

# SANSKRIT STUDIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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Andhra Pradesh, as in other cases, is rich in Sanskritic studies, through ages. The contribution of this State towards the upliftment of Sanskrit is voluminous and valuable, at both the institutional and individual levels. Actual description of the contribution will result in multivolumed work, and hence it is roughly limited to the decade ending by 1996.

## 1 INSTITUTIONS:

The institutions endeavouring for preservation and propagation of Sanskrit in A.P. can be classified into they viz. 1. Governmental, 2. Government aided 3. private. These can be catagorized as 1. Teaching 2. Research and Publication. Again, the teaching institutions are at various levels like school, college and university.

### 1.1 GOVERNMENTAL TEACHING INSTITUTIONS:

The Government of A.P. established dozens of set-ups which offer Sanskrit to study. These are forming the back-bone for Sanskrit studies in the State.

**1.1.1 SCHOOLS:**

In select schools of State Government, the pupils have to study Sanskrit at the level of X Class and below. Almost all the Residential Schools are equipped with a Sanskrit Teacher. In some other schools the subject of Sanskrit is optional. In Andhra Pradesh, thousands of school boys and girls, thus study Sanskrit, to have a basic knowledge of the same.

**1.1.2 JUNIOR COLLEGES:**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is running several Junior colleges, at under graduate level. Students are admitted for two-year course of Intermediate. In these colleges too, alongwith other subjects Sanskrit is offered. In A.P. more than 80% of Intermediate students opt for Sanskrit. In this regard, the encouragement given by the parents is praiseworthy.

**1.1.3 DEGREE COLLEGES:**

Government degree colleges situated at Nagarjunasagar, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and other places are offering Sanskrit at graduate level. The syllabus is prepared with a balanced blend of various dimensions of Sanskrit language.

**1.2 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

The Corporations, Municipalities, Zilla Parishads and Pañcāyats are running educational institutes at various levels, offering Sanskrit. Especially, many of the schools run by the local selfgovernments are equipped with Sanskrit teachers. Some Municipal Corporations are running

Degree colleges with Sanskrit as one of the subjects. The Oriental degree college at Vijayawada can be cited in this context.

### **1.3 GOVERNMENT-AIDED TEACHING INSTITUTIONS:**

With some financial aid from the State Government, such institutions are at every level, right from primary school to degree college. Sanskrit is taught at most of these Institutions.

#### **1.3.1 SCHOOLS:**

There are large number of schools run by private bodies with full of partial financial grant from the state Government. Some of these schools are established with a dedicated view to promote Sanskrit. Hence, though out of the prescribed syllabus. Sanskrit is made compulsory at lower class in such schools. Some other schools made recitation of Subhasita Slokas or Bhagavadgita or As-taka/Sataka Slokas in Sanskrit compulsory even from the level of 1st class. This gives a strong basis for Sanskrit studies; by increasing interest of children and parents in Sanskrit.

#### **1.3.2 ORIENTAL HIGH SCHOOLS:**

In the sector of Government aided educational institutions. the Oriental High Schools deserve to be specially mentioned. These schools are offering Sanskrit as a compulsory subject at 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th classes. These Oriental High schools are also serving as feeders to Oriental Colleges.

### 1.3.3 JUNIOR COLLEGES:

At the level of Intermediate, most of the Govt. aided Junior colleges are offering Sanskrit. The syllabus is equivalent to that of Govt. Junior Colleges. These Colleges are teaching Sanskrit to thousands of +2 students in Andhra Pradesh.

### 1.3.4 ORIENTAL COLLEGES:

More than fifty percent of the contribution of A.P. to Sanskrit is owing to the oriental colleges. These colleges are exclusively for oriental languages in which Sanskrit is the predominant one. Some of the colleges are offering full fledged degree course in Sanskrit with various options like Sahitya Vyakarana and Nyaya. Higher texts of these Śāstras are taught on traditional methods in these colleges are intended for the preservation of Sanskrit in its traditional form. In this category, S.V.V.V.S College, Hyderabad, S.V Oriental College, Tirupati, M.O. College, Jillellamudi, Sanskrit College, Nellore; Malaylaswamy Oriental College, Proddatur. K.V.K.S. College and Saradaniketan College, Guntur, Andhra Ceervana Vidyapeetham, Rajahmundry are known for priceless contribution to Sastras and Sanskrit in general. Also there are some oriental colleges at Agiripalli, Repalle, Narasaraopet, Tenali, Kakinada, Eluru, Bhimavaram and other places. In these colleges, Telugu is offered at degree level as main subject and Sanskrit as a compulsory second language. These oriental colleges have produced several hundreds of Sanskrit pandits.

