Introduction
1. Introduction

1.1 Kāśikā: A Brief Description

Kāśikā is a gloss on the sūtras of Pāṇini. It is the oldest available full-fledged commentary text out of many commentaries of Aṣṭādhyāyī found till today on the sūtras of Pāṇini. The authorship of Kāśikā is ascribed to the famous co-authors Jayāditya and Vāmana.

The mention of Jayāditya as the author of Vṛtti Sūtra (i.e. Kāśikā) is done by It-Sing, the famous Chinese pilgrim to India. He has also mentioned Bhartrhari’s Vākyapadīya. On the basis of this, the time of Kāśikā is fixed as the middle of the 7th century AD (i.e. Kāśikā is written some forty years before It-Sings visit). It means that the commentary was written almost a thousand years after Pāṇini. Even though the authorship is ascribed to Jayāditya Vāmana, there is still doubt regarding which portion is written by Jayāditya and which portion by Vāmana or whether the whole work was jointly written. According to some scholars, Jayāditya has written the first five chapters and Vāmana has written the last three chapters. There are different views expressed by different scholars regarding this.

The supreme importance of the Kāśikā lies in the fact that it is the oldest complete commentary on Aṣṭādhyāyī. Even the Mahābhāṣya does not cover the whole of Aṣṭādhyāyī. Another important feature of the Kāśikā is that it has incorporated in itself views of various streams of Sanskrit grammatical tradition. Scholars like Dr. S.D. Joshi and J.A.F Roodbergen* have discussed some such instances where Kāśikā records evidences about the non-Pāṇinian grammatical tradition. The famous commentator Haradatta pointed out this very early

* Aṣṭādhyāyī of Pāṇini, with translation and notes; edited by Dr. S.D. Joshi and J.A.F Roodbergen; Sahitya Academi, New Delhi; 1998
Kāśikā has recorded many secular examples, the fact which is very important for socio-cultural study. In the world of scholars both traditional and modern, its importance is widely accepted. It is highly quoted in the later commentaries as the authority after the Mahābhāṣya. To study the history of Sanskrit grammar and linguistics, we can rely upon the Kāśikā.

In spite of many other famous grammatical treatises like Bhāṣāvṛtti, Prakriyākaumudi, Siddhāntakaumudi etc., Kāśikā maintained its superiority. The reason being its lucidity in style, straight and simple in expression. It comments in the Padakritya style, weighing and ascertaining the importance and propriety of each and every word of the sūtras. Although its wording is closed to the Mahābhāṣya, it has avoided scholarly disquisition. The most important thing about Kāśikā is that it has referred to the previous vṛttis, bhāṣyas, varttikas, ganas, and īṣṭis.

Traditionally it is called Ekavṛtti because it is a common treatise on Vedic and classical grammar. It has in-corporated material from Kātantra Vyākaraṇa and Cāndra Vṛtti as well as many other treatises. Among the commentaries written on it, there is the well known Kāśikāvivaraṇapañjikā popularly known as Nyāsa written by Jīnendra Buddhī (8th century A.D) and Padamañjarī written by Haradatta Mīśra (12th Century A.D.). These two commentaries are highly informative and present a systematic paraphrasing of the Kāśikā based on the discussions available in the Mahābhāṣya and other works as is evident from the prefatory verses in the Nyāsa-

Anyataḥ sāramādāya kṛtaiśā Kāśikā yathā
Vṛttistasyā yathāśakti kriyate Pañjikā tathā //

While commenting on Pāṇini rule 4.1.54, Haradatta quotes “bhāsyenauktamaprayataprayogakahulyād Vṛttikāreṇokta/”, again on Pāṇini rule 1.2.59 he says “bhāṣyavārttikayor apiḥitamapi śīṣṭaprayogadārśanāt pathitam ”//
1.2 Scope of the Present Study

The tradition of the Kāśikā has survived through the ages as is evident from more than a thousand-year old manuscript tradition, which reveals some important facts about the numerous changes the text of KV has undergone. Unfortunately the existing editions fail to explain and discuss the reason behind this peculiar phenomenon. Even these editions have not taken into consideration the whole extant manuscript material available in different libraries throughout India and abroad. The main aim of the present thesis is to utilize the manuscript material to the extent possible. The thirst to produce such an edition which will take into account all the prevailing manuscripts belonging to different recensions and scripts as well as regions lead to the preparation of the present edition. Here utmost care has been taken to record the readings properly in the footnote as it is found in the mss material. The variant readings, which hold some importance, are discussed and an effort has been carried out to find their authenticity. Nothing is undermined or under-looked. Even the seemingly irrelevant lines, unnecessary repetitions found in the mss. have been collated and compared for the sake of stemma. And it is found that the unnecessary repetition has an important role to play in deciding the relation between the mss. and their pedigrees. Hence it is hoped that this edition for the first time may fulfill the desire of the reader by providing a wide-range of significant ms. evidence for each word or passage before him. In this sense the present edition is complete and comprehensive in nature than any previous edition.

