

Latthe Education Society's  
**Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College of Arts and Science, Sangli**  
**Rajnemi Campus Wood House Road Sangli- 41646**  
**Department of Ardhamagadhi**

**Ph.D. Course Work in Ardhamagadhi**  
(Department of Ardhamagadhi has organized Ph. D. Course work in Ardhamagadhi In Association  
With Shivaji University , Kolhapur From 06/09/2021 to 27/09/2021)

## A Report

**Name of the Department** : Department of Ardhamagadhi  
**Name of the Activity** : Ph. D. Course work in Ardhamagadhi  
**Period of organization** : 06/09/2021 to 27/09/2021  
**Total Period** : 21 days  
**Sponsoring /Funding Agency** : Shivaji University, Kolhapur

### Introduction

As per the rules and regulations laid down by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, it is mandatory for researcher to successfully complete the Ph. D. Course Work. Therefore, affiliating University, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, through its statutory process has implemented Ph.D. Course work in Ardhamagadhi. The researchers have to complete the said Ph. D. Course work within period of two years from the year of his/her registration or on or before the submission of his/her Ph.D. thesis.

In fact, while getting into research field, the researchers should get acquainted with the knowledge about research methodologies, methods of data analysis, definition of the problems, literature survey, research reports writing and publications of the research papers etc. To expose the researchers to these facets, present is organized.

Shivaji University, Kolhapur is not separate department of Ardhamagadhi subject to arrange such Course Work. Therefore, Shivaji University, Kolhapur has informed the College to conduct the said Ph.D. Course on online platform. Moreover, Shivaji University, Kolhapur has financially supported this event.

### Objectives of the Course:

1. To expose the researchers to various computer Tools and their applications for data analysis.
2. To expose the researchers for various methodologies of Research Report Writing and Presentations.
3. To make the students competent for Literature Survey, Citations, Captions etc.
4. Attempt to make the students enable for undertaking of research projects from various funding agencies.
5. To introduce the research scholar to a different literature from ancient to modern Prakrit literature.

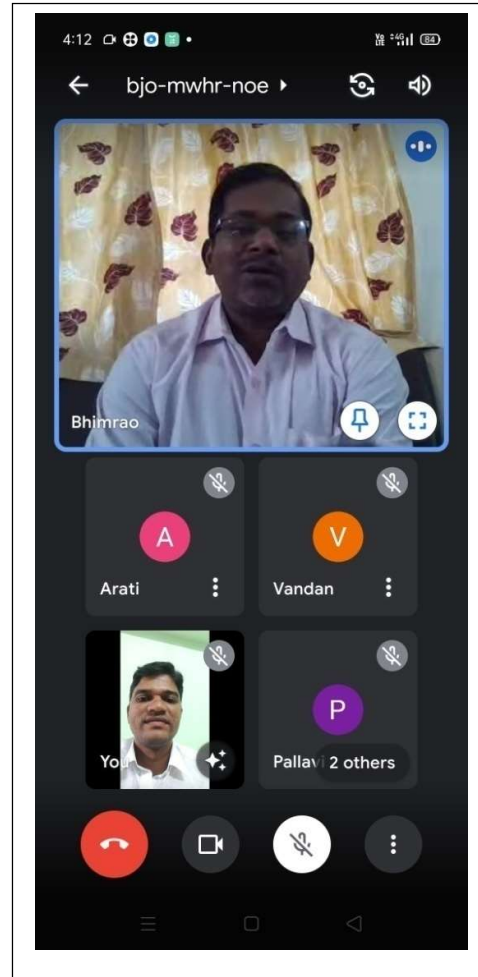
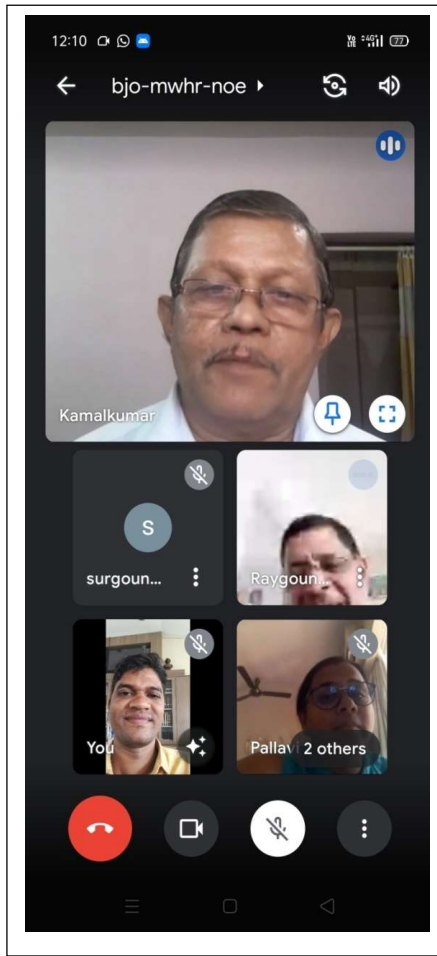
## 6. To study and review specific Prakrit literature