### 1.3.5 UNIVERSITIES:

The role of universities in Sanskrit studies in A.P. is predominant. Andhra, Osmania and Sri Venkateswara Universities are departments of Sanskrit offering Diploma P.G. and Doctoral level courses. Hundreds of great Sanskritists were produced by these Universities. At these Universities. Vedic study is also undertaken. Though Nagarjuna, Kakatiya and Srikrishnadeveraya Universities do not have departments exclusively for Sanskrit, provide Sanskrit teaching for the students of M.A. Telugu and other languages.

### 1.3.6. THE SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY:

As far the Sanskrit studies are concerned, above all, there is the Rashtriye Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Thirupati. a University exclusively for Sanskrit. It is the first of its kind in South India. The quantum of its contribution is larger than that of any other university in the state. This University has produced excellent Sastraic experts. proficient in Sanskrit oratory. In this Central University, Sahitya, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Veda Bhasya, Advaita Vedanta, Visistadvaitavedanta. Jyotisha and Sikshasastra (Pedagogy) are offered at Prak Sastry Inter Sastry B.A., Acarya M.A., Vidyavaridhi Ph.D. levels. The unique nature of this University is that the medium of instruction is Sanskrit.

Another sociality of the Sanskrit University is that it offers Computer Science and Computer Applications at degree level, alongwith Sanskrit.

## 1.4 PRIVATE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS:

Right from the pre-independence era, it is the private educational institutes, which served the noble cause of preserving and propagating Vedas Sastras and General Sanskrit. The Samsthanams of Wanapathy, Gadwal, Pithapuram, Vizianagaram etc. Established and ren veda Sastre Pathasalas. with free boarding and lodging to the students. They also conducted yearly seminars to honour the Pandits and to issue certificates to the students who were successful at the annual examinations. The yearly-cash-honours arranged by these Samsthanams enthused many to teach and study Vedas and Sastras. Thus, the private institutions have played a key-role in preservation and propagation of Sanskrit in Andhra Pradesh.

At the fall of the Samsthanams. persons with philanthropic views formed into societies to shoulder the responsibility of preserving and propagating Sanskrit.

### 1.4.1. VEDA PĀṬHAŚĀLĀS:

At present Veda Pāṭhaśālās are available at Agrigalli, Bāpatla, Chautapapayapalem, Drak-saramam, Eluru, Guntur, Kapileśwarapuram, Keesara, Machilipatnam, Rājahmundry, Sitanagarm, Tirupati, Vijaywada, Visakhapatnom, Vemulavada, Yāsagirigutta and other places. These are run by private organizations, without financial help from the Government. Among these, the vedapāṭhaśālā at Kapileśwararuram offers Yajurveda and Atharvaveda for study of recitation and the Vedapāṭhaśālā run by T.T.D. at Titupati offers all the four Vedas.

### 1.4.2 ŚĀSTRA PĀTHAŚĀLĀS:

At Agitipalli, Hyderabad, Nellore, Vizianagaram, Mantrālayam and other places there are Śāstrapāṭhaśālās, where Vyākaraṇa, Nyāya Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta Śāstrās are taught on traditional methods.

### 1.4.3 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS:

Institutions with different religious faiths have established various institutions, which render invaluable service in promoting Sanskrit. It is not out of context to recall their contribution to Sanskrit.

#### 1.4.3.1 TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS:

The T.T.D. is busily engaged in spreading Sanskrit studies through different schemes. Besides running two Oriental colleges one at Hyderabad and the other at Tirupati and Vedapāṭhaśālās at Tirupati and Keesara the T.T.D. launched a scheme called "Kumārādhyāpana". Under this scheme a father who imparts Veda to his son is given some monthly financial grant. Later this scheme was broadened by removing the clause "son". therefore any pandit Teaching veda to any student is able for financial grant. The "Śāstra Rakṣhaṇa Scheme" provides the same kind of facility for Sastraic teaching. Apart from this T.T.D., through its Vedapārāyaṇa scheme is tremendously influencing the public and attracting the public towards vedic studies.

