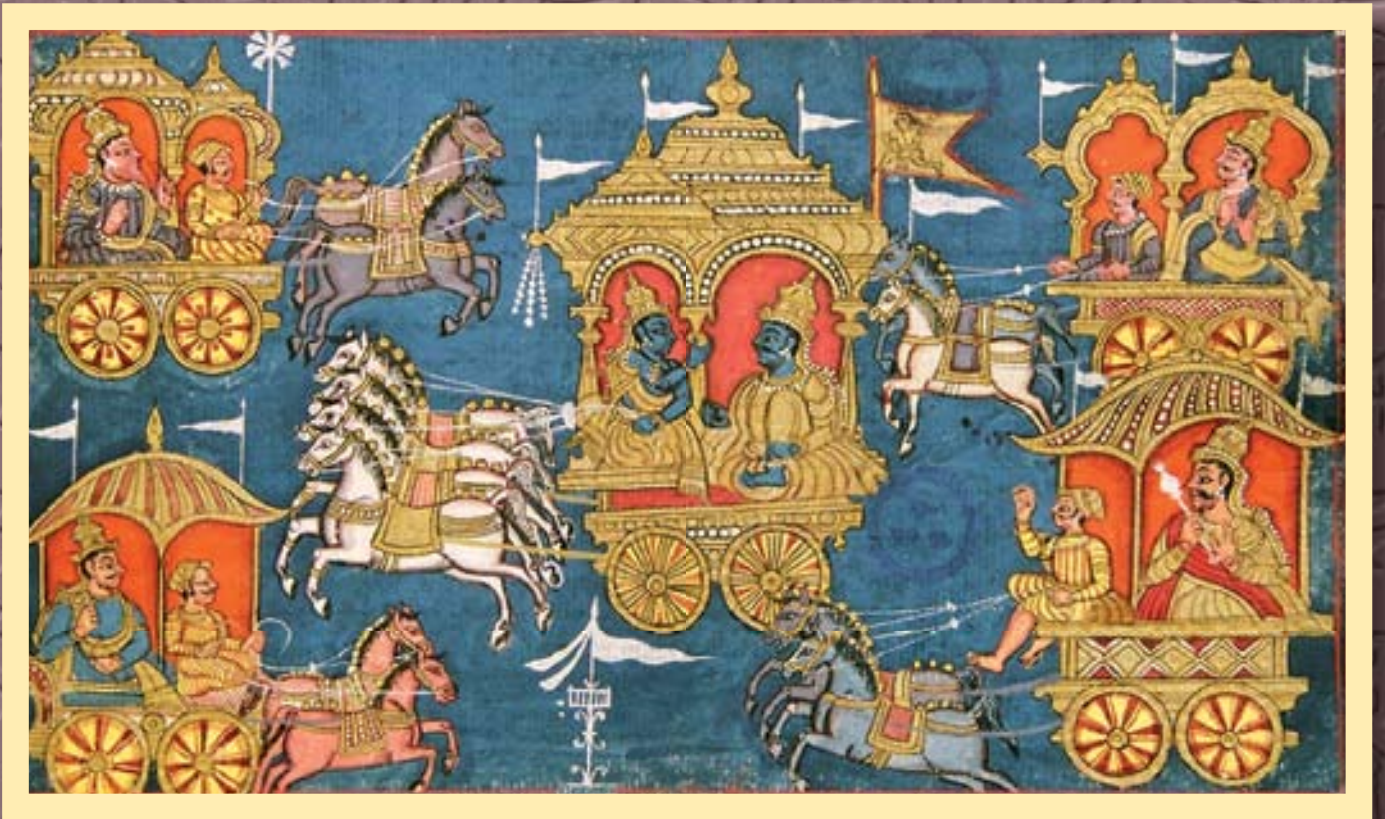


राष्ट्रीय मानसूत्रिणी मिशन

॥ विज्ञानमृत्यु ॥

National Mission for Manuscripts

# National Mission for Manuscripts



Report of the Seventh Year  
2009–2010

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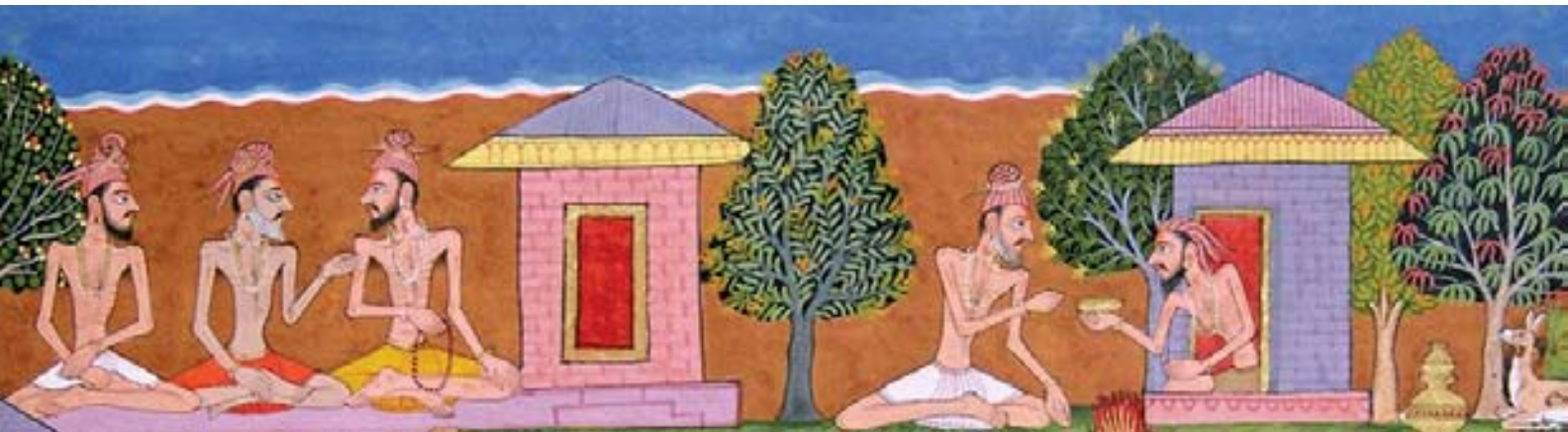
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# National Mission for Manuscripts

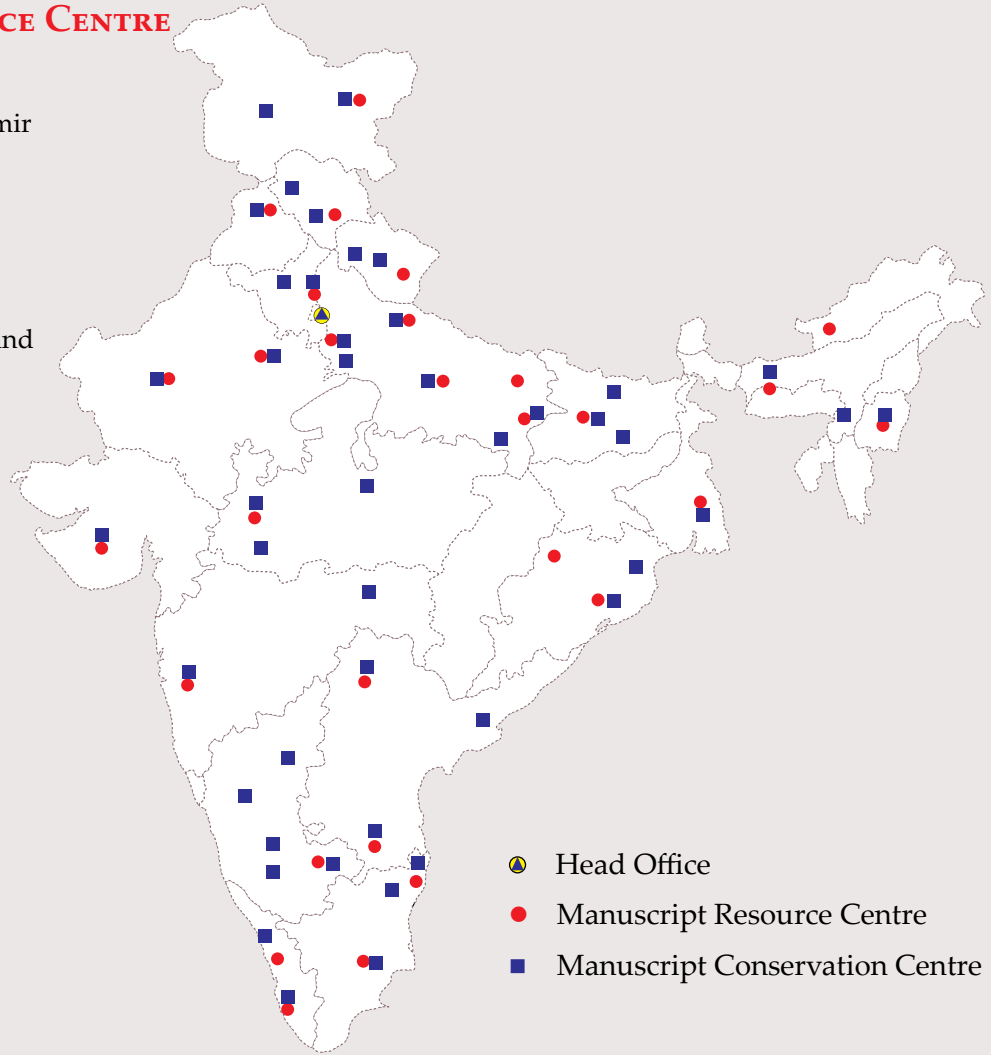
Report of the Seventh Year  
2009–2010



# National Mission for Manuscripts

## MANUSCRIPT RESOURCE CENTRE

- Leh, Jammu & Kashmir
- Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
- Dharmshala, H.P.
- Simla. H.P.
- Kurukshetra, Haryana
- Hoshiarpur, Punjab
- Haridwar, Uttarakhand
- Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
- Rampur, U.P.
- Varanasi, U.P.
- Lucknow, U.P.
- Vrindavan, U.P.
- Agra, U.P.
- New Delhi, Delhi
- Patna, Bihar
- Darbhanga, Bihar
- Nalanda, Bihar
- Arrah, Bihar
- Kolkata, West Bengal
- Bhubaneswar, Orissa
- Bhadrak, Orissa
- Guwahati, Assam
- Silchar, Assam
- Imphal, Manipur
- Ujjain, M.P.
- Sagar, M.P.
- Indore, M.P.
- Jodhpur, Rajasthan
- Jaipur, Rajasthan
- Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- Pune, Maharashtra
- Ramtek, Maharashtra
- Tirupati, A.P.
- Hyderabad, A.P.
- Pondicherry, Pondicherry
- Mysore, Karnataka
- Shravanabelagola, Karnataka
- Keladi, Karnataka
- Bangaluru, Karnataka
- Hampi, Karnataka
- Thanjavur, T.N.
- Chennai, T.N.
- Kanchipuram, T.N.
- Thiruanathapuram, Kerala
- Thirur, Kerala



- Head Office
- Manuscript Resource Centre
- Manuscript Conservation Centre

## MANUSCRIPT CONSERVATION CENTRE

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ■ Leh, J & K            | ■ Guwahati, Assam       |
| ■ Simla. H.P.           | ■ Imphal, Manipur       |
| ■ New Delhi, Delhi      | ■ Tawang, Arunachal Pr. |
| ■ Nainital, Uttarakhand | ■ Ujjain, M.P.          |
| ■ Vrindavan, U.P.       | ■ Jodhpur, Rajasthan    |
| ■ Rampur, U.P.          | ■ Jaipur, Rajsathan     |
| ■ Gorakhpur, U.P.       | ■ Ahmedabad, Gujarat    |
| ■ Lucknow, U.P.         | ■ Pune, Maharashtra     |
| ■ Varanasi, U.P.        | ■ Hyderabad, A.P.       |
| ■ Hoshiarpur, Punjab    | ■ Tirupati, A.P.        |
| ■ Patna, Bihar          | ■ Bangaluru, Karnataka  |
| ■ Arrah, Bihar          | ■ Chennai, T.N.         |
| ■ Kolkata, West Bengal  | ■ Thanjavur, T.N.       |
| ■ Bhubaneswar, Orissa   | ■ Trivandrum, Kerala    |
| ■ Burla, Orissa         | ■ Ernakulam, Kerala     |

Note: The map here is only notational and not up to the scale.



# From the Director



The manuscript heritage of India is unique, not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of subject matter it deals with as well as the beauty of its physical presentation. It contains the cumulative knowledge of Indian tradition in fields of learning as diverse as physics and music, metallurgy and animal husbandry, metaphysics and agriculture, so on so forth. The National Mission for Manuscripts was created in the year 2003 with a view to preserving and conserving this knowledge base as well as disseminating the content of manuscripts to scholars and people at large. It has come a long way since then and has fruitfully contributed to creating a database of more than 30 lac manuscripts, training

conservators all over the country, creating a resource pool of manuscriptologists and palaeographers and providing support to institutions for preparing descriptive catalogues. It has also helped in creating awareness about manuscripts through outreach programmes like lectures and seminars. By publishing the lectures and proceedings of seminars, the contents have been rendered accessible to a much larger audience than would have been otherwise possible.

I feel privileged and honored to be associated with this institution which is driven by a passion for the past and commitment to the future. I strongly believe that the greatness and respect that India once enjoyed can be fully regained but only through putting to use the long tradition of knowledge available in Indian manuscripts, not only here in India but across the world.

It is a general perception that Indians paid more sustained attention to the spiritual side of life. It is also believed, even though erroneously, that India did not make much progress in the field of what is today known as pure sciences. This could not be farther from the truth because

besides the spiritual side Indians placed equal importance to the material side of life and they developed the pure sciences to a level of finesse which the modern man will need some effort to equal. Let us take the case of metallurgy and we cannot do without citing the example of the Gupta period pillar standing in the courtyard of Qutab Minar. Scientists to date have not been able to find the formula of creating that iron pillar which has not rusted even after centuries of standing in the open. It needs no reiteration that *Ayurveda* is the only known scientific system in the world that can feed mercury to human beings with beneficial result. The formulations of *Ayurveda* speak of a high degree of advancement in the field of chemistry and are a proof of this legacy even to this date.

With the whole world worrying about global warming and other ecological problems facing the world today, it is encouraging to know that India had discovered solutions to some of these problems centuries ago. One needs only to delve into the contents of our manuscript heritage to find out how Indians had devised a system to live in harmony with nature without damaging ecological balance. Suffice it to say that these are just a thumbnail picture of areas that could benefit from traditional Indian knowledge systems.

I joined the National Mission for Manuscripts as Director in January this year. For reasons well known, NMM had been in a state of hibernation during the period 2007–09. It is a challenging task to revive an institution which has, after a kick-start, lost its initiative. The very challenge inspired me to turn around NMM into an active and vibrant institution. It gives me immense pleasure to mention that the labour we collectively put in reviving NMM has started bearing fruits. The report for the year 2009–10 is in the hands of the readers. I am sure it would not appear to be a very disappointing report even though it contains the result of work done in almost only three months.

This is not to claim that no work was done between April, 2007 to December, 2009 but only to reiterate that as is evident from the data of work done and results achieved, most of the work was completed between January to March, 2010. I owe my colleagues a sense of gratitude and I thank them all for their unstinted support in my efforts. I look forward to a very bright future of India achieved through tapping a source which is totally and purely indigenous.

**Prof. Dipti S. Tripathi**

*Director, National Mission for Manuscripts*

# Annual Report of the National Mission for Manuscripts, 2009–2010

The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) is the first consolidated national effort for reclaiming India's inheritance of knowledge contained in the vast treasure of manuscripts. Manuscripts, which contain centuries of accrued knowledge in such areas as philosophy, sciences, literature, arts and the pluralistic faith systems of India are more than just historical records. They represent the collective wisdom and experience of generations of thinkers. The Mission was established in 2003 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. The major objectives of the Mission are to document, conserve, digitize and disseminate the manuscript resources of the country.

## Objectives of the Mission

- Survey, document and catalogue Indian manuscripts, in India and abroad, and compile a National Database
- Facilitate conservation and preservation of manuscripts through training, awareness building and financial support
- Provide ready access to these manuscripts through digitization and publication
- Promote scholarship and research in the study of Indian languages and Manuscriptology
- Set up a National Manuscripts Library

The Mission functions through different types of centres established throughout the country. The numbers of centres (category-wise) are as follows:

- Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) – 46*
- Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) – 33*
- Manuscript Partner Centres (MPCs) – 42*
- Manuscript Conservation Partner Centres (MCPCs) – 300*

## Programmes and Activities

### I. Documentation

- Enriching National Electronic Database of Manuscripts
- National Survey of Manuscripts and Post Survey Programme
- Expansion and Strengthening of Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs)
- Supporting Manuscript Partner Centres (MPCs)

### II. Manuscript Conservation and Training

- Expansion of MCC Network
- Increase in Manuscript Conservation Partner Centres (MCPCs)
- Creation of a National Resource Team of Conservators
- Promotion of research programmes
- Preventive conservation training
- Workshops on Conservation of Rare Support Materials
- Establishment of Field Laboratories
- Organising MCPC Workshops
- Conservation of manuscript collections in MRCs





- Collaboration with Survey and Post Survey
- Collaboration with Digitization

### III. Training on Manuscriptology and Paleography

- Conducting training courses on Manuscriptology and Paleography
- Creating trained manpower
- Introducing manuscriptology courses in Indian Universities

### IV. Documentation through Digitization

- Preservation of the original manuscripts for posterity
- Promotion of access and usage for scholars and researchers, without tampering with original copies
- Creation of a digital library as a resource base through digitized copies of some of the significant manuscript collections of the country

- Creation of standards and procedures for Digitization of manuscripts

### V. Research and Publication

- **Tattvabodha:** Publication of Collection of Lectures
- **Sameekshika:** Publication of Collection of Seminar Papers
- **Samrakshika:** Publication of Collection of Seminar Papers on Conservation
- **Kritibodha:** Publication of Critical Edition Series

### VI. Outreach Programmes

- **Tattvabodha:** Public Lectures
- Seminars
- **Kriti Rakshana:** Bi-monthly journal of the National Mission for Manuscripts

### VII. Establishment of National Manuscripts Library

# Performance Summary

## 2009–2010

### *(In brief)*

- Post Survey exercises launched in Andhra Pradesh Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tripura.
- Information received about 2,14,000 manuscripts and 66,281 data launched on the web. The total data available on the NMM website, *www.namami.org* has reached **about 18.16 lakh**.
- 13 workshops on conservation of manuscripts organised in which conservation treatment has been given to manuscripts as a part of practical Training.
- Digitization of 5,6661 Manuscripts (74,25,661 pages) has been completed. There are 45,324 DVDs containing the digital images of the Manuscripts are in the possession of the NMM.
- In total, 19 (7 in Delhi and 12 outside Delhi) public lectures were organised under Tattvabodha Series.
- Three seminars on different topics and 9 workshops on manuscriptology and palaeography were organised.
- Two volumes, **Samrakshika–II** and **Tattvabodha–III**, have been published during 2009–2010.

# Survey & Post Survey

## National Survey for Manuscripts

The National Survey for Manuscripts is held in different States of India to locate manuscripts in every corner of the country. In the Survey, 50 trained Surveyors in each district look for, locate and document manuscripts in their localities on the standard Questionnaire Forms and Manus Data Sheets over 5 allotted days.

### Objectives

- Location of as many manuscripts as possible with a special emphasis on undocumented, private collections
- Reaching out to the grass root level, by linking together the search for manuscripts

at the village, district, state and finally the national level

- Generation of interest and awareness of manuscripts among the people in the districts, towns and villages
- Coordinating with the State and the District administration in the respective States for involving the infrastructure for reaching out to and working with the common man at each level in the State
- Promotion of basic conservation information and hands on training
- To involve local people and students of literature, linguistics, history or any other related field in finding and documenting their local manuscript wealth
- To create a manuscript map of every district, every State and eventually the whole country





## Strategy

- The Mission approaches the Culture Department or the Archives and Museums Department of the State, and decides on a State Coordinator to coordinate the Survey in the State under review
- Two District Coordinators are appointed for each district—preferably one academician and one representing the local government
- A maximum of 50 Surveyors are selected to locate manuscripts in each district
- Pre-Survey mapping of the district by the District Coordinators
- Outreach campaigns with advertisements in the newspapers, public meetings and networking with panchayats, local government and eminent personalities
- Training of the District Coordinators and Surveyors in filling the Questionnaire and Manus Data sheet in at least 2 separate training sessions
- The setting of targets for the Surveyors by the District Coordinators on the basis of pre-Survey mapping
- The 5 actual days of Survey when 50 Surveyors fan out over each district to locate the manuscripts and repositories

## Post Survey for Manuscripts

Post Survey is a special drive that follows National Survey to accelerate the documentation work in the states. National Survey is the means to identify repositories in a state, and Post Survey is conducted to document individual manuscripts therein. During this period, trained scholars revisit the identified repositories for documenting manuscripts, and also to trace new repositories those remained unidentified during the National survey.

During the Post Survey programme, the trained documenters revisit every manuscript repository located during the National Survey

and ensure proper documentation of each manuscript for the National Electronic Database. The Post Survey uses the information gathered during the Survey and partners with people and institutions in the districts (often themselves located during the Survey) to complete the documentation and consolidate the gains of the National Survey in the districts.

## Objectives

- To follow up on the National Survey for Manuscripts by visiting each repository uncovered
- To document each manuscript in each repository in every district, State and eventually the country
- To collect information about rare and unpublished manuscripts and to supply information to the concerned MCCs about their state of preservation

## Methodology

- Analysis of the information gathered through the National Survey with regard to:
  - Number of districts in the State
  - Number of repositories in each district
  - Total number of manuscripts in each repository and district
- Defining resources required for documenting manuscripts in terms of:
  - Number of Documenters/Surveyors per district
  - Amount of time required to finish the work in each district and State
  - Identification of potential Manuscript Partner Centres (MPCs) in each district to coordinate the work.
- Selection of MRCs/Partner Institutions/MPCs at the State-level to coordinate the work in the State
- Identification of qualified Documenters and District Coordinators (according to requirement) by the State-level coordinating institution

- Organising an intensive training workshop for the Documenters for which the Mission provides the trainers. The aim is to:
  - Train the Documenters in filling the Manus Data Sheets and Questionnaires
  - Familiarize the Documenters with potential problems they may face in the field
- Providing the Documenters with list of repositories
- The actual data collection by the Documenters who submit the Manus Data sheets to their District Coordinator or State-level coordinating institution
- The data is then computerized using the Manus Granthavali software at either the State-level coordinating institution or at the Mission Office in Delhi and integrated into the Database after editing

So far Post Survey has been accomplished in Bihar (10 districts) Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Karnatak. The Post Survey documentation work presently continues in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. About one lakh data have been received from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh.

During the National Survey the Mission has identified around 20 lakh of manuscripts in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura which are under process for documentation through Post Survey Programme.

**Andhra Pradesh:** In Andhra Pradesh the Post Survey program was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009 by the Hon' able Minister for I & PR, Cinematography, FDC & Tourism, Archaeology, Museums, Archives & Culture.

A. P. Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute has been entrusted with the responsibility to conduct documentation work throughout the State. During this program 1.5 lakh of manuscripts will be documented.

**Rajasthan:** Rajasthan State Archives as State Coordinating Agency has taken up the responsibility of Post Survey in the State of Rajasthan. Around 7.5 lakh manuscripts will be documented in 20 surveyed districts of the state. High level meeting with the Principal Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan has been concluded for the implementation of the program. Shortly documentation work will be carried out in 20 districts of the state.