For this present dissertation the edition of Kāśikā Vṛtti published by Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University, Hyderabad is taken as vulgate. The scope of the present study in a limited sense is confined to the first section of the fourth chapter of the Kāśikā Vṛtti. There is no effort made to study this chapter in the light of the whole Kāśikā. Authenticity of variant readings is decided with the help
of the famous commentary text Nyāsa written by Jinendra Buddhī and Padamañjarī written by Haradatta Miśra.
1.3 Printed Editions of the Kāśikā

The Kāśikā Vṛtti was first printed in parts, in 1873, in Pandit Oriental Series from Medical Hall Press, Varanasi. It was edited by Paṇḍit Bāla Śāstrī. Compiling all such randomly arranged parts together, the first edition was brought out by the same institute under the editorship of the same scholar in 1876 (volume I) and in 1878 (volume II). Since then, the KV has been printed and published in no less than 12 editions by different institutions. Following is a brief account of all these printed editions.


2. Virala- Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Śrī Bhagavat Prasāda Śarman, Vāraṇāsī; printed at Timir Nashak Press; two volumes 1890. It contains a commentary of the editor i.e. “ tipsāṇī ”.

3. a. Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Paṇḍit Gaṅgādhar Śāstrī Mānavalli and Paṇḍit Ratna Gopāl Bhatta, Vāraṇāsī; printed at Chowkhamba, Benares (Kāśī Sanskrit Series); 1908.

b. Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Śrī Ananta Śāstrī Phadke, Vāraṇāsī; printed at Chowkhamba, Benares (Kāśī Sanskrit Series); 1931.

4. Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Śrī Śobhita Miśra; printed at Chowkhamba Benares (Kāśī Sanskrit Series 37); 1952. The Preface was written by Paṇḍit Brahmadatta Jijnāsū.
5. Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Śri Nārāyaṇa Miśra; printed at Chaukhamba Benares (Kāśi Sanskrit Series 37); two volumes 1972. Preface is written by Paṇḍit Brahmadatta Jīñāsū, Vāraṇāsī. It contains Prakāśa Hindi commentary.


7. Kāśikā Vṛtti; Critically edited by Dr. Āryendra Śarmā and Śrī Khander Rao Deshpande and Śrī D.G Padhye; published by Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University, Hyderabad; in two parts in 1969-70 and third part with two volumes, vol.1 in 1976 vol.2 1985.

8. Kāśikā Vṛtti; Critically edited by Jaya Śaṅkaralāl Tripaṭhi and Sudhākar Mālavīya; published by Tara Book Agency (Prācyabhāratīgranthamālā); in 11 volumes 1986-1995. It was foreworded by Biśwanātha Bhaṭṭācārya, Vāraṇāsī. It also contains Nyāsa or Vivaraṇapaṇjikā of Jinendrabuddhi and Padamaṇjarī of Haradatta Miśra. The Hindi exposition Bhāvabodhini has been commented by Jaya Śaṅkaralal Tripaṭhi.


10. Kāśikā Vṛtti; printed at Kanya Gurukul, Narela, Delhi; 1978. It has the publisher’s note by Ku. Sumitrā Ācārya.
11. Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Madhu Saksena; printed at Vimal Prakashan, Ramanagar, Gajiaabad, Uttar Pradesh; 1976-77. This edition consists of only the first chapter of the Kāśikā Vṛtti.

12. Kāśikā Vṛtti; edited by Dr. Raghuvīra Vedālaṃkāra Vol.1 (chapter 1 and 2). It contains the editor’s commentary in Hindi, named Jyotiṣmatī and special comments named Viṣeṣa.

Some of the above editions, especially the Paṇḍit Bāla Śāstrī editions, Chowkamba (Kāśi Sanskrit Series) editions and the Prācyabhāratīgranthamālā series were reprinted a number of times.
1.4 The Vulgate Edition

Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University, Hyderabad, in the year 1969-70 had published the first critical edition of Kāśikā Vṛtti in two volumes, edited by Dr. Āryendra Šarmā and Śrī Khanderao Deshpande and Śrī D.G Padhye. The features of this edition are as follows:

1. Volume - I: Contains chapter 1 to chapter 4 of Kāśikā Vṛtti. The authorship of this volume is ascribed to the duo Jayāditya and Vāmana.

2. Volume - II: Contains chapter 5 to chapter 8 of Kāśikā Vṛtti. The authorship of this volume is ascribed to Vāmana alone.

3. The edited text is accompanied by footnotes.

4. Both the text and super scripts are printed in Devanāgarī Characters.

5. Footnotes have roman numbers.

6. Each rule is numbered in its Aṣṭādhyāyī Order as well as in the Siddhāntakaumudī order in the bracket.

7. The numbers of the Vārttikas are recorded in square brackets. In a few places their references are also mentioned.

8. The references of Gaṇasūtras, Vedic Citations are properly recorded.

9. In the introductory pages of the first volume, the short description of the material used is available.

10. An abbreviated list of works quoted in this edition is also found.

11. The subject matter of each and every pāda is listed.
12. The subject index of these two volumes is very exhaustive as it attempts to cover each and every subject stated in the Astadhyayi.