#### 1.4.3.2 OTHER DEVASTHANAMS:

The Viravenkata Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam is conducting a Vedapāṭhaśālā at

Annaram. Sri Venkateswaraswamy Devasthanam of Dvāraka Tirumala is running a Sanskrit High School. Narasimha Swamy Devasthanam at Yādagirigutta is running a Sanskrit Pāṭhaśālā. Sri Rajarajeswary Swamy Devasthanam at Vemulavāda is running a Sanskrit College. Not just the above mentioned, but many other Devasthanams are contributing, at their possible level, to the teaching of Vedas, Śāstrās and General Sanskrit. The efforts of Śrīśaila Devasthanam in running the Vedapāṭhaśālā are praiseworthy.

#### 1.4.3.3 GURURAJA SEVĀSAMITI, MANTRALAYAM:

Under the auspices of Sri Raghavendraswamy Muṭṭ, a Śāstra Pāṭhaśālā is being run at Mantralayam. Vyākaraṇa, Sāhitya, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā and Dvaitavedānta Śāstrās are taught here.

#### 1.4.3.4 SRINGERI ŚAṆKARA MATH:

The Jegadguru Peetham of Sringeri is running a Śāstrapāṭhaśālā at Hyderabad, where Nyāya and Advaita Vedānta Śāstrās are imparted.

#### 1.4.3.5 KANCHI ŚAṆKARA MATH:

The Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham is helping to run Vedapāṭhaśālās at Nellore, Vijayawada and other places.

#### 1.4.3.6 TRIDANDI SRIMANNARAYANA RAMANUJA CHINNAJEEYAR SWAMY TRUST

Sri Sri Sri Chinnajeeyar Swamy Veda Viśvavidyālaya of Seetānagaram has promoted a veda Śāstrapāṭhaśālā, near Jaggayyapet, Krishna District where Yajurveda and Vaiṣṇavāgamās are



taught. Higher texts of Viśiṣṭādvaita vedānta are also taught here.

#### **1.4.4 SWADHARMA SWARAJYA SANGHA:**

The Sangha with its headquarters at Secunderabad, rendered matchless service to Sanskrit learning. Apart from rendering financial help to many veda Śāstrapāṭhaśālas and Pandits, the Sangha ran a Pāṭhaśāla where Vidyāraṇyabhāṣya is taught.

#### **1.4.5 SAMSKṚTA BHĀṢĀ PRACĀRA SAMITI, HYDERABAD:**

This Samiti is running schools and colleges where Sanskrit is compulsory. Besides the Samiti conducts evening classes and summer courses for Sanskrit learners.

#### **1.4.6 SURABHARATI SAMITI, HYDERABAD:**

Apart from maintaining a Sanskrit library for the benefit of Research Scholars this Samiti conducts evening classes for Sanskrit lovers.

#### **1.4.7. SAMSKṚITA BHĀṢHĀ PRACĀRIṆĪ SABHĀ, CHITTOOR:**

The Sabha is conducting regular classes for Sanskrit learners, and examinations like Kovida, that were recognized by several other educational institutions.

#### **1.5 EXAMINATIONS & (ANNUAL) HONOURS:**

By conducting annual examinations and cash award functions many institutions have contributed so much to the Veda and Sanskrit-learning. Guntur Mandala Veda Vidvatpravārdhakaparikṣāmahā Sabhā, the Krishnatiraveda Sabha, Rajahmundry

Vedaparikṣā Sabha, Konasimaveda Śādha, Swadharmā Swarājya Sangha, Kouta Purnanbam Trust, Kouta Lalita Manohar Trust, etc. conduct Vedic examinations to the students and award cash and certificates. The examinations are at various levels like Mulamāntam, Ghanāntam. The T.T.D. conducts annual examinations to the students of vedās, Agamās and Śāstrās. The Kouta Suryanārayaṇa Rao Trust, Vijayawada (presently run by Sri K.L. Manohar) is conducting annual examinations to Vidyāraṇya dhāśya students, presenting cash awards and certificates to the successful. The Saparikaradvaita Vedānta sabha, the Sringeri Śāradā Peetham the Kanchikāmakotipeetham and the like are conducting Śāstra Sabhās and Vakyārthagōṣṭhīs. Thus, through examinations and honours, the institutions have helped Sanskrit learning a great deal.

