

arising from contact of a sense with its object, and *anumāna*, inference of three kinds [a priori, a posteriori, and analogy], but the other Pramāṇas are said by some to be contained in these two; the system is taught in the form of Sūtras, and the Vaiśeṣika-sūtras, like those of the Nyāya proper, have been commented on by a triple set of commentaries, and expounded in various works, of which the best known are the Bhāṣā-parīccheda with its commentary, called Siddhānta-muktāvalī, and the Tarka-sangraha.)—*Vaiśeṣika-sūtra*, *am*, n. the aphorisms of the Vaiśeṣika branch of the Nyāya philosophy (attributed to Kaṇāda).  
*Vaiśeṣhya*, *am*, n. specific or generic distinction; difference, superiority, pre-eminence.

**वैश्य** *vaiśya*, *as*, m. (fr. 2. *viś*), 'a man who occupies the soil,' 'a man of the people,' a Vaiśya or man of the third caste whose business was agriculture and trade; (*ā*), f. a woman of the Vaiśya caste.—*Vaiśya-kanyā*, f. a Vaiśya damsel, girl of the agricultural class.—*Vaiśya-karman*, a, n. or *vaiśya-kriyā*, f. the business of a Vaiśya, agriculture, trade.—*Vaiśya-tā*, f. the state or condition of a Vaiśya, (*vaiśyatām gam*, to become a Vaiśya).—*Vaiśya-vṛitti*, *īs*, f. the mode of life or occupation of a Vaiśya, agriculture, trade.—*Vaiśya-jā*, *as*, *ā*, am, born of a Vaiśya woman, the child of a Vaiśya mother.—*Vaiśya-putra*, *as*, m. the son of a Vaiśya mother.

**वैश्रवण** *vaiśravaṇa*, *as*, m. (fr. *vi-śra*vas), 'son of Viśravaṇas,' epithet of Kuvera, the god of wealth; of Rāvaṇa (younger brother of Kuvera); N. of the fourteenth Muḥūrta.—*Vaiśravaṇānūjā* ('*na-an*'), *as*, m. the younger brother of Kuvera, i. e. Rāvaṇa.—*Vaiśravaṇālaya* ('*na-āl*') or *vaiśra-vanāvāsa* ('*na-āv*'), *as*, m. 'abode of Kuvera,' the Indian fig-tree (= *vaṣṭa*).—*Vaiśravaṇodaya* ('*na-ud*'), *as*, m. 'Kuvera's glory,' the Indian fig-tree.

**वैश्वदेव** *vaiśvadeva*, *as*, *ī*, am (fr. *viśva-deva*), belonging or dedicated to the Viśva-devas or Viśve-devāḥ, (*vaiśvadevo lokah*), the world of the Viśva-devas, Mann IV. 183; offered to the Viśva-devas; relating to all the divinities; (*am*), n. an offering or sacrifice to the Viśva-devas; an offering to all deities (said to be performed by casting a little food into fire before a meal); (*ī*), f. the eighth day of the second half of the month Māgha; a species of the Pankti metre.—*Vaiśvadeva-karman*, a, n. an oblation to the Viśva-devas; an offering to the deities collectively.—*Vaiśvadeva-homa*, *am*, n. oblation to the Viśva-devas.

**वैश्वानर** *vaiśvānara*, *as*, *ī*, am (fr. *viśvānara*), relating to or fit for all men, present with all men, common to all mankind, benefitting all men; (*as*), m. 'son of Viśvā-nara,' epithet of Agni or Fire, (Agni Vaiśvānara is regarded as the author of the hymns Rig-veda X. 79, 80); the fire of digestion; N. of a Dānava; (in the Vedānta phil.) 'the Spirit of Humanity,' N. of Intellect located in the collective aggregate of bodies, the general consciousness; (*ī*), f. a particular sacrifice performed at the beginning of every year; a particular division of the sun's path.  
*Vaiśvānariya*, *as*, *ā*, am, Ved. relating to Vaiśvānara; (*am*), n., scil. *sūkta*, a particular Vedic hymn.

**वैश्वामित्र** *vaiśvāmītra*, *as*, m. (fr. *viśvāmītra*), a son or descendant of Viśvā-mitra, a patronymic of several Vedic Rishis; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of Viśvā-mitra.

