

*Danḍanīti*—the Science of Politics; a vidyā, produced by Brahmā,<sup>1</sup> not seen in Puṣkaradvīpa;<sup>2</sup> for the establishment of orderly progress;<sup>3</sup> for the preservation of self-respect and one's own duties;<sup>4</sup> symbolical of Devī.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bhā. III. 12. 44; Br. II. 29. 8-9; 32. 40; 35. 195: Vi. V. 10. 29. <sup>2</sup> Br. II. 19. 122; Vi. II. 4. 83. <sup>3</sup> M. 123. 24; 142. 74; 145. 36; 215. 54. <sup>4</sup> Vā. 49. 118; 57. 82; 59. 26; 61. 164. <sup>5</sup> Vi. I. 9. 121.

*Danḍapāni* (I)—the son of Vahīnara, and father of Nimi (Nimitta-Vi. P.).

Bhā. I. 17. 35; IX. 22. 43-44; M. 50-87; Vi. IV. 21. 15.

*Danḍapāni* (II)—the son of Medhāvi.

Vā. 99. 276.

*Danḍapraṇayanam*—the code of punishments including fines, mutilation, penance, death, impalement, etc.

M. Ch. 227 (whole).

*Danḍam*—the stick of the ascetic to be placed in Viṣṇu-pāda instead of in the Piṇḍa.

Vā. 105. 26.

*Danḍaśrī*—an Āndhra king; father of three sons.

Vā. 99. 356.

*Danḍaśrīśātakarni*—an Āndhra king; son of Vijaya, ruled for 3 years.

Br. III. 74. 169.

*Danḍā*—a R. of the Ketumāla country.

Vā. 44. 22.

*Danḍi* (I)—a Brahmana mendicant; the guise in which Budha approached Ilā.

M. 11. 55.