## 1.6 RESEARCH & PUBLICATION:

During the decade immediately preceding, tremendous achievements were gained in the field of Research & Publication, in Andhra Pradesh. The Universities, Religious Institutions and Private Bodies have played a significant role in this regard. A brief sketch of their contribution is presented hereunder.

### 1.6.1 SANSKRIT ACADEMY:

As an organ of Osmāniā University, Hyderabad the Sanskrit Academy has made wonderful progress in Sanskrit research and Publication. The academy undertook the task of editing rare manuscripts and printed works and publishing them. The academy also runs a Research Journal.

### **1.6.2 ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE:**

Once under T.T.D. now controlled by S.V. University. Tirupati, this Institute is known for its publications and research journal. Besides, there is a big treasure of rare books and manuscripts which is quite useful to Sanskrit researchers.

### **1.6.3 RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA:**

The Sanskrit University, through its Research Wing undertook the project of Āgamakoṣa. The first few volumes are ready. Plans are drawn for the project of Telugu-Sanskrit Dictionary. In the last decade, more than a dozen books pertaining to Veda, Nyāya, Sāhitya and Vyākaraṇa were published. They include Collected Papers on Hindu Astronomy, A study of Sanskrit as spoken in India, Vedic Heritage of India. Vyutpattivādaḥ, Pratyakṣatattvacintāmaṇi Vimarśaḥ, Pauśkara-saṃhita etc. Many more works are getting ready to come out of press in forthcoming years.

### **1.6.4 TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS:**

Perhaps, in the field of Publication, no institution can beat T.T.D. Just names of its publications run in to dozens of papers. However, some important ones are introduced here. Roughly the T.T.D. publications can be divided into two-original works and translations. The original works published by T.T.D. pertain to various disciplines like Vedās, Vedānta and othet Śāstrās, Āgamās, purāṇās and Sāhitya. Major portion of T.T.D. Publication is occupied by the literature of Bhakti cult and Stotra literature. On the translation side too, T.T.D. made commendable job it has published Telugu translations of Ṛgveda, Yajur-

veda, Sāmaveda and Atharvaveda. Prof. S.B. Raghunathacharya, co-ordinator of T.T.D. publications launched a fantastic project, to impart vedic knowledge to common man. Under this project a vedic Encyclopaedia in Telugu was planned and the volumes of Samhitās, Brāhmaṇās and Āraṇyakās were brought out. Those belonging to Upanishads and Āgamās are yet to come out. Besides. T.T.D. is encouraging enthusiastic writers through "Aid-to-Author- Scheme". Under this scheme a grant to the maximum of Rs. 15,000/- is given the writer. Thus, T.T.D. caused publication of many more works indirectly.

#### 1.6.5 ĀRṢA BHĀRATI TRUST:

This Trust, established by noble philanthropist Sri p. venkateswerlu is publishing Telugu translations of Purāṇās. So far, Devibhāgavata, Mārkaṇḍeya, Viśṇudharmottara, Agni, Matsya and Brahma, purāṇās were published.

#### 1.6.6 SĀDHANA GRANTHA MAṆDALI:

This Maṇdali, located Tenāli, Guntur Districts, published many works of Ādi Śankarāchārya. Some translation and Stotras also include in Maṇdali's publications.

#### 1.6.7 THE SAMSKṚTABHĀṢĀ PRACĀRA SAMITI:

The Samiti, at Hyderabad has undertaken publication of several Sanskrit books.

#### 1.6.8 SURABHĀRATĪ SAMITI:

This Samiti too is situated at Hyderabad, published many Sanskrit works. Some translations

were also published. These include the Telugu translation of some Alankarāśāstra books, like Bhāmaha's Kāvyaġāṅkāra.

### **1.6.9 SAMSKRṬA BHĀṢĀ PRACĀRIṆĪ SABHĀ:**

This Sabhā is publishing a Sanskrit Monthly Journal called "Gairvāṇī" from Chittoor. This regular journal has become very dear to the readers through its Sanskrit lessons and research articles.

## **2 INDIVIDUALS:**

The contribution of A.P. at individual level is also very high. Through their effective teaching and valuable research and Publications these individuals have created tremendous impact on Sanskrit literature.

