

A STUDY ON KATANTRA SYSTEM OF SANSKRIT GRAMMAR DEVELOPED IN THE LAND OF BENGAL

¹Dr. Giridhari Panda

¹Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Midnapore College (Autonomous), Medinipur, West Bengal

ABSTRACT - *It is more or less certain that in the period or periods during which the vedicsamhitas came in to existence, Bengal had not probably yet characterized itself as a political and cultural, much less as a literary unit of northern Arya India. The materials available for the literary history of Bengal in the mediaeval periods also are not very encouraging. still these handicaps, so many activities and evidences are found to develop the Sanskrit literature in the land of Bengal after the medieval period in the literary history of Bengal. Navadwip is the one of the important and famous place for the school of Nyaya Philosophy. BasudevSarvabhauma, Shridhara Bhatta (Author of Nyayakandali) have taken an important role to develop the nyaya system of philosophy. Satsandarbha of JivaGoswami was the another light of the School of Vaisnab Philosophy. Kavichandra, BaladevVidyabhusan, Ganga Das etc. have created with their valuable views in poetics and taken significance role towards development of Sanskrit poetics. Chandragomi, Jinendrabuddhi, Maitreyaraksit, PurusottamDev, RoopaGoswami, Trilochan Das, BhavanandaSiddhantabagish, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagarect. Contributed their best towards the development of language system of Sanskrit Vyakaran. Due to large informative collection regarding contribution of Bengal to Sanskrit literature with special reference to Sanskrit Grammar also, here I would like to mention only development of Katantra system of grammar in India, which was developed in the land of Bengal with an informative data collection in the way of critical study.*

KeyWords: Paninian, Non-Paninian, Chandragomin, Katantra, Sharvaverma, Kumar, contribution of Bengal, Sanskrit literature,

1. INTRODUCTION -

The early literary history of Bengal, to which or to parts of which reference commence with comparatively late vedic literature, is for the most part a matter of conjecture. It is more or less certain that in the period or periods during which the vedicsamhitas came in to existence, Bengal had not probably yet characterized itself as a political and cultural, much less as a literary unit of northern Arya India. The materials available for the literary history of Bengal in the mediaeval periods also are not very encouraging. Indifference to chronology on the part of most of the writers of this land in the bygone ages is proverbially notorious and even in the later periods most of the writers left no dependable clue to determine the place of their origin. It is obvious therefore that the task of setting the date as well as the place of birth in majority of cases is difficult one. Dates determined on the basis of internal and external evidences available in this land are hardly free from dispute and conclusions arrived at regarding the place of birth on such grounds as the cognomen of the writer under review, the provenance of the manuscripts available, the popularity of the writer in a particular region, are very often not thoroughly dependable. But still these handicaps should not dampen the spirit of the students of history who in quest of truth make endeavor to have glimpse of the literary history of Bengal of the foregone ages in the faint light of such evidence with the fond hope that the discovery of more reliable evidences will bring the facts to light more precisely by the passage of time. In this context so many activities and evidences are found to develop the Sanskrit literature in the land of Bengal after the medieval period in the literary history of Bengal. BasudevSarvabhauma, Shridhara Bhatta (Author of Nyayakandali) have taken an important role to develop the nyaya system of philosophy. Satsandarbha of JivaGoswami was the another light of the School of Vaisnab Philosophy. Kavichandra, BaladevVidyabhusan, Ganga Das etc. have created with their valuable views in poetics and taken significance role towards development of Sanskrit poetics. Chandragomi, Jinendrabuddhi, Maitreyaraksit, Purusottam Dev, RoopaGoswami, Trilochan Das, BhavanandaSiddhantabagish, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagarect. contributed their best towards the development of language system of Sanskrit Vyakaran. Due to large informative collection regarding contribution of Bengal to Sanskrit literature with special reference to Sanskrit Grammar also, here I would like to mention only development of Katantra system of grammar in India, which was developed in the

land of Bengal with an informative data collection in the way of critical study.

