

*samay-ācāra* (SITI), religious usage; established custom; supervision of the religious and social life of the people; censoring of public morals; also a class of officials called *Samayācārya* or *Dāsari*.

*Samayācārya* (ASLV), also called *Samayācāra*; same as *Dāsari*; a censor of morals; a class of officials.

*samaya-dharma* (SITI), law of the *samaya* or agreement.

The expression is generally used in relation to the organisation of merchants and agriculturists known respectively as *Nānādeśin* and *Citrameḷi*.

*samaya-patra* (SII 1; SITI; LP), an agreement; a document containing an agreement; a deed of agreement.

*sāmāyika* (HA), remaining steadfast in worship or meditation (at least for 48 minutes), with the mind drawn away from attachments or ill will and abstaining from committing sins, which is the daily duty of a Jain

*sambaddha* (IA 15), 'belonging to' or 'connected with'.

Cf. *Devadroḥi-sambaddha* (IE 8-3), probably, superintendent of a temple property.

*sambadhanā* (LP), strong opposition.

*śambala* (LP), provisions.

*sambhāla* (LP), care, protection; cf. Gujarātī *sambal*.

*sambhāra* (ML), provision.

*sambhoga*, cf. *rāja-sambhoga*, *ratnatraya-sambhoga*; same as *bhoga*.

*Sambhoga* (LL), a section of the Jain community.

*sambodhita* (LP), advised.

*sambuddha* (LP), one who is no longer a minor.

*saṁgrahaṇa*, adultery (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, p. 237).

*śamhalātamaka*, cf. *śamhalātamaka-samanvita* (EI 9), meaning uncertain; may be a name.

*sām-hi*, abbreviation of *sāmvaṣṭarika-hiranya*, 'annual revenue income in cash' (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, p. 55).

*sāmīpa* (CII 1), a neighbour.

*samiti* (EI 4), five in number.

*saṁkācītaka* (EI 30), cf. *poṭṭalikā-saṁkācītaka-ādāna*, 'tax on bundles suspended from loops at both ends of a pole'.

*saṁmat* (IE 8-1), corrupt form of *saṁvat*.

*sammat* (ASLV), same as *samuta*; an administrative unit.

*Sāṁmavājin* (EI 33), same as *Sāmavājin*, *Sāmavājika*.

*sammukha-vāra*, probably, Sunday (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 115).