



SANSKRIT ACADEMY

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DESCRIPTIVE CATOLOGUE

1.RIGARTHASARA (Part-1)

By Dinakara

Dr. Aryendra Sharma (Ed)

1959; Size; Demy; pp 8+70. Rs. 25/- ; S.A.Series No. 4

Rigarthasara of Dinakara is a hitherto unpublished commentary on about 200 selected verses of the Rigveda. The verses have been selected Astaka-wise, as follows:

Astaka : 1- 86 verses

Astaka : 2- 13 verses

Astaka : 3- 6 verses

Astaka : 4- 2 verses

Astaka : 5- 1 verse

Astaka : 6- 1 verse

Astaka : 7- 4 verses

Astaka : 8- 94 verses

This commentary of selected hymns from Rigveda, published for the first time, based on manuscripts from Baroda, Bikaner and our own collection of Mantras and commentary

1. Ms.No. 1295 of the Central Library, Baroda.
2. Ms. No. 1220 of Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner
3. Ms. No. 77/9 (a) of O.U., M.S.S.Collection.

2. KRIYASWARALAKSHNAM

By suruBhatta

1983; Size; 1/8 Demy; pp. xviii+128+xxiv; Rs.50/- ; S.A.Series No:25

The swara-vidhi or Accentuation of Krishna-Yajurveda begins with the words 'yat' and 'hi'. Therefore this work is named as 'Yohibhashya'. Though the press copy of this work Kriyaswaralakshna or Yohibhashya on vedic accent was ready for publication by the end of the year 1956 and its publication was announced by Sri Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, the then Chief Minister of Hyderabad and the president of Sanskrit Academy, it could not see the light of the day, perhaps because of changes of fixing the priorities. The former director of sanskritacademy Sri Pullela Sriramachandrudu brought this work into light in the year 1983.

This text is based upon the following manuscripts:

1. K. – Base Manuscript of O.U.
2. I.O. – Indian Office Manuscript
3. M-I – Madras Manuscript
4. M-II –do-
5. M-III –do-
6. My.I Manuscripts belonging to the Oriental
Research Institute, Mysore.
7. My.II –do-
8. My.III –do-
9. V. Manuscript from Visveswarananda Vedic
Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

The learned editor Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu undoubtedly enhanced the value of the book by adding a note on the work and the author SuruBhatta, critical apparatus and six appendices. The introduction, critical notes and appendices are highly useful to vedic researchers.

3.KOUNDINYA SIKSA

Prof. P.Sriramachandrudu (Ed)

1980;Size:1/8th Demy; pp.1+12; Rs. 5/- ; S.A.Series No.17

This edition of Koundinya Siksha is based on a paper manuscript available in the Sanskritacademy. It was prepared long ago by Sri D.G.Padhye, who worked as senior Research Assistant in the Sanskritacademy. It is not known where from he had copied it.

This Siksha contains 104 slokas dealing with some vikritis including Ghana connected with the KrishnaYajurveda.

It is hoped, this Siksha, which, to the best of our knowledge, is not available in print, will be welcomed by the vedic scholars.

4.JNANACHATURVIMSI

By Narachandropadhyaya

1956; Size:Royal; pp.10+8; Rs. 20/- ; S.A. Series No.01

The present work has been edited on the basis of a single manuscript contained in the collection of the O.U.Library. The manuscript is on paper and consists of a single folio, containing both text and the commentary. The manuscript must have been written around 1250 A.D. The name of commentator is not known. The script of the text is Jaina Devanagari.

The text consists of 24 verses. The first verse is introductory, the last but one praises Astrology and the last one speaks of the author and his gurus. The remaining twenty one verses deal with sixteen different topics, the first four and the last one relating to Astronomical calculations and the rest to Astrology. The topics are specified after the verses dealing with them.

Those devoted to Astronomical-Astrological studies will find here quite a few data of historical interest, since the work happens to be not only rare and unpublished but also fairly old as far as astrological literature in Sanskrit is concerned. The treatise is brief, but precise, and contains material which appears to have been drawn upon by later writers on the subject. Its value is to be gauged from this point of view, rather than from an enquiry into its intrinsic merit, which certainly is not negligible.

5.VRITTARATNAKARA

By Kedarabhata

1969; Size: Demy; pp. 4+452

S.A. Series No. 18

Vrittaratnakara is published with four commentaries – Tatparyatika of Trivikrama; Sukavihradya nandini of Sulhana, Chando vritti of Somachandra and Panchika of Ramachandra kavi. This text was critically edited by Prof. Aryendra Sarma, M.A., D.Phil., Shri Khanderao Deshpande, M.A.,Dip.Ed., and Shri D.G. Padhye, B.A., Kavyatirtha and Sahityalankara, with sutra Index and Metre intex.

Currently this text is not available in print.

6.KASIKA (Part-I) (Adhyayas-1-4)

By Jayaditya and Vamana

1969;Size:Crown Octavo; pp.16+464 ; S.A. Series No.

Kasika is an exhaustive vritti on Ashtadyayi of Panini. Critically edited by Prof. Aryendra Sharma, Shri Khanderao Deshpande, and Shri D.G. Padhye, by means of eight manuscripts one being from the Osmania University collections, two from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; one from Dr.Leibity; one from the Prajnapathasala, wai; one from the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Baroda; one from the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras and one from the Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore.

This book is not available in print.

7.KASIKA (Part-II) (Adhyayas 5-8)

By Jayaditya and Vamana

1970;Size:Crown Octovo; pp.16+521;S.A.Series No:20

Kasika part –II is critically edited by Dr. Aryendra Sharma, Shri Khanderao Deshpande, and Shri D.G.Padhye, by means of eight manuscripts, one being from the Osmania University collection, two from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Insitution, Poona; One from Dr. Leibitz, one from the Prajna Pathasala, Wai; One from the Government Oriental manuscripts Library, Baroda; One from the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras and one from the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

This text is not available in print.

8.KASIKAVIVARANAPANZIKA (Part-I)(Adhyayas 1-4)

By Bodhisattva Deseeyacharya Sri Jinedra Buddhipada.

1985; Size: Crown Octavo; pp1+782; Rs.120/- ;S.A. Series No. 33

Nyasa, which is known with another name 'Kasika vivarana Panjika' is the earliest available commentary on Kasika of Jayaditya and Vamana. Jinendrabuddhi declares at the beginning of Nyasa that he has written his commentary collecting information from various sources. The popularity of his work can be understood from the number of commentaries (including the one by Mallinatha) and sub-commentaries on it.

This book is critically edited by the learned editor Prof. Sri P.Sriramachandrudu and Sri V. Sundara Sarma. The book is an invaluable work on grammar and would be of great help to the scholars of Vyakarana students and teachers.

