nirasta, nirasti, cf. sarvajāta-bhoga-nirastyā (IE 8-5), 'with all kinds of the [king's] rights renunciated'.

niravakara (EI 31), used in some Orissan inscriptions in the sense of 'the nett total after deductions'.

nirayana (CII 3), destitute of precession of the equinoxes. Nirgrantha (CII 1), a follower of the Jain religion.

Nirgranthanātha (BL), epithet of a Jain poet of the Digambara sect.

nirīkṣita (IE 8-1), same as dṛṣṭa, 'examined [and approved]'. See ni.

nirlakṣaṇa (CII 1), castration.

nīroga, the science of medicine (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXV, p. 146).

nirūdhya (LP), 'up to'.

nīru-nela, nīr-nela (CITD), Telugu; low lying land irrigated by water from a tank, canal, well, etc.; usually called 'wet land' and considered the most valuable. Cf. veli-volamu or veli-cenu, i.e. land on a comparatively higher level, which depends solely on rain and is called 'dry land'.

nirūpa (SITI), written order; communication from the king or other superiors.

Nirūpa (ASLV), the carrier of a royal order.

nirūpana (LP), order for transfer of service; appointment. nirūpita (LP), appointed.

nirūpita-daṇḍa (IA 18), wrongly regarded as a doubtful technical expression; actually, 'appointed as Daṇḍa (i.e. Daṇḍa-nāyaka)'. Cf. niyukta-Daṇḍa.

nirvacanīya, cf. bhoga-sambandha-nirvacanīya (EI 12), 'the relations [of the gift land] with the district [to which it belonged] should not be reckoned'.

nirvah, cf. nirvahanīya (LP), 'should be observed'.

 $nirv\bar{a}ha$ , cf.  $v\bar{a}\acute{s}al$ - $nirv\bar{a}ham$  (SITI), same as  $v\bar{a}\acute{s}al$ - $k\bar{a}riyam$  ( $k\bar{a}rya$ ).

Nirvāha (ASLV), probably, a manager.

nirvāha-sabhā (SITI), a managing or executive committee.
nirvāna (CII 3), annihilation of human passion; a stage
in the Buddhist practices, anterior to parinirvāna or complete
annihilation of personal existence by absorption into the allpervading spirit.

(HA), same as moksa; liberation from all bondage includ-