### **2.1 TEACHING:**

#### **2.1.1 VEDIC TEACHERS:**

In A.P. there are hundreds of Veda Pandits who daily teach Veda either to their sons or disciples. Especially, in the coastal belt of Guntur to East Godāvari Districts we find many Kramapāthis and Ghanapāthis. The families of Dendukūri, Viṣṇubhaṭṭa Sanniḍhānaṃ, Lanka, Pisupati, Purighalla, Varānasi, Rentachintala, Koonapuli, Marti, Mudigonda, Malladi, Vangala, Daita, Maddulapalli etc. are known for their Vedic teaching. The number of Kramapāthis is so lengthy that it cannot be incorporated here. Some of the noteworthy Ghanpāthīs are: Viṣṭha Jagannāth 9 apathy, Dendukuri Venkatappa Yajñanārāyaṇa ghanapāthy Adinārāyaṇa ghanapāthy and Subrahmaṇya Ghanapāthy are the "Salakṣaṇa Ghanapāthins".

### • 2.1.2 VEDABHĀṢYA TEACHERS:

Andhra Pradesh has produced some excellent Vedabhāṣya Pandits. The noteworthy are 1. Uppulūri Ganapati Sastry, 2. Malladi Hariśaṅkara Śāstry, 3. Sannidhānam Lakshminārāyaṇa Murthy. 4. Kuppa Lakshmāvadhani, 5. Lankā Venkatrāmasomayāji, 6. Remilla Suryaprakaśa Śāstry and 7. Dendukuri Subrahmaṇya ghanapāṭhi. Among these the name of Sri Sannidhānam Lakshminārāyaṇa Murthy has to be specially mentioned for imparting Vidyāranya bhāṣya to more number of disciples. His band of disciples include. Dendukuri Agnihotrasomayāji. R. Venkataran Ghanapāṭhy, K. Salyavageswaran Ghanapath, Cherukupalli kasinatha Sastry, Sannidhanam Ramaktishna Avadhāni, Dendukuri Chinahanumad Ghanapāṭhy, Chintapalli Ānjaneya Ghanapāṭhy, Gullapalli Seeteramachandra Ghanapāṭhy and many more.

### 2.2 ŚĀSTRA TEACHERS:

The A.P. has a rich reserce of Śāstra teachers, proficient in their respective Śāstra. Also

there are some. who mastered more than one Śāstra.

### 2.2.1 VYĀKARAṆA TEACHERS:

The note of Vyākaraṇa Teachers should begin with Tata Subbaraya Śāstry who produced gems like peri Venkateśara Śāstry, peri Suryanārāyaṇa Śāstry etc. Peri Suryanārāyaṇa Sāstry deserves special mentions for producing more number of Vyākaraṇa pandits, including Viśvanātha Gopalakrishna, Sripāda Satyanārāyaṇa etc. Sisti

Sāmbamurthy Śāstry of Guntur is another efficient Vyākārama Śāstry and V. Ramaswamy Śāstry. In the younger generation, We have R.L.N Śāstry, J. Rama Krishna, K. Ramanujacharya and others.

### 2.2.2 NYĀYA TEACHERS:

Sri Maddulapalli Māṇikya Śāstry's name should be mentioned first. Other efficient Nyāya teachers are Sripāda Surahmanyam. O. Ramlal Śarma, Maddulapalli Dattatreya Śāstry, Dorbala prahakara Śarma, K. Sitārāmānjanyulu. Maringanti Srirangacharya, S.B.S Bhattacharya, V Ramanujacharya etc.

### 2.2.3 MIMĀMSA TEACHERS

Purva Mimāmsa is a fast disappearing Śāstra. Even then, Andhra Pradesh is lucky to have enough stock of Mimāmsa Śāstry, Sannidhānam LaKshmināryāna Murthy, Mallavajhala Subbarāma Śāstry etc. Remillr Suryaprasaksha Śāstry etc.

### 2.2.4 VEDĀNTA TEACHERS:

Sri Suri Ramakoti Śāstry, Mudigonda Venkatarāma Śāstry Raṇi Narasimha Śāstry etc. in Advaita Vedānta, Maringanti Srirangācharya, N.C Raghunathācharya, Sribhasyam Appalācharya in ViSistādvaita, Sri Suseelendrācharya and Giri Achārya in Dvaita Vedānta are some of the noteworthy.

