CHAPTER VI

OTHER WORKS OF
MAHĀMAHOPĀDHYĀYA
PURUŚOTTAMA VIDYĀVĀGĪŚA

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1. **INTRODUCTION:**

Amongst all the compositions of Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa, the Pravogaratnamālā Vyākaraṇa stands second to none. It has surpassed his other creations not only in quality but also in quantity. In this present chapter a humble attempt is made to make a survey on the other contributions or works of Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa, which are found still in manuscript-forms. Five other creations have come down to us, of which three are related to Sanskrit Grammar. The rest two works can be counted under the category of Kośa or Dictionary.

Besides Prayogaratnamālā-Vyākaraṇa, the other three grammatical contributions of Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa are -

a) Sabdabheda-Prakāśa,

b) Uṣmabheda, and

c) Vakāra Nirmaya.

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And the rest two compositions are as follows:-

d) Ankurāvalīkośa and
e) Harāvalī.

2. **Sabdabheda-Praκāśa**:–

*Sabdabheda - Praκāśa* is a small Kośa-Kāvyā, describes those words which have multimeanings. It is also ascribed to Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa. The various meanings of the words given in this work are based on Grammar. If we derive the name we get as ‘śabdasya bhedaḥ śabdabhedaḥ; tasya prakāśaḥ śabdabheda-prakāśaḥ’. We get one manuscript of 'Tulāpāt' of this book in the ‘History and Archeological Department' in Guwahati, Assam. Another copy of manuscript of ‘Saṅcipāt’ of this book is preserved in the ‘Kāmarūpa Sanskrit Saṅjivanī Sabhā’, Nalbari, Assam. The condition of this manuscript (size of the Ms. : 37 x 8 cm.) having Library Accession Number 758-A, is very old and worn out, still the complete volume is available to us. The script of this book is Assamese. The book is not yet edited or published by anyone.
3. **USMABHEDA**:

Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa composed the Kāvya ‘Uṣmabheda’, where we get the uses of Ś, Ṣ and Ś. We find that the assamese people pronounce the three sibilants as X. So, giving more stress on the pronunciation and also for the proper use of these three sibilants Ṣ, Ṣ, and Ś; Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa wrote this book ‘Uṣmabheda’. There is a manuscript of ordinary papers that we get in the ‘Kāmarūpa Sanskrit Sañjivanī Sabhā’, in Nalbari, Assam.

4. **VAKĀRA NIRNAYA** :-

The book ‘Vakāra Nirnaya’, written by Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa, where the use of Vakāra and Bakāra is explained vividly also available in the ‘Kāmarūpa Sanskrit Sañjivanī Sabhā’, in Nalbari, Assam.

5. **ANKURĀVALĪ-KΟṢΑ** :-

‘Ankurāvalī-Koṣa’ is another book written by Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa, which can be counted...
under the category of Koṣa or Dictionary, preserved in the ‘History and Archeological Department, in Guwahati, Assam.

6. **HĀRĀVALĪ** :-

The words used in the book are like gems and so the author named it as ‘Hārāvalī’.

Dr. Kṛṣṇamācārya, in his work ‘History of Classical Sanskrit Literature’, has said that Peterson mentions Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa as the composer of ‘Hārāvalī’. We get four manuscripts of ‘Tulāpāt’ (Library Accession No.: 864-A, 846-B, 531 and 388) and one manuscript of ‘Sāñcipāt’ (Library Accession No.: 401) of this ‘Hārāvalī’ in the library of ‘Kāmarūpa Sanskrit Sañjivanī Sabha’ in Nalbari, Assam. It is notable that when in 1934 A.D. the Governor of Assam Mikel Kin visited Nalbari District, then late Sarat Chandra Goswami, who was honoured with the Vidyānīdi title in 1941 A.D. by ‘Kāmarūpa Sanskrit Sañjivanī Sabha’, exhibited this manuscript with other manuscripts. In his article ‘Some Manuscripts in Kāmarūpa’, he also ascribed the book ‘Hārāvalī’ to Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa. Amongst the five copies of Manuscripts of ‘Hārāvalī’
preserved in the ‘Kāmrūpa Sanskrit Sañjivani Sabha’, three of them are complete and the rest two are incomplete.

Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa had composed this present anthology collecting verses from various sources of Kāvya, Purāṇa, Nāṭaka, Kathā, Itiḥāsa; from Vyādi, Vāsaspatyaṁ, Vikramāditya etc. requiring twelve (12) years to complete it.

7. **CONCLUSION:**

Thus, all these five compositions of Mahāmahopādhyāya Puruṣottama Vidyāvāgīśa are still in manuscript-forms. There is a great need of editing and publishing of these five gems for acquiring better knowledge and also for the enrichment of the Sanskrit language and literature.