9.KASIKAVIVARANAPANJIKA(Part-II)(Adhyayas 5-8)

By Bodhisattvadesiyacharya Sri Jinendra Buddhi Pada

1986;Size:Royal Octavo; pp1+912; Rs. 120/- ;S.A.Series No. 35

This text is the second volume of Nyasa, which is known as Kasikavivaranapanjika, a commentary on Kasika of Jayaditya and Vamana. This book is critically edited by the erudite scholar Dr. P. Sriramachandrudu, Director, S.A., V. Sundara Sarma, Research Assistant.

This second volume of Nyasa is of great use to scholars, teachers and students of vyakarana.

10.KASIKA-Part III (Indices) Volume I

Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu (Ed)

1976;Size: Octova; pp.1+396 ; Rs.70/- ; S.A.Series No.23

This volume consists of the two separate indices of sutras of Panini and Vartikas of Katyayana included in the first part and second part of Kasika along with other indices. This text is edited by Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu, Director, S.A., and V.Sundara Sarma, Research Asst. It can be used for referring to the any edition of Kasika.

11.KASIKA-Part III (Indices) Volume II

Prof. Pullela Sriramachandrudu (Ed)

1985;Size:Royal Octavo;pp.1+298;Rs.75/-; S.A.Series No.32

This text is second volume of the third part of the Kasika. This volume contains the Index of the examples given in Kasika. Prepared as it is on the basis of the number of sutras in Ashtadhyayi, it can be used for referring to the any edition of Kasika. Paribhashapatha, Linanushasana, Phitsutrapatha and the index of the karikas quoted in Kasika are also included in this volume. This work is edited by the distinguished scholar Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu.

This work is a valuable addition to the field of Sanskrit grammar and useful to students of Vyakarana.

12.PADAMANJARI (Part-1) (Adhyayas 1-4)

A commentary on kasika of Vamana & Jayaditya by Sri Haradattamishra.

1981;Size:Royal Octavo; ppxi+730;Rs.120/- ;S.A.Series No.25

The first part of Padamanjari is highly valuable commentary on Kasika. This text was based on the manuscripts from the University of Bombay, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona and Oriental manuscripts Library, Baroda.

This work was edited by the discerning scholar Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu, Director, and V. Sundara Sarma, Research Assistant, S.A.

It is a helpful work to the teachers and students of the vyakarana.

13.PADAMANJARI Part-II (Adhyayas 5-8)

By Sri Haradatta Mishra

1981;Size:Royal Octavo;pp.788 ;Rs.120/- ; S.A.Series No.26

The second part of Padamanjari is a valuable commentary on Kasika. Like the first part, even this text was published based on the manuscripts from the University of Bombay, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona and Oriental Manuscripts library, Baroda.

This work was critically edited by the erudite scholar Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu. This text is very handy to scholars and students of Sanskrit grammar.

14.PARIBHASHENDUSHEKARA

By Nageshabhatta

1987;Size:Royal Octova; pp.iii+491;Rs.90/- S.A.Series No.36

Paribhashendushekara, considered to be Nagasa's last work on Vyakarana (written at the end of the first decade of the 18th Century) had become very popular through out the length and breadth of the country. The peculiar style of Nagesa, who condenses the wealth of thought in small sentences, has naturally become responsible for the appearance of more than thirty commentaries written by scholars from all parts of the country. The commentary, Vakyarthachandrika, on Paribhashendushekara of Harisastri is a scholarly work, as scholarly as the work of Nagesa. It was exactly one hundred years ago i.e., in 1887 that this work was first published at the instance of Sri Ananda Gajapati, the then Maharaja of Vizayanagaram, by Kolluru Kama Sastri, one of the students of Harisastri. The Sanskrit Academy published

this commentary which has now become rare work. It is hoped that this will be welcomed by the students of advanced works of vyakarana and by scholars.

15.FIRST BOOK OF SANSKRIT

By Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar

Translated by Dr. Srinivasa Sarma & Dr. A.Ramulu, Associate Professor, Dept. of Sanskrit, O.U.

2001;Size: pp32+264 Rs.50/- ;S.A.Series No.49

The preface of the first book of Bhandarkar mentions that it was written by Dr. Han a great sscholar, in the year 1862 to help the Sanskrit students, who study through the medium of English. As it was edited by Sri Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, this book is known as First of Bhandarkar. In due course of time, changes were made in the book to help the students to learn Sanskrit on their own. To help the Telugu speaking people to learn Sanskrit Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma, Editor, S.A., and Dr. A. Ramulu, Associate Professor, Dept. of Sanskrit, O.U., made efforts to translate this book in Telugu language. By editing this book ably Prof. K. Kamala, Director, S.A., gave a final shape to the "First book of Sanskrit" which is very handy to the public, who wish to learn Sanskrit language.

16. DHATUKARIKA

Prof. B. Narasimhacharyulu (Ed)

Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma (Ed)

1996;Size: pp.60; Rs. 25/- ;S.A.Series No.

Scholars of 19th Century have written works on grammar with a view to help the modern students of Sanskrit. Dhatu Karika of Chamarajanagara Srikantha Sastri is one such work published in the year 1989, in Telugu characters. It has second part known as 'Dhaturupa Prakasika'. The Academy published only the first part of the work the 'Dhatukarika' in Devanagari script to the Sanskrit world. The present 'Dhatukarika' gives all the dhatus, following dhatu patha of Panini. Care has been taken to bring the views of other grammarians like Durga & Madhava etc. This work is composed in verses, giving the dhatus and their meanings. This grammar text will be of much use to the students and scholars alike.

17. YOGA SUTRASARA

By Dr. Pennamadhusudan

1996;Size: pp.30 Rs.15/- ; S.A.Series No.

India has made two great and enduring contributions to the world, the Sanskrit language and Yoga. For, millennia, these two have mutually enhanced and enriched one another to elevate human consciousness to the sublime. Within the great spiritual traditions of India, Sanskrit could be seen as the vehicle and yoga the driver.

Patanjali has been considered the master of the Yoga Technique, who realized the relation between matter and psyche and presented his wonderful analysis in the yogasutras. Dr. Penna Madhusudan presents his understanding of the Yoga sutras in sloka form. In this hand-book, he intends to elucidate the cardinal doctrines of the yoga system with the help of authentic texts on yoga like vaisardi of Vachaspati Misra, Yoga Vartika of Vijanana Bhikshu

and Yogasiddhanta chandrika of Narayana Tirtha. As this text facilitates the memorization, it is a must read book for the students of Yoga philosophy.

