antara (CII 1), a period of time.

(EI 15), name of a tax; cf. antar-ādāya, antaḥ-kara, etc. antarā (CII 1), 'in the interval'.

antar-ādāya (CII 4), explained as 'excise duty'; but same as antaḥ-kara, abhyantar-ādāya, etc.

antarāla (EI 1), part of a temple; cf. antarāla-maṇḍapa. antarāla-maṇḍapa (SITI), portion of a temple connecting the garbha-gṛha and the mukha-maṇḍapa; also called ardha-maṇḍapa.

Antaranga (IE 8-3; BL), explained as 'a privy councillor or a physician', though the same person is known to be called Rāja-vaidya (i.e. the royal physician) and Antaranga; probably a private secretary; but mentioned along with Vaiśvāsika (EI 3); regarded by some as a class of royal servants very intimate with the king, probably the same as Ābhyantara (HD). Cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p. 286; Vol. XII, p. 99.

āntarāvaḍḍi (IE 8-5; EI 12; 33), a variant reading of āturāvaddi (q.v.); name of a tax; cf. rintakābaldi.

antara-viniyoga (SITI), individual share to make up the shortage in the total revenue occasioned by the grant of exemption of antar-āya or uļvari.

antar-āya (EI 22, 23; SII 1, 2), explained as 'a tax', 'revenue' or 'a kind of revenue'; same as antar-ādāya; also explained as internal revenue or taxes levied by local bodies, called uļvari in Tamil (SITI).

antarāya-kkāśu, antarāya-ppāṭṭam (SITI), Sanskrit-Tamil; explained as 'internal taxes or minor taxes like the profession tax, etc., payable to the village assembly'.

antarikā (CII 1), a period of time passed.

antarikṣa (IE 7-1-2), 'cypher'.

antarīpa (EI 12), an island.

Antorvamsika (HD), officer in charge of the inner apartments or harem. See Arthasāstra, I. 12 (mentioned among the 18 tīrthas); Kādambarī (para. 88); Dasakumāracarita, III; cf. Antarvesika in the Amarakosa, Kṣatriya-varga, 8.

Antevāsin (LL), a male pupil.

Antevāsinī (EI 25; LL), a female pupil.

anubandha (CII 1), same as krama, order.

(SITI), help.

anubhavana (IA 18), 'the time or period of office [of a person]'.