वैरागं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् *m.* An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं [विरागस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; अभ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. –2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सचिवः शमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. –3 Aversion, dislike. –4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2. 12.

वैराट *a.* (टी *f.*) [विराटस्येदं अण्] Belonging to Virâṭa. –टः A kind of earth-worm (इंद्रगोप).

वैरिन् *a.* [वैरमस्त्यस्य इनि] Hostile, inimical. –*m.* 1 An enemy; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्योऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 37; R. 12. 104. –2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विरूपस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. –2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. –2 Of the son of Agni. –3 Of the son of Sûrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Strangeness. –2 Contrariety, opposition. –3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. –2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. –3 Shame. –4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. –5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व *a.* See बैल्व.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. –2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. –2 Difference, diversity. –3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः [विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम मानवानां यो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. –2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. –3 N. of Agni. –4 One of the eleven Rudras. –5 The planet Saturn. –तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. –2 N. of Yamunâ.

वैवाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. –कः –कं A marriage, wedding. –कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). –2 Perspicuity; as in शिष्यबुद्धिवैशद्यार्थं. –3 Whiteness. –4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyâsa. [It was he who made Yajnavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampayana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Puranas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahabharata to king Janamejaya].

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; विधेना कृतमर्धवैशसं Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. –2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2; धिगुच्छ्वसितवैशसं Mâl. 9. 35.

वैशस्त्रं 1 Defencelessness. –2 Government, rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). –2 A churning-stick; द्रुततरकरवक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिमुदधिगुर्वीं वह्नवा लोडयंति *Si.* 11. 8. –खं A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. –खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक *a.* Practised by harlots; वैशिकीं कलां Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. –कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. –कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट =वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. –2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्यादन्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. –3 Excellence; S. D. 78. –4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Characteristic. –2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. –कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. –कं [विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः ठक्] One of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇâda; it differs from the Nyâya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, *e. g.* Kaṇâda recognizing only six), and lays particular stress upon Visesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. –2 Specific or generic distinction.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशस्त्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादावरुचिः शुचिः । वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purâṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Purusha*; cf. ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90). –**Comp.** –कर्मन् *n.*, –वृत्तिः *f.* the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. –2 N. of Râvaṇa. –**Comp.** –आलयः, –आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. –2. the fig-tree. –द्रुमः the fig tree.

वैश्वदेव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. –वं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. –2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). –वी The eighth day of the second half of Mâgha.

वैश्वानर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. –रः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वत्तः खांडवरंगतांडवनटो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. –2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः । प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. –3 General consciousness (in Vedânta phil.). –4 The Supreme Being. –5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Trusty, confidential.