q.v.); to carry on legal proceedings, litigate, contend; to recover, regain, obtain; to distinguish.

Vy-avaharat, an, antī, at, acting, behaving, conducting one's self.

Vy-avahartavya, as, ā, am, to be transacted or done; to be litigated or decided judicially; to be dealt with.

Vy-avahartṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who acts or transacts business, one engaged in any affair; observing or following established usages; (*tā*), m. the manager of any business, the conductor of any judicial procedure, a judge, umpire; one engaged in litigation, a litigant, plaintiff, any one who institutes an action at law; an associate, partaker.

Vy-avahāra, as, m. doing, performing, conduct, behaviour, practice, action; affair; occupation, work, profession, business, any pecuniary transaction, usury; dealing, traffic, commerce, trade; a contest at law, legal dispute, lawsuit, litigation; legal practice, judicial procedure, administration of justice (as the examination of evidence, &c.); a title of legal procedure, occasion of litigation, any act cognizable in a court of justice; usage, habit, custom, rule, law, adherence to law; steadiness, propriety; a contract; mathematical determination or ascertainment; a sort of tree. — *Vyavahāra-kāla, as,* m. the period of action, a mundane period. — *Vyavahāra-jña, as,* m. a person who understands business, one acquainted with practice or legal procedure, a young man of age, one no longer a minor (i.e. one who has passed his sixteenth year, at which period he can assert his own rights in a court of law). — *Vyavahāra-tattva, am,* n., N. of a treatise on civil law by Raghu-nandana (being part of the Smṛiti-tattva). — *Vyavahāra-tas,* ind. according to established practice. — *Vyavahāra-darśana, am,* n. judicial investigation, trial. — *Vyavahāra-nirṇaya, as,* m. 'legal-decision,' N. of a work by Śrī-pati. — *Vyavahāra-pada, am,* n. a title or head of legal procedure, occasion of litigation, (according to Śabda-k. = *vādinā rājñi nivedanam,* see *vyavahāra-vishaya.*) — *Vyavahāra-pāda, as,* m. the fourth part or quarter of a legal process, one of the four stages or divisions necessary to conduct a regular suit, (these are, 1. *pūrva-paksha,* the plaint; 2. *uttara-paksha,* the defence; 3. *kriyā-pāda,* the production of witnesses and written documents; 4. *nirṇaya-pāda,* the decision or verdict.) — *Vyavahāra-prāpta, as,* m. one who has attained a knowledge of business or legal procedure, a youth sixteen years of age. — *Vyavahāra-mayūkha, as,* m., N. of a legal work forming part of the Bhagavad-bhāskara. — *Vyavahāra-mātṛikā,* f. the material or matter of ordinary judicature, legal process in general, any act or subject relating to the formation of legal courts or the administration of justice (arranged under thirty heads in the beginning of the second book or Vyavahārādhyāya of the Mitākharā, viz. 1. *vyavahāra-darśanam,* 2. *vyavahāra-lakshaṇam,* 3. *sabhāsadaḥ,* 4. *prādvivākādiḥ,* 5. *vyavahāra-vishayaḥ,* 6. *rājñaḥ kāryānutpādakatvam,* 7. *kāryārthini praśnaḥ,* 8. *āhvānānāhvāne,* 9. *āsedhaḥ,* 10. *pratyarthiny āgate lekhyādi-kartavyatā,* 11. *pañca-vidho hīnaḥ,* 12. *kīdṛiśam lekhyam,* 13. *pakshābhāsāḥ,* 14. *anādeyāḥ,* 15. *ādeyaḥ,* 16. *niyukta-jaya-parājaye vādi-jaya-parājayau,* 17. *śodhita-lekhya-niveśanam,* 18. *uttarāvadhi-śodhanam,* 19. *śodhite pattrārūḍhe uttara-kartavyam,* 20. *uttara-lakshaṇam,* 21. *satyottara-lakshaṇam,* 22. *mithyottara-lakshaṇam,* 23. *pratyavaskandanottaram,* 24. *prāṇ-nyāyottaram,* 25. *uttarābhāsaḥ,* 26. *sankarānuttaram,* 27. *pratyarthi-kriyā-nirdeśaḥ,* 28. *uttare pattre 'bhiniveśite sādhana-nirdeśaḥ,* 29. *tat-siddhau siddhiḥ,* 30. *ćatush-pād-vyavahāraḥ*). — *Vyavahāra-mārga, as,* m. course or title of legal procedure (= *vyavahāra-vishaya,* q.v.). — *Vyavahāra-lakshaṇa, am,* n. a characteristic of judicial investigation. — *Vyavahāravat, ān, atī, at,* having occupation, occupied, working with. — *Vyavahāra-vidhi, is,* m. legal enactment, rule of law, the precepts or code by which judicature is regulated, any code of law. — *Vyavahāra-vishaya, as,* m. a subject or title of legal procedure, any act or matter which may become the subject of legal proceedings, an actionable business, (according to Manu VIII. 4–7. there are eighteen principal heads, viz. 1. *ṛiṇādānam,* contraction of debt; 2. *nikshepaḥ,* deposit; 3. *asvāmi-vikrayaḥ,* sale without ownership; 4. *sambhūya-samutthānam,* engaging in business after joining partnership, concerns among partners; 5. *dattasyānapakarma,* non-delivery or resumption of what has been given; 6. *vetanādānam,* non-payment of wages; 7. *samvid-vyatikramaḥ,* violation of agreement; 8. *kraya-vikrayānuśayaḥ,* repenting of or rescinding either sale or purchase; 9. *svāmi-pālayor virādaḥ,* dispute between master and servant; 10. *sīmā-vivādaḥ,* dispute about boundaries; 11. *vāk-pārushyam,* violence in words, slander, abuse; 12. *daṇḍa-pārushyam,* violence by actual assault; 13. *steyam,* theft, larceny; 14. *sāhasam,* robbery with violence; 15. *strī-saṅgrahaṇam,* improper intercourse with women, adultery; 16. *strī-pun-dharmaḥ,* law of man and wife; 17. *vibhāgaḥ,* apportionment of property, inheritance; 18. *dyūtam* and *āhvayaḥ,* gambling with dice and with fighting animals, laying wagers, &c.) — *Vyavahāra-samuććaya, as,* m., N. of a work by Bhoja-deva. — *Vyavahārasthāna, am,* n. a title or occasion of litigation (= *vyavahāra-vishaya,* q.v.). — *Vyavahāra-sthiti, is,* f. judicial procedure. — *Vyavahārāṇśa* (°*ra-aṇ°*), *as,* m. any part or division of legal procedure. — *Vyavahārāṅga* (°*ra-aṅ°*), *am,* n. the body of civil and criminal law. — *Vyavahārābhiśasta* (°*ra-abh°*), *as, ā, am,* prosecuted, accused, proceeded against legally. — *Vyavahārāyogya* (°*ra-ay°*), *as, ā, am,* unfitted or unsuited for legal proceedings; (*as*), m. one incompetent to conduct business, a minor, any one not yet of age.

