

of learning it. Towards the realisation of this aim, certain research and publication schemes were proposed by the under-
signed and the Society approved them. One of the projects thus
proposed is the present compilation *Kṛdantarūpamālā*. The idea
became a practical proposition because of the availability at the
Society of the services of the distinguished Vaiyākaraṇa, Sri
Ramasubba Sastrigal, and the assistance of his two students in
the first-batch, Nyāya-Śiromaṇis V. S. Srivatsankacharya and
T. K. Pranatartiharan, both of whom qualified themselves in
Vyākaraṇa under the Society's scheme.

There are about 2000 roots in the ten groups given in the
Dhātupāṭha; these multiply further when we take also their twelve
kinds of derivative forms, desiderative, casual etc., and the
frequentatives of different kinds. One hundred and thirty suffixes,
forming declinable and indeclinable words, could be added to
them in their own form or when compounded with other
words. Such formations are also affected by the special
characteristics of the group to which a root belongs. All these
factors make the *Kṛdanta* a bewildering department of Sanskrit
grammar. In the present Concordance, the problems of this
subject have been tackled and all possible care has been taken to
formulate and present all the possible forms of all the roots.
Twenty of the essential *Kṛts* are fully dealt with for every root; the
rest are shown wherever, under special circumstances, they occur
according to rules applicable to specific roots. For examples of
roots under which the largest number of derivatives are given, *Kṛ*
and *Gam* may be seen. The forms are presented in a specific order:
First the root is given with its number, group and other
characteristics which number seven; the meanings of the roots are
then given; in respect of the above, authorities are also cited where
necessary. Then the twenty *Kṛdanta*-forms are set forth and
in the end, additional forms for desiderative etc. are also given;
where necessary several further forms are added as under *Kṛ*.
To support the forms set forth, citations of usages in *Bhaṭṭi Kāvya*,
Dhātu Kāvya and other poems and also other relevant treatises
are added in the footnotes. To conserve space and make the
presentation neat and compact, a scheme of abbreviations has
been employed and a key to this has been supplied.

A compilation called *Dhāturūpaprakāśikā* was brought out long
ago by Sri Srikantha Sastri in Telugu script from Mysore, where