**Gujarat:** L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad has been selected as the State Coordinating Agency for the State of Gujarat. Post Survey will be carried out in 14 districts of the State and around 5 lakh manuscripts will be documented during the program. Training program of District Coordinators has been conducted at the State Coordinating premises on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2010. Documenters training program was conducted in the month of Feb-March, 2010.

**Tripura:** Tripura University has been entrusted responsibility of Post Survey documentation work in the State. Efforts are on to involve the Government of Tripura in a meaningful way through the Chief Secretary of the state.

**In 2010–2011** the mission has planned to take up Post Survey program in the remaining districts of Gujarat (12 districts) Rajasthan (13 districts) and Assam (27 districts).

# Documentation

With an estimate of five million manuscripts, India is perhaps one of the biggest manuscript reserves in the world. However, most of this wealth has not been documented in a manner to provide a common portal for reference to aid scholars and researchers. In many instances, there has been no knowledge of or access to these manuscripts, creating a gap between the knowledge cultures of the past and present.

NMM is engaged in detailed documentation of manuscripts in India, by creating a National Catalogue of Manuscripts. The catalogue containing information about 18.16 lakh manuscript is already available in NMM website, [www.namami.org](http://www.namami.org). This electronic catalogue provides information of manuscripts from institutions, religious, cultural and educational, as well as private collections across the country.

## Objectives

- Location of the unknown manuscript reserves in the country, both in institutional and private repositories
- Documentation of the entire estimated five million manuscripts of the country
- Reaching out to the grass root level for gathering information on manuscripts, as well as spreading awareness
- Creation of the Electronic Catalogue of manuscripts to be made available on the internet

## Methodology

- Conducting National Survey in each state and union territory, for locating manuscripts in both known and unknown, private and public, catalogued and uncatalogued collections, through the standard Questionnaire Forms

Documentation in 2009–2010	
Total Number of Data Received (including hard data)	2,14,000
Total Data Entered	38,000
Total Data Edited	1,85,000
Total Data Web Launched	66,281
Total Data Ready for Web Launching	28,930

Note: 'data' stands for information about one manuscript.



- Coordinating with the State and District administration, as well as local self governing bodies and general populace at large
- Conducting extensive Post Survey exercises to document each manuscript in Manus Data Sheets
- Gathering data from the Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs)
- Assorting, checking, Organising and entering the data on the Database
- Promoting the documentation of collections of Indian manuscripts outside India through set Questionnaire and Manus Data Forms

## National Electronic Database of Manuscripts

The National Electronic Database of manuscripts is the first of its kind online catalogue of Indian manuscripts, emerging out of various earlier attempts at such documentation by different institutions. With information on every manuscript that has been documented through

the Mission's Datasheets, the Catalogue covers various aspects of manuscripts, from title, commentary, language, script, subject, place of availability, number of pages, illustrations, date of writing etc. As a consolidated portal, it can be searched through the categories of author, subject etc.

Apart from sensitizing people about the rich intellectual heritage of India, the Database will provide vital policy impetus for future initiatives to be taken to conserve, preserve, digitize, improve access and save manuscripts for posterity.

## Formats

After collection of information, it is entered into the Manus Granthavali software at the Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) or Manuscript Partner Centres (MPCs) and finally comes to the Mission for checking by qualified scholars in various fields of knowledge.



**Questionnaire:** Questionnaire form documents each manuscript repository with details such as the number of manuscripts available, material, conservation status and theme (if the collection has been built on a single theme).

**NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS**  
**राष्ट्रीय पाण्डुलिपि मिशन**  
**Questionnaire (About Collection)**

संस्थान (Name of the Institute)	
व्यक्तिगत संग्रहालय (Individual)	
स्थान/ग्राम (Place/ Village)	
ब्लाक /तालुक (Block)	
जिला (District)	
राज्य (State)	
पिन कोड संख्या (Pin code)	
संस्था/संग्रह प्रमुख Head of Institution	
दूरभाष : (Telephone)	
ई-मेल: (e-mail)	
वेबसाइट: ( website)	
संपूर्ण पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of total manuscripts	
कागज पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of paper manuscripts	
तालपत्र पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of palm leaf manuscripts	
अन्य पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of mss. in other manuscripts	पुर्जपत्र/कपड़ा/चर्म/अगरु/तुलापात/अन्य paper/palm leaf/birch-bark/cloth/leather/other
चित्र पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of illustrated manuscripts	
सूचीकृत पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of mss. catalogued-category-wise	
असूचीकृत पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of mss. uncatalogued-category-wise	
प्रकाशित कैटलाग संख्या No. of catalogues published	
कैटलाग श्रेणी Type of catalogues	विवरणात्मक/हस्तलिखित/त्रिभाषिक/वर्णावलीक्रम/कार्ड इन्डेक्स Descriptive/Register/Alphabetica/Treinal/Tabular/ Card index
कैटलाग स्थिति Status of catalogue	कम्प्यूटरी कृत/माइक्रोफिल्मी कृत/डिजिटलाइजेशन कृत Computerization/microfilming/digitization
दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपि विवरण Details of rare manuscripts	
पाण्डुलिपिओं का कालक्रम Chronological range of manuscripts	
पाण्डुलिपि संरक्षण स्थिति State of preservation of manuscripts	कीटरोध/फोहस/तुटित/सम्यक् brittle/good/bad/broken
संस्था का स्वरूप Status/Type of Institution	सरकारी/निजी/स्वायत्त/अन्य Govt./private/autonomous/others
संरक्षण का स्वरूप Status of conservation	
यदि किसी से अनुदान प्राप्त हो Grant received from any source	
संग्रह का संक्षिप्त इतिहास A brief history of repository	
पाण्डुलिपि विद्वानों का नाम और पता Names & addresses of manuscriptologists with subject and script specialization in the repository	
डेटा संग्रह तिथि Date on which the information is collected	

विषय Subject	भाषा Language	लिपि Script	पाण्डुलिपि संख्या No. of Manuscripts
वेद/उपनिषद्/सिखा Vedas/Upanishads/Siksa			
आगम Agama			
इतिहास/पुराण Itihasa/Purana			
संगीत/नाट्य Sangita/ /Natya			
जैन Jaina			
बौद्ध Bauddha			
धर्मशास्त्र Dharmasastra			
दर्शन Darsana			
आयुर्वेद Ayurveda			
कामशास्त्र Kamasastra			
गीता/कुरान Gita/Quran			
ज्योतिष/गणित Jyotisa/Ganita			
कोश/व्याकरण/छन्दस् Kosa/Vyakarana/Chandas			
शिल्प/वास्तु Silpa/Vastu			
काव्य/नाटक/अलङ्कार Kavya/ Nataka/Alankara			
तन्त्र/मन्त्र Tantra/Mantras			
स्तोत्र Stotra			
कला Kala			
भूगोल Bhugola			
इसलामिक स्टडीज Islamic Studies			

\* आवश्यक के अनुसार अधिक विषय जोड़े जा सकते हैं

टिप्पणी Remarks	
--------------------	--

Signature of the Custodian / Manuscript Holder



**Manus Data Sheet:** Manus Data Sheet documents each manuscript with detailed information such as title, author, commentary, language, script, name of repository, name of scribe (if available), date of manuscript, number of folios and pages, and other such relevant details.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

राष्ट्रीय पाण्डुलिपि मिशन  
MANUS DATA

अपिलेख संख्या (Record No)		देता संग्रह तिथि Date of data collection
संस्थान (Institute) व्यक्तिगत संग्रह (Personal Collection)	पता (Address) ब्लॉक/ तालुका (Block) राज्य (State)	ग्राम/ग्राम (Village) जिला (District) पिन कोड संख्या (Pin)
ग्रन्थ नाम (Text)	मुक्त संख्या (Bundle No) .....	क्रमांक (Manuscript No) .....
ग्रन्थकार (Author)	पुस्तक पत्र संख्या (No. of Folios) .....	पृष्ठ संख्या (Page No) .....
टीका (Commentary)	ग्रन्थ आकार (Size of Mss.)	
टीकाकार (Commentator)	सामग्री (Material) (Hand made paper/Palm leaf/ Birch-bark/Leather/Cloth/Others)	कागज/तालपत्र/पुर्जपत्र/कपड़ा/चर्म/अन्य
भाषा (Language)	चित्र संख्या (Illustrations)	पूर्ण / अपूर्ण (Complete/Incomplete)
लिपि (Script)	लुप्त/ग्रह पत्र संख्या (Missing portion)	
पाण्डुलिपि समय (Date of Manuscript)	ग्रन्थ स्थिति (Condition) (Worm eaten/Bad/Good/Fungus/Fragile)	कीट/रईश/गुट्टि/सम्यक्
लिपिकार (Scribe)	सूचीपत्र आधार (Source of Catalogue) (Descriptive/Hand list/Triennial/Alphabetical)	विवरणालयक/हस्तलिखित/त्रैवार्षिक/वर्षानुक्रम
विषय (Subject)	टिप्पणी (Remarks)	

**Descriptive Catalogue:** The Descriptive Catalogue is the expansion of Manus Data along with beginning line, ending line, colophon, contents and publication information, etc.

**NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS  
NATIONAL REGISTER FOR MANUSCRIPTS  
MANUS DATA (Descriptive)**

Institution/Individual		Record No.	
Place and Address		CD No/MFL. R. No.	Bundle No. Manuscript No./Acc. No.

Title	Beginning Line
Other Title	
Author	Ending Line
Joint Author	
Commentary	Colophon
Commentator	
Scribe & Place	Contents
Date of Mss./Scribing	
Date of Author	
Subject	
Language	
Script	
Complete/Incomplete	

<i>Physical Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Description</i>
Material	Title of the catalogue
No. of Folios/Pages	Cataloguer/Editor
Missing Folios/Pages	Sp. Collection/ Year
No. of Syllables(aksaras)Granthamana	Serial No.
No. of lines in a page	Vol./Part No.
No. of letters in a line	Library. Acc. No
Length/Width	
Illustrations	
Revisor/ Translator/Reviser of commentary)	
Condition	
Remarks	

*Publication Details*

Title	Editor	Translator	Trans. Lang	Publisher	Place	Year
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## Data Received from MRCs in 2009–2010

S. No.	Name of the MRC	No. of Data Received
1.	Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Hyderabad	12,556
2.	Department of Tamil Literature, University of Madras	Nil
3.	French Institute of Pondicherry, Pondicherry	2,553
4.	Department of Manuscript Studies, Kannada University, Hampi	Nil
5.	Keladi Museum, Shimoga	200
6.	Mahabharata Samshodhana Pratishthanam, Bangalore	Nil
7.	National Institute of Prakrit Studies and research, Shravanabelagola	2,000
8.	Oriental Research Institute, Mysore	1,045
9.	Oriental Reseach Institute and Manuscript Library, Thiruvananthapuram	11,466
10.	Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	-
11.	Thunchan Memorial Trust, Tirur	4,440
12.	Oriental Research Institute, Tirupati	Nil
13.	Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur	Nil
14.	Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow	Nil
15.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	1.066
16.	Directorate of State Archaeology, Archives & Museum, Srinagar	3.247
17.	Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Shimla	13,159
18.	Kurukshetra University, Haryana	Nil
19.	Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamshala	270
20.	Rampur Raza Library, U.P.	Nil
21.	Visweshvarananda Biswabandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies, Hoshiarpur	455
22.	Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy, Haridwar	6,331
23.	Bhai Vir Singh Library, New Delhi	Nil
24.	K. M. Institute of Hindi & Linguistics, Agra	Nil
25.	Deptt. of Sanskrit, Garhwal University, Pouri	741
26.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi	7050
27.	Kameswar Singh Sanskrit Darbhanga Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bihar	Nil
28.	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	3,112
29.	Navanlanda Mahavihara, Bihar	Nil
30.	K.K. Handique Library, Gauhati University, Assam	337
31.	Manipur state Archives, Imphal	1,148
32.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	Nil
33.	SARASWATI, Bhadrak, Orissa	Nil
34.	Shri D. K. Jain Oriental Research Institute, Arrah, Bihar	Nil

S. No.	Name of the MRC	No. of Data Received
35.	Calcutta University Manuscript Library, Kolkata	11,086
36.	Gurucharan College, Silchar	Nil
37.	Anandashram, Pune	2,446
38.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune	9,192
39.	Institute of Oriental Studies, Thane	Nil
40.	Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University, Ramtek	Nil
41.	Lalbai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad	Nil
42.	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	1,460
43.	Satshrut Prabhavana Trust	10,300
44.	H. S. Gaur University, Sagar	Nil
45.	Kund-Kund Jnanpith, Indore	8,582
46.	Scindia Oriental Research Institute, Vikram University, Ujjain	Nil





# Conservation

Conservation of cultural property through the promotion of awareness and expertise is a concern shared by all in the cultural heritage sector.

India has both tangible and intangible heritage. The important elements of our tangible heritage are manuscripts, paintings and books which not only reflect our life styles, religion, traditions, culture, civilization, technology, science and historical reference, but also strengthen our foundation gifted by our forefathers.

Through its network of Manuscript Conservation Centres and Manuscript Conservation Partner Centres, the Mission has

been Organising awareness workshops and training programmes across the country to create a national base of conservation expertise for manuscripts.

These workshops have been organised to impart training to the participants, of MRC, MCPC, MCC and other institutions on preventive and curative conservation of manuscripts.

## Conservation of Manuscripts

Any direct or indirect action on a damaged or undamaged manuscript or collection of manuscripts, for increasing their life is conservation. This can be Preventive or Curative.





*Conservators in action in Manipur.*

**Preventive Conservation:** Preventive conservation seeks to reduce the future risk of deterioration. It includes measures such as controlling the temperature and humidity of the storage area of manuscripts and regular inspection of the condition of manuscript collection.

**Curative Conservation:** Curative conservation is any direct action on the manuscripts to prevent active deterioration. For instance, fumigation of manuscripts infested with insects.

## Reserve Pool of Conservators

Taking into consideration the extent and scope of conservation activities taken up for protection of manuscripts, the Mission has also launched preventive conservation training programme for creating a reserve pool of conservators. In this workshop MRCs and MCCs have been facilitated in preventive conservation of the Collections of the

Institutions and repositories in their periphery. In the workshop various requests from repositories are also taken into consideration by Mission in which the services of the MRC will be utilized for implementing preventive conservation and reorganization to their collection.

## MCPC Workshops

In order to facilitate and provide assistance to institutions with large holdings of manuscripts, which do not have need or facility to develop as MCC, the Mission has developed a programme to nominate such institutions as Manuscripts Conservation Partner Centre (MCPCs). Under this programme each MCC nominates some institutions as MCPCs. The MCPCs given advice on maintenance and upkeep of their collection. At present there are nearly institutions as its partner centres in this regard.

To further this programme, the Mission has decided to organise three day workshop for the staff of MCPCs. The main objective of these workshops is to give basic preventive conservation training to the manuscript repository holders for the regular upkeep and maintenance of their collection. During the course of workshop, as a part of the practical session, one repository is selected for reorganisation of their collection.

### Awareness Workshop for MRC, MCPC and Repositories

The conservation section of the Mission with an intention to train the staff of MRC, MCPC, and

other Repositories has organised 5 workshops in different zones. Five workshops were conducted for different regions to aid the MCCs in the preventive conservation of the collections in institutions and private repositories in their regions. This training programme is given to participants, with a basic knowledge about the preventive conservation of manuscripts.

### Workshop on Conservation of Rare Support Materials

As India is a big country with geographical and climatic variations, the effect of macro-climate on different materials also differs from region to region. According to the availability of materials

Sl. No.	Name of the workshop	Work planned for 2009–2010		Work done in 2009–2010
		Zone	Venue	Date
1.	2 Preventive Conservation Awareness workshops for the MRCs & MCPCs in different regions	East Zone 1	Patna	9 <sup>th</sup> to 10 August, 2009
		North Zone 2	IGNCA, Delhi	25 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> August, 2009
			Shimla	8 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> December, 2009
		South Zone 1	Trupati	23 <sup>rd</sup> to 25 <sup>th</sup> February, 2010
		West Zone 1	Pune	8 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010
2.	Follow up of previous year's MCPC workshop.	Jaipur		13 <sup>th</sup> July to 15 <sup>th</sup> July, 2009
3.	North East Workshop	Manipur		16 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2010
4.	Workshop on Curative Conservation of Illustrated Manuscripts	National Museum, (New Delhi)		15 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010
5.	Follow up of previous year's MCCs, workshop. (Curative conservation workshops for the selected and interested ones who have already undergone Mission's basic level training)	Workshop NRLC, Lucknow		22 <sup>nd</sup> March to 5 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010
6.	Workshop on rare Support Materials (Palm leaf and Stone)	On stone and terracotta inscriptions at Shimla, MCC		25 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010
		On palm leaf at INTACH, Bhubaneswar		26 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010
7.	Workshop to Create a Pool of Resource Persons for the Conservation of Manuscripts	Thunchan Memorial Trust, MRC, Tirur, Kerala		26 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010

*North East: Five-day workshop cum exhibition on Problems in Conservation of Manuscripts Available in Manipur.*





*Before conservation.*

in their surroundings our ancestors had made use of these materials in their day to day life and manuscripts are of no exception to those. As there are various types of manuscript support materials available in India, the nature and type of problems are also specific and diverse. To supplement the conservation objectives of the Mission, three seminars-cum-workshops were planned in different parts of the country according to its dispersion of which, the first workshop-cum-seminar on Kadatas was held at Karnataka State Archives, Bangalore. Kadatas a rare support material for the writing of records are unique and specific to the region of Karnataka only. The composition of kadatas is not very known till now but these are on the textile base with some coating on both sides with dark blue colour. The records are written with calcium carbonate. The second one took place in INTACH, ICI Bhubaneswar. On Palm leaf preservation and the third workshop on Stone and terracotta inscription took place at Shimla,

The outcome of these workshops will be of great significance for the Mission and manuscript heritage of the country. These workshops give equal emphasis on material and technology, its preparation as well as conservation. It has been decided that these seminar papers will be compiled together published by Mission so that it may facilitate and our centres as well as the repository owners. These workshops are basically meant for the repository owners or



*After conservation.*

in-service men who have such rare support material manuscripts in their possession. Conservators/curators from various repositories and MCCs, research scholars, and also owners of private collections with manuscripts of the specific material discussed in the workshop, have come together in these workshops to discuss and draw practical conclusions from theoretical and practical training. Lectures were delivered by eminent scholars, scientists and conservators from all over India who specialize in the respective support material. The workshops involved material technology, the making and conservation of various types of support materials such as, Kadatas, Stone, Terracotta, and palm leaf manuscripts.

## Curative Conservation of Illustrated Manuscripts

The Annual Action Plan of NMM for the year 2009–2010 sought to organise a workshop on the Curative Conservation of Illustrated Manuscripts. The workshop was organised at National Mission, New Delhi.



## Performance Report of MCCs 2009–2010

Sl.No.	Date of Signing MOU	Name of the Institution (MCC)	Name of the Coordinator	No. of Workshops/ Awareness Campaign/ Exhibition/Trained Person and Institution Covered	Preventive Conservation		Curative Conservation		
					Mss.	Folio	Mss.	Folio	
1. Maharashtra	Sept. 03	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune	Dr. Saroja Bhate Hon. Secretary	Institution Covered: 12	Paper 5360	Paper 112	Paper 5653	Palm Leaf 05	Palm Leaf 435
2. Orissa	Sept. 03	INTACH-ICI Orissa Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar	Mrs. Mallika Mitra Director		Palm Leaf 529	Palm Leaf 67653	Palm Leaf 6	Palm Leaf 185	
3. Uttar Pradesh	Sept. 03	Indian Council of Conservation Institutes, Lucknow	Mrs. Mamta Mishra Director		Paper 723	Paper 25216	Paper 1	Paper 109	
4. Karnataka	Sept. 03	ICKPAC, Bangalore	Madhu Rani K.P Centre Coordinatir	A Case Study" at the "National Seminar on Manuscripts", held at Sangeet Mahal, Saraswati Library, tanjore form 4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> April 2009.	Paper 125	Paper 7964	Paper 125	Paper 508	Palm leaf 292
5. Rajasthan	Oct. 03	Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	Mrs. Vandana Singvai (R.A.S) Director	Institution covered: 7 Workshop: 1 Exhibition: 3	Paper 4370	Paper 38926	Paper 809	Paper 18020	Palm leaf 8246
6. Bihar	Sept. 03	Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed Director		Paper 2094	Paper 46629	Paper 83	Paper 6277	
7. Tamil Nadu	Aug. 04	Tamilnadu Govt. Museum, Chennai	Dr. J. M. Gandhimati Curator		Palm leaf 547	Palm leaf 43051	Palm leaf 22	Palm leaf 1056	Paper 12 Nos

Sl.No.	Date of Signing MOU	Name of the Institution (MCC)	Name of the Coordinator	No. of Workshops/ Awareness Campaign/ Exhibition/Trained Person and Institution Covered	Preventive Conservation		Curative Conservation	
					Mss.	Folio	Mss.	Folio
8. Rajasthan	Nov. 04	Mahavir Digambar Jain Pandulipi Sanrakshan Kendra, Jaipur	Dr. K.C. Sogani. Director		Paper 1750	Paper 141669	Paper 1750	Paper 141669
9. Orissa	Aug. 04	Sambalpur University Sambalpur	Dr. P.K. Behra Coordinator		Palm leaf 236	Palm leaf 42887	Palm leaf 236	Palm leaf 42887
10. Gujarat	March 04	Lalbbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Ideology, Gujarat	Shri Jitendra Bhai Shah Director	Awareness Campaigns 30	Paper 290	Paper 2700	Paper 30	Paper 110
11. Assam.	Oct 03	Krishnakanta Handiqui Library, Guwahati	Shri Narendra Lakhar, Librarian		Paper 296	Paper 8028	Paper 25	Paper 917
12. West Bengal	May 05	Manuscript Library University of Calcutta	Prof. Ratana Basu Library In-charge	Workshop: 3 Awareness Campaign: 4 Exhibition: 5	Paper 12,221 Palm Leaf 2	Paper 1,58,126 Palm Leaf 14	Paper 300	Paper 5,000
13. Himachal Pradesh	May 05	Deptt. of Language and Culture, Shimla	Mr Vinay Kumar Conservation Officer	Workshop organise with NMM: 1 Awareness campaigns: 10	Paper 3,195	Paper 1,17,850	Paper 177	Paper 7,778
14. Andhra Pradesh	May 05	O. R. I. V. University Tirupati	Prof. V.Vankat Raman Reddy Director in-charge	Exhibition: 1 Workshop: 1	Paper 40 Palm Leaf 56	Paper 6,017 Palm Leaf 10,105	Paper - Palm Leaf -	Paper - Palm Leaf -
15. Madhya Pradesh	June 04	S. O. R. I. Ujjain	Dr. Bal Krishan Sharma. Director	Last installment 4/2007				
16. Kerala	Aug. 04	Mural Painting, Thipunitra Ernakulam	Shri Arvind Kumar Coordinator	There is no conservation activities from April 2009 to till date because of the non availability				

Sl.No.	Date of Signing MOU	Name of the Institution (MCC)	Name of the Coordinator	No. of Workshops/ Awareness Campaign/ Exhibition/Trained Person and Institution Covered	Preventive Conservation		Curative Conservation	
					Mss.	Folio	Mss.	Folio
17. Jammu & Kashmir	Oct.03	C. I. B.S, Leh	Dr.Nawang Tstring Principal		Paper 5	Paper 968	Paper 5	Paper 968
18. Uttar Pradesh	Sept.03	V. R.I. Vrindavan	Shri Puneet Goswamee Coordinator		Paper 2213	Paper 43150	Paper 50	Paper 13040
19. Tamil Nadu	Oct. 03	Tanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur	Shri P. Perumal Conservator	07/08/09 It has been intimated that the accounts of MRC and MCC were stopped.			Palm leaf 1	Palm leaf 195
20. Karnataka	Oct. 03	Karnataka State Archive Bangalore	Mrs Usha Suresh Director	Workshop 10	Paper 14	Paper 1,281	Paper 147	Paper 20,60
21. Orissa	Sept. 05	Aitihya, Bhubaneswar	Mr.Arun Kumar Nayak, Coordinator		Palm Leaf 7	Palm Leaf 663	Palm Leaf 24	Palm Leaf 1,159
22. Uttar Pradesh	May 05	Tawang Monastery, A.P.	Prof. K. Shukla Director		Palm Leaf 91	Palm Leaf 30,000	Palm Leaf 50	Palm Leaf 5,477
23. Uttarakhand	July 05	HIMSHACO Nainital	Shri Anupam Shah Director		Paper 4,088	Paper 50,068	Paper	Paper
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Aug. 06		Secretary	1/8/2006	Paper 306	Paper 59,371	Paper 306	Paper 59,371
25. Manipur	April 06	Manipur	Kh. Sarojani Devi Director	Workshop: 2	Paper 200	Paper 9,600	Paper 31	Paper 1275
					Paper 63	Paper 3617	Paper 31	Paper 3295
							Palm Leaf 1	Palm Leaf-50

Sl.No.	Date of Signing MOU	Name of the Institution (MCC)	Name of the Coordinator	No. of Workshops/ Awareness Campaign/ Exhibition/Trained Person and Institution Covered	Preventive Conservation		Curative Conservation	
					Ms.	Folio	Ms.	Folio
26. Bihar	April 06	Arrah	Shri A. K. Jain Coordinator		Paper 85	Paper 8,886	Paper	Paper
27. Punjab	April 06	Panjab University Hoshiarpur	Prof. Raghbir Singh					
28. Kerala	April 06	RCL, Tiruvantapuram	K.K.Mohanan Pillai Conservation Officer		Palm leaf 159	Palm Leaf 29,554	Palm Leaf	Palm Leaf
29. Uttar Pradesh	Nov 06	Central Library, B.H.U. Varanasi- 5	Dr. D.K. Singh Prof. In-charge/ Director		Paper 1428	Paper 1,41,665	Paper	Paper



# Digitization

**D**igitization of manuscripts as means of protecting and documenting textual heritage has emerged as an important field in recent times. With the advancement of information technology, digitization promises documentation and preservation of original texts, facilitating at the same time, greater access for scholars and researchers. In 2004, the Mission had initiated a Pilot Project of Digitization, aiming at digitizing several caches of manuscripts across the country. In 2006, the Pilot Project completed, with the Mission setting standards and guidelines for digitization. New projects have been taken up, targeting some of the most important manuscript collections of the country. With the fresh digitization projects, the Mission seeks to create a digital resource base for manuscripts.