### 2.2.5 TEACHERS OF MORE THAN ONE ŚĀSTRA:

There is no scarcity to the Pandits of many Śāstras. They are worth to be considered as national assets.

Prof. N.S.R. Tatacharya in Nyāya, Mimāmsa, Vedānta and Vyākaraṇa Śāstrās, Śrī Rāma Koti Śāstry in Nyāya and Vedānta Maddulapalli Māṇikyā Śāstry in Nyāya Vedānta and Mantra Śāstras. Goda Subrahmaṇya Śāstri in Nyāya, Vyākaraṇa and Vedānta Śāstrās; Pullela Sriramachandrudu in Sāhitya, Vyakarana and Vedānta. Prof. S.B Raghunathacharya in Nyāya. Mimamsa, Vedānta, Sāhitya, Āyurveda and Āgamās.

### 2.3 RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS:

The volume of research and Publication, at individual level, is simply superb. During this decade dozens of theses were produced Some of them were published The research work done in the state touches each and every discipline of Sanskrit, such as Vedās, Śāstrās and Sāhitya. and Sāhitya. Several dozens of research articles were contributed to various journals, by the scholars from A.P.

Besides, book-writing and publication too picked up culmination. These publications include original works, critical editions and translations.

#### 2.3.1 ORIGINAL WORKS:

Sribhāṣyam Vijaya Sāradhi composed and published the following Kāvyaś Bhāratabhārati Mandākini, Sabariparidevanam, Avahanam, parivādini and Rāsakeli Sri Kaluri Hanumantha Rao published his critical essays "Sāhitijagati" and a drama, Sītāharaṇam He also wrote a commentary on Bhallataśataka. Sri Nishthala Suprahmaṇyam published a collection of his self composed poems, by name "Chaitaṇyanandanam.



Prof. S.B Raghunathacharya composed and published a Kāvya "Rāma Vijayam" He has also written a commentary "RāKā" on Kriyakairavachandrika, an Āgama work. prescribed as a text book for Arcaka examinations. His thesis "Means of valid cognition according to Nyāya and Mimāmsa A critical study was published. prof. Pullela Sriramachandrudu published his own poetry Ramachandra laghu kavya Samgrahaḥ Dr. D. Arkasomayāji wrote a Kāvya "Prasannānjaneya" in Mandākranta. Sri Peri Suryanārāyana Śāstry wrote a commentary खण्डदेवभावप्रकाशः on Bhāttaraḥasya and another commentary नागेशभावप्रकाशः on Nagesa's Laghumanjūṣa Prof. N.S.R Tatacharya's commentaries भावबोधिनी on पञ्चलक्षणी, सिंहव्याघ्रलक्षणी and पक्षता are noteworthy. His contribution includes publication of व्यधिकरणम्, अवयवः, बाधः and हेत्वाभाससामान्यनिरुक्तिः with commentaries His प्रत्यक्षतत्त्वचिन्तामणिविमर्शः needs a special mention because it is this book that won the first Ramakrishṇa Dālmia Award for him. Dr. Sannidhānam Sudarśana Śarma published his doctoral thesis "Flants in Yajurveda"

Sri Sannidhanam Lakshminārāyana Murthy wrote a book Samskaratnākararatnākarah describing the procedure and importance of 16 Samskārās. Prof. K.Kamala of Osmania University undertook an exhaustive study of Prakrit literature and published a book entitled "Life in Ancient India-As Depicted in Prakrit Literature" Dr. K. Venkateswara Rao of Andhra University published his doctoral thesis "Social Conditions as revealed in the Bhanas and Prahasanās of Andhradeśa".

