् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. —2 The top of a tree. —3 Crest, tuft. —4 The point or edge of a sword. —5 Top, peak, point in general. —6 The arm-pit. —7 Bristling of the h - The bud of the Arab is