Preface

The word ‘Indology’ indicates a vast source of knowledge in the context of modern research. It comprises of whole disciplines pertaining to Indian subcontinent. The Sanskrit research comes under the Indological Studies. The invention of Sanskrit by western scholars initiated various Indological disciplines like Comparative Philology and Comparative Mythology. There are so many reputed scholars of Indology, both Indian and non Indian, like William Jones, Max Muller, D.D.Kosambi and R.N.Dandekar who dedicated their lives for this particular branch of knowledge. They bear an important role in supplementing a modern outlook to Indological research. It is essential for a research scholar in Sanskrit to know the history of Indological research. The acquaintance with the motivational life of the Indological scholars will be helpful for modern researchers.

Now a days, Sanskrit research is conducted by several Universities and other academic bodies. There are so many openings for students who have urge for research. But recently a tendency to sacrifice the quality of research for quantity is seen. In this particular context, the study of eminent research models of the Indologists like K. Kunjunni Raja becomes significant. The academic approach of Raja is ideal in nature. He was a true blend of eastern traditional knowledge and the western modern perspective.

Raja followed the path that opened by C.Kunhan Raja and V.Raghavan and extended that tradition to a wide level. Except some articles on Raja, no attempts have been made till date in a serious academic point of view. In fact, at present, the extra ordinary dedication of Raja to the Indological research will definitely motivate the young researchers. The study of his research will help them to comprehend the scope of Sanskrit language itself.
The present study entitled as **Contribution of K. Kunjunni Raja to Sanskrit Research** is an attempt to explore the unique and valuable contributions of K. Kunjunni Raja in an academic level.

Raja’s life was dedicated to seek knowledge. One of the striking elements in his discourses is the manifestation of the Keralite identity. The cultural studies of local regions and interdisciplinary methods have a prominent place in the current researches. Rajas work made relevant with such remarkable attempts.

The first chapter of the present thesis imparts the biographic details of Raja and gives a rough sketch on his works. The history of Indological research and brief accounts on the major contributors of this discipline are generally discussed in the second chapter. **The Contribution of Kerala to Sanskrit Literature** is a prominent work of Raja and the third chapter examines the systematic scientific approach in that, which made the work so authentic. The fourth chapter is an evaluation of **Indian Theories of Meaning**, the unique work of Raja, which provides Indian semantic discussions in a modern linguistic view point. The association of Kunjunni Raja with the monumental project **New Catalogues Catalogorum** is recorded in the fifth chapter. Other significant works of Raja like **Astronomy and Mathematics in Kerala, Ānandavardhana** and edited Sanskrit works like **Mukhabhūṣaṇa, Uṇadikośa** of Vedāntimahādeva are examined in the sixth chapter. The research articles of Raja belong to various disciplines like Linguistics, Textual Criticism, Philosophy and Classical Literature are more than two hundred in number. The seventh chapter analyses them selectively. The eighth chapter focuses on the contribution of Raja to Language Studies and points out his valuable observations on the different aspects of Linguistics. The ninth chapter examines the place
of Raja in Indological research and the findings presents in the last chapter which forms the conclusion of the present thesis.

There is an appendix in this, comprises of a poem and article of Raja. The literary reviews, introductions and Malayalam articles of Raja are not included in the limit of present study, since they are large in number.

This study is carried out under the guidance of Dr.P.C.Muraleemadhavan, Retired Professor and Head of the Department of Sanskrit Sahitya, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady. I am deeply indebted to him for suggesting the significant topic and providing several materials for preparing this thesis. I am really thankful to him for his guidance and valuable suggestions in every process of this research.

I am also extremely thankful to Dr.P.K.Dharmarajan, Head of the Department of Sahitya, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady for the encouragement and suggestions he has given while writing the thesis.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr.P.V.Ramankutty, Director, Kanippayyur Sankaran Namputiri Granthasala, Kunnampkalam, Thrissur, for his valuable suggestions. The discussions held with him throughout the process have been very much beneficial and encouraging.

I thankfully remember Dr.V.N.Jha and Dr.Saroja Bhate, the eminent Indologists in this context for their invaluable comments and suggestions. I was lucky to meet them personally at Pune.
I also take this opportunity to thank Dr. V.R. Muraleedaran, Associate Professor, Department of Sahitya, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady for his invaluable suggestions at various stages of the work. I extend my sense of gratitude to all my teachers of Department of Sahitya, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady.

I am always grateful to my sister Ampili J. Nair for her valuable support and motivation in every stage of my work.

I thankfully remember the whole hearted support of my husband Sreedas, and the great co-operation of my family members and the blessings of my parents.

I am truly thankful to the Authorities and staffs of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; Adyar Library and Research Centre, Chennai; Kuppuswamy Sastri Research Institute, Chennai; Department Library of Sanskrit, University of Madras; Department Library of Sanskrit and General Library of University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram; Department Library of Sanskrit and General Library of University of Calicut, Thenjippalam; Department Library of Sahitya and General Library of Sree Sankaracharya University, Kalady; Chinmaya International Foundation, Veliyanadu and Sukrteendra Institute of Oriental Studies, Ernakulam.

Above all, my thanks are due to all my friends and all who rendered me help in the work.