Vyavahāraka, as, m. a dealer, trader.

Vyavahārika, as, ā or *ī, am,* relating to practice or business, transacting business, engaged in business, practical; relating to an action at law or legal process; litigant; one who is party to a suit; customary, usual; (*ikā*), f. practice, usage, custom; a brush, broom; a plant (= *iṅguda*).

Vyavahārin, ī, iṇī, i, customary, usual; acting, transacting, practising (any business or trade); litigant, litigating, engaged in a lawsuit; relating to a legal process or action.

Vy-avahārya, as, ā, am, to be transacted or performed, to be practised (as a duty, trade, business, &c.); actionable, liable to a legal process; to be employed or used; customary, usual.

Vy-avahṛita, as, ā, am, practised, employed, used.

Vy-avahṛiti, is, f. practice, performance, action, process. — *Vyavahṛiti-tattva, am,* n., N. of a part of the Smṛiti-tattva.

व्यव *vy-ave* (*vi-ava-i*), cl. 2. P. *-avaiti, -avaitum,* to go or pass between, separate; (in Vedic grammar) to resolve or separate (by inserting a letter, &c.); to dissolve, decompose.

Vy-avāya, as, m. separation, resolution (into separate parts), decomposition, dissolution, disappearance; dissipation; loose habits; intervention, interval, intervening space; an obstacle, impediment; covering, concealment; sexual intercourse, copulation; purity; (*am*), n. light, lustre.

Vyavāyin, ī, inī, i, separating, resolving (into separate parts), decomposing, pervading, diffusive; lustful; (*ī*), m. a libertine; a drug, aphrodisiac, any substance or liquid possessing stimulating or exciting properties.

Vy-aveta, as, ā, am, separated, resolved, decomposed (into separate parts), different.