13. The authorship of first four chapters is ascribed to Jayāditya and the remaining chapters (5-8), to Vāmana.

The third volume was published in 1976 by the same organisation with the title SucT. It was edited by Dr. B. Rāmaliṅgaśāstri, V. Sundar and Šrī D.G Padhye. The intention behind this edition was: -

"Sūcīraḥito granthah kleśāyeti kecid bruvate, evameva viṣayaṁ manasi nidhāya eṣa sa sūcīgranthah prakāśyate."

This volume includes: -

1. The index of all the sūtras and the vārttikas.
2. The dhātupāṭha and the dhātupāṭhakośa.
3. Daśapādyunādi sūtras with its index.
4. Uṇādikośa
5. Index of the suffixes mentioned in the Daśapādyunādi sūtras.
6. Gaṇapāṭha and Gaṇaśūtras with their indexes.

Some more indices were incorporated in the latest publication (i.e. 1985) of Osmania University. Dr. P. Sri Ramachandrudu and Dr. V. Sundar edited this volume. Dr. P. Sri Ramachandrudu has written the preface. This volume contains the index of the examples given in the Kāśikā Vṛtti. It also contains Paribhāṣāpāṭha, Liṅgānuśāsanam, Phīṣūtrapāṭha and the index of the verses occurring in the Kāśikā Vṛtti. (KV)
1.4.1 Shortcomings

So far, the Kāśikā has been printed at least ten times by various institutions. Some commentaries have also been written and published. None of the Kāśikā editions, which have been published to date, has a claim to being truly critical in nature. However, the Osmania University edition of Kāśikā edited by Dr. Āryendra Śarmā and Śrī Khanderao Deshpande and Śrī D.G Padhye (1969-70) calls itself a critical edition. Though it is a good work of this kind, it has a number of shortcomings. The main shortcomings are:

- It has used a very few manuscripts (only nine in number). Even the selection of these few manuscripts lacks the representation of every script and region. There are many more manuscripts of Kāśikā preserved in different libraries in India and abroad which need to be studied for preparing a critical edition.

- There is no discussion on stemma and the relation of manuscript is not available. Hence, it is difficult to justify the readings and the fixation of the text. The description of manuscripts does not cover the peculiarities found in the manuscript and the policy of edition is not discussed either.

- In this edition the technical name given to the ms. in the introduction do not match with the original ms. (which is preserved in the respective library) and its reading. For example, often the reading of bh4 and bh8 are mutually interchanged. It is disappointing that the Hy. edition has not even recorded all the readings properly. Many times it has not taken care of the omissions, additions, change of words and even the change of place of the variants. A brief comparison between the variants occurring in the vulgate edition and the exact readings found in the respective manuscript has been given in the following pages.
Bhīmasena Śāstrī, in his book titled Nyāsa-Paryālocana[^5] has pointed out many mistakes in the readings accepted by Hy. edition. He has recorded over fifty such cases. While pointing out some readings in the manuscripts, he refers to the manuscript of Kāśikā deposited in the library of BORI, Poona (the reference no. is 234/1895-98 recorded as bh4 in the present work). He also refers to a manuscript from Oriental Research Institute, Baroda. While reviewing the first volume of Hyderabad edition of Kāśikā, Robert Birwe[^6] also remarks that the list of manuscripts does not live up to the expectations one would have of a critical edition.

Apart from the above discrepancies it is found that the manuscripts used in the vulgate edition are not properly studied. Even the variants recorded in the vulgate edition do not match the original readings of the respective manuscripts. In many cases the readings are completely ignored. A sample of such readings is presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readings in Vulgate Edition</th>
<th>Correct Readings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(P. 317)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

1. कप् प्रत्यय क, फ  
   omitted in क, only कप् in फ

2. प्रकृतिरियमधिक्वयाते फ, ह  
   in फ, ह, ब, ग

3. बुधालस्य विशेषत्वेन क  
   not in क but in ब (बुधालस्य
   विशेषत्वेनसंप्रत्ययार्थ)

4. लक्षणे in ह  
   also in ब, तत् omitted in ग, संप्रत्ययार्थ c.w.

[^5]: Nyāsa-Paryālocana Jīnendrabaddhikṛta KāśikāVivarāṇapāṇijikā kā ālocanātmaka adhyayana; Bhāimī Prakashan, Delhi; 1979 doctoral dissertation (in Hindi), Delhi University.

5. **अथ है**

no variant like अथ in ह, omitted in क c.p.w. in ब, प्रातिपदिक प्रहणे omitted in क, मलयति omitted in ग

6. **इति सिद्धं क**

इति हेतु ह, ग, इति ब, in क there is no variation. In ह there is addition after सिद्ध which is not recorded by Hy. edition. नैतद्वितित ओमिटेड in ब, स्वरूपविधि विषयो ओमिटेड in ब, विषयो in फ, after विषये, तु हेतु ओमिटेड in ग which is not recorded by Hy. edition. परिभाषा c.w: परिभाषा in फ, ग, प्रातिपदिक omitted in ब, प्रातिपदिकस्य in फ, ह, ग.

7. **स्वरूपम् प्रहणे in ह**

स्वरूप प्रहणे in ह, omitted in ब, इति omitted in ब.