In the second phase of digitization, the Mission selected important collections from a wider range of institutions.

## Objectives

- Preservation of the original manuscripts for posterity
- Promotion of access and usage for scholars and researchers, without tampering with original copies
- Creation of a digital library as a resource base of the digitized copies of significant manuscript collections of the country
- Creation of standards and procedures for digitization of manuscripts

## Digitization Assessment

### Digitization 'assessment' considers:

1. Curatorial and conservation concerns related to:
  - The 'robustness' of the source material (does it need special treatment when digitizing, or alternatively can it suffer such things as disbinding)
  - The security implications of out-sourcing the digitization
2. The other 'physical' and 'content' attributes of the source document
3. Costs of completing the project, with relation to in-house resources and out-sourcing (if allowed)

### The aim of the digitization assessment is to:

- Decide, or confirm decisions, as to whether the document can be digitized from source
- Make a rough assessment of the scanning technique that should be employed and the resolutions, bit depths, etc., that are needed
- Decide bearing in mind security risks, costs, and in-house resources that the work can be completed according to the set pattern and within the time frame

## Benchmarking

Benchmarking can be defined as the process undertaken at the beginning of a digitization project that attempts to set the levels used in the



capture process to ensure that the most significant information is captured, e.g. setting the resolution or bit depth correctly, full knowledge of the main attributes of the source document. Mission has set some Standard requirements to start a Digitization program. They have been compiled in book form as “Guidelines for Digitization of Manuscripts”, available in print or as a pdf on Mission’s website <http://www.namami.org>. The book covers the following areas:

1. **Scanner:** Non-touch devices are to be used for scanning purposes as a touch device might harm the original state of document. For this reason a Face Up Scanner rather than a Flat Bed Scanner is to be employed.
  2. **Image Quality:** Image Quality at capture can be defined as the cumulative result of the scanning resolution, the bit depth of the scanned image, the enhancement processes and the compression applied, the scanning device or technique used, and the skill of the scanning operator.
- **Resolution:** It is determined by the number of pixels used to present the image, expressed in dots per inch (dpi) or pixels per square inch (ppi). Increasing the number of pixels used to capture the image will result in a higher resolution and a greater ability to delineate fine details, but just continuing to increase resolution will not result in better quality. The scanning of images hence will take place at 300 dpi.
  - **Bit Depth:** It is a measurement of the number of bits used to define each pixel. The greater the bit depth used, the greater the number of grey and colour tones that can be expressed. The Mission follows two kinds of scanning:
    - ◆ Bi-tonal scanning to represent black and white.
    - ◆ Colour scanning use multiple bits per pixel to represent colour, 24 bits per pixel is called true colour level.



- **Image Enhancement Process:** This would be used to modify or improve image capture by changing size, colour, and brightness, or to compare and analyze images for characteristics that human eye cannot perceive.
- **Compression:** It is normally used to reduce file size for processing, storage and transmission of digital images. The Mission follows loss less compression technique where the decompressed image will be identical to its earlier state because no information is thrown away when the file size is reduced. The Mission follows JPEG/JPEG 2000 international standards for compression.

### 3. Image Formats for Scanned Images

- Master Image (TIFF format)
- Clean Image (TIFF format)
- Access Image (JPEG format)
- Thumbnail Image (JPEG format)

## Naming Convention

The naming of images is an important issue that is handled by the Mission in the most enabling manner. Each manuscript digitized is already documented on the Mission's Electronic Database and the Meta Data (the main fields describing the manuscript) information for each manuscript scanned is identified by its Manuscript Identification Number (Manus ID) which is generated by the Mission's Manus Granthavali software. So the Manus ID and the Accession Number, from the Institute/Repository catalogue where the manuscript is kept and where the digitization is taking place, forms the basis of naming the digitized images of each manuscript page.

## Quality Assurance

It is imperative that all digitization passes through a series of quality control analyses at



various stages. This is an accepted method of verifying that all reproduction is up to standard. Bearing in mind limits on time and finances, some form of sampling may be necessary to reduce the costs of this process, as with the NARA a minimum 10 images or 10% of images (whichever number is higher) need to undergo quality control (these should be selected randomly from the entire collection). Ideally Quality Assurance (or QA) must be performed on all master images and their derivatives with each step being fully documented. The types of things one should look for are:

- Size of image
- Resolution of image
- File format
- Image mode (i.e. colour images are in colour, not greyscale)
- Bit depth
- Details in highlights and shadows
- Tonal values
- Brightness
- Contrast
- Sharpness
- Interference
- Orientation
- Noise
- Cropped and border areas, missing text, page numbers, etc.
- Missing lines or pixels
- Poor quality interpolation with access and thumbnails
- Text legibility

The overall return should be checked for file name integrity, completeness of job, and overall meeting of project scope. NARA recommend that if more than 1% of images found to fail the above quality control checks then the job needs to be redone. Quality control parameters are well defined in the Mission. It has conducted meeting on setting up of Quality Control Standards, the process initiated by Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, Bihar. Experts on

Digitization and Imaging Technology have come to a conclusion that random checking by Imaging Experts is the best and cheapest solution to keep a check on deliverables by the Digitizing Agency. Mission has adopted the observation and will send Imaging Experts to Digitization Sites for Quality Checking before final delivery.

The NMM has accepted the advantages digitization presents for facilitating access, and the disadvantages digitization has in acting as a substitute for standard preservation methods. It is clear from previous projects that it is most cost-effective to digitize at a master level quality to allow for multiple outputs (e.g. print, access images, thumbnails, etc.) that can be used as alternatives for the original document in the long run.

Digital technology opens up a totally new perspective. Digitization means acquiring, converting, storing and providing information in a computer format that is standardized, organised and available on demand from common system. Manuscripts are converted into compressed digital formats with specialized scanners and stored systematically for future reference.

Digitization of manuscripts as means of protecting and documenting textual heritage has emerged as an important field in recent times. Digitization promises documentation and preservation of original texts, facilitating at the same time, greater access for scholars and researchers. The objectives of digitization initiatives launched under the NMM are:

- Preservation of the original manuscripts for posterity
- Promotion of access and usage for scholars and researchers, without tampering with original copies
- Creation of a digital library as a resource base of the digitized copies of some of the significant manuscript collections of the country



- Creation of standards and procedures for digitization of manuscripts

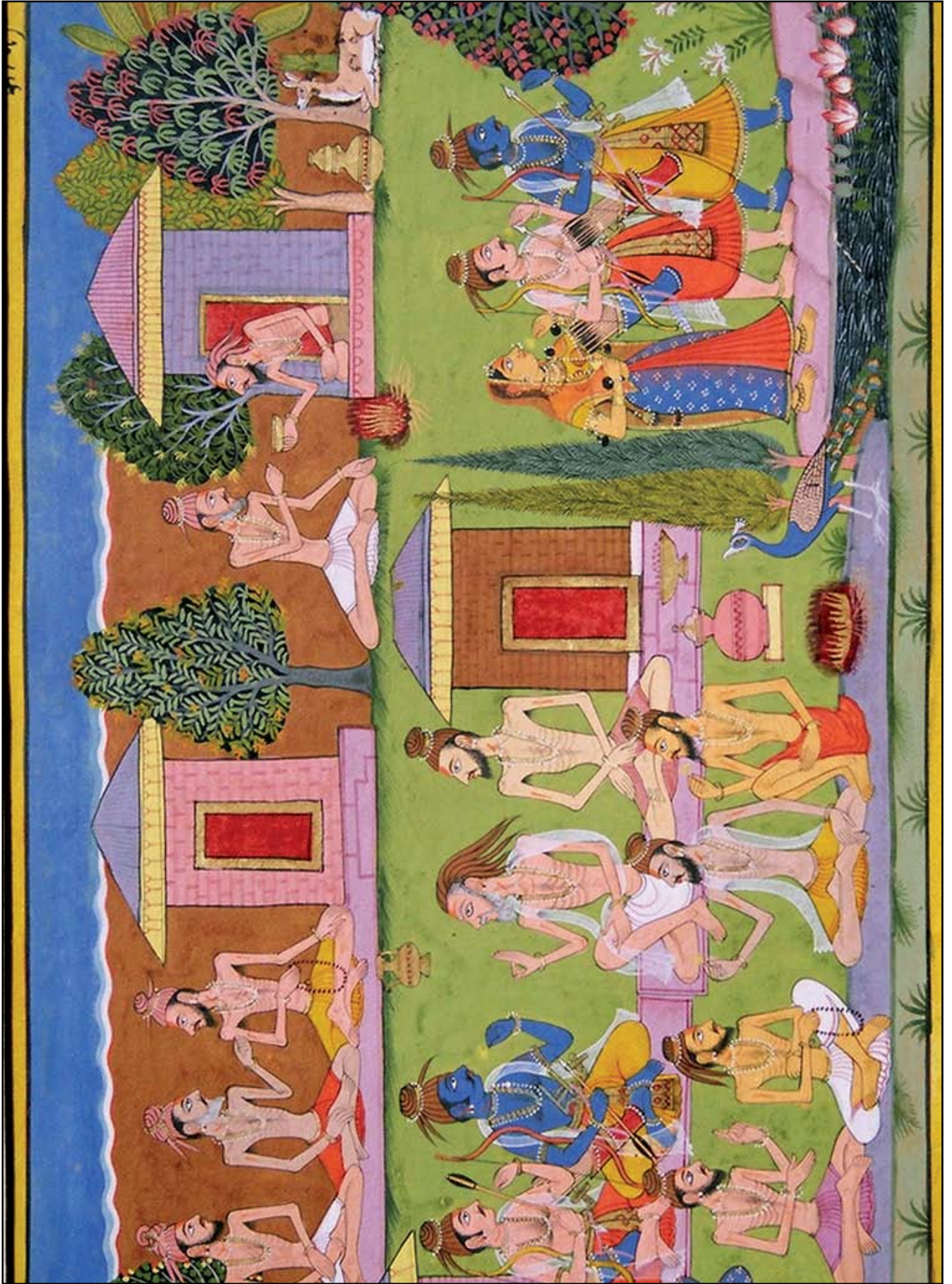
Till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 the digitization of 5,6661 Manuscripts (74,25,661 pages)

has been completed. There are 45,324 DVDs containing the digital images of the Manuscripts in the possession of the NMM. The detailed status of digitization of Manuscripts stands as follows:

<b>Status of Digitization Initiated under Phase-I</b>				
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>No. Mss.</b>	<b>No. of Pages</b>	<b>Status</b>
IGNCA	ORI, Srinagar	10,591	21,00,000	Complete
NIC	OSM, BBSR	1,749	3,50,000	Complete
INTACH*	Jain Manuscripts	180	42,951	Complete
CIDIT*	Kutiyattam	340	38,260	Complete
MSP**	Siddha Manuscripts	1,938	78,435	Continuing
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,798</b>	<b>26,09,646</b>	

<b>Status of Digitization Initiated under Phase-II</b>				
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>No. Mss.</b>	<b>No. of Pages</b>	<b>Status</b>
CBSL	OSM, BBSR	3,802	4,60,000	Complete
CBSL	KKHL, Guwahati	2,091	1,56,150	Complete
Sigma Tech	Harisingh Gaur University, Sagar	1,010	1,17,603	Complete
Sigma Tech	Anandashram Sanstha, Pune	7,939	4,40,290	Complete
Sigma Tech	Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal, Pune	1,523	1,60,730	Complete
Adea Infotec	Himachal Academy, Simla	225	55,751	Complete
Adea Infotec	Vrindavan Research Institute	15,668	11,44,503	Complete
ACI Infocom	Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai	481	34,505	Complete
ACI Infocom	French Institute	502	1,70,629	Complete
ACI Infocom	Kundakunda, Indore	8,622	11,60,433	Complete
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,863</b>	<b>48,16,015</b>	

*The third phase of digitization will be started soon to digitise more such Manuscripts available throughout the country.*





# Public Outreach

With a view to spreading awareness about manuscripts, the importance of preserving them and facilitating documentation, the NMM has initiated a number of programmes including seminars, lectures advertisements, publication of newsletter and reports, etc. The objectives of the outreach programmes are:

- Creation of a platform for discussion, debate and critical engagement with manuscripts,
- Promotion of awareness and understanding of the manuscript heritage of India,
- Generation of interest, awareness and knowledge of the manuscripts among the general populace.

## Tattvabodha Lecture

### Lectures Organised in Delhi

Sl. No.	Date and Venue	Speaker and Topic
1.	24.04.09, Friday Lecture Room, IGNCA	Prof. B.B. Chaubey on <i>Vedic Commentarial Texts: Importance and Available Manuscripts</i>
2.	29.05.09, Friday Lecture Room, IGNCA	Prof. Prakash Pandey on <i>Origin, Development and Importance of the Sharada Script: an overview</i>
3.	26.06.09, Friday Lecture Room, IGNCA	Prof. Rajendra Mishra on <i>Universality of Ramkatha</i>
4.	31.07.09, Friday Lecture Room, IGNCA	Dr. A. Sampat Narayanan on <i>Tradition of Vishishtadvaita</i>
5.	17.08.09, Friday Lecture Room, IGNCA	Prof. Dr. Harry Falk On <i>Institution and Institutors of the Eras of Aezes (Vikram?), Shaka and Yavana, for Reckoning of Time in India: Some new facts</i>
6.	04.01.10, Monday Lecture Room IGNCA	Dr. A. K. Bag On <i>Mathematics and Astronomy in the Vedic Tradition</i>
7.	16.03.10, Tuesday Conference Hall -1, India International Centre	Prof. Michio Yano On <i>Indian Astronomy and Astrology in Japan</i>

### Lectures Organised Outside Delhi

1.	01.06.09, Monday Department of Language and Culture, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla	Mr. Sushil Kumar on <i>Utility of Manuscripts for Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh</i>
2.	28.08.09, Friday Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth New Delhi	Prof. R. Basu on भारतशर्मण्यसाहित्यविनिमये केचन गुप्तकवयः तेषां कृतयश्च ।

Sl. No.	Date and Venue	Speaker and Topic
3.	08.10.09, Thursday Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow	Prof. O. P. Agrawal on <i>New Life to Decaying Manuscripts: Some Hints</i>
4.	08.12.09, Tuesday Vadake Madham Brahaswam Vedic Research Centre, Thrissur (Kerala)	Prof. N. Veezhinathan On <i>Doctrines of Philosophy in the Vedas</i>
5.	15.12.09, Tuesday Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy, Haridwar	Prof. K. D. Tripathi On <i>Importance of Sanskrit Drama in Modern Context</i>
6.	26.02.10, Friday Tagore Hall University of Delhi	Dr. Harekrishna Acharya On <i>Manuscript Tradition of Tripura</i>
7.	03.03.10, Wednesday Shri Somnath University, Veraval (Gujarat)	Dr. Rajendra Nanavati On <i>A Rare Illustrated Manuscript of Saundaryalahari of Adi Sankaracharya</i>
8.	04.03.10, Thursday Dwarkadhish Sanskrit Academy and Indological Research Institute, Dwarka	Dr. Gautam Patel On <i>A Birch-bark Manuscript of Bhagavadgita with More Than 700 Verses</i>
9.	L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad	Dr. Jitubhai Shah On <i>Literary Treasure of Jain Bhandaras</i>
10.	Sanskrit Seva Samiti, Vadodara, Gujarat	Dr. Ratan Parimoo On <i>An Early Illustrated Gitagovinda Manuscript from Gujarat</i>
11.	15.03.10, Monday Centre for Vedic Studies Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	Prof. Samiran Chandra Chakraborty On <i>Tattvabodha in Vedas and Upanishads</i>
12.	27.03.10, Saturday Chinmaya International Foundation Shodha Sansthan, Vellyanad, Kerala	Prof. N. P. Unni On <i>Manuscript Tradition of Kerala</i>

In total, 19 (7 at IGNCA/Delhi and 12 outside IGNCA) lectures were organised in 2009–2010.







## Seminars

Since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2009, three seminars were organised:

1. Seminar cum round table on Manuscript Tradition of India at NMM office on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2010
2. Seminar on the Development of Bengali Script at University of Delhi, from 25<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2010

3. Seminar cum Round Table Discussion on Persian and Arabic Manuscripts in India At IGNC, from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010

## Kriti Rakshana

Published and distributed two issues of the *Kriti Rakshana* and the forthcoming issue of the *Kriti Rakshana* is being edited.

# Manuscriptology & Palaeography

The manuscript heritage of India is unique in its linguistic and scriptural diversity. Dearth of skill or expertise in scripts in contemporary researchers has, however, posed a threat to the study and understanding of this textual heritage. To address this, the NMM has developed a detailed framework, with a view to train students and researchers in Indian scripts and manuscript studies. Through workshops, introduction of manuscriptology courses in universities, and providing fellowships for the higher studies in manuscriptology, the NMM seeks to contribute directly to the production of a skilled resource pool in manuscript studies.

## Objectives

- Promotion of manuscriptology, covering a wide range of specializations—preparation of raw material (paper, birch bark, palm leaf, ink, stylus), study of scripts, cataloguing, etc
- Training of researchers in methodologies of textual criticisms, translation, interpretation, reconstruction of texts, study of scribal traditions, etc.
- Preparation of critical editions of important and hitherto unpublished texts
- Promotion of manuscriptology courses in universities and to generate, enhance and encourage possibilities of research in these areas

ततो नालादास्य विप्रस्य वधिदमयंत्यावर्णानं कृत्वा राजानलोयदादेव ह्यभावावता रणाद्यं स्वयंसात्ता ह्यभूव  
 तदासाभिलाषमभुतं सुवानं नृपं पश्यत्येदमयंती तत्सख्यं विस्मयं प्रापुः तदनंतरे दमयंतीमात्कालमेवो।  
 त्थिनासती नलस्य साभिलाषदर्शनाद्यं क्रममात्रेण कामपरवशात् अभूव शन्याग्रपितृसख्यो नलदर्शनाभावेण  
 चकित्तः सत्यः कस्त्वकिं चामर्षसंक्रतोः वा देषादागतोसीति प्रष्टुं समर्थान् अभूजुः तर्हि किंच कुर्वन्नाभयानुस  
 गादिपुत्राः स्वीयस्वीयासनादप्यानेचक्रुः ३०

King Nala, then, seeing the lady-messenger of Indra depart after having heard these words of Damayanti embarked upon a tresses-to-toenails description of Damayanti's beauty to himself, out of joy that he shall be able to win over Damayanti even as he shall be able to accomplish his office as emissary of the gods. Painting 36.

- Facilitating the networking of shared knowledge community of scholars and researchers in manuscript studies for productive research in manuscriptology and paleography

## Methodology

- Organising Basic Level Workshops over three weeks, at different locations around the country with emphasis on old scripts specific to the area
- Organising Advanced Level Workshops over one and half month to two months, across the country, combining emphasis on scripts specific to the region and practical training in that area
- Holding the Gurukula Programme in which, in the first instance, 15 students will work closely with 7 scholars to prepare critical editions of seminal and as yet unpublished texts
- Promoting the introduction of manuscriptology courses at the Masters, M. Phil and Diploma levels in universities
- Collaborating with renowned scholars on manuscriptology and paleography
- Facilitating the publication of research works on manuscripts through a publication programme

## Courses on Manuscriptology and Paleography

As a significant part of the Mission's initiatives to generate skilled researchers in manuscript studies, workshops are organised across the country, promoting the knowledge and expertise in regional scripts as well as the classical ones. The MRCs of the regions are involved as coordinating bodies for the workshops at the state level. In other instances, institutions of repute in the states are brought within the fold,

to organise the workshops. Practically each aspect of manuscript studies are dealt with in these workshops, spanning reading of scripts, classical and vernacular, collation, editing, preparation of indexes as well as aspects of conservation and preservation. In 2009–10, the Mission organised 6 Basic Level and 4 Advanced Level Workshops.

### A. Basic Level Courses on Manuscriptology and Palaeography

Basic level courses are held for a period of two to three weeks at different parts of the country in collaboration with an MRC or other institutions of repute. The course familiarises students with local script prevalent in their area as well as ancient scripts like, Grantha, Gaudi, Tilagari, Modi and Persian. In addition, the course covers aspects of critically editing texts and their cataloguing, history of writing, basic conservation and storage of manuscripts and use of information technology in manuscript preservation and research.