व्यश् 1. *vy-aś* (*vi-aś,* see rt. 1. *aś*), cl. 5. A. *-aśnute* (Ved. also frequently P. *-aśnoti*), Perf. *vy-āśe* (Vedic forms *vy-āśaṭ* = *vyāpnotu,* Ṛig-veda VII. 28, 2; *vy-aśyuḥ* = *vyāpnuvantu,* Ṛig-veda I. 73, 5), *-aśitum, -ashṭum,* to reach, attain to, extend to; to obtain, take possession of, possess; to pervade, interpenetrate, fill, occupy; to fall to one's share.

Vy-aśnuvāna, as, ā, am, reaching, occupying, pervading.

Vy-ashṭi, is, f. (according to some fr. *vy-aksh*), singleness, individuality; (in the Vedānta phil.) distributive pervasion, a distributive aggregate, an aggregate or whole viewed as consisting of many separate bodies (e.g. an object, such as man, viewed as a separate part of a whole or constituting a part of the Universal Soul, while he is himself composed of parts or individuals; contra-distinguished from *samashṭi,* q.v.); power; (*is*), m., N. of a preceptor. — *Vyashṭy-abhiprāya, as,* m. regarding (a group of objects) singly or individually.

व्यश् 2. *vy-aś* (*vi-aś,* see rt. 2. *aś*), cl. 9. P. (Ved. also A.) *-aśnāti* (*-aśnīte*), *-aśitum,* to eat up, consume by eating.

व्यश्व *vy-aśva, as, ā, am,* without horses, deprived of horses; (*as*), m., N. of a Vedic Ṛishi (father of Viśva-manas). — *Vyaśva-vat,* ind., Ved. like Vy-aśva.

व्यष्टि *vy-ashṭi.* See above.

व्यस् *vy-as* (*vi-as,* see rt. 2. *as*), cl. 4. P. *-asyati* (anomalous ep. Perf. *vivyāsa* as if fr. a rt. *vyas*), *-asitum,* to throw asunder, cast in different directions, divide, divide into pieces, separate, sever, dispose, arrange; to throw about or in various directions, toss about, scatter, disperse, dispel; to cast aside or away; to throw over, upset, expel, remove.

Vy-asana, am, n. the act of throwing in different directions, separating, separation; individuality; casting away or dispelling (happiness &c.), violation, infraction; calamity, misfortune, ill-luck, evil destiny, fate, fated consequence, destruction, loss, defeat, falling away, fall; setting (as of the sun or moon); sin, fault, vice, crime, bad practice, evil habit (said to arise either from love of pleasure or from anger; ten vices are enumerated in Manu VII. 47, 48, under the first head, viz. *mṛigayā,* hunting; *dyūta* or *aksha,* gambling; *divā-svapna,* sleeping in the day; *parivāda,* calumny; *striyaḥ,* addiction to women; *mada,* drinking spirits; *taurya-trika,* dancing, singing, and instrumental music; *vṛithāṭyā,* idle roaming: and eight are said to proceed from anger, viz. *paiśunya,* tale-bearing; *sāhasa,* violence; *droha,* insidious injury; *īrshyā,* envy; *asūyā,* detraction; *artha-dūshaṇa,* unjust seizure of property; *vāk-pārushya,* violence in words or abuse; *daṇḍa-pārushya,* violence by actual assault: the number and nature of these vices are variously given in other books); punishment, execution (of criminals); fruitless effort; incompetence, inability; throwing one's self into any pursuit, intent application or attachment to any object, inordinate addiction, diligence; air, wind. — *Vyasana-prasārita-kara, as, ā, am,* having the hand stretched forth for (inflicting) calamity. — *Vyasana-prahārin, ī, iṇī, i,* inflicting calamity, giving trouble or pain. — *Vyasana-rakshin, ī, iṇī, i,* preserving from calamity. — *Vyasanākrānta-tva* (°*na-ākr°*), *am,* n. distressful condition, grievous distress. — *Vyasanātibhāra* (°*na-at°*), *as, ā, am,* weighed down with misfortunes, overburdened with calamities. — *Vyasanānvita* (°*na-an°*), *as, ā, am,* involved in calamity. — *Vyasanāpluta* (°*na-āp°*), *as, ā, am,* overwhelmed with calamity. — *Vyasanārta* (°*na-ār°*), *as, ā, am,* afflicted by calamity or misfortune, suffering pain. — *Vyasanodaya* (°*na-ud°*), *as, ā, am,* followed by or resulting in calamities.

Vyasanin, ī, inī, i, calamitous, unfortunate, unlucky; addicted to any kind of vice or evil practice (as gaming, drinking, &c., see above); vicious, dissolute; attached intently to (any object). — *Vyasanitā,* f. or *vyasani-tva, am,* n. calamitousness, calamity; viciousness, wickedness, dissoluteness; intent attachment.