8. **सिद्धान्तविश्वस्यापि फ, ब**

it is omitted in ब. c.w: विश्वस्यापि in फ, क, ह, ग, प्रहणे omitted in ब, मलयति omitted in ब, इति omitted in ग, ब, क. The word खलति is written as खलतीति in ह, बल्कि is written as मलयति in ग which is totally ignored by Hy. edition.

9. **विज्ञापम् ह**

ज्ञापम् ह, it is illegible in फ, तद्दशेत्र in क, the word कर्तव्ये is added to प्रहणम् in ब, क, ग.

10. **खद्वातरा मालातारा नासित ब, फ**

खद्वातरा मालातारा नासित क, फ, इति omitted in फ, क, इ, ह, ग. हि omitted in ब, ह, स्वात् omitted in फ, इ, ह, ग.

11. **च इत्यधिकम् ब**

no such addition in ब. उक्तार्यो c.w: वक्तार्यो in क.
Apart from the above readings, there are many omissions and additions, change of words, change of place of words, which are not recorded at all by the Hyderabad edition. This is true with almost all the rules.

Keeping the above points in view, the following points are raised in terms of the available references and materials in relation to Kāśīkā.

1. The mss material that is not so far utilized needs to be properly utilized.

2. The Nyāsa and the Padamañjarī record the original text with modifications or additions there on. But the difference between the two lies in the traditions they have followed. How far are the readings of the Kāśīkā recorded in the Nyāsa and the Padamanjari justifiable and accordingly which text is nearer to the original version is the question of this hour. The present study is an attempt to find an answer to the question within its limited scope.
As clear from all the points above, it is very important to collect and compare all the manuscripts of the Kāśikā in order to prepare a critical edition.
1.5 Process of Collation

To collate a manuscript is to observe and record everything in it, which may be of use for determining what stood in the source or sources from which it is derived.

1.5.1 Transcription, Collation and the Process

The first and the most important phases of a critical edition are transcription and collation. Transcription includes the process of study of different scripts. Unless and until one gets closed with the script and the concerned language, its behavioural pattern, scriptural diction and style, it is almost impossible to transcribe and collate a text. So for this purpose the present researcher acquired a first hand experience in transcribing different scripts like Śāradā, Grantha etc. through different workshops and by taking help of different expertise as well as the people of that particular area.

For this purpose the researcher has learnt different scripts like Śāradā, Grantha, Mālāyālam, Kannāḍa, Nandīnāgarī, Telugu, Bengālī, Newarī, Gaudi, Maithili etc. Different script charts are used. Magazines are read. Careful insight, depth and knowledge of the concerned scripts, its peculiarities have been observed and finally the process of collation started. The whole material was collated from time to time at various places like, Lausanne, Pune and Mysore etc. In Lausanne, the material was collated at the Section de Langues et Civilisations Orientales, Université de Lausanne during April 1997 to August 1997. In Pune it was collated at the Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages, University of Pune. In Mysore it was collated in the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.
Transcription was directly done by the researcher without taking the help of any transcriber. The advantage of doing this is innumerable.

1.5.2 Collation process, the ground reality

The manuscript material was collated first on paper and secondly on computer. In the beginning, the inaccessibility of technical support (computer) compelled the researcher to start transcription and collation on paper. The raw paper selected for this purpose was having a width of 21cm. and length of 35cm. The paper was a rolling paper comprising approximately 38 lines. The edition of KV, published by Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University, Hyderabad was taken as the vulgate text for the present Critical Edition of KV. For writing purpose pencil was used, so that it will be easy to erase and at the same time it will not ruin the paper like ink pens. Four manuscripts were collated in this process. While doing so, enormous problems have been faced by the present researcher. The major among them are:

- Where to accommodate the long variants?
- Lots of variations involved change of place. In some cases not only the change of place occurred but it occurred even after two/three pages. So it was very difficult to trace them and record them.
- In the collation of some mss. a few more pages were inserted in between but the question was how long the researcher will go on adding these extra pages in between? And this ultimately leads to no-where apart from the mess of papers.
- While collating gaṇa rules this problem was at its peak. Almost all gaṇapāṭhas have an average of more than five variants occurring anywhere
in the rule i.e. due to the change of place. So it was practically difficult to
go to those words and record them in the proper place. And of course doing
so is against the principle of critical edition.

- Sometimes sentences are written in reverse-order or sometimes written at
  the end of the rule by putting some mark/sign or sometimes some addition
  in between these specific signs. Hence it was almost impossible to trace
  and record them on the paper. At this point of time it was felt that for the
  critical edition of this kind of text having a lot of variations, the use of
  computer and other technical devices are very essential. The use of
  computer saves time as well as effort. It also helps attain precision.

1.5.3 The use of computer as a device

Thus the work started on a computer. In the mean time I came to know
about the failure of the software programme “Collation” as it was unable to give
accurate results. So a different method was adopted for this purpose. In this
method firstly the vulgate text comprising the present chapter was neatly typed
down in Devanāgarī characters on the computer. Then each rule of the text was
subdivided into some basic units on the basis of variants. Sometimes it was a word
or at some other times more than one word. Then below it four rows were created
under which the variations representing the omission, addition, c.w. (change of
word) and c.p.w. (change of place of word) were recorded. And then the whole
material was collated. Even the previous collated manuscripts were studied again
and also fed into the computer for the sake of clarity. The use of computer proved to be very successful as it helped save a lot of time and effort both physical and mental.