2. CONTRIBUTION OF BENGAL TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR-

The earliest available Sanskrit work belonging to Bengal is perhaps the Grammatical works written by *Chandragomin* (name of his creation is Chandra vyakaran) in the 5th century A.D.. As per evidence available as the earliest literary record discovered in the district of Bankura in West Bengal is the Susunia Rock inscription of Chandravarman (E.I.XIII.,133ff.) belonging to the Gupta period (C.350 A.D.).The value of the study of grammar for properly understanding Sanskrit which is an inflexional language cannot be overemphasized. Chandragomi's Chandra Vyakaran, Jinendrabuddhi's Nyasa (commentary of Kashika), Maitreyaraksit's Tantrapradipa (commentary of Nyasa), Purusottam Dev's Bhasavritti, Roopa-Goswami's Harinamamrita Vyakaranect. interpreted and elaborately discussed regarding the rules of language in the system of Sanskrit grammar. Trilochan Das, Bhavananda Siddhantabagish, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagarect. have contributed a lot to Sanskrit grammar in the land of Bengal, which shows the great scenario of the language world in the history of grammar. The *Astadhya* of *Panini* occupies a unique place in the field of Sanskrit grammatical literature. The grammatical literature produced in Bengal has ample materials to convince us that Bengal did not lag behind in Paninian studies and some of her products received wide recognition in the *subcontinent*[4]. In the non-Paninian system also her contributions are by no means negligible. So, Katantra is the one of the most well known vyakaran in the non-Paninian system of Grammar. The Katantra system of grammar developed in a memorable way in India with a large number of Bengali commentators.

3. AUTHOURS OF KATANTRA AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE LAND OF BENGAL -

The writer of the Katantravyakaran is Sharvaverma. There are so many variable interpretations in this contest. The Katantra system developed before the Paninianian system of Grammar. Mainly it developed in two ways of two sampradayas i.e. Bararucha Sampradaya in Kasmir and Darga Sampradaya in Bengal, which is the rare in the history of the Grammar. The Sutras of the Katantra are also variable according to these two sampradayas. But As available as the strong evidence that it sphered elaborately in the land of Bengal towards for development of linguistically study in India.

Acharya Sharvaverma is the Author of the Katantravyakaran .But there are so many variable interpretations in this contest i.e. Kumar, Kartikeya, Risi Kalapi, Bararuchi, Katyayan and Acharya Sharvaverma. So the name of Katantra Vyakaran is also known as their composers i.e. Katantra, Kalapa or Kalapaka, Kaumar or Kumar Vyakaran. As per written evidence available in

Brihatkatha of Gunadhya (1st century) is the Katantra is Acharya the creation of Kumar Kartikeya, which is the Devataas known Saranana, the son of Lord Shiva. But no such evidence is proved that the writer of the Katantravyakaran is Kumar Kartikeya, in the present scenario of history of Vyakaran. yet the things available in the scriberio in the history of Vyakaran is there was must one Vyakaran namely Kaumar Vyakaran, which was written by Kumara. Interpreted in Shritattvanidhithat Aindram Chandram Kashakrisnam Kaumaram Shakatayanam. Sharasvatam chapishalam Shakaly mPaniniyakam.

As available in the Katantra Parishistavritti of Gopinath Tarkacharyya that the writer of the Kaumarvyakaran is Jayadev, composer of Gitagavinda. His time is before the Chandragomin. As mentioned there in Vrittiof Namaskarashloka Katantrashabd Loke Kaumaravya karane Rudhaiti Jayadev aditantramnapratiyate itichandrah. (keÅe lev\$e MeyoesueeskesÅ keÅewceejj³eekeÅjCes³{ Fefle pe³eosJeeefolev\$eb ve Åeeler³eles Fefle @evëë~) isattantram = Katantram, Ka = isat, Tantram = Sutram as per this definition Katantra consists with some sutras means not more sutras. arvaverma wrote the katantra for the children with the develop of grammatical ideas in the higher systems of Grammar. Sarvaverma shows in his creation very easy methods to learn vyakaran. shashidev, the Kashmiri Pandit mentioned regarding necessity and way of this vyakaran in his Vyakhyanaprakriyagranthachhandasahswalpamatayahsh atrantareratashcayetesamksiprapravodharthamkatantamrac hitam Pura.