### Inauguration:

The Ph.D. Course Work in Ardhmagadhi was inaugurated on day first, 6<sup>th</sup> September 2021 on online platform. The Chief Guest for the Inaugural function was Dr. R.T. Patil, Head of Prakrit Department of Miraj College Miraj and Incharge Head of Department of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Prof. Dr. BP Ladgaonkar, Principal of this college was presided over the function. Moreover, Prof. Dr. Mahavir Shastri, Walchand College, Solapur, Dr. P. N. Gore, Vice- Principal, KWC Sangli, Dr. P.N. Chougule Vice-Principal KWC Sangli were present to make the Inaugural function more graceful. During introduction of this Ph.D. Course Work Dr. P. N. Gore, Vice Principal KWC, Sangli traced the aims and objectives of the organization of this course work. Dr. P. N. Chougule has introduced the guests. The researchers from Shivajji University, Kolhapur, Punyaslok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur and Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune were assembled for the function on online platform.

During his address, Dr. R. T. Patil has focused on various research areas of Ardhmagadhi Subject. Prof. Dr. Mahavir Shastri, Walchand College, Solapur, in his address, congratulated the college for organization of this Ph.D.

Course Work on the subject like ardhmagadi. Dr. R. T. Patil, being the HoD discussed about curriculum and scope of the Ph.D. Course work. He appealed all researchers to review the earlier literature and make use of the same to create new literature. In presidential address, Prof. Dr. B. P.



Ladgaonkar, Principal, KWC Sangli, focused on various tools, which could be used for research work. He emphasized on use of WEB for research work. He acknowledged the University Authorities for giving permission for organize this course work in our college. Dr. Ladgaonkar, in his talk told to make research presentations plagiarism free. With the vote of thanks by Shri. Mahavir Patil, Coordinator of this Course work, the inaugural function was concluded.

Immediately after inaugural function, the Ph.D. Course Work started with the talk of first resource person. The present Ph.D. Course work was from September 6, 2021 to September 27,2021. The program schedule with the name resource persons and topic of respected talk are presented in the table depicted below.

### Resource Person and Program Schedule

Sr. No	Name of the Resource Person	Day	Date	Time		Topics Covered
				From	To	
1	Prof. Dr. B. P. Ladgaonkar	Monday	06/09/2021	12.00 am	1.00 pm	Using Excel Measures Of Dispersion
				2.00 pm	3.00 pm	
				4.00 pm	5.00 pm	
2	Dr.P.N.Chougule,	Tuesday	07/09/2021	11am	12pm	Computer Applications
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
3	Dr. R. K. Shelake,	Wednesday	08/09/2021	11am	12pm	Fundamental Information of Research
				12pm	01pm	
4	Dr.Subhash B. Patil,	Wednesday	08/09/2021	02pm	03pm	Types Of Research
			09/09/2021	02pm	03pm	
5	Dr.Asmita Milind Pradhan,	Thursday	09/09/2021	10am	11am	Quantitative Techniques
				11am	12pm	
6	Assist.Prof..B.A.Kotalgi	Friday	10/09/2021	11am	12pm	Research Method ,Data Collection and Analysis
				02pm	03pm	
7	Dr.Avinash Babasaheb Patil,	Saturday	11/09/2021	11pm	12pm	Research Report Writing
8	Dr.GomteshwarSatgonda Patil	Saturday	11/09/2021	11am	12pm	Text Editing Techniques
9	Dr.GomteshwarSatgonda Patil	Saturday	11/09/2021	11am	12pm	Text Editing Techniques
10	Dr.S.A.Pawar(Hirugade),	Sunday	12/09/2021	11am	12pm	Research Report
				12pm	01pm	
11	Dr.R.T.PATIL,	Monday	13/09/2021	11am	12pm	History Of Prakrit Language – Principles & Source
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
12	Mrs.V.B.Bhagare,	Tuesday	14/09/2021	11am	12pm	History Of Prakrit Language – Origen & Development
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
13	Mr.B.B.Bhagare,	Wednesday	15/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Languages Origen &
				12pm	01pm	