- Here it was very easy to trace any word/variant by using the search keys and then record it in the proper place.
- There was no problem of space and any number of units; even long variants were easily accommodated.
- No botheration of handling with a lot of paper.
- No difficulty at all in recording ganapathas and tracing their place of occurrence.

- For this purpose the Word Processing Software: Microsoft Word Version: 5.1a is used. The file management procedure followed for this purpose resembles the standard templates for any software system. The files are made out of the Microsoft Word and so are saved in.doc format.

In this process the whole manuscript material was collated. The statistical survey of the words and the variants therein reveals that 95% of the text of KV has undergone change leading to innumerable variations.
1.6 A List of Selected Manuscripts for the present work

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<td>CE 1660</td>
<td>Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bh8</td>
<td>No. 64</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bism1</td>
<td>Iv 52/7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
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<tr>
<td>bism4</td>
<td>Not recorded</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
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<tr>
<td>bism5</td>
<td>Not recorded</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c2/imc2</td>
<td>Bundle 462/f (s,9655) no1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gl1</td>
<td>cod. Ms. Sanscr.183</td>
<td></td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE 1408</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g2</td>
<td>cod. Ms. Sanscr. 184</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>ca 1870</td>
<td>Niedersachsischen Staats-Und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Gottingen, Deutschland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpl</td>
<td>No.3112 - 3119</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE1756</td>
<td>Vishveshvarananda Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hss</td>
<td>7247/4102, Cat. 1398</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Hindi sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io1</td>
<td>Buhler 133, I.O.L. 4064</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE1863-64</td>
<td>India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io4</td>
<td>Sans MS 829-831, I.O.L. No.4085</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>18th century</td>
<td>India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io7</td>
<td>Sans MS 3345, I.O.L.</td>
<td>Sāradā</td>
<td>Birch</td>
<td>18th - 19th century</td>
<td>India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Call No.</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Century</td>
<td>Repository</td>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jm3</td>
<td>3345, I.O.L. 4089</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Blackfriars Road, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ld0</td>
<td>LD 5451, Patra 265</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE 1693</td>
<td>Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m1</td>
<td>D1313, D1314, D15667</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my11</td>
<td>33688</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Oriental research Institute, Mysore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st1</td>
<td>Bundle 93 No. 4563-211328</td>
<td>Nandināgarī</td>
<td>Palm Leaf</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Bibliotheque Nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg, 6 Place de la Republique 67070, STRASBO URG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st3</td>
<td>No 4575</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE1632</td>
<td>Bibliotheque Nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg, 6 Place de la Republique 67070, STRASBO URG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th1</td>
<td>D-5430 B.no.9967</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>Palm Leaf</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Thanjavur Maharaja Serfojis Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th8</td>
<td>No D-5437 B no. 873</td>
<td>Devanāgari</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Thanjavur Maharaja Serfojis Sarasvati Mahal Library,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Date/No.</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Date/No.</td>
<td>Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>th11</td>
<td>D 5440 B No 868</td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Thanjavur Maharaja Serfojis Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri2</td>
<td>No. 28B</td>
<td>Mālāyālam</td>
<td>Palm Leaf</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri13</td>
<td>No. 907</td>
<td>Mālāyālam</td>
<td>Palm Leaf</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri50</td>
<td>19728</td>
<td>Mālāyālam</td>
<td>Palm Leaf</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>No. 11809</td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>Vaidika Smsodhana Mandala, Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wai2</td>
<td>No. 9138 9-6/509</td>
<td>Devanāgarī</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>CE 1533</td>
<td>Prajna Pathasala, Wai, Maharashtra.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*Cat. No. : - Catalogue Number*)
All the manuscripts, which were chosen for the presented study were further studied thoroughly with the aim of constricting them for the study of Chapter 4.1 only. After a careful investigation of the manuscripts it was found that all the manuscripts do not contain the complete chapter 4.1. The discrepancies that were found can be categorized as follows:

1. Missing Folios
2. Omission of Rules
3. Illegible parts of the manuscripts because of unclear copying.
4. Page cut and damage due to moth or worm eating.
5. Completely damaged condition due to ageing and other factors.

Out of the above discrepancies, the 5th one is very serious and the manuscripts, which fall into this category, were totally eliminated from the whole process. The other discrepancies were to be taken care of in the collation process. These discrepancies however will help to parse the tree of history in the backward direction and reach to the original verse. Especially the discrepancy of addition, omission of words and sentences will give a picture of cultural as well as social stature of a particular period and of particular civilization to which the manuscript belonged. It will also enlighten the process of exchange of knowledge between different grammatical treatises as well as other traditional knowledge systems. Taking all the above factors into account and after the final elimination and inclusion, a brief list of the manuscripts, their contents and description has been prepared. This list is given in the table given above.
1.7 Manuscript Materials and Critical Apparatus

