Conclusion
The present study has been analysed on the basis of the following points:

(i) Indian Grammatical theory in general and Paninian framework of grammar in particular.

(ii) Paninian grammatical framework used as a model to describe Oriya language.

On the basis of above points this research study has analysed the Oriya morphology in the Paninian framework. While examining the above application, we found that how contemporary research activities have given ample idea for constructing a synthesis of Oriya morphology with that of Paninian grammar. Further, this research work has reflected the synthesis of the Indian Knowledge Systems and its relevance in the contemporary period. Pāṇini's Āṣṭādhyāyī has been analysed and expounded by different grammarians at different points of time. Whatever may be the dimension of enquiry, it has remained as a source text to the following generations of grammarians. Commentator, Patañjali's philosophy of grammar has explicitly defined the nature and function of grammar in a knowledge oriented society. Later on, Bhāṭṭojī Dikṣitā's prakṛiṭi text has restructured Āṣṭādhyāyī in order to show the derivational system of a language. Through these grammatical processes, various grammars have been written. The abstract theoretical framework of Pāṇini has been applied to write Oriya morphology. The linguistic units śabda 'Word' and pada 'Inflected Word' have been defined in the context of Oriya. The four classes of words are nāma 'substantive, i.e. nouns and adjectives', ākhyāta 'verb', upasarga 'prefixes', nipāta 'particles'. Pāṇini's pada formulation and the methodology associated with it has been analysed and interpreted in various dimensions. The padas are broadly divided into SUBANTA 'Word Ending in Nominal Inflection' and TIṆANTA 'Word Ending in Verbal Inflection'. Both these groups follow inflectional and derivational processes in which derivational processes are associated with the word productive processes and inflectional deals with various linguistic features associated with both nominal and verbal elements. Padas have been analysed and interpreted in terms of intra- and inter word features. Thus morphological and morpho-syntactic are the two levels at which Oriya word forms are accounted for. When we talk about the word in
its internal order independently, it is morphology. Word which is dependent on other syntactic elements for its analysis and interpretation is morpho-syntax.

The present research work has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter has dealt with the Indian Grammatical Theory. From chapter II to V, Oriya morphology has been analysed in the Pāṇinian framework. These four chapters have been classified into categorization and sub-categorization on the basis of the pada formation. Both nominal and verbal and their respective linguistic features have been presented in these chapters. The sixth chapter has dealt with sound changes that occur at different word formation processes.

It can be concluded from chapter one that Pāṇini has an abstract grammatical model to describe Sanskrit language. It has core text as well as ancillary texts. Two components of grammar, lexicon and rule have been presented in different texts. The existing grammatical literature reflects the extensive works originated from the base and continued till date. But the abstract model extracted from the description has provided the nature of the linguistic units and its components. Moreover, it is a generative process which produces correct form of Sanskrit speech.

In the second chapter, the prakṛti and its basic and derived nouns have been discussed. The word formation processes, i.e. kṛdanta, taddhita, saṃśa and dvīrvacana described by Pāṇini are very much prevalent and productive in Oriya. Among these, taddhita is the most productive word process.

It can be concluded from the third chapter that verbal bases are constituted of two groups: basic and derived. Among the derivative verbs, i.e. (i) Nijanta ‘Causative’, (ii) Sannanta ‘Desiderative’, (iii) Yannanta ‘Frequentative’, (iv) Compound Verbs’, (v) ‘Conjunct Verbs’ (vi) Dvīrvacana ‘Reduplicated Verbs’ and (vii) Nāmadhātu ‘Denominative’, the last one is the most productive word formation process followed by the first one. Compound and conjunct verbs are a sort of derivation used in Oriya which is not found in the Pāṇinian system. Sannanta and yamanantā are only applicable to Sanskrit words used in Oriya.
The fourth chapter which has analysed *SUP* ‘Nominal Inflection’ is of four types: *Kāraka* ‘Case’, *Vacana* ‘Number’, *Liṅga* ‘Gender’ and *Puruṣa* ‘Person’. Considering Noun and Verb relation, Pāṇini has classified *kārakas* into six types. Such devices formulated by Pāṇini are also applicable to describe Oriya language. In addition to the Pāṇinian *Kārakas*, Oriya has *Sambandha* and *Sambodhana Kāraka*. Unlike Sanskrit, Oriya has two numbers. Like Sanskrit, Oriya has three persons and three genders. But gender is not overtly marked in the context of syntactic construction.

It can be concluded from the fifth chapter that *TIN* ‘Verbal Inflection’ determines the other grammatical elements and the features associated with it. It has two kinds of properties- inherent and dependent. An account of verbal constructions takes into account both intra- and inter- domain properties. As a result, such inflections consist of two types: independent and dependent. Tense, aspect and mood belong to independent inflection where as number, person and genders are dependent inflection. Tense is classified into past, present and future. The major aspects appear in Oriya are: progressive, perfect and imperfect. The moods represented through the verbs are: imperative, potential, benedictive and conditional. Oriya auxiliaries are also identified and described in different circumstances.

Basically, the present research work is confined to Oriya morphology. As a part of this work, it can be further extended into Oriya grammar. Various models are being used to write different Indian languages. But such a complete grammatical model which have been evaluated and tested in Oriya language can be further broadly extended into other Indian languages. It not only provides for the language specific features but also for language universal. The model, applied in the present study, can be further applied in the following areas of a language:

1. Language pedagogy
2. Lexicography
3. Computational linguistics
4. Historical linguistics
5. Semantic structure of a language
6. Relation between Sanskrit and other Indian languages