				02pm	03pm	Characteristic- Maharashtri, Shourseni, Magadhi
14	Prof. Dr. Kamal Kumar Jain	Thursday	16/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Languages Origin & Characteristic- Paishachi,Apb hranash
				12pm	01pm	
15	Dr.RajshreeMohadikar,	Thursday	16/09/2021	02pm	03pm	Prakrit Aagam Literature – Ardhamagadh i& Shourseni
		Friday	17/09/2021	11am	12pm	
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
16	Prof.Dr.MahaveerPrabhachandra Shastri	Saturday	18/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Inscription Literature
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
17	Dr.Madhuri Mahaveer Shastri	Monday	20/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Aagam Tradition – Ardhamagadh i
				12pm	01pm	
18	Dr.Neminath Rama Balikai	Monday	20 /09/2021	02pm	03pm	Prakrit Aagam - Shourseni
19	AbhiDhi Yogi,	Tuesday	21/09/2021	7 Pm	8 Pm	Jain Philosophy and Ardhmagadhi
20	Dr.RajshreeMohadikar,	Thursday	21/09/2021	12pm	01pm	Prakrit Kavya
		Friday		02pm	03pm	Prakrit Sattak Karpurmanjari , Rambhama njar i
				23/09/2021	12pm	
21	Dr.Vimal Anil Bafna,	Wednesday	22/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Aagam Prakrit Ktha Sahitya
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
22	Dr.R.T.PATIL,	Thursday	23/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Ktha Sahitya Principals& Sattak Principals Sattak – Shrugarmanja ri,Aanandsund ari
				02pm	03pm	
		Friday	24/09/2021	12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
23	Prof. Dr. Kamal Kumar Jain	Tuesday	21/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Champu Kavya Prakrit Grammar
		Saturday	25/09/2021	11am	12pm	
				12pm	01pm	
				02pm	03pm	
24	PROF.DR.REKHA JAIN,	Friday	24/09/2021	11am	12pm	Prakrit Sattak Chandraleha, Vilasvati

Dr. B.P. Ladgavkar, Principal of our college, first of all welcomed everyone through this coursework and gave guidance on his subject - how to Use Excel Measures Of Dispersion in research methodology.

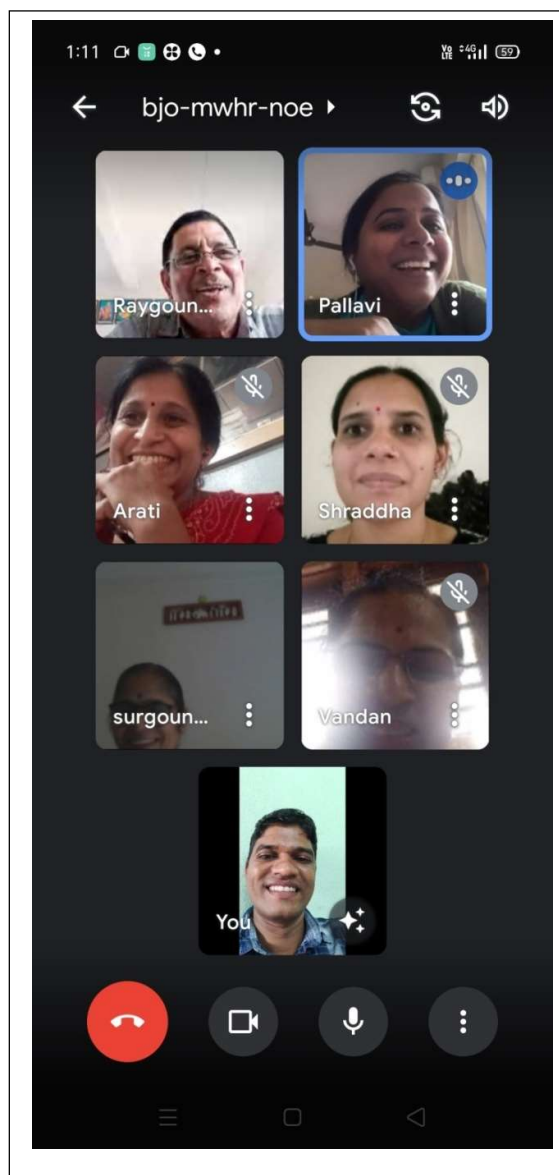
**List of Researcher Attended and successfully completed the Ph.D. Course Work**

