

Sanskrit *sa-kar-otkara* meaning the same thing as *s-odraṅga-s-oparikara*, 'with the *udraṅga* (*kara*) and *uparikara* (*utkara*) taxes'; may also be *sa-kārukara*. See *kāru-kara*.

śākhā (CII 3, 4; IA 18, 19), literally, 'a branch'; a Vedic school following any particular recension of the Vedas.

(LL), a section of the Jain community.

śakra (IE 7-1-2), 'fourteen'.

śakra-dhvaja, cf. *indra-daṇḍa*.

śakra-yajña (IE 7-1-2), 'one hundred'.

śakr-otthāna (EI 32), a festival, same as *śakradhvaj-otthāna*. Cf. *śakra-dhvaja*, *indra-daṇḍa*.

Śākṣin (EI 3, 23; SITI), a witness; an eye-witness.

*sa-kṣiṇ-ārambha* (CII 1), gentle in action.

*sakta* (LP), written for *satka*, 'belonging to'.

Śakti (EI 17), name of the wife of Kāmadeva.

śakti (IE 7-1-2; EI 25), 'three'; three in number (EI 6).

śakti-mukha, (SITI), cf. *śatti-mugam*; king's order; probably the same as *śrīmukha*.

śakti-traya (SII 1), the three [regal] powers.

Śākya (CII 1), a Buddhist; see *Śākya-bhikṣu*.

Śākya-bhikṣu (BL; LL), epithet of a Buddhist monk; same as Śākya.

Śāky-opāsikā (LL), a female member of the Buddhist laity.

śālā (EI 4; SII 1), a hall.

(EI 4; SITI), a school; same as *pāṭha-śālā*.

(SII 3), cf. *śālai* (EI 7; SITI), an alms-house; a feeding house; cf. *śālā-bhoga*.

Cf. *śālai* (EI 24), a hospital; cf. *ārogya-śālā*, *ātura-śālā*.

śālā-bhoga (SII 2; SII), same as Tamil *arac-cālā-bhogam*; land granted in favour of a feeding house (*sattra-śālā*). (EI 23), mentioned along with *devadāna* and *brahmadeya*; a rent-free holding in the possession of a *śālā* meaning an almshouse or a school.

śālākā, cf. *śālāgai* (SITI), name of a coin also called *palañ-śālāgai* (*cccu*) and *śrīyakkī-palañśālāgai*.

Śālāsthāna-mukhya (EI 32), probably, officer in charge of the stables.

Salāṭa (PJS), Gujarātī; also called *Salāvaṭa*; a stone-cutter or mason.

Sālavi (LP), Gujarātī; a weaver.

(PJS), Gujarātī; a carpenter.