phala (IA 27), a Pāli form of Sanskrit pala.

phāla-divya (IA 17), the ordeal of taking a heated ploughshare in hand.

phalahika, cf. sa-phalahikam (LP), with an open space round about the house; same as Gujarātī phaliyum.

phalaka (IE 3-5), a wooden slab used as a slate.

phala-samskāra (CII 3), equation of the centre.

phalita, cf. phalita-pade (LP), also Gujarātī humḍī pāke tyāre, 'when the bill of exchange becomes due'.

phika (LP), a bull which is not castrated.

phuramāṇa (EI 2), Persian farmān; a royal order or grant. phuṭṭa (CII 3), a Prakrit word meaning a break or damage in a construction, sometimes Sanskritised as sphuṭita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 144, note 3).

Piāda (IE 8-3), same as Bhaṭa or Bhaṭa-manuṣya; cf. Pāik. picu, same as suvarṇa (q.v.).

picula, weight equal to 6 māṣas (JNSI, Vol. XVI, p. 46). piḍā (Chamba), a grain measure; also spelt piṭha, peḍā, pyoḍā. piḍāgai (ASLV), a hamlet.

Pidā-nāļi (EI 28), name of a tax.

pidha (LL), probably, a chair; cf. Sanskrit pītha.

pillaigal-tanam (SITI), Tamil; status of the prince, supposed to be an officers' cadre composed of the junior members of the royal family. Cf. Kumār-āmātya.

 \emph{pilu} (IE 8-3), Indian form of Arabic-Persian \emph{fil} , an elephant.

Pīlupati (IE 8-2, 8-3; EI 13, 28; CII 4), leader of the elephant force or keeper of the elephants; cf. Mahāpīlupati, pīlu.

piñcha (IA18), bunch of feathers carried by a Jain ascetic. piṇḍ-ādāna (EI 12), quit rent. Cf. also piṇḍa-kara.

piņḍaka (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 254, text line 55), same as piṇḍ-ādāna or bhāga-bhoga; cf. samucita-kara-piṇḍak-ādi-samasta-pratyāya; taxes assessed in a lump; cf. piṇḍa-kara.

(IA 2), same as $gr\bar{a}s\dot{a}$; probably, a part of the produce of the fields for the maintenance of certain persons.

(HRS), known from Pāla records; same as hiraņya, according to some.

(LL), probably, a slab.

piṇḍa-kara (HRS), lump assessment upon villages, as suggested by the Arthaśāstra. Cf. also piṇḍ-ādāna.