### B. Advanced Level Workshop on Manuscriptology and Palaeography

The Mission conducts Advanced Level courses on Manuscriptology and Palaeography of one and half to two months' duration. In these Advanced Level courses, about 30 to 35 selected students from among the participants in the Basic Level Manuscriptology courses are given intensive training on select scripts, as well as practical training in transcription, collation and critical editing with maximum number of practical sessions. Various aspects of conservation and preservation of manuscripts are also included. The faculty consists of the senior scholars in the country representing different disciplines in Manuscriptology and

Palaeography. These workshops are aimed at creating a new generation of scholars to carry on the work on manuscript studies. The participants are asked to indicate their research interests and to apply themselves to study and edit specific manuscripts for further research and critical editing under the supervision of well-known scholars affiliated to reputed institutions

Since April 2009, six Basic Level workshops have been organised in (1) IGNCA Varanasi,

(2) Delhi (Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth), (3) Jadavpur University (West Bengal), (4) Tripunithura (Kerala), (5) Bhogilal Leharchand Institute of Indology (New Delhi) and (6) Gauhati University (Assam). Besides Basic Level workshops one Advanced Level workshop was held at Mysore. In the basic level workshops, more than 200 students learnt archaic scripts, e, g, Sharada, Newari, Gaudi, etc. and procedures of critical editing along with practical training.

### Manuscriptology Workshops held in the Year 2009–10

Sl. No.	Place	Date of Workshop	Details of the Workshop
1.	IGNCA, Varanasi, Banaras	25 <sup>th</sup> June – 10 <sup>th</sup> July, 2009	Textual Editing and Teaching of the Script- Sharada and Newari
2.	Jadavpur University, West Bengal	10 <sup>th</sup> –22 <sup>nd</sup> August, 2009	Manuscriptology and Editing of Sanskrit Texts
3.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi	27 <sup>th</sup> August–11 <sup>th</sup> September, 2009	Editing of the Texts and Textual Criticism: Gaudi and Oriya
4.	Centre for Heritage Studies	5 <sup>th</sup> to 25 <sup>th</sup> November 2009	Ancient Scripts– Reading & Editing of Rare Manuscripts
5.	Bhogilal Leharchand Institute of Indology, Delhi	20 <sup>th</sup> December, 2009–10 <sup>th</sup> January, 2010	Decipherment of Manuscripts Available in Prakrit Languages
6.	Gauhati University, Guwahati	10 <sup>th</sup> –26 <sup>th</sup> February, 2010	Basic Level Workshop on Manuscriptology and Palaeography
7.	University of Mysore, Mysore	19 <sup>th</sup> Feb–30 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010	Advanced Level Workshop on Manuscriptology and Palaeography



# Publications

*Publication of unpublished manuscripts, critical edition of manuscripts, seminar papers, lectures, etc. occupy a position of prime emphasis in the scheme of things undertaken by the NMM. The NMM has started four primary series –Tattvabodha (lecture papers), Kritibodha (critical editions), Samikshika (seminar papers) and Samrakshika (papers of seminars on conservation) - besides other publications. So far NMM has published Three volumes under Tattvabodha series, one volume under Kritibodha, two under Samikshika and two under Samrakshika. Tattvabodha–III and Samikshika–III are in the process of editing.*

*To give impetus to the publication of unpublished manuscripts, NMM has prepared a list of 300 important unpublished manuscripts available at different repositories in India. After selecting 200 more manuscripts the list of 500 manuscripts will be referred to a committee for short listing 100 manuscripts which will then be published by the NMM under Kritibodha Series.*

## Publications of the NMM

**Tattvabodha**, the monthly lecture series launched by the National Mission for Manuscripts in January 2005, has established itself as a forum for intellectual debate and discussion. Eminent scholars representing different aspects of Indian knowledge systems have addressed and

interacted with audiences both in Delhi and other centres across the country.

The Mission publishes a compilation of these lectures by the same name. Three volumes of Tattvabodha have been published so far.



### **TATTVABODHA VOLUME-I**

**Edited by:** Sudha Gopalakrishnan

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi

**Pages:** 164

**Price:** ₹ 325/-



### TATTVABODHA VOLUME-II

**Edited by:** Kalyan Kumar Chakravarty

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

New Delhi

**Pages:** 194

**Price:** ₹ 350/-



### TATTVABODHA VOL-III

**Edited by:** Prof. Dipti S. Tripathi

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and Dev Books, New Delhi

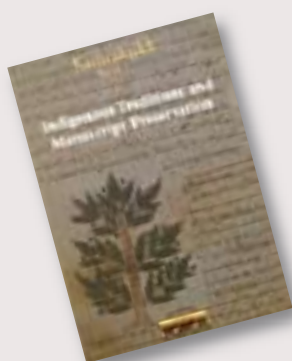
**Pages:** 240

**Price:** ₹ 350/-

The National Mission for Manuscripts organises national level Seminars as part of its outreach programme. The papers presented in these seminars are published under the title, Samrakshika (conservation related) and Samikshika (research oriented).

The first volume of **Samrakshika** called **Indigenous Methods and Manuscript Preservation**, was published in September

2006. It contains proceedings of the seminar 'Indigenous Methods of Preservation and Conservation of Manuscripts' organised at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi in February 2005. The papers in this volume emphasize on indigenous techniques and methods of conservation, the need to revive these as they are more beneficial to manuscripts.



### SAMRAKSHIKA VOLUME-I

Indigenous Methods of Manuscript Preservation

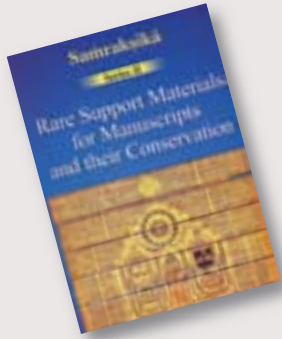
**Edited by:** Sudha Gopalakrishanan

**Volume Editor:** Anupam Sah

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and D. K. Printworld (P) Ltd., New Delhi

**Pages:** 253

**Price:** ₹ 350/-



### SAMRAKSHIKA VOLUME-II

Rare Support Materials for Manuscripts and their Conservation

**Edited by:** Shri K. K. Gupta

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and Dev Books, New Delhi

**Pages:** 102

**Price:** ₹ 200/-

Samikshika-I is a collection papers presented in a seminar on 'Buddhist Literary Heritage in India'. Samikshika-II is an anthology of papers presented at a national seminar on the Mahābhārata, organised by the National

Mission for Manuscripts, IGNCA in February, 2007. The seminar, Text and variations of the Mahābhārata: Contextual, Regional and Performative Traditions, forms a part of Samikshika, the seminar series of the mission.



### SAMIKSHIKA VOLUME-I

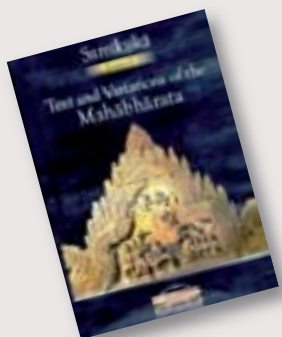
Buddhist Literary Heritage in India

**Edited by:** Prof. Ratna Basu

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

**Pages:** 158

**Price:** ₹ 325/-



### SAMIKSHIKA VOLUME-II

Text and Variations of the Mahābhārata

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi and Munsiram Manoharlal Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi

**Year of Publication:** 2009

**Pages:** 335

**Price:** ₹ 500/-

The National Mission for Manuscripts has taken the initiative of publishing critical editions of rare and previously unpublished texts under the title *Krtibodha*.

The first of the *Krtibodha* series was Vādhūla Gṛhyāgamavṛttirahasyam of Nārāyaṇa Miśra critically edited by Prof. Braj Bihari Chaubey. The text is a versified commentary on the

Vādhūlagṛhyasūtravṛtti, which itself is a short commentary on Vādhūlagṛhyasūtra. The text is important for the wealth of information it contains on domestic rites and rituals, especially

related to Gṛhya and Smārtakarma. It also has reference to other important texts such as Katha-Aranyaka, Vadhulagam and Vrata Sangraha which have so far remained unknown.



#### **KIRTIBODHA-I**

Vādhūla Gṛhyāgamavṛttirahasyam of Nārāyaṇa Miśra  
Indigenous Traditions and Manuscript Preservation

**Critically edited by:** Braj Bihari Chaubey

**General editor:** Sudha Gopalakrishnan

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts,  
New Delhi and D. K. Printworld (P) Ltd., New Delhi

**Pages:** 472

**Price:** ₹ 550/-

The Mission not only encourages documentation of manuscript collections all over the country but also plans to publish them. We have a programme of publishing descriptive catalogues of all the collections of the Manuscript Resource Centres working with the Mission.

The Mission has published a catalogue of the exhibition of Indian manuscripts at the Frankfurt Book Fair, Germany. The catalogue covers several aspects of Indian manuscripts. It is divided into 6 sections; 'From Clay to Copper' giving us an idea of the variety of

materials on which texts are found; 'The Making of a Manuscript' with information on styluses and inkpots; 'Fields of Learning' which provides an overview of the different areas which manuscripts deal in; 'Veneration, Submission, Worship' shows us the importance of the word which is considered sacred; the fifth section, 'Word and Image' provides us a glimpse of illustrated manuscripts in the country; lastly, 'Royal Commands and Plain Records' is an indicator of the fact that manuscripts were an integral part of lives of everyone from the King to the common man.



#### **THE WORD IS SACRED SACRED IS THE WORD**

The Word is Sacred, Sacred is the Word- the Indian Manuscript Tradition by B. N. Goswamy with contributions from Dhritabrata Bhattacharya, Yashaswini Chandra, Kakul Fatima, Jagdish Mittal, D. K. Rana, Rita Devi Sharma, Sanjukta Sunderason and Gitanjali Surendran

**Publishers:** National Mission for Manuscripts,  
New Delhi and Niyogi Offset Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

**Pages:** 248

**Price:** ₹ 1850/-



**Vijñānanidhi:** Manuscript Treasures of India:  
A catalogue of select manuscripts declared  
'*Vijñānanidhi: Manuscript Treasures of India*' has  
also been prepared by the Mission. This was

released by Smt. Ambika Soni, Minister for  
Tourism and Culture in February 2007 in a  
function which also saw the launch of database of  
1 million manuscripts on the web.



**VIJÑĀNANIDHI: MANUSCRIPT TREASURES OF INDIA**

**Published by:** National Mission for Manuscripts,  
New Delhi

**Pages:** 144

# Performance of the NMM in 2008–2009

## Documentation in 2008–2009

1. Total Data Received	:	2, 80,913
2. Data Entered	:	0, 53,218
3. Data Corrected	:	2, 03,118
4. Data Web-loaded	:	7.5 Lakh

## Post Survey

Post Survey is an extensive program which follows the National Survey to accelerate the documentation work of the Mission. National Survey is conducted to identify repositories in a state, whereas Post Survey is conducted to document individual manuscripts therein. During the Post Survey program, selected and trained scholars revisit the identified repositories for documenting manuscripts, and also trace new repositories those are left unidentified during the National Survey. It is conducted in each state where the National Survey has already taken place. An intensive and thorough Post Survey exercise is essential for compiling the National Manuscript Database.

In 2008–2009 the following districts were taken up for Post Survey:

1. **Uttar Pradesh**
  - a. Sant Ravidasnagar
  - b. Unnao
2. **Himachal Pradesh**
  - a. Chamba
  - b. Hamirpur

3. **Karnataka**
  - a. Bijapur
  - b. Bellary

Data collected through Post Survey initiatives in 2008–09:

1. Uttar Pradesh	:	34000
2. Himachal Pradesh	:	5258
3. Karnataka	:	20081
4. Bihar	:	8741
5. Kerala	:	25415
<b>Total Data received</b>	:	<b>93495</b>

Post Survey exercises have also been initiated in Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

## Conservation

1. A three day training programme for the students of MA (Conservation) was organised at NMM from 17–19 June 2008. Students were given specialized training on conservation, storage and reorganization of manuscripts. Training programme was attended by 20 students from National Museum Institute, New Delhi and Delhi Institute of Heritage Research and Management, and was meant for adding into the pool of conservation resource persons.
2. A four day workshop on 'Conservation of Palmleaf Manuscripts' was held at INTACH-ICI, Bhubaneswar Centre from 17–20 November, 2008. Around 25 participants from

different museums, libraries and institutions attended the Workshop.

3. A three day workshop on 'Preventive Conservation of Manuscripts' was jointly organised by the NMM and the Regional Conservation Laboratory, Tiruvananthapuram (MCC) from 29–31 December, 2008. There were 30 participants from various MCPCs in Tamilnadu and Kerala.
4. A six day workshop was organised jointly by the NMM and Karnataka State Archives on 'Preventive Conservation of Manuscripts' from 19–24 January, 2009. Around 30 participants benefited from the training imparted by the experts from NMM, RCL, Mysore and INTACH.

## Digitization

After the launching of digitization initiative, the Mission has completed digitization of 25160 Manuscripts (3835816 pages). There are 7708 DVDs containing the digital images of the Manuscripts are in the custody of the National Mission for Manuscripts. The detailed status of digitization of Manuscripts from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 stands as follows:

In addition to the digitization of manuscripts the following could be achieved by the Mission during the same period:

1. Developed Software for National Digital Manuscripts Library. Manuscripts can be searched by Title, Author, Subject, Repository, Language, Script and Period and Material. The data can also be sorted out on the basis of illustration.
2. Upgradation of the e-Granthavali (software for entering the manus data details) from the version 2.0 to 3.0 (developed by NIC) after discussions with eminent scholars.
3. The Mission has developed a search engine which is present in the website of the NMM ([www.namami.org](http://www.namami.org)) for searching the details and demographics of manuscripts for research purpose.

## Research & Publication

Publication is in fact an ambitious endeavour to bring to the light unpublished rare and important manuscripts and to inspire serious research initiatives on and related to manuscripts and manuscriptology.

Digitization in 2008–2009				
Agency	Institute	No. of Mss. Digd.	No. of Pages Digd.	Status
CBSL	OSM, BBSR	3443	410000	
CBSL	KKHL, Guwahati	2000	158000	Complete, data handover pending
Sigma Tech	Gaur University, Sagar	1010	117603	
Sigma Tech	Anandashram, Pune	1227	194592	Started
Adea Infotech	Himachal Academy, Simla	257	56000	
Adea Infotech	Vrindavan Research Institute	2700	150000	Started
ACI Infocom	Institute of Asian Studies, Chennai	500	150000	
ACI Infocom	French Institute	502	170661	
ACI Infocom	Kundakunda, Indore			Started
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10362</b>	<b>1226170</b>	

### Books Published from the NMM:

- Tattvabodha: Vol. I & II
- Samrakshika: Vol. I & II
- Samikshika: Vol. I & II
- Kritibodha: Vol. I

Of the above mentioned books Samikshika, Vol. II (compendium of seminar papers of the Mahabharata Seminar held in New Delhi in February, 2006) and Tattvabodha Vol. II were published in 2008–2009.

## Public Outreach

The Mission has launched the public outreach initiatives in 2005. Through its public outreach initiatives, the Mission seeks to bring the several facets of knowledge contained in manuscripts

to the public through lectures, seminars, publications and specially designed programmes for school children and university students.

**Tattvabodha Lecture:** Under Public Outreach programme, there is a series of lectures titled 'Tattvabodha' in which scholars representing different intellectual disciplines are invited to share their thoughts with the public at large. The primary aim of this series is to bring the most eminent scholars of Indian knowledge systems to a forum where they can present their ideas and interact with interested members of the public. This has been instituted as a monthly lecture series in Delhi, and also in other parts of the country, wherever possible. Since 2005 till 28 March, 2009, sixty three such lectures have been organised, of which fifty have been organised in Delhi and thirteen outside Delhi. Lectures held in 2008–2009 are as in the Table below:

Sl. No.	Date & Venue	Topic & Speaker
1.	29.04.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	'Relation of Grammar and Literature with Special Reference to Kalidasa's Works' By Vidvan H.V. Nagaraja Rao
2.	24.05.2008 B.L. Institute of Indology, Delhi	Jaina Darshana Meh Kala Dravya Ka Svarupa By Dr. Dharam Chand Jain
3.	17.06.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Methods and Stages of the Preservation of Ancient Indian Scriptures: Oral Tradition By Dr. Radhamadhav Bharadwaj
4.	25.07.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Vedic Ritual and its Symbolism By Prof. Usha Choudhuri
5.	29.08.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Rare Manuscripts in Southeast Asia: Research, Scope and Future By Dr. Amarjiv Lochan
6.	26.09.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Some Observations on the Critical Reconstruction of the Text of Abhijnanasakuntalam
7.	31.10.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Rare and Unpublished Manuscripts on Ayurveda By Dr. Madan Mohan Padhi
8.	28.11.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Research on Conservation of Cultural Property in India By Dr. M.V. Nair
9.	30.12.2008 IGNCA, New Delhi	Concept of Speech in Vedic Literature By Prof. G.C. Tripathi
10.	28.01.2009 Assam University, Silchar	Manuscript Resources in Barak Valley: An Overview By Dr. Amalendu Bhattacharjee
11.	27.02.2009 IGNCA, New Delhi	Abhinavagupta, Ek Punarmulyankan By Prof. Navjivan Rastogi
12.	27.03.2009 IGNCA, New Delhi	Manuscripts in the Service of the Common Man By Prof. R. Sathyannarayana





## Kriti Rakshana

*Kriti Rakshana* was started as a bi-monthly publication of the NMM in August, 2005. Since then, till June, 2007, 12 issues were published maintaining regularity and steady growth. To

begin with, only 2,000 copies were printed in August, 2005. But within two years the demand has been increased to 8,000 copies. Since September, 2007, out of nine issues only three issues could be published within a span of one and half years (18 months).





# Achievement of the NMM during 2003–2008

The Major achievements of the Mission during the last five years are stated below:

## Documentation of Manuscripts

- Total electronic data of manuscripts on the web = 10 lakh
- Total data stock (hard data+ electronic data) = About 24 lakh
- No. of repositories (institutions and private collections) – 25,000

## National Survey of Manuscripts

- No. of States surveyed = 16  
(*Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Delhi, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and some districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar under Pilot Survey*)
- Survey preparation underway in Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Goa, Ladakh, Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar and Jharkhand

## Post Survey (Documentation)

No. of States where Post-Survey was conducted = 8  
(*Orissa, Bihar, Manipur, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh*)  
Total data documented through post survey – 5.10 lakh.

## Conservation

- Established network of 33 Manuscript Conservation Centres and more than 300 Manuscripts Conservation Partner Centres (MCPCs)
- 2 field labs established (Leh and Guwahati)
- Evolved Basic Standards for Conservation of Manuscripts Preventive conservation
- Preventive Conservation Workshops - 10
- Curative conservation workshops - 5
- Curative conservation training for MCC staff – 3
- Workshop on rare support materials (on Parchment and Ivory, Metal, Sanchipat and Cloth) – 4
- Support services to repositories—undertaken in 7 different collections
- 4 research projects initiated in collaboration with NRLC

## Digitization

- Digitized manuscripts of Orissa; Kutiyattam Manuscripts of Kerala; Siddha Manuscripts of Tamil Nadu and selected Jaina manuscripts
- Total No. of folios digitized = 25,00,000
- Total DVDs received = 8,000

## Research & Publication

- **Lecture Papers:**
  1. Tattvabodha vol. I, Co-published with Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi

- **Seminar Papers:**

1. Samrakshika vol. I (Indigenous Methods of Manuscript Conservation), Co-published with D. K. Printworld, Delhi
2. Samikshika vol. I and II (Buddhist Literary Heritage in India: Text and Context), Munishiram Manoharlal, Delhi

- **Critical Editions:**

1. Kritibodha vol. I, Vādhūla Grhyāgamavrttirahasyam of Nārāyana Miśra critically edited by Braj Bihari Chaubey, 2006, Co-published with D.K. Printworld, Delhi

- **Catalogues:**

1. The Word is Sacred, Sacred is the Word—the Indian Manuscript Tradition by B. N. Goswamy, 2006, National Mission for Manuscripts and Niyogi Books, New Delhi
2. **Vijnananidhi:** Manuscript Treasures of India, 2007, National Mission for Manuscripts, New Delhi

- Newsletter, *Kriti Rakshana*, 13 issues published since August 2005
- **Basic Standards for Conservation of Manuscripts**
- **Basic Standards for Digitization of Manuscripts (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Volumes)**

## Public Outreach

- **Exhibition** of Indian manuscripts (The Word is Sacred, Sacred is the Word) at Frankfurt Book Fair, 2006

- **Tattvabodha Lectures:** 38 lectures held in New Delhi and 11 in other centers across the country.
- **Theatre in Education** programme for school children in 10 schools in Delhi; 11 districts of Andhra Pradesh and one day workshop at National Archives, New Delhi
- **University Level Debate** programme held in 4 cities (Varanasi, Ujjain, Ahmedabad, Guwahati) covering 15 states
- **3 Seminars** were held in Kolkata, Sagar and Delhi

## Manuscript Studies (Manuscriptology & Palaeography)

- Basic Course on Manuscriptology & Palaeography – 10 for 2–3 weeks and about 400–470 students participated.
- Advance Course on Manuscriptology & Palaeography – 6 about 40–45 days and about 160–170 students participated. Most of the participants are from the MRCs, Gurukuls and Universities.

## Other Activities

Prepared proposal and got successful in the inclusion of Rigveda manuscripts preserved at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in the UNESCO'S Memory of the World Registrar in 2007.



# Mission Directory

**Prof. Dipti S. Tripathi,**  
*Director*

Dr. Vijay Shankar Shukla  
*SRO*

Pt. Satkari Mukhopadhaya  
*Consultant (Manuscript)*

Sri R. M. Nawani  
*Internal Financial Advisor*

Sri S. P. Swamy  
*Sr. Accounts Officer and Coordinator, MRC & MCC*

## Documentation

Dr. Ganesh Prasad Panda  
*Coordinator*

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*Documentation Assistant*

Dr. Sridhar Barik,  
*Asstt. Coordinator, Post Survey*

Shiv Prasad Tripathi  
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Dr. Avadh Kishore Chaudhary  
*Documentation Assistant*

Abdur Razique  
*Documentation Assistant*

Ramavatar Sharma,  
*Documentation Assistant*

Shishir Kumar Padhy,  
*Documentation Assistant*

Lakshmidhar Panigrahi,  
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*Documentation Assistant*

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*Cataloguer*

Sheeja T  
*Cataloguer*

Deepti Negi  
*Cataloguer*

Laxmi Rawat  
*Cataloguer*

Mukesh Janotra  
*Cataloguer*

Deepak Kochar  
*Cataloguer*

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Dr. N. C. Kar  
*Asstt. Coordinator, Post Survey*

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*Coordinator*

## Digitization

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*Coordinator*

Pranaya Kumar Mishra  
*Programmer*

Muhammad Mansoor Akhtar,  
*Programmer*

Sharmishtha Sen  
*Assistant Programmer*

## Research & Publication

Dr. Sanghamitra Basu  
*Coordinator*

Mrinmoy Chakraborty  
*Editor, Kriti Rakshana*

## Public Outreach

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*Accounts Assistant*

Snehlata  
*Accounts Assistant*

Deepa Chopra  
*Personal Assistant*

Lata Gohri  
*P.A. to SRO*

Smt. Kamla Rawat  
*Peon*

Shri Mohit Kumar Karotia  
*Peon*

Smt. Sushila  
*Peon*

# Committees Governing the National Mission for Manuscripts

## National Empowered Committee

**Chairman: Dr. Monmohan Singh,  
Hon' able Prime Minister of India  
(Committee in the process of reconstitution)**

## Executive Committee

Chairman: Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India

1. Director, National Mission for Manuscripts
2. Member Secretary, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture
4. Prof. V. Kutumba Sastri, Vice-Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit, University, Varanasi
5. Prof. M. V. Nair
6. Dr. M. H. Makhdoomi, Retd Director, Archaeology and Museums, Jammu and Kashmir
7. Shri Chamu Krishna Shastri, Secretary, Samskrita Bharati

## Finance Committee

Under the chairmanship of the Financial Adviser, Ministry of Culture

1. Financial Advisor, Ministry of Culture
2. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture

3. Director, Finance, Ministry of Culture
4. Director, National Mission for Manuscripts

## Project Monitoring Committee

Chairman: Joint Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India

1. Joint Secretary, IGNCA
2. Prof. V. Kutumba Sastri, Vice Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi
3. Prof. H. K. Satapathy, Vice Chancellor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati
4. Shri Chamu Krishna Sastri, Secretary Samskrita Bharati
5. Director, Ministry of Culture
6. Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed, Director, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna
7. Dr. Jitendra Shah, Director, Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad
8. Dr. Ravindra Panth
9. Director, National Mission for Manuscripts



در نیتها بسندیده و اخلا و کرده و سخن آ، حکمت آینه و بلیکها و شلما  
و حکما، آینه که بگفته و فرموده و حکایات جوادش که در زبان او واقع  
گشته از آنج در دو قسم شبان و اخلا شده و منفرد از هر کس معلوم شده





# Our Partners

## Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs)

### Expansion and Strengthening of Manuscript Resource Centres

To create an extensive network for survey, documentation, cataloguing and awareness among the people and to assist the keepers and stakeholders of manuscripts, the Mission has set up Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs) across the country in universities, renowned research institutions and established non-governmental organizations engaged in work relating to manuscripts.