### 2.3.2 CRITICAL EDITIONS:

In a team work, Dr. Pannala Radhakrishna Śarma critically edited the first 3 Skandhās of Śrīmadbhāgavata, with the commentaries of Śerīdhara Vīrarāghava and Vijayadhvajatīrtha. He has contributed a fresh commentary too. The first Skandha was published by T.T.D. At present Sri N.C.V. Narasimhachārya is heading the Śrīmadbhāgavata Critical Edition Project. Prof. S.B. Raghunathacharya edited an Āgama text "Kriyādhikāra" and got it published. He also critically edited Soubhāgyaaskara of Bhāshara Rāya, Vaśiṣṭhasamhitā of Pāncarātrāgama and Mimāṃsārthaprakāśa of Lougākṣśava. Sri Sannidhānam Lakshminārāyaṇa Murthy has critically edited the Bhāṣya of Abhinavaśankara on Rudrādhyāya and published it alongwith and elaborate introduction and Telugu translation. Dr. Ch. S. Subrahmanya Śarmā critically edited and published "Ajñānaḍhvāntacanda Bhāskara" an Advaita Vedantic text of Kambhampati Amareśara Śāstry. Dr. T.V. Raghavacharya critically edited Vedārthasangraha and Rāmānuja Siddhānta Sangraha.

### 2.3.3 TRANSLATIONS:

Sri Nemani Lakshmi narasimha Śāstry translated the ṛigveda into Telugu. Telugu translation of Yajurveda was carried out by prof. Divākara Venkatāvadhāni and Sri Ramaverapu Krishnamurthy Śāstry jointly. The Samavidhānabrahmaṇa was translated by Dr. Sannidhānam Sudarṣana Śarma. Some portion of Atharve Veda was translated into Telugu by Vidvān Visvam and rest of the portion

is being translated by Prof. S.B Raghunathacharya. These are meant for T.T.D Publication. Sri Suri Ramakoti Śāstry Translated Sutrabhāṣya into Telugu and the work was published. Prof. Pullela Sriramachandrudu translated Laghu siddhanta Kaumudi Viveeachdāmaṇi, Kāvyaṅkara of Bhāmaḥa, of Mammata into Telugu. prof. Śrīrāmachandrudu also translates the Rāmāyaṇa into lucid Telugu prose.

Dr. K. Hayagriva Śarma translated the chapter of Nirukta into Telugu. He has also translated into Telugu some of the ṛgvedic hymn. prof. K.Kamala has published some chapters of the Mahābhārata translated into Telugu prose by her father late Pandit K.Lakshmana Śāstry Dr. S.V. Rangarāmanujārya translated and published Vedārthasangraha and Vedārthasangraha and Vedāntadīpa the Brahmasutra bhāṣya of Bhāhabvadrānuja. He also translated and published the "Śārṅgāgādyā" Sri Sannidhanam Lakshminarayana murty has translated the Bhāṣya of Abhinava Śaṅkara on Rudrādhyāya into Talugu and published it. He has also translated the "Tarkapāda" of Śāstradīpika. This is yet to be published. Dr. T.V Rāghavacharya translated Sarvasiddhānta Sourabha of Anubhavananda Swamy into Sanskrit.

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS:

Apart from teaching, research and publication contribution of A.P to Sanskrit extended over other areas. Besides four A.P. oriental conferences, All India Oriental conference was held at Andhra university, visakhapatnam in 1989 prof p. Śri Rāma

Murti was the local secretary. with prof S.B Raghathacharya as convener, the T.T.D has conducted an international seminar on Vedas and Śāstrās in 1992 I.C.P.R conducted a seminar on Purvamimāmsa at Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Tirupati 1995. The Vidyapeethe is also conducting Refresher courses in Sanskrit Taping of Vedās and Śāstras was taken up by T.T.D and Rashtriya Sanskrit vidyapeetha. Tirupati.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

During the next century there will be revolutionary changes in the field of Sanskrit. No doubt, the volume of Andhra's contribution to Sanskrit will definitely increase by leaps and bounds in the years to come. It is hoped that the number of publications will be doubled, in the next decade. With introduction of computers. Sanskrit learning will tread on new paths. social consciousness has increased among the writers. As a result, Sanskritist moved closer to the society Kāvya and dramas, With current problems as their themes will emerge soon it is the responsibility of Sanskritists to endeavour for the uphold of Sanskrit by unfolding the relevanco of vedic and Śāstraic knowledge to the contemporary world. I hope that Andhra Pradesh will stand first in discharging this duty in the ensuing decades.

यो वेदवेदाङ्गविचारसीमा

यो दर्शनानाञ्च विलासभूमिः ।

यो वेङ्कटेशस्य पदेन पूतः

श्री आन्ध्रदेशोऽयमितस्यमिन्ध्याम् ॥