Appendix G

Later Sāstrakāvyas of the Type of Bhattikāvya

Bhatti's example has been fruitful in similar compositions.

In Rāvanārjunīya, Bhaumaka relates the story of Kārtavirya Arjuna, and illustrates almost all the sūtras of Pāṇini in sequence. He is quoted by Kṣemendra in Suvṛttatilaka and therefore he may be dated earlier than the 11th century. By illustrating the sūtras of Pāṇini in sequence, he has systematised the grammatical aspect of such compositions.

Written about the same time is Halāyudha's Kavirahasya.
He lived in the time of Rāstrakūta King Kṛṣṇarāja III (936-966 A.D.). He illustrates the forms of verbs arranged in different ways in 274 verses.

Nārāyaṇa, son of Brahmadatta, has written Subhadrāharana, which illustrates the sūtras of Pāṇini and treats of the marriage of Subhadrā in 20 cantos. There is a commentary by the author himself for the first 15 cantos. Yudhiṣṭhira Mimamsaka put them before the 15th century.

Then we come to Vāsudeva-Vijaya of Vāsudeva. In this kāvya, he seems to have intended to illustrate the eight adhyāyas of Pāṇini's Astādhyāyī in four sections. But this work has

1 Halāyudha, Kavirahasya, vs.3-4.
2 M. Kṛiṣṇamachari, History of Classical Sanskrit Literature, p. 146.
3 Yudhiṣṭhira Mimamsaka, Sanskrit Vyākaraṇa Sāstrakā Itihāsa, Part II, p.397.
obviously remained incomplete as the story is narrated only up to the birth of Vāsudeva rather than his victory over Kansa.

The Kāvya left incomplete by Vāsudeva was subsequently completed by Nārāyaṇa. The latter narrates the career of Kṛṣṇa in three cantos. This Kāvya also illustrates in regular sequence the forms of verbs given in Bhīmasena's version of Pāṇini's Dātupatha. Yudhīṣṭhira Mimamsaka dates him between 1561 and 1677 A.D.1 In three cantos he illustrates 1944 Dhātus.

Kāsinātha's Yaduvamśākavya describes the history of the Yadu dynasty and illustrates the sutras of Pāṇini2.

Pāṇiniśūtrādharana of unknown authorship illustrates the sutras of Pāṇini and deals with the story of Bhāgya3. Vākyāvalī of unnoticed authorship illustrates in four cantos grammatical peculiarities, figures of speech, prosody and poetical tricks4.

The Sanskrit Dvīśṭāva Kāvya (1089-1173 A.D.), also known as Chālukya-Vaṁśotkirtana, by Hemachandra eulogises the Chālukya dynasty and illustrates the Sanskrit sutras of his grammar Siddha-Haima5.

Similarly in Laksenādarsa, Mahamahopadhyaaya Divakara, narrates in 14 Cantos the story of Mahābhārata and illustrates

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1 Ibid., p.397.
2-4 M. Kriṣṇamachari, History of Classical Sanskrit Literature, p. 145.
5 Shri R.C. Parikh, Presidential address of Classical Sanskrit Section, All India Oriental Conference, XXI Session (1961), pp. 29 ff.
the sutras of Pāṇini.

Hemachandra has also written Prakrit Dvyāstraya entitled Kumārapālacharita in eight Cantos wherein he narrates the life of Kumārapāla and illustrates the Prakrit sutras of Siddha-Haima.

Śrīchīnākāvyā in 12 cantos narrates the life of Kṛṣṇa and illustrates rules of Prakrit grammar. Cantos I-VIII are composed by Kṛṣṇalīlāsūka who illustrates rules from Prākṛtaprakāśa by Vararuci, while cantos IX-XII are composed by Durgā-prāśādayati, who illustrates rules from the Prakrit grammar, Prākṛtaśabdānudāsana by Trivikrama.

2 Vide Bibliography.