18.ASTROLOGY-AN AUTHENTIC SCIENCE

(An English Rendering of the Telugu Text written by Sri Madhura Krishnamurty Sastry)
2006;Size: pp.22 Rs. 15.00 S.A.Series No.59

Astrology is known as phalita bhaga of Jyautisha. The calculations given in panchangas help astrologers in making these predictions. Astrology acts as a lighthouse in directing the path and averting evil consequences. Jyautisha is therefore called the eye of veda among its six angas or limbs. Indians are following the predictions of Panchanga for thousands of years with implicit faith. A prediction made by a siddha or seer is accepted as a warning signal. Sri madhura Krishnamurty Sastry Garu is a renowned astronomer serving the society through his knowledge of Jyotisha. This scholar has written a booklet called 'Panchangala Pramanikata' in Telugu published by Vishwa Vijnana Parishat, Rajahmundry. This book proves the scientific approach of scholars in preparing a panchanga and predicting the benefic and malefic effects of the movements of the Sun, the Moon, the stars and Planets on the living beings. Sanskrit Academy published an English translation of this book of Sri Madhura Krishnamurty Sastry Garu. Prof. K. Kamala, Director, S.A. edited this book, with the help of Smt. Sandhya lakshmi, a research scholar, Dept. of Jyautisha, P.S. Telugu University, Hyderabad, Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma, Editor, Sri K.V. Suryaprakash, Research Assistant, S.A.

19.AYURVEDABDISARAH (Part-I)

Prof. Sri. P. Sriramachandrudu (Ed)
1989; Size: pp.640; Rs.100/- ; S.A.Series No.41

The Ayurvedabdhisara, as its name indicates, contains the essence of the Ayurveda Sastra. It contains 4433 verses and commentary here and there. It deals with the causes of various diseases their symptoms and the preventive methods and remedial medicines. This work of an unknown author takes material from many earlier works on Ayurveda and treats each disease under a different heading and the treatment of each topic is exhaustive.

This edition is based on a single paper manuscript preserved in the library of the Osmania University. It contains 617 folios of the size of 27x14cms with 9 lines on each page. From what is found at the end of the manuscript, it was completed by one Tripati Mahasukha Prasad in 1796 A.D. This book is published in two volumes. This is a must buy text for the teachers and students of Ayurveda.

20.AYURVEDABDISARA (Part-II)

Prof. M. Gopal Reddy (Ed)
1991;Size: pp.ii+1322; Rs. 125/- S.A.Series No.45

The first volume of Ayurvedabdhisara was published in 1989. This work is the second volume, containing 5476 verses. This work is bulky. The verses are in different metres like Upajati, Vasantatilaka, Dodhaka, Pruthvi, Shardula-vikridita, Sragdhara in addition to

Anushtup. It deals with various diseases, their symptoms diagnosis and treatment. The medicine, to be used in various diseases is prescribed as also the method of their preparation. It also deals with the subject like 'Nadi-Pariksha', 'Mutra-pariksha' to arrive at the correct nature of the disease. Very interestingly this work deals with the life span of a man, the necessity of taking medicine, the qualities of a good vaidya. While discussing the need for a vaidya it asks "If a man is destined to live long, why depend on medicine? And supplies the answer. A man, destined to live long on, is bound to live that long, but he may live with all types of physical weaknesses. The purpose of medicine is to see that he not only lives his full life but lives without diseases. This work is useful to the students as also to the practitioners of Ayurveda.

21.SAHITYARATNAKARA (Part-1)

By Dharmasuri

1972;Size:Demy; pp.31+388;Rs.50/- ; S.A.Series:21

Sahityaratnakara is an extensive and erudite treatise on Sanskrit Poetics. It is divided into ten tarangas and deals with all topics of Alankara Sastra except Dramaturgy.

Part one of this text contains the first five Tarangas of Sahityaratnakara. The two commentaries, viz., Nauka and Mandara included in the present edition are published for the first time in Devanagari script.

Varanasi Dharma Suri, the author of Sahityaratnakara lived in the 16th Century A.D. All the poems that Dharma Suri wrote as illustrations in the text are in praise of Sri rama. The author of the Nauka commentary, Charla Venkata Suri lived in the second half of the 18th century. The author of the Mandara commentary, Malladi Lakshmana Suri lived in the 19th century. The present text was edited by sri K. Rajanna Sastri, who gave a comprehensive introduction in Sanskrit.

The manuscript of this text was lent by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Insitute, Poona and the missing portions in the Nauka Commentary on the first Taranga was lent by Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras. It is a widely read work in the Sanskrit literature.

22.SAHITYA RATNAKARA (Part-II)

By Dharma Suri

1974;Size;Demy; pp.10+376 ;Rs.50/- ;S.A.Series:22

The second part of Sahitya Ratnakara consists of Tarangas VI and VII of Sahityaratnakara which deal with Sabdalankaras and Arthalankaras, along with its two commentaries Nauka and Mandara. This part is also edited by Sri K. Rajanna Sastry.

This extensive and erudite treatise on Alankara, one of the most important topics of Sanskrit Poetics, is useful for students, teachers and research scholars of alankara Sastra.

23. SAHITYA RATNAKARA (Part-III)

By Dharma Suri

1981;Size:Demy;pp.x+410+xx;Rs. S.A.Series:24

The final volume of Sahitya Ratnakara contains VIII, IX and X Tarangas dealing with Dosas, Dhvani and Rasa.

The students of Alankara Sastra will be very much benefited by studying the whole work with the help of the two commentaries-Nauka and Mandara, which are printed for the first time, at one place, in Devanagari Script.

24. KATHA IN SANSKRIT POETICS

By Prof. Nalini Sadhale Dept. of Sanskrit, O.U.
1986;Size: pp.76;Rs. S.A.Series No.

Prof. Nalini Sadhale contributed a valuable article (Monograph) to the Sanskrit Journal of Sanskrit Academy. Academy, with her permission, published it as a separate book. Prof. Nalini Sadhale, has, after a thorough study of all the important works of Alankara Sastra, from the Kavyalankara of Bhamaha to Sahityadarpana of Visvanatha, traced the development of the Katha both in its theoretical and practical aspects, in this monograph, entitled "Katha in Sanskrit poetics". It is undoubtedly the first work of its kind on this subject and it is hoped that it is welcomed by all the scholars of Sanskrit and other Indian languages.

25.KAVYALAKSHANAVADAH

By Sri Vattipalli Narakanthirava Sastri
1989;Size: pp.48 ;Rs. S.A.Series:

Sri Vattipalli Narakanthirava Sastri was the descendant of a well-known family of great scholars of Vattipalli, a small village in the Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time, in Nyaya, Vedanta and Alankara Sastra and also a great poet of repute.

In this work, Sri Sastri upheld Mammata's definition of Kavya meeting all the objections raised by Visvanatha and jagannatha Panditaraja. Incidentally, he discussed about the Kavyatva, anugamidharmas in dosas and gunas the number of gunas, and such other points employing the method of Navyanyaya. This work is incomplete. The author must have discussed or planned to discuss about the three-fold or four-fold division of kavya, referring to the objections raised by Panditaraja against the examples given by Appaya Dikshita.

The erudite scholar Sri P.Sri Ramachandrudu edited this text. It is hoped that, even in this incomplete form, this work, like Chitramimsa and Rasagangadhara are welcomed by scholars.