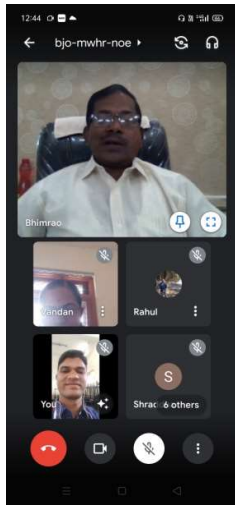
Sr.No.	Name of the Research Students	Year of Registration	Name of the University	E.mail ID	Mobile No.
1.	Vijaya Panchakshri Ganmukhi	2015	ShivajiUni.,Kolhapur	ganmukhivijaya@gmail.com	9623978551
2.	Mahavir Suresh Patil	2017	ShivajiUni.,Kolhapur	mahavir331987@gmail.com	9975204238
3.	Pallavi Manjeet Bagi	2017	ShivajiUni.,Kolhapur	pallubagi@gmail.com	9860858778
4.	Arati Ajit Honole	2017	ShivajiUni.,Kolhapur	aratihonole@gmail.com	9823540555
5.	Shobha Surgounda Patil	2018	ShivajiUni.,Kolhapur	surgounda.patil@gmail.com	9822846781

As mentioned above, the researchers were guided very well by the resource persons. All students were present for all sessions and get benefitted with the deliberations. The Screen shot depicting participation of the researchers is presented in the figure.

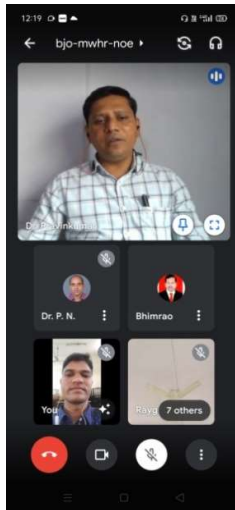
**Course Outcomes (COs):**

1. Students will be able to understand the relevance and significance of theoretical models in literary study.
2. They will display an understanding of important theoretical methodologies, key concepts and principles of some schools of literary theories .
3. Students will be able to analyze literary texts in the light of contemporary issues in literary theories.
4. Students' critical faculty and perception regarding the phenomena of literature and literary theories will be developed.
5. Students will understand the origin of language and history of Prakrit language.
6. Students will learn the nature and scope of Prakrit language.
7. They will acquire knowledge of various branches of Prakrit language.





Dr. B.P. Ladgavkar, Principal of our college, first of all welcomed everyone through this coursework and gave guidance on his subject - how to Use Excel Measures Of Dispersion in research methodology. Here they said, Microsoft Excel can be a useful platform to enter and maintain research study data. Excel is fairly easy to learn and use. Researchers can use Excel's simple statistical and plotting functions to help gain insight into their data. However, most research projects require more extensive statistical techniques that can be most easily performed using additional statistical software packages such as SAS or SPSS software. In order to have your data easily imported into a statistical software package we have developed these guidelines for data entry into Excel.



Dr. P. N. Chougule, Vice-Principal of our college guide the researcher about how to Use Computer Applications, Internet in research methodology. Different types of search engine were useful in research. Computers have always assisted to solve the problems faced by the mankind. Since the time of invention, the size of the computers has drastically reduced from that of a room to that which can be accommodated in a human palm. The word computer means "something which computes or a machine for performing calculations automatically". But, today computer means not merely a "calculator". It does vast variety of jobs with tremendous speed and efficiency. Today people use computers in almost every walk of life. Computers have become a subject of study at schools. Electronic computers have now become an indispensable part of every profession: so do research.



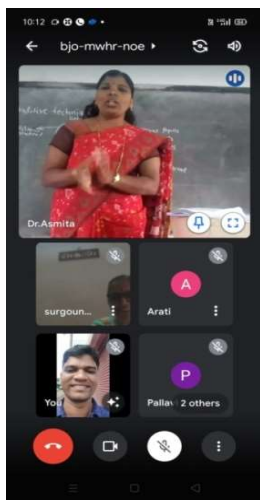
Dr. R.K. Shelke explain Fundamental Information of Research, Steps of research etc.