**वैश्वसिक** *vaiśvasika*, *as*, *ī*, am (fr. *viśvasā*), deserving confidence, trustworthy.

**वैश्वी** *vaiśvī*, f. (fr. *viśva*), N. of the Nakṣatra called Uttarā Ashāḍhā or Uttarāśāḍhā (so called because the Viśva-devas preside over this asterism).

**वैश्या** *vaiśyā*, *am*, n. (fr. *vishama*), inequality, unevenness, oddness (opposed to evenness); difficulty; calamity, misery, distress; injustice, harshness; solitariness, singleness.

**वैशयिक** *vaiśayika*, *as*, *ī*, am (fr. *vishaya*), relating to an object, having for an object, (the *ādhāra* of an action is called *vaiśayika* when it is the aim or object of the action); belonging or relating to an object of sense, sensual, carnal; (*as*), m. a sensualist, one addicted to the pleasures of sense, one occupied with worldly objects or interests.

**वैषुवत** *vaiśhvata*, *as*, *ī*, am (fr. *vishu-vat*), relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

**वैशृत** *vaiśhṛta*, *am*, n. (fr. *vi-shṛta*), the ashes of a burnt-offering.

**वैष्ट** *vaiśhṭra*, *am*, n. (in Uṇādi-s. IV. 159. fr. rt. 1. *viś*), the world, a division of the universe, = *piśhṭapa*; (*as*), m. (?), the sky (= 3. *div*); air, wind (= *vāyu*); N. of Vishṇu (according to Śabda-k.).

**वैष्णव** *vaiśhṇava*, *as*, *ī*, am, relating or belonging to Vishṇu; worshipping Vishṇu; (*as*), m. 'a worshipper or follower of Vishṇu,' N. of one of the three great divisions of modern Hindū sects, (the other two being the Saivas and Śāktas; the Vaiśhṇavas believe in the supremacy of Vishṇu over the other gods of the Tri-mūrti; they are divided into six principal sects, as follow, 1. the Rāmānūjas or Śrī-saṃpradāyins, founded by the celebrated reformer Rāmānūja, who flourished in the south of India towards the latter part of the twelfth century; the most striking peculiarity of this sect, who are chiefly found in the south, is the scrupulous preparation and privacy of their meals; they are distinguished by two perpendicular white lines drawn from the root of the hair to the commencement of each eyebrow, and a connecting transverse streak across the root of the nose; their chief authoritative works are the Vedānta-sūtras and other Vedānta works, the Pātieārātra of Nārada, the Vishṇu-Purāṇa and other Purāṇas; 2. the Rāmānandas, a sect founded by Rāmānanda, disciple of Rāmānūja, and very numerous in Gangetic India; they worship Vishṇu under the form of Rāma-āndra and his consort Sītā; their favourite work is the Bhakta-māla; 3. the followers of Kābīr, a celebrated disciple of Rāmānanda, principally found in upper and central India; they do not observe all the ceremonies of the Hindūs, but conform to the usages of caste, and pay a sort of respect to Vishṇu; 4. the Vallabhācāryas or Rndra-saṃpradāyins, see *valla-bhācārya*; this sect draws its doctrines from the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa and works of Vallabha; 5. the Mādhyas or Brahma-saṃpradāyins, founded by Mādhyācārya, who is regarded by his followers as an incarnation of Vāyu, the god of wind; they are found especially in the south of India, and appear to combine with their worship of Vishṇu a friendly leaning towards the god Śiva; 6. the Vaiśhṇavas of Bengal, a sect founded by Caitanya, who is regarded as an incarnation of Kṛiṣṇa; their chief ritual consists in constantly repeating the name of Kṛiṣṇa; scil. *yajña*, a particular sacrificial ceremony; epithet of the asterism Śravaṇa; (*ī*), f. the personified Śakti of Vishṇu (regarded as one of the Mātṛis); N. of Durgā; the plant Clitoria Tematea (= *a-parājītā*); Asparagus Racemosus (= *śatāvārī*); sacred basil, Ocimum Sanctum; (*am*), n. a particular kind of prodigy or omen (belonging to or occurring in the *param divam* or upper sky), the ashes of a burnt-offering.—*Vaiśhṇava-tva*, *am*, n. belief in Vishṇu, the worship of Vishṇu.—*Vaiśhṇava-purāṇa*, *am*, n., N. of a Purāṇa.—*Vaiśhṇava-sāstra*, *am*, n., N. of an astrological work by Nārāyaṇa-dāsa-siddha (= *praśnārṇava*).—*Vaiśhṇava-siddhānta-dīpikā*, f., N. of a work by Rāma-āndra.—*Vaiśhṇavākūta-cāndrikā* ('*va-āk*'), f., N. of a commentary on the Vishṇu-Purāṇa by Ratna-garbhā.—*Vaiśhṇavācāmana* ('*va-āc*'), *am*, n. sipping water three times in the worship of Vishṇu.—*Vaiśhṇavācāra* ('*va-āc*'), *as*, m. the rites or practices of the Vaiśhṇavas.