26. MANISHAPANCHAKAM

By Adi-Shankara
2005;Size: pp.78;Rs.40/- S.A.Series:

Manishapanchakam of Adi-Shankara consists of only five verses. Sri Sadasivendra Yogi has written a commentary to these five verses to reveal the tenets of Advaita Vedanta in a scientific way. It is credible act. The commentary to the first verse is elaborate. Manishpanchaka Bhashya is written in a dignified and rather tough style. The commentator adopts the methodology of Navya-Nyaya in some places to establish Advaita. The technical terms of ligic like Pakshata etc. are used in this text. Therefore one who studied Advaita and

Nyaya can alone understand this text. A lay person finds this text difficult to understand. Therefore Dr. Penna Madhusudan, Head Dept. of Philosophy, Kavikulaguru Kalidasa University, Ramtek, Maharashtra has translated this commentary into English. This text was edited by Prof. K. Kamala and Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma, who were assisted by Sri K.V. Surya Prakash, Research Assistant, S.A. This text is useful for the student of Advaita.

27.PARASIKALOKOKTAYAH

By Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu

1983;Size; pp.38; Rs. S.A.Series:

This text is a translation of a book "Persian Proverbs" by Elwell Sutton. L.P. Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu, translated 397 persian proverbs into Sanskrit. In order to make these proverbs more interesting he had, in the first half of the verse, added a new idea, similar to the one in each proverb, translated and generally given in the second half. He made efforts to enrich Sanskrit literature by this Sanskrit rendering of the Persian Proverbs.

It is hoped that this work will be appreciated by the lovers of Sanskrit.

28.SAMSKRITA KAVI JIVITAM-(Part I)

By Pandit Malladi Suryanarayana Shastri

1993;Size: pp.xvi+275;Rs. S.A.Series:

The work comprises lives of over 300 poets and authors, of which 67 are dealt with in the present volume. This is a reprint of the text. The book is unique in that it deals with the lives and works of the important Sanskrit poets and authors instead of giving a chronologically arranged account of Sanskrit literature written in lucid and idiomatic Sanskrit, it is free from details which are often found boring by the general reader. This text was edited by Prof. M. Gopal Reddy, Director and Dr. V. Srinivasa Sharma, Editor, S.A.

This edition is useful for both the scholars and students of Sanskrit.

29.SAMSKRITA KAVI JIVITAM (Part-II)

1982;Size:Demy;pp.x+371;Rs. S.A.Series:

In the second and final part of the Samskrita kavi Jivitam, lives of 255 Sanskrit poets (including Sri Suryanarayana Sastri) are dealt with, while the first part contained the life sketches of 67 poets. This work, though brief in details, has been made interesting by the author by quoting a large number of beautiful verses about the poets and from their works. This work edited by Prof. Pullela Sriramachandrudu, Director and Sri V. Sundara Sharma, Research Asst. S.A.

30. GEMS FROM SANSKRIT LITERATURE

By Prof. Aryendra Sharma & E.V.V. Raghavacharya

1959;Size:Demy;pp.6+76 S.A.Series No.

Sanskrit literature is replete with maxims. The number of verses and hemistiches quotable as maxims and aphorisms runs into thousands. A very small fraction of these, only 280 pieces, are included in the present collection. They are offered to the general reader, together with a faithful and readable translation in English, by way of specimens of the wisdom and observation of Sanskrit poets and authors. Many of them are also specimens of good poetry. The range of these maxims and aphorisms is fairly wide. They touch upon practically all aspects of life-love, labour, enterprise, fortune, friends, enemies, saints villains, truth, morality, conduct, religion, etc.

This book was first published in the year 1959. And again it was published in the year 1979 for second time. At present this book is not available in print.

31.STORIES FROM THE KATHASARITSAGARA (Vol.I)(In English)

Translated by Shri P.V. Ramanujaswamy,
1959; Size:Demy;pp.2+105;Rs. S.A.Series:

The stories presented in this collection have been selected from the best known book of Sanskrit stories, the Kathasaritsagara. The author of this monumental work, Somadeva, belongs to the 11th century A.D., but the stories told by him go back to a much earlier period. As is well-known, the Kathasaritsagara is based upon one of the versions of the now lost Brihatkatha of Gunadhya. Gunadhya is said to have written his work in the Paisachi Prakrit, probably in the third century of the Christian era. The stories, however, were not his original contribution. They were, in all likelihood, collected from the folk-tales of the period, handed down from earlier times. It is also likely that Somadeva himself included in his work some stories which had sprung up during the seven or eight centuries following Gunadhya's period.

The twelve stories presented here are dovetailed to the two main stories of Kalingasena and Kanakrekha.

English translation of these stories will make good reading. This book is edited by Prof. Aryendra Sarma, Director, S.A.

32.STORIES FROM THE KATHASARITSAGARA (Vol-II)

Translated by S.V. Sastri
1965;Size:Demy;pp.12+204;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This second volume contains a larger number of stories of varied interest. The themes of the stories are mostly romantic and ethical, illustrating how the mysterious hand of fate plays with the lives of human beings. Though the foremost object of the story-teller here is entertainment, it appears that he also wants to instruct the reader in the intricacies of life and thus help him avoid the pitfalls. This book is edited by Prof. Sri Aryendra Sharma and Sri Khanderao Deshpande. It is hoped that the present volume will prove an enjoyable reading and will appeal to the public.

33.ARYASAPTASATI

By Parvatiya Visvesvara Pandita
1966;Size:Demy;pp.4+352;Rs. S.A.Series No:

The author of this work was a prolific writer and he probably lived in the 18th century. The present work, though a lyric, reveals his scholarship everywhere. He has elucidated the work with his own commentary. The verses in the Aryasaptasati are arranged in alphabetical order.

The Aryasaptasai of Parvatiya Visvesvara Pandita, a work of considerable poetic merit, was published in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series in the year 1925, but the publication seems to be based on rather faulty and inaccurate MSS. A manuscript of the work in the possession of the Osmania University Library was found to be far more accurate and hence the Academy published the work afresh and placed a reliable edition of it in the hands of the public.

34. VIKRAMORVASIYAM

By The great kalidasa
1966;Size:Demy;pp.viii+286;Rs. S.A.Series No.

The Vikramorvasiya of Kalidasa with the commentary Prakasika was first published by the Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay, in the year 1888. The text with the commentary Kumaragirirajiya was published in 1929 by Prof. Carudeva Sastri of Lahore. The Konesvari Commentary without the text was published by Prof. H.D. Velankar in the Annals of the Bhandarakar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, in the year 1958. Sanskrit Academy published this text with all the three commentaries in one volume to help the reader. Though the Kumaragiriraya is older, the Prakasika is given first place as it available for the whole of the text. The Konesvari, which also follows almost the same version of the text as the Prakasika, but which is not available for the entire text has been printed next and the Kumaragirirajiya last. Scholars and students of Sanskrit Sahitya are sure to be benefited by this book

35.SURYADANDAKA

By Mayura
1989;Size: pp.40;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This work suryadandaka is ascribed to Mayura, the author of the famous Suryasataka. It was published in 1880 from Madras in Telugu script. Sri V. Sundara Sarma, who was working as a Research Assistant in the Academy transcribed the same into Devanagari script and this edition is based on that single manuscript. This Dandaka has its own intrinsic merit both as a fine literary piece and a powerful prayer addressed to the Sun, who is conceived as 'all (the Gods) in one'.