In the other hand it has interpreted that there was a Vyakaran namely katantra before the Katantra of Shrvaverma. That is called Bridhha Katantra. As written by Trilochan Das -efkeÅåe Je=×keÅe lev\$ew©ÈebÅ @esob MeekeÅie³eveesefHe HetJe&He#esefmLeleë efveoxMeefce@iefvle~

As per aforesaid statement of Trilochan Das there was another Katantra before the Katantra of Acharya Sharvaverma. So we can conclude this discussion that the sanskaran of Sharvavermika Vyakaran is the collection of Kalapak Vyakaran of Kalapi, kalapa, Adyavyakaran and Bridhhakatantra. Kalapak Vyakaran or Sharvavermika Vyakaran was developed in daurgasampradaya in the land of Bengal and It also developed with a lot commentaries of Bengali Commentators.

The katantra system of Grammar developed since the pre-panini era, which was focused the new way to learn grammatical formulas to use the language properly. Bengal contributed her outstanding performances for development of this system with the help of a large number of Bengali Grammarians, who has written many commentaries and interpreted valuable things in this system of grammar to develop the language system as well as the linguistical study in India. On the Katantra system of Grammar we have the

following works belonging to Bengal. *Katantra-parisists*⁵ of Sripatidatta belonging to the 11th century. On this work Trilocanadasa wrote a *Katantrottaraparisista*^[6] in the neighborhood of the 12th century. The *Katantrottara-Parisista*⁷ of Vijayananda also belongs to the same period. GopinathTarkacarya (15/16 thCentury) wrote a *Parisistaprabodha*⁸ on it. In the same period PundarikaksaVidyasagara wrote a *Kantraparisistatika*⁹ and there are also commentaries by RamacandraChakravarti and by SivaramCakravatti¹⁰ under the title Parisesasiddhantaratakara.Vangasena. Son of Vaidya Gadadhara, who is assigned to a date not later than the 11th century, wrote an *Akhyatavru*¹¹ on Katantra. On the Katantravru of Durga, there are commentaries. *Uddyota*¹² by Trivikrama, son of Raghavarya, a Brahmin hailed from Gauda, domiciled at AnhilvadPatan in the 11th century. Trilocanadasa the author of the *Katantravru-panjika*¹³ is possibly a different person, not identical with the author of the Uttaraparisista but they seem to be contemporaries. SusenaKaviraja¹⁴ PundarikaksaVidyasagar¹⁵ in his *Katantrapradipa* and RaghunandanaSiromani^[16] also have their commentaries on this work. There is also a *katantravrttipanjika*¹⁷ by Ramcandra. A *Katantravrttiprabodha*¹⁸ was written by RamanathaCakravarti. On the 8th part of the Vrtti of Durga, a commentary *Astamangala*¹⁹ was written by RamakinoraCakravarti. There are two commentaries entitled *Vyakhya*²⁰ on the Katantravyakarana. One by HariramaCakravarti and the other by Ramadasa.GangadharaKaviraja of Murshidabad also wrote a *Kaumaravyakarana-tika*²¹. Here is an anonymous *Kalapasamgraha*²² the manuscripts of which was copied by PurusottamaNyayaratna of Navadvipa in Sak.1652. There is also a *Kalapatattvabodhini*²³ by one Ramcandra, son of Hariharabelonging to the Kanjikula. Ramanatha, son of VedagarbhaTarkacarya of the 16th century wrote a vrtti on the 'dhatuganas' of Katantra called *Manorama*^[24] The Sabdasastravrtti of RaghunandanaBhattacharya^[25] is a commentary on the Krudanta section of Katantra.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The grammatical literature produced in Bengal has ample materials to convince us that Bengal did not lag behind in Paninian studies and some of her products received wide recognition in the *subcontinent*⁴. In the non-Paninian system also her contributions are by no means negligible. Besides the details mentioned above Bengali Authors many commentators have written commentaries on Katantra commentaries belonging to Bengal, which are elaborately discussed in my research work titled 'A critical Study on Grammar in the land of Bengal'. So, Katantra system developed in India with help of Bengali commentaries, for which Bengal is the memorable name in the history of vyakaran in the Sanskrit world as well as contribution to Sanskrit literature.

5. REFERENCE

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6. AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Dr. Giridhari Panda
Assistant Professor
Department of Sanskrit (UG & PG)
Midnapore College
(Autonomous)
Editor, Shabdajyoti, (Refereed Research Journal of Sanskrit).