The mss and their inner content, the variations, additions, omissions etc. reveals the fact that there are at least two different recensions of KV. They are Northern and Southern recension. The complex nature of readings in the manuscripts makes it very difficult to divide them in two distinct groups. It is felt that each and every ms has something important to say about the inter-relation of mss as well as the relationship between these two recensions. By studying the variants with their peculiar positions, and without confining them into regional divisions, it is found that the northern recension includes the mss bh3, ba2, bh2, hss, hp1, bism1, g1, ld0, wai2, v1, bh6 (the ms bh6 is influenced by some ms belonging to southern origin), jm3, aa, bh8, c2, io1, bh1, g3, io7, bh7, bism4, bism5). The remaining mss namely a1, a3, a6, a10, ba1, ba6, bh4, g2, io2, io4, io6, m1, my11, st1, st3, th1, th8, th11, tri2, tri13 and tri50 etc. belongs to the southern recension of KV. Among all these mss, it is found that bh6, bh7, g3, jm3, st3, wai2, bism4, bism5 etc. are highly conflated mss which have used the readings of both northern and Southern recensions. These two main recensions again gave rise to different sub-recensions on the basis of regional and scriptual variations. The probable versions are analyzed and have been discussed in the following lines. These versions have again many sub-versions.
1.7.1 *Devanāgarī Version*

In Devanāgarī there are two main versions emerges. They are Dn1 and Dn2. Dn2 have three more sub-versions, namely Dn2a, Dn2b and Dn2c. Dn1 consists of the following mss.

**Dn1**

bh4

Access & Catalogue no.- No.63 234/1895-98
Folios-392
Content- complete, contains chapter 4.1
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- does not seem to be very old (Belvalkar)
Library- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.

g2

Folios- 1038
Content - Complete, 4.1.1- 4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- ca 1870
Library- Niedersachsischen Staats-Und Universitats- Bibliothek, Gottingen, Deutschland.
io2
Access & Catalogue no.- Burnell 346 I.O.L. 4087
Folios- 188
Content- chapter 1- 5.1.1
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- 18th century (Keith)
Library- India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.

io4
Access & Catalogue no.- Sans MS 829-831, I.O.L. No.4085
Folios- 659
Content- Complete
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- last part of 18th century (Colebrooke)
Library- India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.

io6
Access & Catalogue no.- Sans MS 3113, I.O.L. 4086
Folios-
Content- Complete
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- European Paper
Date- Copied 1868-69, original from Belgaum
Library- India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.
my11
Access & Catalogue no.- 33688
Folios- 240
Content - chapter 1-5, 4.1.1-4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Oriental research Institute, Mysore.

st3
Access & Catalogue no.- No 4575
Folios- 678
Content - Complete, 4.1.1-4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE1632
Library- Bibliotheque Nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg, 6 Place de la Republique 67070, STRASBO URG.

th8
Access & Catalogue no.- No D-5437 B no. 873
Folios- 68
Content - 3.3.58 - 4.3.55
Discrepancy- Rule no. 4.1.81 to 4.1.86 are omitted by the scribe.
May be a case of accidental error.
Script- Devanāgarī
Material: Paper  
Date: no date  
Library: Thanjavur Maharaja Serfojis Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.

th11  
Access & Catalogue no.: D 5440 B No 868  
Folios: 145  
Content: Chapter 4 which includes rule no. 4.1.1 - 178 & chapter 6 - 8  
Discrepancy:  
Script: Devanāgarī  
Material: Paper  
Date: no date  
Library: Thanjavur Maharaja Serfojis Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.

Dn2

Dn2a

bh2  
Access & Catalogue no.: No.62 34/1882-83  
Folios: 308  
Content: Complete, also contains chapter 4.1  
Discrepancy:  
Script: Devanāgarī  
Material: Paper  
Date: no date, looks much old (Belvalkar)  
Library: Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.
bh3
Access & Catalogue no.- No. 67/F (99, 1883-84) New no. 9
Folios-315
Content- 4-8 chapter
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- Considerably old in appearance (Belvalkar)
Library- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.

aa
Access & Catalogue no.- 6004
Folios- 247
Content- Complete
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Anandashrama, Pune.

ba2
Access & Catalogue no.-9586
Folios- 145
Content - p. -1.1.52, 4.1.1-178, 7.3.22-7.4
Discrepancy- in chapter 4.1 folio no. 69 to 88 which contains vṛtti of 4.1.1 to vṛtti 4.1.37 is missing
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE 1437
Library- Baroda Oriental Institute, Baroda

hp1
Access & Catalogue no.- No. 3119, 3118, 3117, 3116, 3115, 3114, 3113, 3112
Folios- 511
Content- Complete
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE1756
Library- Vishveshvarananda Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

hss
Access & Catalogue no.- 7247/4102, Cat. 1398
Folios- 261
Content- Chapter 1 - 6, Complete Chapter 4.1 (rule no. 4.1.1 - 178)
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- unknown
Library- Hindi sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

jm3
Folios - 409(Patkar)
Content - Complete
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Shri Ranbir Sanskrit Research Institute, Jammu.