Commentary of Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu, Director, S.A. added value to this literary piece.

36.NARAKASURA VIJAYA VYAYOGA

By Varanasi Dharmasuri
1961;Size:Demy;pp.14+62; S.A.Series No.

This is based on four palm-leaf manuscripts in Telugu script, one belonging to Sanskrit Academy and three to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras;with an

Introduction and Index of verses and metres. This was printed in the Telugu script in 1871. It was printed in the Devanagari script for the first time. This is a small one-act play, which describes the slaying of Narakasura by Lord Krishna. This was edited by Prof. Aryendra Sarma and D.G.Padhye. This book is not available in print.

SITARAMAVIHARAKAVYA

By Lakshmanadhvari

1962;Size:Demy;pp.10+114;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This poem is an important contribution of an Andhra poet to Sanskrit kavya literature. It has been edited on the basis of six paper manuscripts preserved at the Sanskrit academy.

This is a poem of the Mahakavya type depicting the early life of Rama closing with the coronation ceremony,with 720 verses in 12 cantos. This was edited by Shri D.G. Padhye.

37. MINOR WORKS OF KSHEMENDRA

1961;Size;Demy;pp.iii+31+599;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This was a single volume with introduction and five useful appendixes, the last of which being a list of words with their tentative meaning in English, not recorded in any of the Lexicons so far. The volume contained 14 of Kshemendra's minor works-

1. Dasavataracharitastuti
2. Valmikiprasamsa
3. yasa stuti
4. Auchityavicharacharcha
5. Kavikanthabharana
6. Suvrittatilaka
7. Chaturvargasangraha
8. Charu Charya
9. Darpadalana
10. Kalavilasa
11. Desopadesa
12. Narmamala
13. Samayamatrika
14. Atmavritta

This text is not available in print. Academy wishes to bring it out as second edition. Work is in press.

38. MINOR WORKS OF NILAKANTHA DIKSHITA

1974;Size: pp.xii+75;Rs. S.A.Series No.

As a poet and art-critic, Nilakantha dikshita occupies a high position among the galaxy of south Indian writers of eminence. His works elegant in style, overflowing with humor and pregnant with suggestiveness. The seven minor works written by Nilakanta Dikshita are as follows:

1. Kalividambanam:- This consists of 102 verses in Anushtubh metre and is an effective satire on some of the evil practices prevalent in the society.
2. Sabharanjanasataka comprises 105 verses of anushtubh metre and reveals the great worldly wisdom of the poet.
3. Santivilasa comprises 51verses of Mandakranta Metre.
4. Vairagyasataka consists of 101 verses and describes the efficacy of Vairagya (detachment) for giving peace of mind.
5. Anandasagarastava is a shataka of 108 verses in Vasantatilaka metre in praise of the Universal Mother.
6. Anyapadesasatakam is a poem of 101 verses in Sardulavikridita metre.
7. Sivotkarsamanjari consists of 52 verses and describes the superiority of siva over other gods.

An elaborate preface rendered by the learned Editor, Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu, added value to the text.

39.MAHISHASATAKAM

By Sri Vanchanatha

1985;Size: pp.10+74;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This is a poem of 102 verses in Sardulavikridita metre. It comes under satire in Sanskrit literature. The author of this text Sri Vanchanatha enjoyed the patronage of the king Ekoji. In due course of time his son Pratapa Singh started ruling the kingdom. The king was misguided by the selfish councilors. To preach his king Pratapa Singh the poet and wise councilor Vanchanatha penned this satire.

Generally a buffalo is considered to be an insignificant animal. A mean king who is like a buffalo is nayaka of this satire. The poet criticizes the defects and evil acts of the wicked councilors and calamities of the people of that kingdom. This poem can be considered as a rare work in Sanskrit literature. This book is published along with the commentary written by the author's great grand son, namely, Sri Vanchanatha. The introduction written by the erudite scholar Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu, enhance the value of the text.

40.PRAKRITASABDAPRAADIPIKA

By Narasimhasastry

1992;Size: pp.118;Rs. S.A.Series No.

Prakrta Shabda-pradipika was authored by Narasimha sastry, a disciple of Tatarya. The author has dealt with six Prakruts, namely-prakrta, Sauraseni, Magadhi, Paisachi, Chulika Paisachi and Apabhramsa. He has given rules of formation of these Prakrits. Since he is of the opinion that Prakrits have sprang up from Sanskrit, he has given the Sanskrit forms of the Prakrit nouns and verbs. For this he has written Sutras on the lines of Panini's Ashtadhyayi. His main purpose is to give the forms of the nouns and verbs in Prakrit, in all the cases, showing the equivalent Sanskrit words. In some cases he has given the forms of nouns in one case only, since the forms in rest of the cases can be known easily. Likewise Avyayas and Taddhita words are also dealt with. This book, more than 100 years old was printed in Telugu script. Academy brought out this book in Nagari script. This book was edited by Prof. Sri M. Gopal Reddy, Director, and Sri V. Srinivasa Sarma, Editor, S.A. It is hoped that this work will enable the scholars, who are not conservant with Telugu script, to appreciate the usefulness of this work.

41.HARI-VAYU STUTI

By Sri Trivikramapanditacharya

1993;Size; pp.87;Rs. S.A.Series No.

The manuscript of Harivayustuti contains only 41 verses in praise of Hari and Vayu. Hari-Vayu-Stuti of Trivikramacharya is published with an elaborate commentary in Sanskrit 'Hari-Vayu-Stuti-Bhava-Pradipika' by one Kurma-Nrusimha. The commentary of Kurma-Nrusimha gives the etymological meanings of the words, dhatus and quotes from koshas. This book was edited by Prof. Sri M. Gopal Reddy, the then Director and Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma, Editor, S.A. It must be rare in Sanskrit literature that 'vayu' has been praised in a kavya and is described Istabandhu, Bharta, Swami etc.

42. KADAMBARIKATHASARAH

By Sri Abhinanda

1988;Size: pp.84;Rs. S.A.Series No.

Abhinanda's Kadambarikathasara is an epitomized version of Kadambari, in verse. This work narrates the complicated story of Kadambari in a simple and effective style. This was composed in Anushtubh metre. This book was edited by Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu. Academy published this rare work for the benefit of the students of Sanskrit.

42.PANDITARAJA KAVYA SAMGRAHA

Prof. K. Kamala (Ed)

2002;Size: PP.XLVII;Rs. S.A.Series No.

The present collection of Panditaraja's poetical works was published in the year 1958 by Prof. Aryendra Sarma. This text is based on 16 manuscripts. The present book is the second edition of the same, which contained 102 additional slokas taken from a Telugu book, lent by Prof. Sriramachandrudu.