### Fundamentals of Research Methodology

- ⇓
- Survey method or trial details
- ⇓
- Data collection and data editing
- ⇓
- Classification of data and tabulation
- ⇓
- Analysis of data
- ⇓
- Estimation of parameters and Testing of hypothesis
- ⇓
- Interpretation of results
- ⇓
- Report writing
- ⇓
- Recommendation



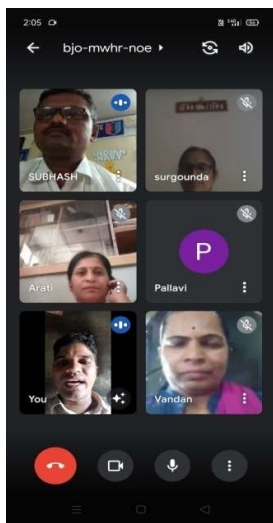
Dr. Balasaheb Kotalgi gave information about Research Method, Data Collection. Research can be understood as the systematic and rigorous search for appropriate information on a specific subject. It involves enunciation of the problem, developing a hypothesis, collecting and analysing data and drawing conclusions, based on the facts and data collected. And to do so, the researcher uses **research methods**, during the course of conducting research.



Dr. Asmita Milind Pradhan gave guidance about Quantitative Techniques (Mean, Mode, Median etc.). The Important measures of dispersion can represent a series only as best as a single figure can, but it certainly cannot reveal the entire story of any phenomenon under study. Specially it fails to give any idea about the scatter of the values of items of a variable in the series around the true value of average. In order to measure this scatter, statistical devices called measures of dispersion are calculated. Important measures of dispersion are

- a) range,
- b) mean deviation, and
- c) standard deviation.

Range is the simplest possible measure of dispersion and is defined as the difference between the values of the extreme items of a series. The utility of range is that it gives an idea of the variability very quickly, but the drawback is that range is affected very greatly by fluctuations of sampling. Its value is never stable, being based on only two values of the variable. As such, range is mostly used as a rough measure of variability and is not considered as an appropriate measure in serious research studies. Mean deviation is the average of difference of the values of items from some average of the series. Such a difference is technically described as deviation.



Dr. Subhash Patil Explain The Types of research. Research methods are specific procedures for collecting and analyzing data. Developing your research methods is an integral part of your research design. When planning your methods, there are two key decisions you will make. First, decide how you will **collect data**. Your methods depend on what type of data you need to answer your research question:

- **Qualitative vs. quantitative:** Will your data take the form of words or numbers?
- **Primary vs. secondary:** Will you collect original data yourself, or will you use data that has already been collected by someone else?
- **Descriptive vs. experimental:** Will you take measurements of something as it is, or will you perform an experiment?

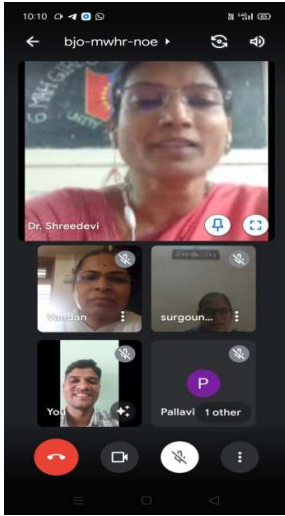


Dr. Gomteshwar Patil gave valuable information about Text Editing Techniques. Editing methods refer to a range of procedures and processes used for detecting and handling errors in data. Data editing is used with the goal to improve the quality of statistical data produced. These modifications can greatly improve the quality of analytics created by aiming to detect and correct errors. Examples of different techniques to data editing such as micro-editing, macro-editing, selective editing, or the different tools used to achieve data editings such as graphical editing and interactive editing.

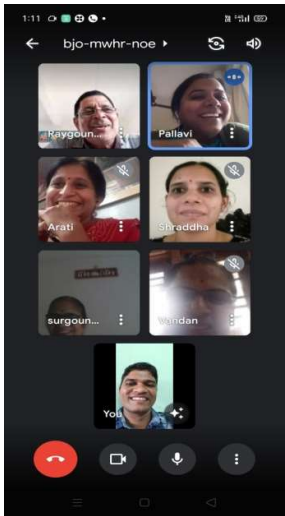


Dr. Avinash Patil explain how to write Research Report Writing. Research reports are recorded data prepared by researchers or statisticians after analyzing information gathered by conducting organized research, typically in the form of [surveys](#) or [qualitative methods](#). The various sections of a research report are:

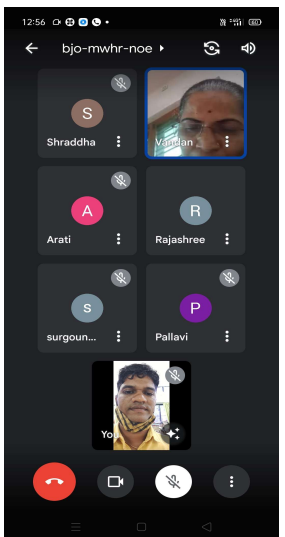
1. Summary
2. Background/Introduction
3. Implemented Methods
4. Results based on Analysis
5. Deliberation
6. Conclusion