#### Organization of the MRCs

- Each MRC has a core team of personnel trained in various levels of expertise like cataloguing, editing and deciphering scripts
- The activities of each MRC are administered and coordinated by a Project Coordinator from the existing staff of the Institution
- To source the data through field surveys and document the manuscripts, two types of personnel work with the MRC—scholars engaged in the field for survey and the computer entry personnel to enter data in the Manus Granthavali software
- Manuscript Registration Centre is equipped with two computers and a printer with internet facilities and the prescribed Manus Granthavali software where manuscript data is entered for eventual integration into the

National Electronic Database of Manuscripts at the Mission Office

- To find resource persons to decipher and edit manuscripts through Organising workshops on Manuscriptology and Paleography
- The funds for each MRC are disbursed according to its capacity and satisfactory output

#### Activities of MRCs

- The MRCs engage trained researchers and students in the field of Manuscriptology for survey and documentation
- MRCs help in the National Surveys at the State level
- MRCs network with private and institutional manuscript custodians
- MRCs find scholars to decipher manuscripts and teach scripts and other aspects of Manuscriptology and Paleography
- MRCs coordinate with the NMM office in Delhi to organise Tattvabodha lectures and national seminars

### Supporting Manuscript Partner Centres

Apart from the Manuscript Resource Centres, the Mission has created a network of Manuscript Partner Centres. Here we have affiliated with important manuscript repositories for the documentation and cataloguing of their own

collections. Their work involves basic cataloguing through Manus Granthavali software done by their own staff on a pro-rata basis or by outsourcing the task.

## Documentation of Collections Abroad

The Mission had been preparing the ground for the documentation of collections located in repositories abroad. More than 70 institutions were contacted in 2006. After a gap of three years, the Mission has been in the process of drawing up a project for coordinating with the SAARC nations, to document Indian manuscripts in the various South Asian countries. It is expected that in 2010–11, this exercise in international networking and documentation of collections abroad will begin to yield tangible results in terms of the expansion of the National Electronic Database and the digitization of particularly rare and valuable Indian manuscripts.

### Strategy

- Establishing contact with known repositories of Indian manuscripts in Europe, USA and Asia
- Sending the appropriate formats on which our manuscript data is collected
- Sending the Manus Granthavali software for computerization of data
- Helping repositories locate scholars in their areas who can read and decipher as yet uncatalogued Indian manuscripts

- Collecting catalogues where such catalogue of Indian manuscripts exist
- Digitize the Indian manuscripts available in collections abroad

## Manuscript Research Centres, Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Hyderabad

With a view to salvaging the valuable and rare manuscripts in the State, the Oriental Manuscripts Library was established in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives Department in 1967. In 1975, the Library was made an independent directorate under the Education Department. It is now located in the Osmania University Campus. The main objective of the Department is the documentation and preservation of manuscripts. It has a rich collection of 24,017 manuscripts both on palm leaf and paper in Telugu, Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Kannada, Hindi, Oriya, Marathi and a few other languages. These manuscripts relate to various subjects like Vedas, Upanishads, Agamas, Dharmashastra, Grammar, Prosody, Alankarashastra, Mantrashastra, Tantrashastra, Indian Medicine, Unani Medicine, Astrology, Astronomy, Kavya, Dictionaries, etc. The Institute has published three volumes of Descriptive Catalogues. There are a number of rare manuscripts preserved in the Library, such as the Bhargava Purana, Tattvasangraha Ramayana and Andhra Tulasi Ramayana in Telugu, Akaradi Amara Nighantu, Samaveda in Sanskrit, Diwan-i-Gawazi in Urdu and



Almuktra-i-Funoon, Aqlaq-i-Nasery in Arabic and Persian. The Institute has digitized 7,698 manuscripts of 6.60 lakh pages of palm-leaf and paper manuscripts from its own collection.

The MRC was established in November 2005. The MRC has so far documented 10,406 manuscripts as electronic data and has conducted six awareness campaigns which received a great response from the public. The MRC collected hundreds of written documents of folk performances and oral narratives palm-leaves and paper scrolls. There are many types of manuscripts & documents seen during survey period in the possession of the villagers. One type of document which are found with village performers are “family right deeds or hakku patras”. The members of performer families have received right to perform from the village elders and by some local authority. The hakku patras allow these villagers to perform in forty villages known as “patti”. Though these documents are discovered in small quantity, they are important and helpful in providing information about socio-artistic activities, local histories, and oral literature.

**Address:**

Prof. Sripada Subramanayam  
Director  
A.P. Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library and  
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Hyderabad-500007  
Andhra Pradesh  
Tele/fax: 040 23220236

## University of Madras, Chennai

Since August 2003 The University of Madras has been collaborating with the Mission to complete the project of New Catalogus Catalogorum which is very informative for scholars in the field of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. The New Catalogus Catalogorum is a comprehensive alphabetical register of Sanskrit and allied works in Pali,

Prakrit and Apabhramsa carried out by the University of Madras since 1935. The National Mission had taken steps to restart this illustrious programme. Through financial support from the Mission, the publication of volumes were brought out by 2007. So far volumes have been completed through this project.

The University signed a second MOU in July 2004 to collaborate as a MRC for locating and documenting the manuscripts of Tamil Nadu. The MRC has documented and produced electronic data on 7,500 manuscripts covering 5 institutions, 29 mutts, 2 universities and 25 private collections in 7 districts.

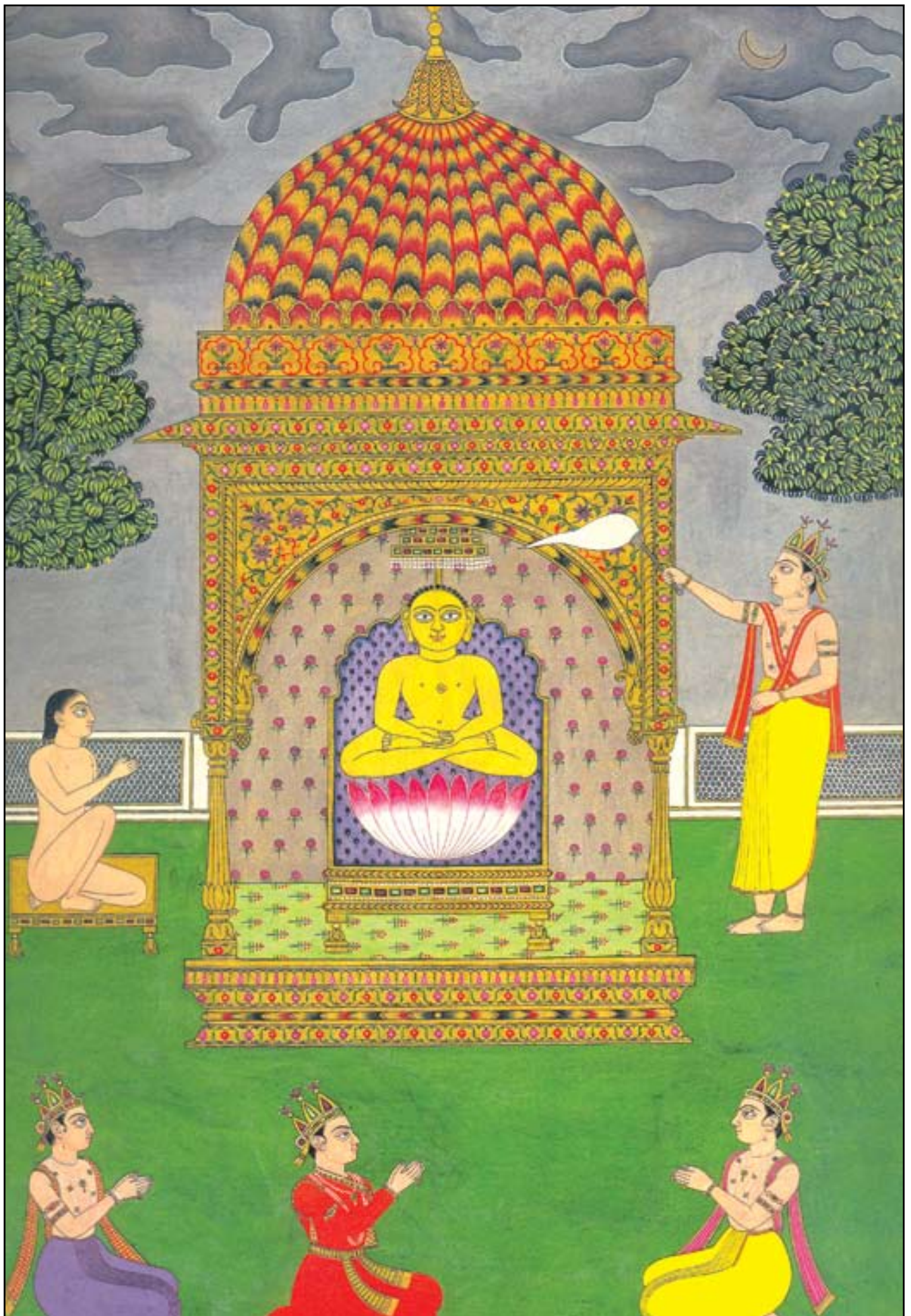
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## French Institute of Pondicherry, Pondicherry

The French Institute of Pondicherry was established in 1955. The Institute was established with a view to collecting all material relating to Saiva Agamas, scriptures of the Saiva religious tradition called the Saiva Siddhanta, which has flourished in South India since the eighth century A. D. The manuscript collection of the Institute was compiled under its Founder-Director, Jean Filliozat. The manuscripts in need of urgent preservation cover a wide variety of topics such as Vedic ritual, Saiva Agama, Sthalapurana and scripts such as Grantha and Tamil. The collection consists of approximately 8,600 palm-leaf codices (including 360 bundles of texts written on paper) and 1,144 transcripts







of manuscripts on paper in Devanagari script including five illustrated manuscripts.

It is unique as it has the largest collection of Saiddhantika manuscripts in the world.

The MRC at the French Institute has been in operation since August 2003. It has so far documented 33, 908 manuscripts into the database of the Mission.

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## **Department of Manuscriptology, Kannada University, Hampi**

The Manuscriptology Department at Kannada University at Hampi, Karnataka, was started in 1996. It may be considered as the foremost department designed for the study of the manuscripts at the University level in Karnataka. The Department has a four-fold activity, which includes the collection of manuscripts, editing them, their study in a new dimension by adopting innovative technology and their publication. The main objective of the Department is to compile manuscripts that enshrine the history of centuries, to enrich India's cultural history. Field work, seminar, training courses, workshops are part of the programme of this Department. It has so far collected more than 4,000 valuable manuscripts including Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam, Marathi and Sanskrit languages besides Kannada. Some of the most significant among them are Nammi's *Bharata*, *Halayudha Stotra*, *Kumarasambhava*, *Shivadhikya Ratnavali* and a commentary on Maghakavya, etc.

There are also several illustrated and colored manuscripts.

The Manuscript Department of the Manuscript Library of Kannada University has many specialties. The library has 5500 very rare manuscripts. Among the collection Kannada manuscripts are more than 3,000 in number. The MRC at Kannada University, Hampi, has been functioning since June 2004. It has covered 200 institutions and 1600 private collections covering 11 districts during survey and has organised 27 awareness campaigns. The MRC has so far documented 58,638 manuscripts most of which are written in Sanskrit or Kannada scripts covering a wide range of subjects like Religion, Astrology, Philosophy, Vastu Shastra, songs, folklore etc. The Department has collected 1500 manuscripts during the survey period.

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## **Keladi Museum and Historical Research Bureau, Shimoga**

Affiliated to Gnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta, Kuvempu University of Shimoga, the Keladi Museum has a library of about 1,000 paper and palm leaf manuscripts written in Kannada, Sanskrit and Telugu and approximately 400 palm leaf manuscripts in Tigalari script. These manuscripts cover literature, art, dharmashastra, history, astrology, astronomy,

medicine, mathematics and veterinary science. There are also several collections of art objects, arms, coins, stone sculptures and copper plate inscriptions belonging to the Vijayanagara and Keladi eras.

The Museum associated itself with the Mission's network in May 2005. Since then it has been working with the Mission and has documented 14531 manuscripts.

**Address:**

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Project Coordinator  
Keladi Museum and Historical Research Bureau  
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## **Mahabharata Samshodhana Pratishthanam, Bangalore**

Founded in 1997 by a group of techies working in various MNCs, The Mahabharata Samshodhana Pratishthanam is an Indic research organisation based in Bangalore. It has been established with the objective of contextualising India's ancient wisdom and knowledge and use it to improve quality of life of people across the world and to conduct focused research in select areas of Indic knowledge systems. It is also involved in research and development of new tools and technologies and in distributing them as freeware as needed by scholars of Indic systems.

The MRC at MSP has been functional since December 2004 and works towards preservation and digitization of manuscripts of India. It has so far documented 32,145 data of manuscripts and has conducted 5 awareness campaigns. The MSP has covered 25 institutions and 20 individual collections in seven districts.

**Address:**

Ramachandra Budihal  
Project Coordinator  
Mahabharata Samshodhana Pratishthanam  
#1/E, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cross, Girinagar 1<sup>st</sup> Phase  
Banashankari 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage  
Bangalore-560 085  
Karnataka  
Tel: 080 6422387  
Email: mspblr@yahoo.com

## **National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research, Shravanabelagola**

The National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research was established in 1993 to promote Prakrit language, literature, Jainology and Jain literature in Kannada and other Dravidian languages. It has a magnificent library of 6,000 invaluable manuscripts written on palm leaf and paper along with a rich collection of 20,000 volumes. Affiliated to Mysore University it is the only Centre in South India promoting higher education and research on Jain literature, theology, philosophy, history and arts and thus it has attracted scholars from all over the world. The Institute regularly supports 5 advanced students to work on PHD Degree by providing guidance and monetary Assistance.

The Institute has some very important manuscripts available like *Gommatasara*, *Chattisa Ganitha*, *Adipurana*, and *Khagendramanidarpana* and *Thiloyapannathi*. The institute also possesses a valuable copy of *Thiloyapannathi* of Yathivrishabhacharya, a text written on the three world Jain theory in the sixth century A.D.

The MRC at National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research started functioning from October 2005. Before becoming an MRC, the Institute had documented and catalogued 50,000

data of Jain manuscripts which is integrated in the Mission's National Electronic Database of Manuscripts. As an MRC the institute has surveyed 50 private collections and 37 institutes and documented 42000 manuscripts in the Mission's National Electronic Database of Manuscripts from 5 districts covering 210 institutions and private collections. The MRC has collected 80 manuscripts in donation.

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Karnataka

## **Oriental Research Institute, Mysore**

Housed in the architecturally attractive Jubilee Hall built in 1887, The Oriental Research Institute was established in 1891. The institute was established by Chamaraja Wodeyar, the Maharaja of Mysore, with the objectives of collecting, preserving, deciphering and critically editing palm leaf and paper manuscripts. It was a part of the Department of Education until 1916, when it became a part of the University of Mysore.

Oriental Research Institute has published nearly 200 titles, the most notable among them is the publication of the first ever complete text of Kautilya's Arthashastra (written in the fourth century B.C) in 1909, which catapulted the Institute to international academic renown. There are other important texts like Navaratnamani-mahatmya (a work on gemology), Tantrasara-sangraha (a work on sculpture and architecture), Vaidyashastra-dipika (an ayurvedic text), Rasa-kaumudi (on mercurial medicine) and Paryayapadamanjari (ayurvedic materia medica)

which are part of ORI's collection. The Institute has already published 17 volumes of Descriptive Catalogues of different subjects including 9 volumes of the Sritattvasudhanidhi, the illustrated manuscripts.

The MRC at Oriental Research Institute, University of Mysore, has been functioning since October 2003. The documentation, pertaining mainly to the collections of the MRC itself, has covered 69,000 manuscripts through regular and post survey. The MRC has collected about 100 manuscripts during survey period.

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## **Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram**

Established in the University of Kerala the Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library is a renowned repository of manuscripts from this region. It has more than 60,000 manuscripts in palm-leaf, paper, ivory, tortoise shell and metal covering a wide variety of subjects. These are found in languages such as Sanskrit, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil. The Library has published 8 volumes of Alphabetical Tabular catalogues and 2 volumes of Malayalam catalogues.

The Institute has been collaborating with the Mission as a MRC since November 2003. It has so far conducted surveys covering 7 districts. The

institute has documented 69,490 and prepared electronic data of 36,240 manuscripts.

The MRC has conducted 8 awareness campaigns and covered 8 institutions and 50 private collections.

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## Sri Chandra Sekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram

Sri Chandra Sekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya is sponsored by the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam Charitable Trust. The University started functioning from 1994-1995 with various branches of modern knowledge

with a focus on science including Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Medicine (Human, Veterinary and Plant), Biotechnology, Genetics and Computer Technology. The University also encourages advanced research in the above fields of knowledge. Sri Chandra Sekharendra Saraswathi International Library was established in 1995 a unique feature of this library is its collection of rare and ancient manuscripts and palm-leaves which are more than 6,000 in number. These manuscripts have been microfilmed and will generate high quality research in Sanskrit and various fields of modern science and technology.

An MOU was signed between Mahavidyalaya and NMM in November 2004. The main objective of this project consists of surveying and cataloguing the manuscripts available throughout Tamilnadu. The Vice-chancellor of the Mahavidyalaya has been appointed as the Director of the Project and Smt. S.Nagalakshmi, Deputy Registrar was appointed as the project Co-ordinator.

Amongst the 5000 manuscripts, nearly 3500 manuscripts have already been catalogued and





2850 microfilmed by the NMM. In the current project, nearly 1100 manuscripts from the original collection have been documented with descriptive cataloguing.

Nearly 47050 electronic data were entered through the software Manus Granthavali.

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Project Coordinator  
Sri Chandra Sekharendra Saraswathi Viswa  
Mahavidyalaya  
Sri Kanchi Sankar Matha  
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Tamil Nadu  
Tel: 04112 222115  
Fax: 04112 224305

### Thunchan Memorial Trust, Tirur

Established in memory of Thunchan Ramanujan Ezhuttachan, the great spiritual leader, poet and social reformer of Kerala, Thunchan Memorial Trust has through its several activities such as conducting seminars, discussions and poetry readings established itself as a vibrant centre of learning dedicated to the study of history, culture and literature of the region. The Institution has a well-developed library with significant manuscript collection.

The MRC at Thunchan Memorial Trust started functioning in June 2004.

**Address:**

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Director  
Thunchan Memorial Trust  
Thunchan Parambu  
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Malappuram District  
Kerala  
Tel: 0494 2422213/2429666  
Email: thunchan@vsnl.com



### Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati

The Oriental Research Institute in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati was established by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam in 1939. It was set up with the objectives of furthering Indological research and propagating Indian culture and heritage. The institution was handed over to Sri Venkateswara University in 1956.

The Institute has a rich collection of 50,000 palm-leaf and paper manuscripts and 75,000 rare printed books in its library. The manuscripts in the collection cover a wide range from philosophy, religion, epic, language, grammar to poetics and horoscopy.

The MRC at the Institute has been working with the Mission since September 2003. It has so far documented 33856 manuscripts written in Telugu and Devanagari scripts covering 13 institutions in 4 districts. The MRC has collected 500 manuscripts as donation. Data pertaining to the manuscripts has been entered into the Database. It has held several outreach campaigns and sensitization programmes through newspaper and TV channels. This created a good response in the area, especially among research scholars, teachers and manuscript holders.

**Address:**

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Oriental Research Institute  
Venkateswara University  
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### **Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur**

Built up by the successive dynasties of Nayaks and Marathas of Thanjavur, Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library is perhaps one among the few medieval libraries that exists in the world. The Library contains very rare and valuable collection of manuscripts, books, maps and painting on all aspects of arts, culture and literature. The Library has a rich collection of manuscripts numbering about 59,000 in Sanskrit, Tamil, Marathi and Telugu including several illustrated manuscripts, which reflect the history and culture of South India. A total number of 24,432 titles are catalogued and in active use. The scripts used for Sanskrit language are Grantha, Devanagari, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Oriya. Fourteen volumes of Descriptive Catalogues have been published by the Library so far.

The MRC at Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library has been functioning since September 2003. The MRC has so far prepared 35,914 electronic data of manuscripts in Tamil Nadu.

**Address:**

Sri S. Sivagnanam  
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Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati  
Mahal Library  
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Tamil Nadu  
Tel: 04362 234107/230206,  
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### **Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh**

The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies has been working as the nodal resource centre for Buddhism in the local area of Leh for several years. Formerly known as the 'School of Buddhist Philosophy', this Institute was established in 1959. Its main objective is to develop a comprehensive knowledge of Buddhism. This includes the study of ancient shastras, culture, philosophy, history and languages such as Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Tibetan and Pali. It also preserves and publishes rare Buddhist manuscripts and facilitates research on Buddhism. The Institute is dedicated to instilling the wisdom of Buddhist thought, literature and arts in young students.

The Institute signed the MOU with the National Mission of Manuscripts in August 2003 and has been since then doing active work in the difficult terrains of Ladhak, an area which is scattered with Buddhist monasteries, the storehouses of manuscripts. The MRC has so far conducted surveys in 755 institutions and private collections and prepared electronic data for 6958 manuscripts in Tibetan and Bhoti, all

related to Buddhism and documented 17, 858 manuscripts of Bhumi, Kangyur, Gyastongpa through seven scholars. It has conducted 50 publicity programmes which received a phenomenal response from the people of this region.

**Address:**

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### **Directorate of State Archaeology, Archives & Museum, Srinagar**

In Kashmir, Manuscripts were written in several languages on various materials such as birch bark, hand-made paper, wood, stone, cloth and terracotta. These manuscripts covered almost all important aspects of the contemporary times such as religion, history, philosophy, literature, medicine, arts, geography and literature. The State of Jammu and Kashmir undoubtedly, has a vast collection of such manuscripts and historical documents.