**वैसारिण** *vaiśārīṇa*, *as*, m. (fr. *vi-sārin*), a fish.

**वैसूचन** *vaiśūcana*, *am*, n. (fr. *vi-sūcana*), assumption of female attire by a man (in the drama).

**वैहायस** *vaihāyasa*, *as*, *ī*, am (fr. *vihāyas*), being in the air, aerial, suspended in the air; (*as*), m., N. of a lake.

**वैहाय** *vaihārya*, *as*, *ā*, am (fr. *vi-hāra*), to be played or sported with, to be conciliated by pleasantries (applied to a wife's brother or brother-in-law or other relations of a wife).

**वैहासिक** *vaihāsika*, *as*, m. (fr. *vi-hāsa*), a comic actor, buffoon; an actor (in general).

**वोच** *voč*. See under rt. *vac*, p. 877.

**वोटा** *voṭā*, f. (perhaps more correctly written *boṭā*=*poṭā*, q. v.), a female servant or slave.

**वोड़** *vodra*, *as*, m. (etymology doubtful), a kind of large snake, the Bor or Boa Constrictor (= *go-nasa*); a sort of fish; (*ī*), f. the fourth part of a Paṇa.

**वोढ्य** *vodhavya*, *as*, *ā*, am (fr. rt. 1. *vah*), to be borne or carried; able to be borne, &c.

*Vodhu*, *us*, m. the son of a woman living in her father's house (whose husband is absent).

*Vodhri*, *dhā*, *dhri*, *dhri*, one who carries or bears or draws, carrying, bearing, drawing; (*dhā*), m. a bearer, porter; a leader, guide; a charioteer; a draught-horse; a bull; a bridegroom; [cf. Lat. *vector*].

**वोण्ट** *voṇṭa*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. *vunṭ*?), a stalk, stem.

**वोद** *voda*, *as*, *ā*, am (etymology doubtful), wet, moist, damp.

**वोदाल** *vodāla*, *as*, m. the sheat fish, Silurus Boalis (= *pāṭhina*).

**वोपदेव** *vopa-deva*, *as*, m., N. of the author of the Mughha-bodha grammar, the Kavi-kalpa-druma, and various other works (including, according to some, the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa; he was a son of Keśava and pupil of Dhaneśvara, and is said to have flourished about the latter half of the thirteenth century at the court of Hemādri, king of Deva-giri, now Dowlatabad).

**वोपालित** *vopāṭita* or *vopāṭita-siṅha*, *as*, m., N. of a lexicographer.

**वोर** *vora*, *as*, m. (probably not a Sanskrit word), a sort of pulse, Dolichos Catjang.—*Vora-paṭṭi*, f. a sort of mat or mattress for sleeping on (perhaps made of the straw of the Vora).

**वोरक** *voraka*, *as*, m. (= *volaka*), a scribe, writer.

**वोरट** *vorāṭa*, *as*, m. a sort of jasmine.

**वोरव** *vorava*, *as*, m. a kind of rice (perhaps that called Boro, which is cut in March or April).

**वोरुखान** *vorukhāna*, *as*, m. a horse (described as one of a white and red colour).

**वोल** *vola*, *am*, n. gum-myrrh (= *raktā-paha*).

**वोलक** *volaka*, *as*, m. [cf. *voraka*], a scribe, writer; (*ikā*), f. a sort of cake or pudding made with flour and sugar.

**वोल्लासक** *vollāsaka*, N. of a town.

**वोल्लाह** *vollāha*, *as*, m. a kind of horse (with a light mane and tail).

**वोल्ह** *volhri*, *lhā*, m., Ved.=*vodhri*, a bearer, carrier; an animal used for draught.

**वोहित्य** *vohittha*, *am*, n. a vessel, ship.

**वौद्ध** *vauddha*, *am*, n. (for *bauddha*), the collective body of Buddhist writings, (applied also to other infidel writings such as those of the Jainas.)