jāyate (LP), 'when there is a necessity of having the money

back [before the stated time].'

Prāyopaveš-ādhikṛta (HD), officer who watched those that had resolved to fast unto death at the palace gate. See Rājatarangiṇī, VI. 14.

prayukta (IA 15), 'drawn up'.

Pregadā (EI 9), Kannada; a minister. Cf. Pěrgadě, etc. presana (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p.9, text lines 13-14), service. preksanaka (EI 22), a show.

Presanika (IE 8-3), officer in charge of the despatch of messengers; the dispatcher of messengers; cf. Praisanika, Vaik-sepika.

Presya-kula (EI 33), a batch of workers.

preta-dakṣiṇā, cf. peta-dakkhinā (EI 24), a gift to one's dead ancestors.

Priyadarśin (CII 1), cf. Priyadasi (EI 5), secondary name of the Maurya king Aśoka.

Pro, abbreviation of Prohita=Sanskrit Purohita (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 192).

Prohata, Prohita (Chamba, etc.) a priest; from Sanskrit Purohita.

Cf. Para.

pṛḍa, see mṛḍa.

pṛṣṭha, cf. pṛṣṭhe hastaḥ (LP), 'hand on someone's back'; a sign of warning.

pṛthivī, cf. Prakrit sava-puṭhaviyam (CII, Vol. I, p. 87, text line 7); used to indicate the dominions of the Maurya emperor Aśoka, versions other than Dhauli (Rock Edict V) having sarvatra vijite (i.e. 'everywhere within the dominions') in its place. Cf. Jambudvīpa.

pṛthvī (IE 7-1-2), 'one'.

pṛthvī-liṅga (SII 2), a Śivaliṅga made of earth.

prud, see mrda.

pu (PJS), abbreviation of putra, 'a son' (especially in medieval Jain inscriptions).

pūjā (CII 1; ML), an honour; the act of honouring.

Pūjāhāri (EI 33), same as Pūjāri (Sanskrit pūjādhārin); priest. Pūjaka (SITI), one who performs worship; a temple priest.

 $P\bar{u}j$ - $\bar{a}m\bar{a}tya$ (IA 11), official designation; cf. 'the $P\bar{u}j$ - $\bar{a}m\bar{a}tya$ of the province of Timbāṇaka'.