Dn2b

bh8
Access& Catalogue no.- No.64
Folios- 342
Content- Complete, contains rule 4.1.1-178
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE1868
Library- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.

c2/imc2
Access& Catalogue no.- Bundle 462/f (s,9655) no1
Folios-
Content- 4.1.1- 4.1.63 (Padamañjarī)
Discrepancy- other folios containing remaining rules of 4.1 are missing.
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Indian Museum, Calcutta.

io1
Access& Catalogue no.- Buhler 133, I.O.L. 4064
Folios- 301
Content - Complete
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī 
Material- Paper 
Date- CE1863-64 
Library- India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.

V1
Access& Catalogue no.- No. 11809 
Folios- 294 
Content- chapter 1-4 
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī 
Material- Paper 
Date- no date 
Library- Vaidika Smsodhana Mandala, Pune.

Dn2c

bh1
Access& Catalogue no.- No.65 532/1887-91 
Folios- 331 
Content- Complete, also contains chapter 4.1 
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī 
Material- Paper 
Date- no date, old in appearance (Belvalkar) 
Library- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.
bism1
Access& Catalogue no.- Iv 52/7
Folios- 148
Content- chapter 3 & 4, contains all the rules of 4.1
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
gMaterial- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Bharat Itihasa Samsodhana Mandala, Pune.

bism4
Access& Catalogue no.-
Folios- 67
Content- chapter 4.1, but in between many folios are missing.
Discrepancy- total folios 3-106, but amongst them 31 folios are missing.
Script- Devanāgarī
gMaterial- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Bharat Itihasa Samsodhana Mandala, Pune.

bism5
Access& Catalogue no.- Not recorded
Folios- 4
Content- 4.1.1-19, but many rules and their respective folios are missing.
Discrepancy- many folios are missing
Script- Devanāgarī
gMaterial- Paper
Date- no date
Library- Bharat Itihasa Samsodhana Mandala, Pune.
bh6
Access Catalogue no.- No.61, 1868-69
Folios-659
Content- Complete, contains chapter 4.1
Discrepancy- Here the scribe omits the rule 4.1.114 to 4.1.131. It may be a case of accidental error.
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE1486, chapter8 CE1479
Library- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.

g1
Folios- 464
Content- Almost complete, 4.1.1- 4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE 1408
Library- Niedersachsischen Staats-Und Universitats- Bibliothek, Gottingen, Deutschland.

Wai2
Access& Catalogue no.- No. 9138 9-6/509
Folios- 216
Content- P. - 2, 4 - 8
Discrepancy-
Script- Devanāgarī
Material- Paper
Date- CE 1533
Library- Prajna Pathasala, Wai, Maharastra

Ido
Access& Catalogue no.- LD 5451, Patra 265
Folios- 266
Content - Complete
Discrepancy-
Date- CE 1693 (ld3=ld0, ld3== CE 1693)
Library- Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad.

1.7.2 Grantha Version

G1
b1
Access& Catalogue no.-6613
Folios- 282
Content- 6chapters, 4.1.1- 4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Grantha
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- no date
Library- Baroda Oriental Institute, Baroda

G2
a1
Access& Catalogue no.- 66399
Folios- 94
Content- 4.1.80- 4.4
Discrepancy- The folios containing the first part of 4.1 are missing.
Script- Grantha
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- unknown
Library- Adyar Library Research Centre, The Thesopical Society,
Adyar, Madras 600020.

a6
Access& Catalogue no.- 69213
Folios- 191
Content- P. - 4.3, contains 4.1
Discrepancy-
Script- Grantha
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- unknown
Library- Adyar Library Research Centre, The Thesopical Society,
Adyar, Madras 600020.

1.7.3 Telugu Version

T1

a3
Access& Catalogue no.- 69206
Folios- 162
Content- p. - 4.2.46
Discrepancy- In the chapter 4.1, the rule no. 4.1.82 to rule no.4.1.159 is illegible.
Script-Telugu
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- unknown

T2

th1

Access & Catalogue no.- D-5430 B.no.9967
Folios- 479
Content- Complete
Discrepancy- 6.3.95 - 7.1.34 missing. From rule no. 4.1.17 to rule no. 4.1.43 are illegible.
Script- Telugu
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- no date
Library- Thanajvur Maharaja Serfojis Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur.

T3

m1

Access & Catalogue no.- D1313, D1314, D15667
Folios- unknown
Content- chapter 1.2 - 4.1.4, 4.1.90 - 5.4.159, 5.4.160 - 6.2.129
Discrepancy- Folios containing rule no.4.1.5 to rule no.4.1.90 are missing.
Script- Telugu
Material- Paper
Date- unknown
1.7.4 Mālāyālam version

M1
ba6

Access & Catalogue no.- 25421
Folios- unknown
Content - 1-6 chapters
Discrepancy- Some folios are missing which contains rule no. 4.1.22 to 4.1.63
Script- Mālāyālam
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- no date
Library- Baroda Oriental Institute, Baroda

tri2

Access & Catalogue no.- No. 28B
Folios- 126
Content - chapter 1.4.10-5.3.99, 4.1.1-178
Discrepancy-
Script- Mālāyālam
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- no date
Library- Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

M2
a10

Access & Catalogue no.- 70128
Folios- 260
Content- p. - 5
Discrepancy-
Script- Mālāyālam
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- CE 1547