The MRC at the Directorate started working with the Mission in August 2003. The MRC has the mandate of collecting information on the rich cultural assets in the form of manuscripts scattered all over the region. The Directorate has offices both in Srinagar and Jammu. It has so far produced electronic data for 3672 manuscripts and documented 20932. The rest of the data has been sent to the Mission Head Office, New Delhi to be prepared for the electronic data of Manus Granthavali. The Museum has covered 23 institutions and 190 private collections covering seven districts, and has held several awareness campaigns across Jammu and Kashmir.

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Director  
Directorate of State Archaeology, Archives & Museum  
Stone Building, Old Secretariat  
Srinagar-190001  
Jammu and Kashmir  
Tel: 0194-2472361 (Srinagar),  
0191-2578834 (Jammu)

### **Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Shimla**

The MRC at Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Shimla signed the MOU with the Mission in May 2005. Since then the MRC has documented 44,000 manuscripts covering 1800 private collections and 100 institutions. It has also organised 10 publicity programs in different places generating a very good response among the people. The MRC has also been involved in conducting the National Survey for manuscripts in Himachal Pradesh. The Academy has collected 700 manuscripts during the Survey period.

**Address:**

Dr. B. R. Jaswal  
Project Coordinator  
Himachal Pradesh Academy of Arts,  
Culture and Languages  
Shimla-171001  
Himachal Pradesh

### **Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra**

The Kurukshetra University was established in 1956 and its foundation stone was laid by late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India. Starting with only the Department of Sanskrit, it has grown into a multi-faculty University as one





of the premier centres for advanced study and research in the region. Committed to offer quality education, Kurukshetra University established the Jawaharlal Nehru Library. The library has 2,99,463 documents including 7,000 manuscripts. Kurukshetra University has a long history of collecting manuscripts and rare books for research and teaching. Some of its manuscripts are 500 years old. The University's collection serves the students and scholars from around the world, as well as members of the general public, who are welcome to use its materials.

The MRC at Kurukshetra University has been functioning since October 2003 to locate and document the manuscripts in the public and private manuscript repositories of Harayana. The MRC has documented 20,000 data of manuscripts covering 12 districts and prepared 16658 electronic data. The MRC was also involved in conducting the National Survey for manuscripts in Haryana in 2006. The university MRC has added 5,000 manuscripts in their collection

during survey period and covered about 55 institutions and 400 private collections in the State.

**Address:**

Surendra Mohan Mishra  
 Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit  
 Kurukshetra University  
 Kurukshetra-136119 (Harayana)  
 Tel: 01744 238367, Fax: 01744 238277

**Library of Tibetan Works and Archives**

Conceived of and founded by His Holiness the 14<sup>th</sup> Dalai Lama of Tibet, the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives (LTWA) is one of the most important institutions in the world dedicated to the preservation and dissemination of Tibetan culture. It has been operational since 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1971. As a centre for the study of Tibetan culture, the Library is firmly dedicated to a threefold vision of preservation, protection and promotion.



The Library is home to one of only two Tibetan Oral History projects in the world. The Tibetan Manuscript Collection contains more than 80,000 items, ranging from handwritten manuscripts and centuries old documents to contemporary books and periodicals. Of special value are several handwritten editions of the Kangyur and Tengyur, the Tibetan Buddhist Canon; major works of Tibet's four Buddhist traditions, the Nyingma, Kagyu, Sakya and Gelug, as well as the indigenous Bön tradition. It is in the process of completing a general catalogue of all materials in the collection. An important new project for the LTWA is the launch of the Central Archives of the Works of His Holiness the 14<sup>th</sup> Dalai Lama. The purpose of which is to gather all materials concerning His Holiness the Dalai Lama's teachings, writings and speeches.

The Library signed the MOU with the Mission in September 2003. The survey in this region has so far generated 84, 781 data on manuscripts. The Institute has conducted 25 outreach campaigns which were well received by the participants. The MRC has covered 10 private collections and 31 institutions covering 4 districts. The events organised by the MRC have been broadcast in radio and local television channels, for wider propagation.

**Address:**

Dr. Labsang Shastri  
Chief Librarian  
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives  
Gangchen Kyisong  
Dharamsala-176215  
Himachal Pradesh  
Email: lobshastri@gov.tibet.net

## **Rampur Raza Library, Rampur**

Established by Nawab Faizu'llah Khan, a remarkably gifted and far-sighted ruler, The

Rampur Raza Library is a rich storehouse of 50,000 books and 15,000 manuscripts in Arabic, Urdu, Persian and Turkish, many of them priceless. It also houses Mughal miniature paintings from the sixteenth to eighteenth century. The Library has the status of a National Institution and functions under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. The Library has a collection of 150 illustrated manuscripts and 11 Descriptive Catalogues in various languages and subjects. The library is preparing a critical edition of Tarikh-e-Baburi, a manuscript of immense historical value. Tarikh-e-Mohammadi, another important text, is also being transcribed from the original for publication.

The MRC at Rampur Raza Library has been functioning since August 2003. The MRC has so far documented 43, 300 manuscripts of Urdu, Arabic and Persian languages. It has covered 40 institutions and 100 private collections covering 60 districts during Survey and has held 7 awareness campaigns.

**Address:**

Director  
Rampur Raza Library  
Hamid Manzil  
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Uttar Pradesh  
Tel: 0595 2325045 Fax: 0595 2340548,  
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## **Visweshvarananda Viswabandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies**

The Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies, Hoshiarpur is an important manuscript repository from the North - West zone of the country. The collection of the Department is distinctive, with 2,685 manuscripts in the north Indian and south Indian languages and scripts

pertaining to different subjects such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, astrology, astronomy, and ayurveda among others. They are written on different materials like birch bark, palm leaf and hand-made paper. Many old and important manuscripts have already been edited and published and some are in process of publication by the Institute. The latest publication to come out of the Institute was Asvalayana Srautasutra in 3 volumes. One of the unique manuscripts of the Institute is a manuscript (photocopy) titled Sancha written in Pavuchi script which is presently not known to be available in any other collection. This script is yet to be deciphered by the scholars.

The MRC, started working in September 2003. Out of the surveys conducted so far, information has gleaned on 26000 manuscripts from different collections in places such as Chandigarh, Muktsar, Amritsar, Patiala, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur including some areas of Uttaranchal covering 60 institutions. The MRC has collected 100 manuscripts for their collection.

**Address:**

Prof. Raghbir Singh  
Visweshvarananda Biswabandhu Institute of  
Sanskrit and Indological Studies  
Sadhu Ashram  
Hoshiarpur-146021 (Punjab)  
Tel: 01882-275475, Fax: 01882-221002

## **Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy, Haridwar**

Established in December 2002 to promote the Sanskrit language, the Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy integrates the Sanskrit language with new technology. It organises seminars, exhibitions, and collects manuscripts from private collections. There are Eighty-eight Sanskrit colleges and schools working under this Academy. It has a collection of 4,000 manuscripts.

The manuscripts found in the institutions and private collections in the State cover a wide range of subjects from Veda, Upanishad, Purana Itihasa, Dharmashastra, Darshana, Kavya, Stotra and several other subjects.

The MRC at Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy has been working with the NMM since June 2005. With the help of 9 staff members the institute has surveyed 125 private collections and 20 institutions covering 6 districts. These surveys resulted in the documentation of 5993 manuscripts.

**Address:**

Dr. Buddhadev Sharma  
Secretary  
Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy  
Ranipur Jhal  
Delhi Rashtriya Raj Marg  
Haridwar-249401

## **K. M. Institute of Hindi & Linguistics**

K. M. Institute of Hindi & Linguistics functions under B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra. Formerly known as the Agra University, the University was renamed 'Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University', in 1996. The University is privileged to have a large collection of rare manuscript related to literature, history, astronomy, astrology, religion and philosophy. The collection also contains old coins, old pictures and a map of Agra from the time of Shah Jahan and other items of immense historical value. The University is making every possible effort for the careful preservation of these treasures. The K. M. Institute of Hindi & Linguistics established as early as 1953 is actively involved in the preservation and study of these manuscripts some of the outcome of this study is the edited work on Sursagar Padmawat Beesaldev Raso etc. There is a section of special collections in the Central Library which includes the Mahajan collection, the Srivastava collection

and the Bagchi Collection. The MRC since its inception documented 1400 manuscripts with the help of 2 scholars.

**Address:**

Prof. Hari Mohan  
Director  
Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Muni Institute of Hindi  
Language and Linguistics  
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University  
Paliwal Park (Agra-2)

## **Sampurnananda Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya, Varanasi**

Sampurnananda Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya, established by Sir Arthur Venis, in 1791 is located in Varanasi and is among the oldest Sanskrit Universities in India. It is considered a focal point for Sanskrit culture and studies in India. The University has a valuable collection of 1,25,000 manuscripts covering all the subjects in Devanagari, Bengali and Sarada scripts. The University has published valuable catalogues of manuscripts. Among these, the older catalogue comprises the manuscripts acquired in 1791–1950 and the new one covers those obtained in 1951–1981. Both contain a large number of extremely valuable manuscripts.

Sampurnananda Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya signed the MOU with the National Mission for Manuscripts in May 2005. It has 8 scholars working in 10 districts towards the collection and preservation of manuscripts. The Resource Centre has documented 38, 270 manuscripts from 16 institutions and 13 private collections.

**Address:**

Prof. Gangadhara Panda  
Project Coordinator  
Sampurnananda Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya  
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## **Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga**

Darbhang Sanskrit University was established in 1961, with Mahamhopadhyay Dr. Umesh Misra, the eminent scholar, as the first Vice Chancellor. Among the collections of the University are manuscripts on epics, philosophy, vyakarana, dharmashastra, agama, tantra etc. The University has an exceptional collection of nearly 5,562 rare manuscripts including 6 illustrated manuscripts of the Ramayana, Gitagovinda, Srimadbhagavata and Durga Saptasati etc. The few manuscripts of Vidyapati, Mahesh Thakur composed in their own scripts are among the proud possession of the University.

Darbhang Sanskrit University started functioning as a MRC in September 2003. Known across Bihar for the rich manuscripts in Sanskrit, this MRC has documented in various collections and surveyed Mithila and Jharkhand areas. Seven scholars have so far documented 10,403 manuscripts. The MRC has covered 12 institutions and 114 individual collections in 3 districts.

**Address:**

Prof. Kulananda Jha  
Pro-Vice Chancellor  
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Darbhanga–846004  
Bihar  
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## **Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna**

One of the National Libraries of India, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library was established in 1891 by Khuda Bakhsh Khan out of his





personal collection of a few manuscripts. It acquired the status of an “Institution of National Importance” by an Act of Parliament in 1969. The Library is recognized the world over for its rich collection of invaluable manuscripts, rare printed books, many miniatures and paintings of Hindu pantheon and original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Turkish and Iranian schools. It has special manuscripts like an inch-wide Quran. It also contains the only books rescued from the plunder of the University of Cordoba in Spain. There are some other rare manuscripts in the collection at Khuda Bakhsh, including the *Jehangir-Nama*, *Shah-Namah*, *Al-Quran*, *Tarikh-i-Khandan-i-Timuriya* and *Kitab-ul-Hashaishh*. There are many examples of Persian calligraphy and rare coins. Many expensive and rare manuscripts have come from places like Alexandria, Cairo, Damascus, Beirut, Arabia, etc. There are facilities for research work concerning the Muslim period in Oriental studies. The Institution has published 39 volumes of Descriptive Catalogues covering 300 illustrated manuscripts. The Khuda Bakhsh MRC concentrates mainly on documenting Urdu, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts.

The MRC, started in September 2003 has collected information on 27820 manuscripts with electronic data. The 20 publicity campaigns organised by the Centre have yielded rich results in terms of creating awareness in the people in preserving their manuscripts and in sharing the information.

**Address:**

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed  
Director  
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Bihar  
Tel: 0612 2300209 Fax: 0612 2300209  
Email: pat\_kbopl@data1.in

## **Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar**

Drawing inspiration from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, to develop a centre of excellence for Pali and Buddhist studies along the lines of the ancient Nalanda Mahavihara, Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was established in 1951 by the Government of Bihar. Sri Bhikkhu Jagdish Kashyap was the Founder-Director of the Institute. The present campus of the Mahavihara is situated on the southern bank of the historical lake, Indrapuskarani. Close to the northern bank of the lake lie the ruins of the ancient University of Nalanda. In 1994, Mahavihara was taken over by the Department of Culture, Government of India. Now it is functioning as a registered society under the Society Registration Act, XXI of 1960.

Presently, the Mahavihara offers a one-year certificate course in Pali and a two-year diploma in course in Pali, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Hindi and English. The Mahavihara is affiliated with Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University and Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, for several

of its courses such as Pali, philosophy, ancient Indian and Asian studies etc. Courses leading to PhD degree are also offered in conjunction with Magadh University.

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda signed an MOU with the Mission in June 2005. With the help of 2 scholars it has documented 18405 data sheets from 3 districts. The MRC has covered 30 private collections and 11 institutions.

**Address:**

Dr. D. Lama  
Director  
Nalanda-803111  
Bihar  
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### **Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library, Gauhati University, Guwahati**

In 1982 the Guwahati University Library was renamed as Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library after its first Vice Chancellor. Established primarily to enhance and support the different research programs carried out by the University, The Guwahati University Library started its functioning in 1948. The Library has acquired more than 4,500 manuscripts on different subjects including 5 illustrated manuscripts of the Ramayana, Bhagwata and Lavakusha Yuddha among others. The collection of manuscripts in the repository is written mostly in agaru bark. They also have immense historic and cultural value as representing the region of their origin.

The MRC at Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library, Guwahati University, has been functioning since August 2003. The MRC has so far documented 24989 manuscripts from the 25 districts of Assam. It has conducted 96 awareness campaigns and over 1324 institutions

and private collections have been surveyed. The sanchipat, tulapat are unique to this area as a medium of composition.

**Address:**

Shri Narendra Lakhar  
Librarian  
Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library  
Guwahati University  
Gopinath Bardolai Nagar  
Guwahati 781014  
Assam  
Tel: 0361 2570529/2674438, Fax: 0361 2570133  
Email: kkhl@sancharnet.in

### **Manipur State Archives**

The practice of maintaining records had been in vogue with the advent of art of writing in Manipur. The official records were maintained in the royal court. Individuals also used to maintain private records. The Manipur State Archive was established in March, 1982, under the Directorate of Social Welfare, Arts & Culture, Government of Manipur. The aims and objects of the State Archives is to concentrate in a single repository all the non-current records both confidential and non-confidential as well as the private records. The Manipur State Archives accessioned the records under the following categories i.e. Public Records, Private Records, Historical Manuscripts both in Archaic Meitei & Bengali Scripts and rare books of the Library.

In its valuable collection the Manipur State Archive also has the Parawanas and orders of the Manipur Maharaja & the Political Agent in Manipur from the year, 1891 to 1947 and the Diaries of the Manipur Political Agents and Assistant Political Agent (1886-1947). The State Archives collected and preserved many valuable historical manuscripts in Archaic Manipuri and few manuscripts of Bengali scripts.

MRC at the Manipur State Archives conducted 90 awareness campaigns and 120 surveys of 70 private collections and 50 institutions which resulted in the documentation of 59,500 manuscripts from which 36,602 manuscripts have prepared electronic data. The MRC has collected 500 manuscripts during survey period. The MRC has took as a major part of survey.

**Address:**

Dr. K. H. Sarojini Devi

Director

Manipur State Archives

Washinglom Likoi,

Imphal-795 001

Manipur

Tel/Fax: 0385-2222813/M: 09436021755

## **Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar**

The collection of the Orissa State Museum is rich and focuses on the arts of the region. The precious palm leaf manuscripts of the Museum deserve a special mention. About 37,273 titles have been collected out of which 52 manuscripts have been published. It has manuscripts made of palm leaf, bamboo leaf, hand-made paper, ivory, bhurja bark and kumbhi bark. Rare garland-shaped, fan-shaped, fish-shaped, sword-shaped, rat- and parrot-shaped varieties of manuscripts and different types of stylus are available here. Four hundred illustrated manuscripts of coloured and monochrome variety are also found. Important manuscripts of Gitagovinda of Kali Charan Pattnaik, Ushaharana, Ushavilasa etc, and different varieties of cover design of palm-leaf manuscripts are also available in the collection.

The MRC at Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar has been functioning since August 2003. Ever since its inception, the MRC has been very active in survey and documentation work. The MRC has documented 2, 03,817 manuscripts

in 138 institutions and 174 private collections. The MRC has conducted 52 awareness campaigns. The OSM, Bhubaneswar has donated about 250 manuscripts to the NMM.

**Address:**

C.B. Patel

Superintendent

Orissa State Museum

Museum Building, Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)

Tele-fax: 0674 2431597

Email: cbpatelosm@rediffmail.com

## **SARASVATI, Bhadrak**

Situated at the eastern part of Orissa at Sarasvati Vihar, Bhadrak, SARASVATI is one of the leading institutes for Oriental Studies and Research in the State dedicated to the cause of promoting Bharatiya Vidya (Indian Indigenous Science and Technology). Since its inception it has focused on training in Manuscriptology and has so far organised 10 orientation courses on Manuscriptology building a team of more that 400 scholars in this field in Orissa, Assam and West Bengal.

The MRC at SARASVATI has been working with the Mission since May 2005. It has managed to document 1,10, 000 data so far and prepared 98,000 electronic data. The manuscripts documented by the MRC are mostly written in Oriya and Devanagari scripts covering a wide range of subjects like Purana, Dharmashastra, Karmakanda, Ayurveda, Tantra and many other subjects. The MRC has covered 6000 private collections and 192 institutions in 14 districts.

**Address:**

Sadananda Dikshita

Hon. Director

SARASVATI

Sarasvati Vihar, Barpada

Bhadrak-756113 (Orissa)

Tel: 06784 261690



## Sri D. K. Jain Oriental Research Institute, Arrah, Bihar

The “Jain Sidhanta Bhawan” better known as the “Central Jain Oriental Library, Arrah” was found in 1903 by Sri Devakumar Jain, a great scholar and philanthropist. The Library has a valuable collection of manuscripts from all over the world. There are 3,179 palm leaf manuscripts, 3,500 paper manuscripts which are at least 500 years old. Most prominent among the manuscript collection are the illustrated Jain Ramayana and the Bhaktamira. There are nearly 200 paintings in Jain Ramayana alone in excellent Mogul and Rajput styles.

Besides the manuscripts, the library has 9,000 published books on religion, philosophy, history, and literature in nearly all the Indian and some foreign languages. There is also a collection of old paintings, pieces of art and old coins. Among

the paintings on mythological subjects, treatment of the 16 dreams of Chandragupta, the 16 Tirthankars and Pawapuri temple stand out.

The MRC at the Institute has been functioning since May 2005. Since then the MRC is engaged in documenting manuscripts and producing electronic data with the help of 8 scholars and 6 official staff in 15 districts. Manuscripts found in these districts are mostly written in Devanagari, Urdu, Maithili, and Bengali covering wide range of subjects like Veda, Vedanta, Darshana, Karmakanda and many other such subjects.

The MRC has so far documented 115464 manuscripts data and prepared 94650 electronic data. It has also documented 56,410 Jain manuscripts under the Register of Jain Manuscripts scheme which data is integrated with the National Electronic Database. The MRC has covered 22 districts.



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And  
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Budha Marg  
Patna-800001 (Bihar)  
Tel: 0612 2352285

## Calcutta University Manuscript Library, Kolkata

The manuscript section of Calcutta University, Kolkata, has been in existence right from the inception of the University in 1857. In 1990, the Manuscript Library of Calcutta University became a full-fledged unit of the University under the Pro-Vice Chancellor (Academic). The Library has a collection of more than 42,000 manuscripts including quite a few on palm-leaves, including 20,000 in Sanskrit, 12,000 in Tibetan and Bengali and also several Persian and Arabic manuscripts. They are in different languages such as Sanskrit, Tibetan, Bangla, Oriya, Maithili, Pali, Arabic and Persian, and in scripts like Bengali, Oriya, Gaudi, Newari, Malayalam and Maithili. Some manuscripts are wrought in gold and silver lettering.

The MRC at Calcutta University was started in August 2003. The MRC has conducted surveys in Government and Government-sponsored libraries, institutional libraries, private libraries and personal collections in West Bengal.

The MRC has documented 79394 manuscripts covering all districts of West Bengal so far and also prepared a list of manuscripts for digitization. It has also taken initiative in providing conservation support to several collections of manuscripts through applying indigenous methods for conservation at the time

of documentation. The MRC has documented in 75 repositories.

The MRC has also been involved in conducting the National Survey for manuscripts in 19 districts of West Bengal.

**Address:**

Prof. Ratna Basu  
In-charge  
Manuscript Library  
Hardinge Building, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
87/1, College Street, Senate House  
University of Calcutta  
Kolkata-700073  
West Bengal  
Tele-fax: 033 22413763, /22413222

## Gurucharan College, Silchar, Assam

Gurucharan College, Silchar was established in 1935. The MRC at Gurucharan College, Silchar has been functioning since October 2005. The MRC has so far conducted 199 surveys covering 31 institutions and 168 individual collections in 7 districts. It has documented 3,032 manuscripts in different subjects like Ayurveda, Tantra/Mantra, Jyotisha, Pujavidhi etc, out of which most are found to be written in Archaic Bengali script.

**Address:**

Shri Utpal Das  
Project Coordinator  
B. C. Gupta Memorial Library  
G. C. College  
College Road  
Silchar-788004  
Assam  
Tel: 03842 264257

## Anandashram Sanstha

The Anandashram Sanstha is one of the Premier Institutes in Pune. It was founded by Late

Mahadeo Chiaji Apte, a leading advocate of Mumbai High-court, in Pune in the year 1888. He bequeathed all his property, including valuable collection of Manuscripts, to the Institute. It was registered as a public charitable Trust in 1954.

The Institute is known to scholars of Sanskrit as well as Indology all over the world as a publishing house. Since its inception the Institute has published 144 titles in 188 volumes extending over 61000 pages, almost all of them being the editions of the Mss possessed by the Institute. Some of the valuable publications of the Institute are;

1. Mimamsadarshana
2. Krishnayajurvediya-taittiriya-samhita
3. Aitareyabrahmana
4. Aitareya-Aranyaka
5. Taittiriyabrahmana
6. Taittiriya-Aranyaka
7. Vayupurana
8. Matsyapurana
9. Kamandakiyanitishastra

The Institute has a collection of over 10,000 manuscripts classified under 26 different subject-heads ranging from poetry and poetics

to architecture and music. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute has completed the documentation of these Mss for NMM.

Anandashram has recently opened its website [www.anandashramsanstha.org](http://www.anandashramsanstha.org).

The Anandashram Sanstha began working as an MRC from 27 January 2006. Since then the Sanstha has conducted one awareness campaigns and has documented and prepared electronic data 40,552 manuscripts in the Missions electronic database. The Instiute has covered three institutions and ten private collections.

**Address:**

Prof. Saroja Bhate

Director

Anandashram Sanstha

22, Budhwar Peth

Pune-411002

Tel: 020 24226854 (R), 020 24457119 (O)

## Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune

Founded in 1917, in memory of Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the distinguished scholar,

litterateur and one of the pioneers of scientific Indology in India, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute has nearly 20,000 manuscripts, covering a wide variety of subjects like religion, languages, Vedic literature, grammar, music, drama, purana, stotras, tantra, medicine and philosophical systems. The Archives contains copies of Farsi translation of the Gita and Yogavasishtha, made by Dara Shikoh 340 years ago, a copy of Vishnu Purana translated into Persian by a





Kashmiri Pundit, a manuscript relating to horse-breeding written by Qazi Hasan Iftakhan 390 years ago, and an original manuscript bearing the seal of the royal library of Emperor Jehangir.