This collection includes following works of Panditaraja in the order in which they are given:-

1. Gangalahari poem comprising 53 slokas, is in praise of the holy river Ganga.
2. Amritalahari is a small poem of eleven verses in praise of Yamuna.
3. Karunalahari, which is in praise of Lord Vishnu comprises fifty five verses.
4. Lakshmi Lahari comprises 41 verses.
5. Sudhalahari is a stotra of 30 verses in praise of Sun God.
6. Bhaminivilasa or Prastavikavilasa is a collection of 122 slokas. Jagannatha collected some of his verses under four headings, Prasstavika vilasa, Sringara Vilasa, Karunavilasa and Santha vilasa and to all these he gave a collective name, Bhamini vilasa.
7. Asafavilasa is a panegyric on Asafkhan, brother of Nurjahan and father-in-law of Shahjhan.
- 8,9. Jagadabharana, Pranabharana

Introduction to the first edition written by Prof. Aryendra Sarma, Preface to the second edition written by Prof. K. Kamala, and Introduction to the second edition by Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu add value to the text. It is useful to the students of Sahitya.

43.SRI GEETAGOVINDAMAHAKAVYAM

2003;Size: pp.19+428;Rs. 200.00 S.A.Series:

Sanskrit Academy has brought out a very flawless and valuable edition of 'Gitagovinda' with three commentaries, Sanjivani of Vanamali Bhatta, Padadyotanika of Narayana Pandita and Jayanti of Krishna Pandita. Jayanti is available in manuscript form only in the library of Osmania University, Hyderabad. Nirayasagar press had published other commentaries. Both the editions, though excellent have become unavailable. Academy had published the text with the above mentioned three commentaries in 1969, which was edited by Prof. Aryendra Sharma, Shri Khanderao Deshpande and Shri V. Sundara Sarma. This is the second edition of the text, edited by Prof. K. Kamala and Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma. It is hoped that the copious footnotes and the index of verses in the text will make the work commendable to the readers. Introduction to the first edition, written by Prof. Aryendra Sarma, Introduction to the second edition, written by Prof. Sri P.G. Lalye and Preface to the second edition, written by Prof. K. Kamala are valuable additions to the text.

44. DANAIVOKODYOTA (Part-I)

By Madanasimhadeva

1964;Size:Demy; pp.3+273;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This text is an important and extensive digest on Gifts (Dharmasastra). Printed for the first time. This is based upon five manuscripts. The whole work, comprising about 1100 pages, was brought out in three volumes by the Academy. The author, King Madanasimhadeva, belongs to 14th or 15th century A.D. This was edited by Prof. Aryedra Sarma, Sri Khande Rao Deshpande and Shri D.G. Padhye.

45. DANAIVOKODYOTA (Part-II)

By Madanasimhadeva

1966;Size:Demy;pp320;Rs. S.A.Series

This second volume is an extensive digest on Danas compiled under the patronage of the King Madanasimhadeva.

46. DANAIVOKODYOTA (Part-III)

By Madanasimhadeva

1967;Size:Demy;pp.387;Rs. S.A.Series

This third volume is also an extensive digest on Dharmasastra printed for the first time by means of four manuscripts, one being from the Tubingen Library, West Germany, two from the Osmania University collection and one from Saraswati Bhavan, Kasi.

47. MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS OF SRI SADASIYA BRAHMENDRA SARASWATHI

Prof. K. Kamala (Ed)

2004;Size: pp.IV+57;Rs.30.00 S.A.Series No.

The Sanskrit bhajans of Sri Sadasiva Brahmendra Saraswati (17th Century.A.D) in Nagari Script with a brief life sketch of the saint and forty five verses composed by Sri Narasimha Bharati Swamy of Sringeri Sankara Muth on Sri Sada Siva Brahmendra Saraswati are published in this text. It is hoped and sincerely believed that this publication brings North Indian sahridayas closer to South India and make the cultural and spiritual integration of India more meaningful.

48. THE MINOR WORKS OF SRI SADA SIVA BRAHMENDRA SARASVTI

Prof. K. Kamala & Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma (Ed)

2007;Size: pp.xx+39+v;Rs. S.A.Series No.

This text contains poetry explaining various concepts of Advaita Vedanta attributed to Sri Sadasiva brahmendra Saraswati, the great saint, who lived in the XVII Cen.A.D. This text has three hundred and twenty five verses divided into eleven prakaranas. Poetic merit and depth of advaitic experience match very well in these prakaranas, which help in the gradual evolution of the soul and prepare the same for the final attainment of liberation, a liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

49. HARIHARATATVABHUMIKA

By His Holiness Chidananda Bharati Swamiji

2004;Size: pp.41;Rs.25.00 S.A.Series No.

His Holiness Chidananda Bharati Swamiji, well-versed in shastras and puranas, have penned many books and commentaries on various texts in both Telugu and Sanskrit languages. With profound knowledge of puranas Swamiji proved the one-ness of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva. It is useful for an enthusiastic reader.

50.AMRITAVARSHINI

Prof. K. Kamala & Dr. V. Srinivasa Sarma (Ed)
2004;Size: pp.ix+129;Rs.50.00 S.A.Series No.

Amritavarshini is a collection of papers presented on the occasion of the seminar on Ayurveda and Yoga. These two sciences of Ayurveda and yoga originated in India have become subjects of global interest. Amritatva or immortality of soul is the common goal of both ayurveda and Yoga. Prof. K. Kamala brought these essays into a book form so that they can reach an unlimited reader public.

51. SANSKRIT VAIJAYANTHI

By Prof. Sri R. Sri Hari
2006;Size: pp.12+107Rs.50.00 S.A.Series No.

This book is a collection of essays written by prof. Ravva Sri hari, on many medieval and modern Sanskrit Poets, grammarians and artists, who lived in Andhradesa. This book establishes a link between Telugu and Sanskrit and explains the contributions of Sanskrit scholars and poets of Andhradesa. less-known poets of Kakatiya period, who contributed their might in stone inscriptions have also been evaluated in this book. A wide range of subjects such as literature Dharmasastra, painting, dance, music, linguistics and grammar are dealt in these essays. It is hoped, that this work will create interest among general readers on the above subjects.

52.SANGITA CHANDRA

By Suklapandita (Vipradasa)
1982;Size: pp.xiii+268;Rs. S.A.Series No.

Sangitachandra, a treatise on the art of dance, is based on a single paper manuscript. Sangitachandra consists of 2168 verses and deals with almost all the topics. Construction of natyasala, natyagrihas, topics like the worship of different gods, the purvarangavidhi with its angas, nandi and dhruva etc., are dealt with elaborately, adding a few new points, which are not found in the Natyasastra. Thus the first four hundred verses in the Sangita Chandra deal with subjects not found Sangita Ratnakara.

It is hoped that this work would be appreciated by the scholars, interested in the subject, because all the topics connected with the art of dance are presented in a systematic way by the author, who well-deserves the praise. This text is edited by the learned editor Prof. P. Sriramachandrudu.