M3
tri50
Access& Catalogue no.- 19728
Folios- not known
Content - chapter 1.3.43-6.4, It contains 4.1.1-178
Discrepancy-
Script- Mālāyālam
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- no date
Library- Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

tri13 (Contaminated Manuscript)
Access& Catalogue no.- No.907
Folios- not known
Content- 4-5 chapter, it is carefully written. It contains 4.1.1-178
Discrepancy- Rule 4.1.46 is omitted.
Script- Mālāyālam
Material- Palm Leaf
Date- no date
Library - Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
1.7.5 Sàradā Version

Ś1.

bh7
Access & Catalogue no.- No.283/1875-76
Folios- 425
Content - Complete, contains rule 4.1.1-178
Discrepancy-
Script- Śāradā
Material- Birch Bark
Date- CE 1660
Library- Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Pune.

Ś2.

g3
Folios- 432
Content - Complete, 4.1.1- 4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Śāradā
Material- Paper
Date-1809
Library- Niedersachsichen Staats-Und Universitats- Bibliothek, Gottingen, Deutschland.

io7
Access & Catalogue no.- Sans MS 3345, I.O.L. 4089
Folios-
Content- Incomplete, contains 4.1.1 - 178
Discrepancy- 4.1.74-78 omitted.
Script- Śāradā
Material- Birch Birk (Paper)
Date- 18th - 19th century
Library- India Office Library, Blackfriars Road, London.

1.7.6 Nandināgarī Version

st1
Access& Catalogue no.- Bundle 93 No. 4563-211328
Folios-132
Content- P. - 2.4.63, 3.2.177- ? 4.1.1- 4.1.178
Discrepancy-
Script- Nandināgarī
Material-Palm leaf
Date- no date
Library- Bibliotheque Nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg, 6 Place de la Republique 67070, STRASBO URG.

* The colophone and the name of author is given at the end of the critical text of 4.1 i.e. exactly after rule no. 4.1.178.

1.7.7 The manuscripts which are not consulted for the Critical Apparatus

The chapter 4.1 is illegible in the following manuscripts.
1. cm6: Access & cat.no. 2939, folios 168, script-Mal, material-PL, date-unknown, content ?-5.4, deposited in the Dept. of Malayalam, university of Calicut, Kerala. It is totally illegible.
2. alvc3: Access & cat.no. 1800 VB n.668, script-G, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Adyar Library, Madras, The photocopy of this ms. is illegible.


4. my6: Access & cat.no. 33683 p.1556, folios 128, script-Te, material-PL, date-unknown, content p-4.2, deposited in Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, The photocopy of this ms. is illegible.

5. my14: Access & cat.no. 33691 p.5130, it does not contain KV 4.1

6. asrl: Access & cat.no. 2144, folios-182, Script-G, material-PL, for this ms. The researcher visited personally to melkote (Karnataka) but it is in damaged condition.

7. alvc0: Access & cat.no. 1798 VB n.666d, script-G, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Adyar Library, Madras. It is in damaged condition. These above mss. are either illegible or pages are cut. Even some of them are badly worm-eaten.
1.7.8 Manuscripts, which are not traceable

1. tri21: Access & cat.no. 11035A, script-Mal, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Keral University Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram.

2. tri32: Access & cat.no. 14959, folios-204 script-Mal, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Kerala University Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram.

3. tri41: Access & cat.no. 18530, script-Mal, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Keral University Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram.

4. tri46: Access & cat.no. 18854A, folios-150, script-Mal, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Keral University Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram.

5. tri47: Access & cat.no. 18857, folios-220 script-Mal, material-PL, date-unknown, deposited in Keral University Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram.


All the above 6 manuscripts are though stored in the respective libraries but due to renovation and changes in the library these mss are difficult to trace (as communicated by the respective authority). The access and catalogue numbers have been changed. The researcher found that the numbers were inter-changed and mingled with each other and finally were confused with the other mss of the same text. Hence the status is very unclear.

1.7.9 The mss which contain the present chapter but have not been used in this edition.

1. alvc2: Access & cat.no. 1799 VB n.667A, folios-232, Pagination-115 (number210-220 missing), content-3.1.5-5.1.76, script-G, material-PL, date-
no date, deposited in Adyar Library, Madras, The photocopy of this ms. is illegible.

2. ami: Access & cat.no. 248, Folios-93, Content-4, Script-DN, Material-Pa, date-unknown, deposited in Allahabad Museum, Allahabad


4. jm2: Access & cat.no. 3- G, folios 688, script-Dn, material-Pa, date-CE1852, complete, deposited in Shri Ranabir Sanskrit Research Institute, Jammu

5. jm6: Access & cat.no. 4- G, folios 1025, script-Dn, material-Pa, date-CE1769, almost complete, deposited in Shri Ranabir Sanskrit Research Institute, Jammu

6. r1: Access & cat.no.XXI.4647-4654, Folios-614, Content-4.4 lacking 5 incomplete, Script-DN, Material-Pa, date-CE 1732, deposited in Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur

7. r2: Access & cat.no.XXI.4655-4662, Content-Complete, Script-DN, Material-Pa, date-18th Century, deposited in Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur


These mss. will be studied and will be compared in future for further research on this subject.