Thirty-five volumes of Descriptive Catalogue (covering over 12,000 manuscripts from the Government Manuscripts Library) have been published so far. Microfilming of about over a million folios (including those of about 4,000 un-catalogued manuscripts) was carried out at the Institute, under the auspices of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi, and completed recently.

The MRC at Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute has been functioning since September 2003. The MRC has so far documented 50,000 manuscripts and prepared electronic data 46308 manuscripts for the Manus Granthavali. The MRC has covered 123 institutions and 30 individual collections through three scholars

**Address:**

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Hony. Secretary  
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Maharashtra  
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Email: boril@vsnl.net

## **Institute for Oriental Studies (Shiva Shakti), Thane**

The Institute was established in 1980 for the promotion of Indian culture, history, study of manuscripts and Sanskrit language through Organising seminars, workshops, exhibitions and discussions. The library possesses about 3,300 Sanskrit manuscripts and 26,000 volumes of printed books.

The MRC at Institute of Oriental Studies has been functioning since May 2005. It has documented 1,070 manuscripts from their own collection in the prescribed data form of the Mission.

**Address:**

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President  
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Maharashtra  
Tel: 022 25422392

## **Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University, Ramtek**

The Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University is unique in academic nature from all the other Sanskrit Universities in India. Other Sanskrit Universities traditionally cater to the learning of Veda, Vedanta, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Mimamsa Dharmashastra and Sahitya in Sanskrit. Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University has an innovative academic program and a syllabus incorporating modern subjects and traditional Sanskrit. On the one hand the courses emphasize a modern approach, and on the other hand they strive to preserve traditional principles. All of the courses are oriented in this way with special emphasis being placed on the science and technology of ancient India as preserved in the Sanskrit texts.

The Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University is fully equipped academically with 40 innovative and modern courses. It is a leading Sanskrit university among the 9 Sanskrit universities in India. It has 50 affiliated institutions in the Maharashtra State, and 30 outside Maharashtra from Gujarat to West Bengal, and from Kerala to Haryana.

The realization of the immense richness and beauty of Sanskrit as a language and a mode of communication of ideas has prompted Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University to launch a program for foreigners in Ayurveda, to preserve this ancient Vedic knowledge.

The Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University became at MRC of the Mission in November 2004. The MRC has documented 12,000 data on manuscripts covering Vidarbha and Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Mostly the manuscripts cover on Vrata, Vedic literature, Purana and other Shastras.

**Address:**

Prof. Harshada Dave  
Vice Chancellor  
Kavikulaguru Kalidasa Sanskrit University  
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Manda Road,  
Ramtek 441106 (Maharashtra)  
Tel: 0711 455549/0712 531298/0712 560992

## **Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad**

Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, one of the largest treasure houses of manuscripts relating to Jainism was established by Muni Shri Punyavijayji and Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai. The L.D. Institute has a library consisting of nearly 45,000 printed books nearly 75,000 manuscripts including 500 illustrated manuscripts, covering a wide range of subjects, like the Vedas, agamas, Buddhist religion, tantra, systems of Indian philosophy, and poetics etc. The institution has published 7 volumes of tabular catalogues, representing several languages like Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa, Old Gujarati, Hindi and Rajasthani.

The MRC started in September 2003, has so far catalogued 107609 electronic data for the

Manus Granthavali database. It has covered 104 institutions, 27 private collections covering 18 districts during the survey and has held 10 awareness programs for sensitizing the people on the preservation of manuscripts.

**Address:**

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Navarangpur  
Near Gujarat University  
Ahmedabad 380 009  
Gujarat  
Tel: 079 6302463  
Email: ldii@ad1.vsnl.net.in

## **Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur**

With a view to explore, collect, preserve, edit and publish the ancient literature in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa and Hindi-Rajasthani available in Rajasthan and adjacent areas, the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute an initiative of the Government of Rajasthan, was established as the Sanskrit Mandal in 1950 and extended as a full-fledged department in 1954.

It has a large reference library comprising of 26,713 rare titles and 6,000 periodicals. It has 7 branch repositories at Bikaner, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Kota, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Alwar. It has a collection of 119,830 manuscripts including 1,011 illustrated manuscripts on different subjects like the Veda, Dharmashastra, Itihasa, Purana, Tantra, Mantra, Darshana, Jyotisha and Ayurveda. The Institute has published 130 Descriptive Catalogues and published critical editions of more than 200 important texts.

The rich manuscript collection of the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute include miniature versions with Pala, Western Indian,

Rajput, Kangra and Jammu and Kashmir schools of painting on palm leaf, birch-bark, paper, wood and cloth. There are excellent calligraphy texts like Dvipatha, Tripatha and Panchpatha. Some unique specimens are Arsha-Ramayana, Gita Govinda (Mewar School), illuminated Kalpasutra of VS 1485, Buddhist manuscript Arya Mahavidya, and an illustrated Bhagavata among others. An authenticated manuscript of Prithviraj Raso from Dharnoj village of Gujrat and a number of manuscripts written profusely in gold ink are also worth mentioning.

The MRC at the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute started functioning in September 2003. With the active participation of the affiliate branches spread across Rajasthan, the MRC has been able to enrich the National Electronic Database by producing electronic data for 1,50,000 manuscripts. The Institute explored 9 districts including Dholpur, Alwar, Jaipur, Kota and Bikaner and managed to cover 22 institutions and 140 private collections during survey. The 9 awareness campaigns conducted by the MRC have unearthed information on fresh data concerning manuscripts.

**Address:**

Dr. Shyamsingh Rajpurohit  
R. A. S.  
Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute  
P.W.D Road  
Jodhpur 342011  
Rajasthan  
Tel: 0291 2430244

### **Kunda Kunda Jnanapitha, Indore**

Kunda Kunda Jnanapitha, Indore was established by Shri Deokumarsinghji Kasliwal in 1987 under Digambara Jaina Udasina Ashram Trust, Indore. The main objective of the Institute

is to promote the scientific study of Jainism focusing on the history and archaeology of Jaina religion. The Institute was recognized as a Ph.D. research centre by Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya, (University) Indore in the following 5 subjects i.e. Ancient Indian Mathematics and History of Mathematics, Environment and Ecological Sciences, Prakrit, Pali, Apabhramsha and other oriental languages, Comparative Religion, Ancient Indian History, Cultural and Archaeology. Kunda Kunda Jnanapitha Pustakalya has a collection of 12,500 printed books and 350 periodicals for researchers. Since 1999 it has catalogued 58,766 of Jain manuscripts in 479 Jain Bhandaras under the “Register of Jain Manuscripts” project. That data has been integrated with the Mission’s database.

The MRC at Kunda Kunda Jnanapitha, Indore has been associated with the Mission since May 2005. The MRC has surveyed 90 institutions and 350 private collections in 55 districts and has also organised various awareness programmes in different places. The MRC has documented 58,766 data and 19,225 in electronic form.

**Address:**

Dr. Anupam Jain  
Secretary  
584, M.G. Road  
Tukoganj, Indore 452001

### **Scindia Oriental Research Institute, Vikram University, Ujjain**

Scindia Oriental Research Institute of the Vikram University, Ujjain was established in 1957. Apart from the Scindia Oriental Research Institute, the University also has an archaeological museum and an art gallery, which are major repositories of heritage items and artifacts.



The manuscript wealth in Scindia Oriental Research Institute is of all languages, Sanskrit being the most predominant. The Scindia Oriental Institute has a rare collection of 18,000 manuscripts in paper, old palm leaf and bark leaf (bhurja patra). The subjects are wide-ranging, from ancient philosophy, sciences, religion, language, grammar and the arts. There are some rare manuscripts of heritage value such as the illustrated manuscript of the Srimad-Bhagavatam set in gold and silver, illustrated manuscripts exemplifying the old Rajput and Mughal style paintings, among others.

The Manuscript Resource Centre at Scindia Oriental Research Institute, Vikram University, Ujjain, started functioning in September 2003.

The MRC has conducted extensive survey and documentation in the state of Madhya Pradesh and documented 46,000 and prepared electronic data 38,840 manuscripts which have been integrated into the Manus Granthavali software of the Mission. The MRC as covered 90 institutions and 34 private collections.

**Address:**

Balkrishna Sharma  
Director  
Scindia Oriental Research Institute  
Vikram University  
Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh  
Tel: 0734 2515400  
Fax: 0734 2514276  
Email: sorimrc@yahoo.com







# Our Partners

## Manuscript Conservation Centres

### Organisation of the MCCs

- Each MCC has a team of trained conservators and specialists in the field of manuscript conservation
- The activities of each MCC are administered and coordinated by a Project Coordinator from the existing staff of the Institution
- Each MCC has a laboratory with at least basic facilities to undertake manuscript conservation
- Each MCC assists a number of institutions in varying degrees to provide basic preventive conservation care for their manuscript collections
- MCCs provide training in preventive and curative conservation to custodians of manuscripts all over the country
- MCCs conduct outreach campaigns to promote knowledge of basic conservation of manuscripts
- The skills of the conservators working for MCCs are regularly updated with workshops and training sessions

### Performance Summary of the MCCs

- Basic conservation laboratories are established in all MCCs
- Core team of staff in each MCC created from trained staff in varied levels of expertise
- Systematic increase in the preventive conservation drives of the MCCs

- Outreach programmes expanded to cover more institutions in providing vital care and understanding of conservation issues
- MCCs identified on the basis of their infrastructure, past performance and expertise to provide curative assistance to collections and institutions

### Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh

The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies has been working as the nodal resource centre for Buddhism in the local area of Leh for several years. Formerly known as the 'School of Buddhist Philosophy', this institute was established in 1959. Its main objective is to develop a comprehensive knowledge of Buddhism. This includes the study of ancient shastras, culture, philosophy, history and languages such as Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Tibetan and Pali. It also preserves and publishes rare Buddhist manuscripts and facilitates research on Buddhism. The Institute is dedicated to instilling the wisdom of Buddhist thought, literature, and arts in young students.

To conserve these manuscripts a Manuscript Conservation Centre (MCC) was established at CIBS. A conservation laboratory with basic infrastructure and equipment was set up by the Central Team for conservation at the Mission which visited CIBS. More than 3592 folios have undergone preventive conservation along with curative conservation of 3000 manuscripts.



**Address:**

Wangchuk Dorjee Negi  
Director  
Central Institute of Buddhist Studies  
Choglamsar  
Leh (Laddak)-194001  
Tele-Fax: 01982-264391  
Mr. Tsering Muthup (AO) – 09419177543  
Email: office@cibsladakh.com

## Department of Language and Culture, Shimla

Among the newest MCCs, this Centre signed the MOU with Mission on 27 May 2005. They have established a well-equipped laboratory. The Centre is taking up preventive conservation work in the remote regions of Himachal Pradesh and has conducted 9 storage re-organisations and preventive conservation has been done on 99869 folios covering 29 institutions. Curative conservation of 26744 folios was also carried out.

**Address:**

Dr. Hari Chauhan  
Director  
Department of Language and Culture  
Block No. 395, SDA Complex  
Kasumputy  
Shimla-171009  
Tel: 0177 2626614

## Uttaranchal Institute for Conservation Research and Training, Nainital

The MCC at the Uttaranchal Institute for Conservation Research and Training, Nainital has signed the MOU with the Mission on 19 July 2005. A conservation lab with basic facilities has been established. Two persons are appointed and basic training has been given. The Centre is being developed as a training institute utilizing the basic strength of this Centre. The Centre

is taking up preventive conservation work in 5 institutions and has conducted preventive conservation of 9500 folios.

**Address:**

Anupam Sah  
Director  
Uttaranchal Institute for Conservation Research and Training  
Markandey House (near HMT Main Gate),  
Rani Bagh, District Nainital-263 126  
Uttaranchal  
Tel: 05946-244242 Fax: 05946-244242.  
Email: uicrat@sancharnet.com

## The Vrindavan Research Institute

Founded in November, 1968 by philanthropist scholar, Dr. R. D. Gupta the Vrindhavan Research Institute was inaugurated by Dr. Karan Singh, the then Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The Institute is accorded the status of a Museum of Manuscripts and Archival Material by the Museums Association of India. It has thus grown into a centre devoted to the cause of conservation and publication of Indian culture. The primary aim of the Institute is to collect, preserve and study the manuscripts, archival material, and objects of art and culture of India in general and of the Braj region in particular. The Institute has microfilmed thousands of manuscripts and historical temple documents from some private collections, which are extremely useful for the study of the history and culture of the region. Its collection now contains about 30,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali and other Indian languages, and hundreds of archival documents and temple records shedding light on the socio-economic, religious and cultural life of medieval India.

VRI has been associated with the Mission as an MCC since September 2003. It has organised 4 awareness campaigns and several public



outreach campaigns. It has already identified 18 Manuscript Conservation Partner Centres and has conducted preventive conservation activities on 180382 folios. It has also conducted curative conservation on 6173 folios.

**Address:**

Dr. P. Goswami  
 Coordinator  
 Vrindavan Research Institute  
 Raman Reti Marg  
 Vrindavan-281121  
 Tel: 0565 – 2540628  
 Fax: 2540576  
 Email: vrivbn@sancharnet.in

**Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation,  
 Gorakhpur**

The MOU with Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation was signed on 18 May 2005. A thorough survey of manuscripts in and around the city of Gorakhpur has been done by the MCC and a large number of collection/individuals and organisations had been spotted for conservation activity. They are presently working on the conservation of their

own manuscript collection and have conducted preventive conservation activities on 68764 folios covering 5 institutions.

**Address:**

Karunesh Shukla  
 Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation,  
 18, Andhiari Bagh, Gorakhpur-273001  
 Phone: 0551 2242258/2249914

**Indian Conservation Institute,  
 Lucknow**

The Indian Conservation Institute was established in 1985 as INTACH’s first conservation laboratory. It has been associated with the Mission as an MCC since September 2003. It has organised 10 workshops and a number of outreach campaigns. The Centre has also successfully undertaken curative conservation of 59487 folios in various collections covering 20 institutions. The Centre also provides vital assistance to the Mission on account of its large resource pool of trained personnel in several areas related to conservation and training.

**Address:**

Dr. Mamta Misra  
Conservator  
Indian Council of Conservation Institutes  
HIG-44, Sector E, Aliganj Scheme  
Lucknow-226024  
Tel: 0522 2377814/2376858  
Fax: 0522 233432 Email: iccins@sancharnet.in

### **Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati**

Set up with the objectives of furthering Indological research and propagating Indian culture and heritage, The Oriental Research Institute in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati was established by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam in 1939. It was handed over to Sri Venkateswara University in 1956.

The Institute has a rich collection of 50,000 palm-leaf and paper manuscripts and 75,000 rare printed books in its library. The Institute has published 1 tabular alphabetical catalogue covering all the subjects. The manuscripts in the collection cover a wide range from philosophy, religion, epic, language, grammar to poetics and horoscopy.

The MOU with Oriental Research Institute, Sri Venkateswara University was signed on 18 May 2005. They have provided good storage for their collection. The preventive and curative conservation began as soon as the laboratory was set up. The Centre has also successfully undertaken curative conservation of 5067 folios in various collections covering 10 institutions.

**Address:**

V. Venkataramana Reddy  
In-charge Director  
Oriental Research Institute  
Venkateswara University

Tirupati-517502

Andhra Pradesh

Tel: 0877 2249666(ext) 291 Fax: 0877 2226614

### **Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad**

The faMOUs Salar Jung Museum houses one of the finest collections of art objects anywhere in the world. The Museum began its association with the Mission as an MCC in October 2003 for the conservation of manuscripts in Andhra Pradesh. They provided preventive and curative conservation treatment to 19 institutes covering both, palm leaf and paper manuscripts. The Centre has also successfully undertaken curative conservation of 1, 14,264 folios along with preventive conservation of 49268 folios in various collections.

**Address:**

Dr. C. P. Unihal  
Director  
Salarjung Museum  
Salarjung Marg  
Hyderabad-500002  
Tel: 040 24523211/301  
Fax: 040 24572558  
Email: salarjung@hotmail.com

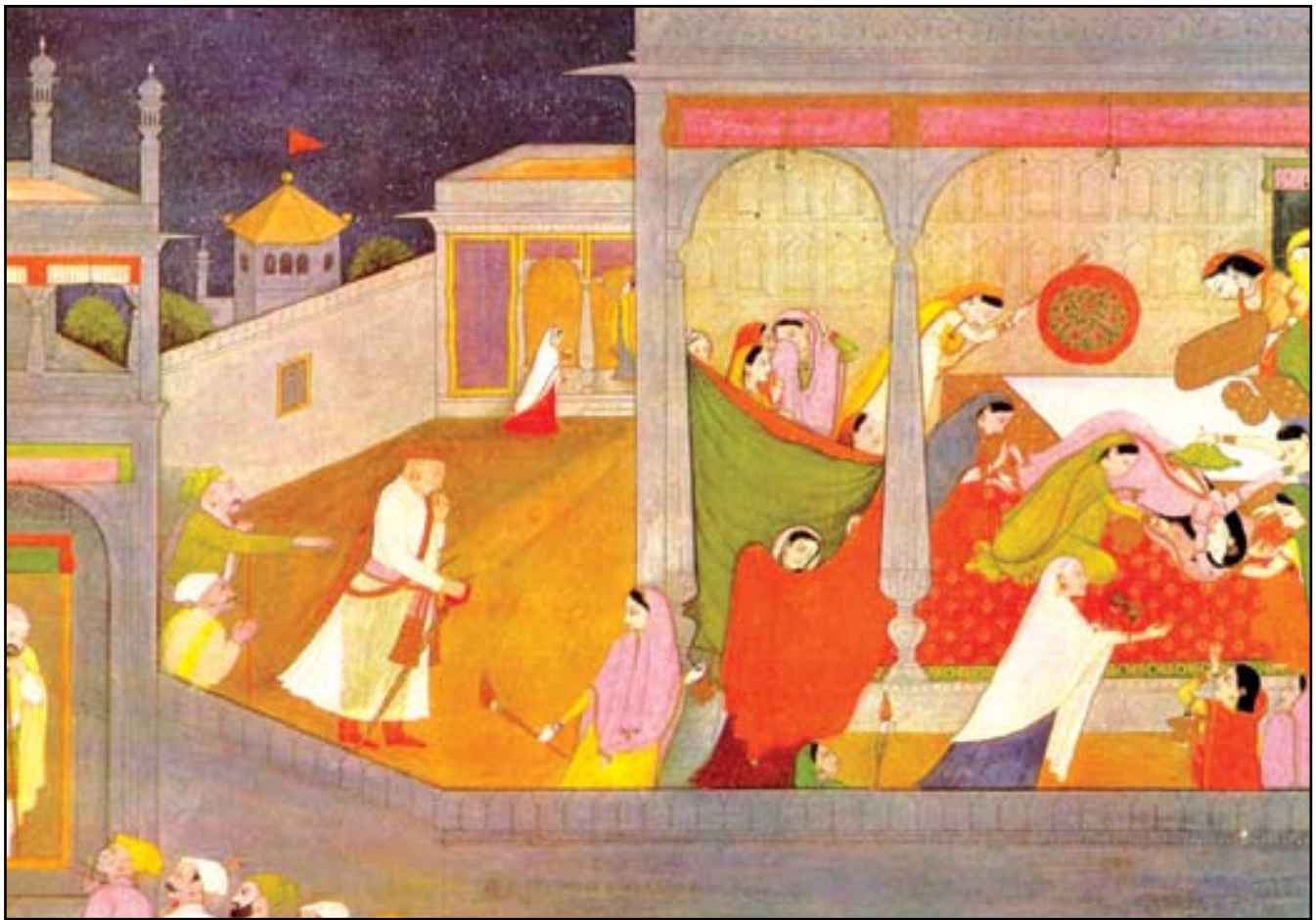
### **INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art Conservation Centre, Bangalore**

The INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art Conservation Centre MCC began functioning from 23 September 2003. The MCC has conducted preventive conservation of 5663 manuscripts in several Institutes and also provided emergency treatment for 23501 manuscripts. It has a well-equipped laboratory with well-trained conservators in preventive and curative conservation.

**Address:**

Miss. Madhuranai  
Director  
INTACH Chitrakala Parishath Art Conservation





Centre  
Kumara Krupa Road  
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Tel: 080 2250418 Fax: 080 226 3424  
Email: ickpac@vsnl.net

### **Government Museum, Chennai**

The Government Museum began its collaboration with the Mission as an MCC, in August 2004. Apart from the existing laboratory facilities, the MCC was equipped with additional facilities and more staff was appointed. It has conducted preventive conservation on 766126 folios of palm leaf manuscripts and curative conservation of 7402 folios of palm leaf manuscripts were given curative conservation treatment.

**Address:**  
V. Jeyaraj  
Government Museum  
Egmore  
Chennai-600008  
Tel: 044 28193238  
Email: jeyarajv@rediffmail.com

### **Karnataka State Archives, Bangalore**

The MOU was signed with Karnataka State Archives in August 2004. They have a full-fledged conservation laboratory. They have extended their assistance in preventive conservation of 65255 folios and curative conservation activities to 20 institutions and have also conducted 10 workshops on conservation.

**Address:**

Mrs. Usha Suresh  
Director, Room No 9  
Ground Floor, Vidhan Sabha  
Karnataka State Archives  
Bangalore – 1  
Tel: 22254465/Fax. 2235257  
Email: Dir\_Archives@mail.kar.nic.in  
Website: <http://kannadasiri.kar.nic.in/archives>

### **Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Thanjavur**

Built up by the successive dynasties of Nayaks and Marathas of Thanjavur, The Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library is perhaps one among the few medieval libraries that exists in the world. The Library contains very rare and valuable collection of manuscripts, books, maps and painting on all aspects of arts, culture and literature. The Library has a rich collection of manuscripts numbering about 59,000 in Sanskrit, Tamil, Marathi and Telugu including several illustrated manuscripts, which reflect the history and culture of South India. A total number of 24,432 titles are catalogued and in active use. The scripts used for Sanskrit language are Grantha, Devanagari, Telugu and Malayalam, Kannada and Oriya. Fourteen volumes of Descriptive Catalogues have been published by the Library so far.

An MCC was established at library, in October 2003. The Library employs several indigenous methods of conservation and manuscript storage. This MCC in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Government Museum has conducted 2 workshops and publicity programmes. The MCC has conducted preventive conservation activities on both palm leaf and paper manuscripts covering 10 institutions.

**Address:**

P. Perumal  
Project Coordinator  
Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal  
Library  
Thanjavur-613009  
Tamil Nadu  
Tel: 04362 234107/230206,  
Fax: 04362 233568/230857

### **Mural Painting Conservation Research and Training Centre, Trippunithura Palace, Cochin**

The Mural Painting Conservation Research and Training Centre, Trippunithura, Cochin Palace is a repository of art objects, paintings and historical data. The Centre began collaborating with the Mission in July 2004. With a staff of five, the Centre has identified 19 institutions and private collections for preventive conservation and carried preventive conservation activities on 837239 folios of paper manuscripts.

**Address:**

Arvind Kumar  
INTACH- Ernakulam  
Hill Palace Museum Premises  
Trippunithura, Ernakulam-682 301  
Kerala  
Tel: 09447451486 Fax: 0484 2780202  
Email: [mcrtrthrissur@rediffmail.com](mailto:mcrtrthrissur@rediffmail.com)

### **Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna**

One of the National Libraries of India the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library was established in 1891 by Khuda Bakhsh Khan out of his personal collection of a few manuscripts. It acquired the status of an "Institution of National Importance" by an Act of Parliament in 1969.