53.ABHINAVA VASAVADATTA

Sri Vattipalli Narakanthirava Sastri
1990;Size: pp.27;Rs. S.A.Series No.

Sri Vattipalli Narakanthirava Sastri, one of the greatest scholars of his time, in nyaya, Vedanta and alankara sastra and also a great poet of repute, was the author of this book. In

'Abhinavavasavadatta' Sri Sastri has abridged the well-known prose romance. 'Vasavadatta' of Subandhu in 262 verses (excluding the 34 introductory verses) of Arya metre. Sri Sastri has a powerful style of his own, which is marked with elegance and perspicuity which no reader of discerning mind can miss. This text is edited by Prof. Sri P. Sriramachandrudu. It is hoped that this work will be welcomed by the Sanskrit scholars.

54. A CATALOGUE OF THE SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By Prof. Aryendra Sharma, Sri Khanderao Deshpande, D.G.Padhye, Sri Sundara Sharma
1964;Size: pp.328;Rs. S.A.Series No.

The catalogue contains description of 2568 manuscripts. The manuscripts have been arranged into broad divisions according to their subjects, each division having several sub-divisions. Each of the divisions and sub-divisions has been given a symbol. Some manuscripts, which, for one reason or the other, could not be brought under these divisions, have been included under the Miscellaneous section. As regards the age of the manuscripts, conjectural dates have been given wherever mention of the date is not found in the manuscript itself. A few works, which have alternative titles, have been shown separately under the titles, which the manuscripts bear. It is believed that this catalogue is useful for the scholars in India and abroad.

55.SELECTIONS FROM PRAKRIT LITERATURE

By Prof. K. Kamala, Dr. Praturi Srinivas (Ed)
2003;Size: pp.72;Rs. S.A.Series No.

It is believed that Prakrit is originated from Sanskrit language. Mainly Prakrit is found almost in all Sanskrit dramas. Therefore without the knowledge of Prakrit, study of Sanskrit language is incomplete. The Academy published this book, along with the telugu translation for the Prakrit text, to help the students of M.A., who study through the medium of Telugu.

56. SRIRAMAKARNAMRITAM

By Prof. K. kamala & Dr. V.Srinivasa sarma (Ed)
2005;Size: pp.xxii+70+xviii;Rs.40.00 S.A.Series No.

This work is an anthology of verses dedicated to Sri Rama. It is a collection of poems written by different poets in different places and times and can be described as an anthology of poems. All these were south Indian poets. Sriramakarnamritam is divided into four cantos called aswasas, which consist of 450 slokas. The poetry lacks uniformity. It is set in different metres written by many poets. As a collection of devotional verses dedicated to Sri Rama by south Indian poets, it is hoped that this work will be welcomed by scholars of North Indians as well. They will taste South Indian Sanskrit idiom in this kavya.

57.SAMSKRITAPATHAPRADARSHINI (English Translation)

By Prof. K. kamala(Ed)
2005;Size: pp.x+285;Rs. 50.00 S.A.Series No.

This is a hand book for lecturers in sanskrit, who teach in intermediate colleges . Senior and experienced lecturers prepared explanatory notes for senior intermediate sanskrit syllabus. It is hoped that this book will help all the seekers of Sanskrit knowledge.

58. SAMSKRITAPATHAPRADARSHINI (Telugu Translation)

By Prof. K. Kamala (Ed)

This is a hand book for lecturers in Sanskrit, who teach in intermediate colleges, through the medium of Telugu. Senior and experienced lecturers prepared explanatory notes for senior intermediate Sanskrit syllabus. It is hoped that this is a handy book for the lecturers to improve their quality of Sanskrit teaching.

New Publications

Sl.No.	Title of the Book with ISBN	Brief Description about the Book
1	Abhijnana Shakuntalam ISBN -978-93-80171-13-5	Abhijnanasakuntalam kriti sameeksha se pata sameeksha – the lecture delivered by Prof. Vasanta kumar Bhat on Abhijnana Sakuntala based on 3 rd act of the drama was brought in the form of this publication. This throws light on literary criticism
2	Prasthanatraya Prasnamala ISBN -978-93-80171-14-2	Prasthanatraya Prasnamala -It is a compilation of questions meant for quiz competition and such other purposes, handy to Sanskrit students. The great Sanskrit scholar put efforts to bring out this questions based on the three Sanskrit philosophical texts Bhagavadgita, Upanishads and Brahmasutras.
3	Ha...ha...hu...hu.. ISBN -978-93-80171-15-9	Ha...ha...hu...hu..- It is a Sanskrit translation of the Telugu fantasy story authored by well known poet Sri Viswanatha Satyanarayana. Sri K. S Ramanuja Charya ably translated this unique fantasy telugu story into Sanskrit language. This main character in this novel language. The main character in this novel 'Ha ha hu hu' is a demi God, who accidentally falls down in the city of London from the world of demi gods.
4	Vemagita ISBN -978-93-80171-17-3	Vemageeta – It is a Sanskrit translation of famous Telugu compositions Vemana padyalu, by Sri Rama Murthi and Nrusimha Murthi. This publications consists of 1000 verses filled with moral and philosophical teachings.
5	Bhanavanjmaya Charitam ISBN -978-93-80171-18-0	Bhanavanjmaya Charitam -The History of Bhana literature (compilation of more than 140) introduces more than 140 Bhana books and their authors. Banavajmaya charitam was penned by the former Vice-Chancellor, reputed grammarian Prof. K.V. Ramakrishnamacharyulu. He gives a complete picture of one act plays found in Sanskrit literature.
6	Bharatanuvarnanam ISBN - 978-93-80171-19-7	Bharatanuvarnanam – It is a monograph penned by Mahamahopadhyaya T. Ganapati Shastri who detailed the geographical structure of India. Rivers, mountains and other regions are narrated in detail.

