

FINAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE ON THE PROJECT

1. Title of the Project - KĒVYAMĪMĒMSA OF RĒJAÁEKHARA
WITH ELABORATE COMMENTARY,
INTRODUCTION AND APPENDIXES IN
MALAYALAM

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR – Dr.
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3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION - Sree Keralavarma
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4. UGC APPROVAL LETTER NO. AND DATE - (MRP(H) -1919/11
-12/KLCA039/UGC-SWRO,
dated 28/09/2012)

5. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION – 01/12/2012

6. TENURE OF THE PROJECT – 21 months

7. TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATED – Rs-45000/-

8. TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED - Rs-35000/-

9. FINAL EXPENDITURE - Rs-47000/-

10. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT – To make awareness about distinct features of Sanskrit literary criticism, to introduce the salient features of Kavyamimamsa, to show how the society and literature are mingled.

The introduction helps the reader to get some hints about the Sanskrit literary criticism occurred between 7th to 13th centuries. Major works and authors belong to that period are also discussed there. Through the study of Kavyamimamsa, the reader will be able to understand about plagiarism, ancient Indian geography seasons etc. These narrations are not common in the texts dealing with Sanskrit literary criticism. In the third chapter, the story of Kavyapurusa and Sahityavidyavadhu is explained. By the study of this chapter the reader understands the different methods of writing in different parts of India.

11. ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT –

To understand how the works in Sanskrit literature differ in different parts of India, to get an idea of different types of poets and reader, to know about different types of plagiarism.

12. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Plagiarism was not prohibited in ancient India. It has several varieties. Many of them were not considered as defect. It was allowed in several occasions. The text deals with the routine and

lifestyle of the poet and king. It discusses about different types of people and their lifestyle in different seasons in ancient India. It discuss about the change in the nature, flora and fauna in different seasons which, a poet should know thoroughly while using these in his poetical work. It gives a good idea to the poet that how careful he should be while narrating things in his poetical work and also deals with different types of poetic themes.. The text also throws light on how poetical genius can be achieved through self study and that of the advice of learned people. The text discusses the importance of grammar – the Pada, Vakyaviveka and their divisions. The nine types of poetic maturing and three types of poetic conventions and their subdivisions also dealt with. The text mentions about more than one hundred types of animals, birds, plants and trees with the common nature of them in different occasions. The famous 7 Dvipas, 7 mountains etc are narrated here with their actual position. It discusses about Prathibha widely by citing examples.