The Library is recognized the world over for its rich collection of invaluable manuscripts, rare printed books, many miniatures and paintings of Hindu pantheon and original paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Turkish and Iranian schools. It has special manuscripts like an inch-wide Quran. It also contains the only books rescued from the plunder of the University of Cordoba in Spain.

There are some other rare manuscripts in the collection at Khuda Bakhsh, including the Jehangir-Nama, Shah-Namah, Al-Quran, Tarikh-i-Khandan-i-Timuriya and Kitab-ul-Hashaishh. There are many examples of Persian calligraphy and rare coins. Many expensive and rare manuscripts have come from places like Alexandria, Cairo, Damascus, Beirut, Arabia, etc. There are facilities for research work concerning the Muslim period in Oriental studies. The Institution has published 39 volumes of Descriptive Catalogues covering 300 illustrated manuscripts. The Khuda Bakhsh MRC concentrates mainly on documenting Urdu, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts.

The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library has been part of the Mission's MCC network since September 2003. They have identified partner centres and are extending assistance in preventive and curative conservation activities. They have provided preventive conservation for 1,69,502 and curative conservation for 37,033 manuscripts folios covering 14 institutions.

**Address:**

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed  
Director  
Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library  
Ashok Rajpath  
Patna-800 004  
Bihar  
Tel: 0612 2300209  
Fax: 0612 2300209  
Email: pat\_kbopl@data1.in

## Manuscript Library, University of Calcutta, Kolkata

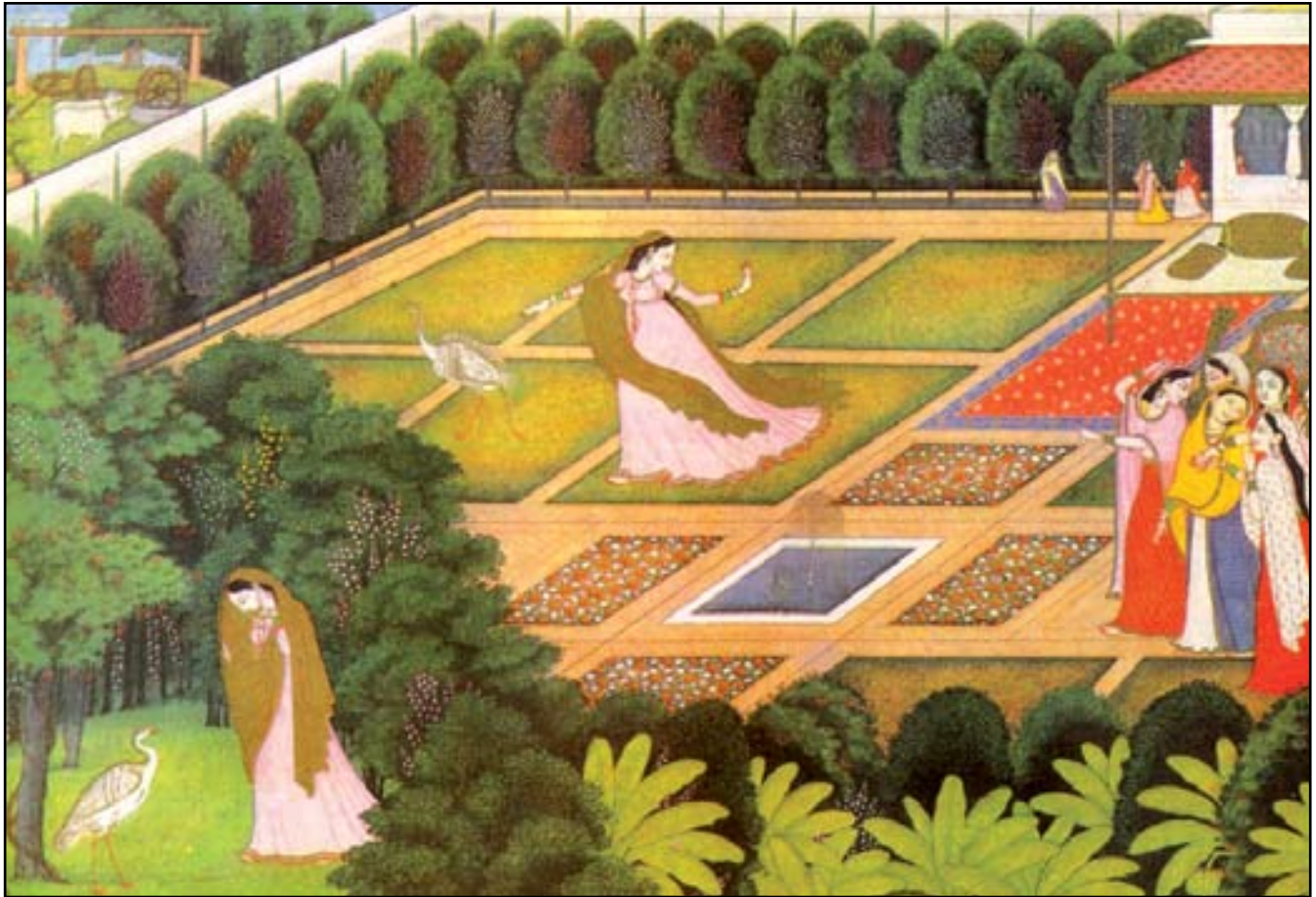
The manuscript section of Calcutta University, Kolkata, has been in existence right from the inception of the University in 1857. In 1990, the Manuscript Library of Calcutta University became a full-fledged unit of the University under the Pro-Vice Chancellor (Academic). The Library has a collection of more than 42,000 manuscripts including quite a few on palm-leaves, including 20,000 in Sanskrit, 12,000 in Tibetan and Bengali and also several Persian and Arabic manuscripts. They are in different languages such as Sanskrit, Tibetan, Bangla, Oriya, Maithili, Pali, Arabic and Persian, and in scripts like Bengali, Oriya, Gaudi, Newari, Malayalam and Maithili. Some manuscripts are wrought in gold and silver lettering.

The Manuscript Library joined hands with Mission as an MCC on 26 May 2005. The Manuscript Library MCC has evolved a good system of storage of their collection. A space has been allocated for laboratory and 2 staff members have been appointed. They have already identified their 13 partner centres and are extending their assistance in preventive conservation to various institutions. They have provided preventive conservation for 3,69,361 folios and curative conservation for 400 manuscripts.

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Prof. Ratna Basu  
In-charge  
Manuscript Library  
Hardinge Building, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
87/1, College Street, Senate House  
University of Calcutta  
Kolkata-700073  
West Bengal  
Tele-fax: 033 22413763/22413222





## INTACH Orissa Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar

The INTACH ICI Orissa Art Conservation Centre started functioning in September 2003 with a staff of 14 conservators. It is fast developing as a specialized Centre for palm leaf manuscript conservation. Through the year the Centre has provided assistance to six institutions in providing preventive and curative conservation. It has provided conservation activities to both palm leaf and paper manuscripts, over 6006963 palm leaf folios have received preventive conservation through this MCC.

### Address:

Mallika Mitra  
INTACH ICI Orissa Art Conservation Centre  
Orissa State Museum Premises  
Bhubaneswar-751 014 (Orissa)

Tel: 0674 2432638/Fax: 0674 2432638.

Email: [icioacc@sancharnet.in](mailto:icioacc@sancharnet.in)

## AITIHYA, Bhubaneswar

The MOU with AITIHYA was signed on 11 May 2005. This MCC has a 4 member team to look after conservation activities. They have given preventive conservation treatment to 8700 folios of manuscripts. They have also assisted institutions with curative conservation of manuscripts.

### Address:

Mr. Arun Kumar Nayak Coordinator  
Chairman  
AITIHYA, A/L-5  
Bhimtangi Housing Board Colony  
Phase-I, Bhubaneswar 751 002  
Orissa  
Tel: 0680 2296131

## Sambalpur University, Burla, Orissa

Sambalpur University started functioning as an MCC from August 2004. A conservation laboratory was set up with basic infrastructure and basic chemicals. They have identified their Manuscript Conservation Partner Centres. The emphasis was on preventive conservation and they provided preventive conservation to 446729 folios of palm leaf manuscripts.

### Address:

P.K. Nayak  
Project Coordinator  
Sambalpur University Library  
Sambalpur University,  
Burla-768001 (Orissa)  
Tel: 0663 2432061/2430329.

## Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library, Guwahati University, Guwahati

In 1982 the Guwahati University Library was renamed as Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library after its first Vice Chancellor. Established primarily to enhance and support the different research programs carried out by the University, The Guwahati University Library started its functioning in 1948. The Library has acquired more than 4,500 manuscripts on different subjects including 5 illustrated manuscripts of the Ramayana, Bhagwata and Lavakusha Yuddha among others. The collection of manuscripts in the repository is written mostly in agaru bark. They also have immense historic and cultural value as representing the region of their origin.

The MCC signed an MOU with the Mission on 3 November 2003. The institution conducted 5 outreach campaigns-cum-workshops in 2006. Preventive conservation work was carried out in several institutes. This MCC provided both,

preventive and curative conservation treatment to a large number of Sanchipat Tulapat manuscripts. They have provided preventive conservation for 104218 folios and curative conservation for 1682 manuscripts covering 65 institutions.

### Address:

Dr. Raman Barman  
Librarian  
Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library  
Guwahati University  
Gopinath Bardolai Nagar  
Guwahati-781014 (Assam)  
Tel: 0361 2570529/2674438,  
Fax: 0361 2570133  
Email: kkhl@sancharnet.in

## Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur

With a view to explore, collect, preserve, edit and publish the ancient literature in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa and Hindi-Rajasthani available in Rajasthan and adjacent areas, the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute an initiative of the Government of Rajasthan, was established as the Sanskrit Mandal in 1950 and extended as a full-fledged department in 1954.

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The rich manuscript collection of the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute include miniature versions with Pala, Western Indian, Rajput, Kangra and Jammu and Kashmir schools

of painting on palm leaf, birch-bark, paper, wood and cloth. There are excellent calligraphy texts like Dvipatha, Tripatha and Panchpatha. Some unique specimens are Arsha-Ramayana, Gita Govinda (Mewar School), illuminated Kalpasutra of VS 1485, Buddhist manuscript Arya Mahavidya, and an illustrated Bhagavata among others. An authenticated manuscript of Prithviraj Raso from Dharnoj village of Gujrat and a number of manuscripts written profusely in gold ink are also worth mentioning.

RORI, MCC began working with the Mission in October 2003. The MCC is primarily involved in preventive conservation and has a complete laboratory to support its activities. Preventive conservation was carried out in 16 institutions and 349374 manuscripts received preventive conservation treatment.

**Address:**

Dr. Shyamsingh Rajpurohit  
Coordinator  
Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute  
P.W.D Road  
Jodhpur 342011  
Rajasthan  
Tel: 0291 2430244

### **Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra, Jaipur, Rajasthan**

The Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra signed an MOU with Mission on 12 November 2004. This MCC has got a very good collection of Jain manuscripts which are in good condition and are stored properly. This Centre is actively involved in preventive conservation and has done 6 publicity campaigns to spread awareness about manuscripts and their preservation. They also extended their assistance in preventive conservation to various institutions and gave treatment to 696973 manuscript folios. They are also involved in

curative conservation and have given curative treatment to 4405 paper manuscript folios.

**Address:**

Dr. Kamal Chand Sogani  
Director  
Digambar Jain Pandulipi Samrakshan Kendra  
Jain Vidya Samsthan  
Digambar Jain Nasim Bhattarakji  
Sawai Ramsing Road  
Jaipur 302004  
Rajasthan  
Tel: 0141 2385247.

### **Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad**

Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, one of the largest treasure houses of manuscripts relating to Jainism was established by Muni Shri Punyavijayji and Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai. The L.D. Institute has a library consisting of nearly 45,000 printed books nearly 75,000 manuscripts including 500 illustrated manuscripts, covering a wide range of subjects, like the Vedas, agamas, Buddhist religion, tantra, systems of Indian philosophy, and poetics etc. The institution has published 7 volumes of tabular catalogues, representing several languages like Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhramsa, Old Gujarati, Hindi and Rajasthani.

This MCC is furnished with a laboratory with basic infrastructure and two trained conservators are currently working with the MCC. They are at present providing preventive conservation to their own large collection of manuscripts. The Centre has also successfully undertaken conservation of 58590 folios in various collections covering 1 institutions.

**Address:**

Dr. Jitendra Shah  
Director



Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology  
Navarangpur  
Near Gujarat University  
Ahmedabad 380 009 (Gujarat)  
Tel: 079 6302463  
Email: ldii@ad1.vsnl.net.in

## **Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune**

Founded in 1917, in memory of Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the distinguished scholar, litterateur and one of the pioneers of scientific Indology in India, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute has nearly 20,000 manuscripts, covering a wide variety of subjects like religion, languages, Vedic literature, grammar, music, drama, purana, stotras, tantra, medicine and philosophical systems. The Archives contains copies of Farsi translation of the Gita and Yogavashishta, made by Dara Shikoh 340 years ago, a copy of Vishnu Purana translated into Persian by a Kashmiri Pundit, a manuscript relating to horse-breeding written by Qazi Hasan Iftakhan 390 years ago, and an original manuscript bearing the seal of the royal library of Emperor Jehangir.

Thirty-five volumes of Descriptive Catalogue (covering over 12,000 manuscripts from the Government Manuscripts Library) have been published so far. Microfilming of about over a million folios (including those of about 4,000 un-catalogued manuscripts) was carried out at the Institute, under the auspices of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi, and completed recently.

The MCC at BORI has engaged conservators, who well trained in preventive conservation. Preventive conservation work covering 37500 manuscript folios has been carried out in 9 institutes. Curative conservation treatment was conducted on 1512 folios.

### **Address:**

Prof. Saraja Bhate  
Hon. Secretary  
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute  
Deccan Gymkhana  
Pune-411037  
Maharashtra  
Tel: 020 25656932, Fax: 020 25661362  
Email: boril@vsnl.net

## **Scindia Oriental Research Institute, Ujjain**

Scindia Oriental Research Institute of the Vikram University, Ujjain was established in 1957. Apart from the Scindia Oriental Research Institute, the University also has an archaeological museum and an art gallery, which are major repositories of heritage items and artifacts.

The manuscript wealth in Scindia Oriental Research Institute is of all languages, Sanskrit being the most predominant. The Scindia Oriental Institute has a rare collection of 18,000 manuscripts in paper, old palm leaf and bark leaf (bhurja patra). The subjects are wide-ranging, from ancient philosophy, sciences, religion, language, grammar and the arts. There are some rare manuscripts of heritage value such as the illustrated manuscript of the Srimad-Bhagavatam set in gold and silver, illustrated manuscripts exemplifying the old Rajput and Mughal style paintings, among others.

The Scindia Oriental Research Institute signed an MOU with the Mission on 15 June 2006. The emphasis of the MCC was only on Preventive Conservation. It has provided both curative and preventive conservation treatment to 606963 palm leaf folios.

### **Address:**

Dr. Balkrishna Sharma  
Director

Scindia Oriental Research Institute  
Vikram University  
Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh  
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## The Tawang Monastery

Tawang, world-renowned for its 400-year-old Buddhist Gopma, one of the biggest in India is an important centre of Buddhist learning. The gopma, also called the Galden Namgyal Lhatse, is a faMOUs Mahayana Monastery established in 1643-47 by Lodre Gyaltsso, popularly called Meera Lama. The Gopma houses a beautifully gilded 8 metre high statue of the Buddha and a number of equally remarkable idols, thangkhas and murals. The 3 storey, fortified monastery is over 140 square metres and has 65 residential buildings, chortens, lanes and by-lanes. The Duknang (main assembly hall) has Buddha statues in various poses, while the Parkhang hall lodges the library, with a wealth of rare hand written and block-printed Thankas or manuscripts of revered books like 'Tangym', 'Kangyur' and 'Sungbhum' and a valuable collection of old scriptures mainly

Kanjur and Tanjur numbering 850 bundles. Some of the manuscripts have been penned in gold.

The Tawang Monastery signed an MOU with the Mission on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2006.

### Address:

Secretary  
Tawang Monastery,  
Tawang  
Distt. Arunachal Pradesh  
Ph. (O) 03794-223286/223476/9436051206 (M)

## Manipur State Archives

The practice of maintaining Records had been in vogue with the advent of Art of writing in Manipur. The Official Records were maintained in the Royal Court. Individuals also used to maintain private records. The Manipur State Archive was established in March, 1982, under the directorate of social welfare, arts & culture Government of Manipur. The aims and objects of the State Archives office is to concentrate in a single repository all the non-current records both confidential and non-confidential as well

as the private records.

The Manipur State Archives accessioned the records under the following categories i.e. Public Records, Private Records, Historical Manuscripts both in Archaic Meitei & Bengali Scripts and Rare books of the library.

In its valuable collection the Manipur State Archive also has the Parawanas and orders of the Manipur Maharaja & the Political



Agent in Manipur from the year, 1891 to 1947 and the Diaries of the Manipur Political Agents and Assistant Political Agent (1886–1947). The State Archives collected and preserved many valuable historical manuscripts in Archaic Manipuri and few manuscripts of Bengali scripts.

The Manipur State Archive signed an MOU with the Mission on 24 April 2006. It has provided both curative and preventive conservation treatment to 20,000 palm leaf folios.

**Address:**

Dr. H. Sarojini Devi  
Director  
Manipur State Archives  
Washinglom Likoi,  
Imphal–795 001  
Manipur  
Tel/Fax: 0385–2222813/M–09436021755

**Sri D. K. Jain  
Oriental Research Institute,  
Arrah, Bihar**

The “Jain Sidhanta Bhawan” better known as the “Central Jain Oriental Library, Arrah” was found in 1903 by Sri Devakumar Jain, a great scholar and philanthropist. The Library has a valuable collection of manuscripts from all over the world. There are 3,179 palm leaf manuscripts, 3,500 paper manuscripts which are at least 500 years old. Most prominent among the manuscript collection are the illustrated Jain Ramayana and the Bhaktamira. There are nearly 200 paintings in Jain Ramayana alone in excellent Mogul and Rajput styles.

Besides the manuscripts, the library has 9,000 published books on religion, philosophy, history, and literature in nearly all the Indian and some foreign languages. There is also a collection of old paintings, pieces of art and old coins. Among the paintings on mythological

subjects, treatment of the 16 dreams of Chandragupta, the 16 Tirthankars and Pawapuri temple stand out.

D. K. Jain Oriental Research Institute signed an MOU with the Mission on 24 April 2006. It has provided both curative and preventive conservation treatment to 238533 folios.

**Address:**

Dr. Ajay Kumar Jain  
Sri D. K. Jain Oriental Research Institute  
Devashram, Mahadeva Road  
Arrah  
Bihar 802301

**Visweshvarananda Biswabandhu  
Institute of Sanskrit and  
Indological Studies  
Hoshiarpur**

The Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies, Hoshiarpur is an important manuscript repository from the North-West zone of the country. The collection of the Department is distinctive, with manuscripts in the north Indian and south Indian languages and scripts pertaining to different subjects. They are written on different materials like birch bark, palm leaf and hand-made paper. One of the unique manuscripts of the Institute is a manuscript (photocopy) titled Sancha written in Pavuchi script which is presently not known to be available in any other collection. This script is yet to be deciphered by the scholars.

The institute began working with the Mission as an MCC from 12 April 2006. It has provided both curative and preventive conservation treatment to 1546 folios.

**VBISIS**

Indological Studies  
Hoshiarpur, Punjab.



## Regional Conservation Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram

The Regional Conservation Laboratory was established under the Department of Archaeology in the year 1978 based on the scheme prepared by the Scientific Advisor, Department of Culture, and Government of India. The laboratory is one of the well-equipped laboratories in India capable of undertaking conservation projects on a variety of materials such as stone, metal, mural painting etc. Deteriorated objects brought from various Museums are subjected to scientific examination and treatment at the Laboratory. They include organic as well as inorganic materials such as manuscripts, stones, metals etc. All monuments conservation is carried out in situ. In certain projects the laboratory collaborates with the National Research Laboratory for Conservation, Lucknow, the National Museum, New Delhi, the Indian Council of Conservation Institute and so on. The Regional Conservation Laboratory is an Institutional Member of the Indian Association of the study of Conservation, New Delhi.

The MOU with the National Mission for Manuscripts was signed on 27 April 2006. They are carrying out the work on preventive as well as curative conservation simultaneously in several institutions all over southern Kerala. They have a well established laboratory of their own and also have trained conservators to carry out the work in several institutes.

It has provided both curative and preventive conservation treatment to 50322 folios covering 20 institutions.

### Address:

Dr. K. K. Mahanam Pillai  
Conservation Officer  
Regional Conservation Lab  
Cotton Hill, Vazhuthacaud  
Sasthamangalam P. O.

Thiruvananthapuram. Pin.695 010

Phone: 0471 – 27256351

## Central Library, Benaras Hindu University

The Banaras Hindu University Library system, the largest University Library System in the country, germinated from a small but precious collection donated by Prof. P.K. Telang in the memory of his father Justice K.T. Telang in 1917 and housed in the Telang Hall of the Central Hindu College, Kamachha. It was nurtured in its infancy by the renowned historian Sir Jadunath Sarkar. With the University taking shape at its present premises, the library was also shifted in 1921 to the Central Hall of the Arts College (now Faculty of Arts) and then in 1941 to its present majestic building built with the munificent donation from Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, on the pattern of the great library British Museum in London on the suggestion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of university, after his return from the Round Table Conference, London in 1931. Its majestic circular Central Hall has been furnished with elegant furniture's made of faMOUs and rare variety of Burma Teak woods.

The MOU with the National Mission for Manuscripts was signed on 23 November 2006. They are carrying out the work on preventive as well as curative conservation simultaneously in several institutions all over the region. It has provided both curative and preventive conservation treatment to 1, 86,101 folios.

### Address:

Dr. D. K. Singh  
Central Library  
Benaras Hindu University  
Varanasi-221005

## FUTURE PLANS

- ✿ Continued training programs on preservation and conservation
- ✿ Strengthening of pool of resource persons
- ✿ Intensifying efforts at digitization
- ✿ Publication of unpublished manuscripts
- ✿ Location of Indian manuscripts in: UK, France, Belgium, Germany, U.S.A, Canada, Australia, Thailand, Korea, Malaysia, Japan, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal
- ✿ Efforts to be made to obtain copies of manuscripts through direct contact with repositories







... श्रुत्वा वा तत्र तत्र वेत्तता ॥ ३ ॥  
... तिङि तेषां प्रसाधनीं परिद्वा यतो य  
... ति प्रकोशप्रणवाद्वात्प्रियात्वात्तदे  
... प्रकाश्यां वतां ॥ ४ ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत  
... योऽपि योग्ये श्रुतिः ॥ इतः तदेत  
... तप्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेतता ॥ ५ ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत  
... ति प्रकोशप्रणवाद्वात्प्रियात्वात्तदे  
... प्रकाश्यां वतां ॥ ६ ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत  
... ति प्रकोशप्रणवाद्वात्प्रियात्वात्तदे  
... प्रकाश्यां वतां ॥ ७ ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत  
... ति प्रकोशप्रणवाद्वात्प्रियात्वात्तदे  
... प्रकाश्यां वतां ॥ ८ ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत  
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... प्रकाश्यां वतां ॥ ९ ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत  
... ति प्रकोशप्रणवाद्वात्प्रियात्वात्तदे  
... प्रकाश्यां वतां ॥ १० ॥ प्रश्रीत्यतिष्वेत

॥ विभक्तिसंज्ञ ॥

॥ विभक्तिसंज्ञ ॥



National Mission for Manuscripts