7	Tarkasashtra pravesika	Tarkasashtra pravesika – This publication brings out two works namely, Paribhashika padartha sangraha by Kuruganti Ramashastry and Shabdabodha paddati, which are important for the beginners in Nyaya studies.
8	Agamavimarsha ISBN -978-93-80171-20-3	Agamavimarsha – It is a compilation of research articles pertaining to Vikhanasa, pancharatra, shaiva agamasastras written by Sri Vishnu Bhattacharya.
9	Shilpasree ISBN -978-93-80171-21-0	Shilpasree by Sri Duriseti Venkataramacharya Souparna describes the devine love flourished between Rudramba, the ruler of Kakatiya dynasty and the celebrated artisan Ramappa belonged to 13 th Cen. A.D
10	Dayananda gairvani ISBN -978-93-80171-22-7	Dayananda Girvani is a compilation of the proceedings of the National Seminar on the "Contribution of Swamy Dayananda Saraswati to Sanskrit Studies".
11	Instrumental case in Sanskrit Literature ISBN -978-93-80171-23-4	Instrumental case in Sanskrit literature by Dr. Swarna Samba siva Rao, is a critical analysis throwing some light on the use of the instrumental case in both the vedic and the post vedic Sanskrit literature.
12	Varadabhyudaya Champu ISBN -978-93-80171-24-1	Varadabhyudaya Champu - It is authored by Sri Venkatadhwari and added with the commentary of Tirumalatata charya. It consists of five vilasas. The Lord Varadaraja is mainly described in this work.
13	Saramanjari ISBN -978-93-80171-25-8	Saramanjari – It is authored by Pandit Jayakrishna Sarma. Two commentaries namely Saradeepika by Kalipadatarkacharya and another one by Ashubodha Vidyabushana added value to this treatise. The complicated theories of Vyakarana are presented in Navyanyaya style.
14	Vyavahara Chintamani ISBN -978-93-80171-26-5	Vyavahara Chintamani of Vacaspati Misra is a medieval text on judicial procedure which is a base for the present day Hindu law. The present book is an exact translation has a detailed prelude and introduction detailing the evolution of jurisprudence from the earliest times to Vacaspati Misra
15	Brahmasutra vritti ISBN 978-93-80171-27-2	The Brahmasutra are 555 aphorisms divided in four chapters, each consisting of four quarters. There are 191 sections in toto, each discussing a particular topic from the Upanishads.
16	Baratarasa Prakaranam ISBN 978-93-80171-28-9	Bharata Rasaprakarnam by Nidamangalam Tiruvenkatacharya is a primier on rasa, dealing with vibhavas, anubhavas, vyabhicharibhavas and sthayibhavas and the eight types of sentiments in 407 verses. It is very handy for actors, play wrights dramaturgists and those interested

in the practical aspects of rasa. An authentic English Translation by Prof. B. Narasimha Charyulu, added value to this work.

Publications for the year 2011-12

BRIEF DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE PUBLICATIONS

S.No.	Publication Title with ISBN	Brief Description about the publication
1	Agamavimarsha ISBN -978-93-80171-20-3	Agamavimarsha – It is a compilation of research articles pertaining to Vikhanasa, pancharatra, shaiva agamasastras written by Sri Vishnu Bhattacharya.
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10	Journal of Sanskrit Academy Vol. XXI	

Sanskrit Academy published the following publications for the financial year 2012-13

S.No.	Publication Title with ISBN	Description of the publication
1	VAGBUSHANAM ISBN : 978-93-80171-30-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Ramchandrakavi composed a kavya titled "Vagbushanam". • In this kavya there are 102 slokas with its commentary. • Index of etymology of peculiar words is given at the end of book.
2	PRAKRUTI VILASAM ISBN: 978-93-80171-31-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahamahopadhyaya K.S.Krishnamurthy has composed a kavya titled "PRakrutivilasa. • Eight vilasas in this kavya. • Description of Nature is the main theme.
3	SURAPURA SAMSKHIPTA RAJAKEEYA ITIHASAM ISBN: 978-93-80171-29-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prose composition authored by Perumal Gundachary around 1961 A.D. • History of Surapuram Samsthanam is described. • Unpublished manuscript.
4	SANSKRIT DICTIONARY OF COMPUTERS ISBN: 978-93-80171-32-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-print
5	JOURNAL OF SANSKRIT ACADEMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the XXII volume of the Journal of Sanskrit Academy. • It has total nineteen Articles in Sanskrit and English.

PUBLICATION'S WORK UNDER PROGRESS

S.No.	Publication Title	Description of the publication
1.	AVAYAVAGRANTHAHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rare and useful text for nyaya students. • Published with first edition from Mysore in 1896 with the commentary by Krishnam Bhatta (along with Tattva chintamani and deedhiti text)
2.	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL SEMINAR ON SAMSKRUTAM,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two-day National Seminar was organized by Sanskrit Academy. 150 delegates from various institutions have participated in the seminar.

	SAMSKRUTI AND SAMAJASCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly thirty Articles are selected for publication.
3.	SAMSKRUTANDHRA PADA VYUTPATHI KOSHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a lexicography. The lexical study is that derivative meanings, grammar, syntax. Specially prakruti pratyaya and different meanings which consists of nearly 45,000 words. This is the first book ever got to be published in Andhra Pradesh , compiled by Prof. Gopal Reddy and Dr. V. Srinivasa Sharma. it is very useful to Sanskrit and telugu scholars and students.
4.	SARASWATHI VILASAM – VYAVAHARAKANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This work of Kakatiya empire the great Prataparudra-I who had put forth the work ‘Saraswati Vilasam’ in Sanskrit. It is about judicial system in ancient India. Many smriti karakas in this work. It is very rare book that was published in 1927 A.D at Mysore.
5.	SARASWATHI VILASAM – DAYABHAGAH ENGLISH TRANSLATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The author is Prataparudra-I who had put forth the work ‘Saraswati Vilasam’ Dayabagha. It reflects about the patriarchal rights of women. Very useful to the students of law to study about the women hood and even the Judges to justify the women.
6.	KATYAYANA MATHASANGRAHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It belongs to Hindu law , Katyayana mathasangraha an abridged edition to katyayana smruthi
7.	DANDAVIVEKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It belongs to 15th Century, written by Vardhamana. It is about crimes and punishments in ancient India.
8.	PRAKRIYA KAUMUDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prakriya kaumudi is authored by great scholar Sri Ramachandrudu of 14th century. It comes under the category of prakriya granthas of grammatical works. It runs upto 2000 pages and will be published by Sanskrit Academy in iv parts each part will be published in a year
9.	VAIJAYANTHI KOSHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaijayanti kosha is authored by Yadava Prakasha. It is the best dictionary in Sanskrit literature with telugu and english meanings. This book contains two parts, in which paryaya in the first and nanaartha in the second part.

PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS

S.No.	Publication Title	Description
1	BHAGAVAT GEETHA BASYA SANGRAHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commentaries on Bhagavatgeeta by Shankara, Ramanuja, Sridhara, Madhusudana, Baladeva may be included
2	HETVA BHASA SAMANYA NIRUKTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rare and useful text for nyaya students. Published with first edition from Mysore with the commentary by Samanya nirukti along with Tattva chintamani

		and deedhiti text
3.	BHOJANA KUTUHALAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rare unpublished manuscript which is in nandi nagari script dealing with food and recipes
4.	JOURNAL OF SANSKRIT ACADEMY VOLUME –XXIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the XXIII volume of the Journal of Sanskrit Academy. It has total 39 Articles in Sanskrit, English and Hindi.
3.	BARTRUHARI SHATAKATRAYAM WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATION	
4.	JAGANNATA CHAMPU PRABHANDHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jagannata kavi composed a champu kavya. In this kavya 4 stabaka Sloka index and gadhya index given in alphabetical order
5.	RAJADARMA KAVYAM WITH THE COMMENTARY JAYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A manuscript in telugu script This kavya has two sargas. Authored by Chidambara kavi and Commentary by Visweshwara