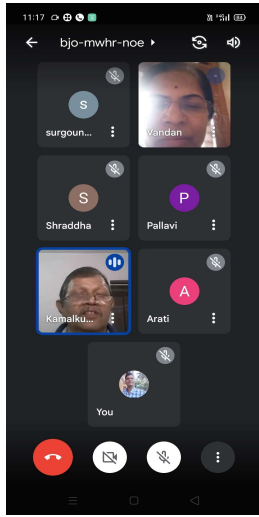
Dr.S.A. Hirugade gave guidance about Research Report. Reports usually are spread across a vast horizon of topics but are focused on communicating information about a particular topic and a very niche target market. The primary motive of research reports is to convey integral details about a study for marketers to consider while designing new strategies. Certain events, facts and other information based on incidents need to be relayed on to the people in charge and creating research reports is the most effective communication tool. Ideal research reports are extremely accurate in the offered information with a clear objective and conclusion. There should be a clean and structured format for these reports to be effective in relaying information. A research report is a reliable source to recount details about a conducted research and is most often considered to be a true testimony of all the work done to garner specificities of research.



Dr. R. T. Patil gave valuable information about History Of Prakrit Language –Principles & Source. **Prakrit languages** Middle Indo-Aryan languages known from inscriptions, literary works, and grammarians' descriptions. Prakrit languages are related to Sanskrit but differ from and are contrasted with it in several ways. First, a distinction is made between speech forms considered to be correct or standard (referred to as *śabda*) and those that are considered incorrect or nonstandard (*apaśabda*). Forms called *śabda* are Sanskrit items and have been described by grammarians, chiefly Pāṇini (c. 6th–5th century BCE); these forms are language components that are said to be adorned or purified (*saṃskṛta*) by adhering to particular grammatical principles. For example, a form like the Sanskrit *gauḥ* 'cow' (nominative singular) is explained by grammarians as composed of a base *go-* and an ending *-s* before which the vowel of the base (*-o-*) is replaced by *au*; the word-final *-s* is then replaced by *-ḥ* because it occurs before a pause.

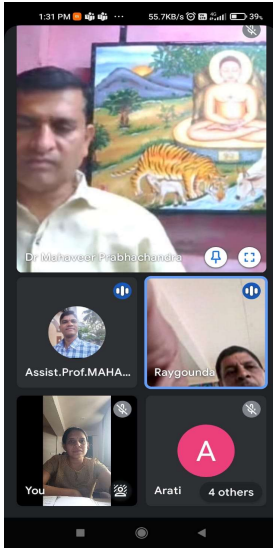


Dr. Rajeshree Mohadikar explain Prakrit Aagam Literature ,prakrit kavya sahitya. She explain in Prakrit Aagam Literature, Lord Mahavir's preaching was orally complied by his disciples into many texts. This knowledge was orally transferred from acharyas (gurus) to the disciples over the course of about one thousand years. In olden times, monks strictly followed the five great vows of Jainism. Even religious scriptures were considered possessions and therefore knowledge of the religion was never documented. Also, during the course of time many learned acharyas (elder monks) complied commentaries on the various subjects of the Jain religion. This consists of original scriptures complied by Gandharas and Srutkevalis. They are written in the Prakrit language.

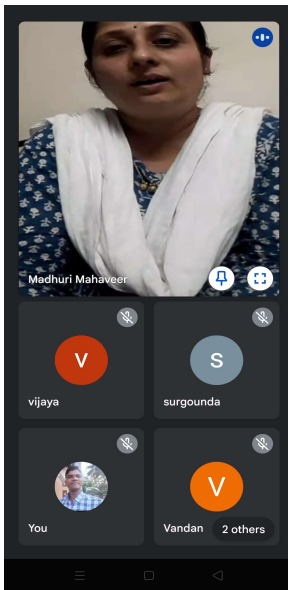


Dr. Kamalkumar Jain gave guidance about Prakrit Languages Origin & Characteristic Paishachi, Apbhranash. Prakrit Champu Kavya . Origin of Prakrit is abounding in mystery as there are varied views among the Historians. The grammarians and writers consider the term that denotes a number of definitely artificial literary dialects. It is habitual to use the term to Indian vernaculars that existed before the period when the modern vernaculars became permanent. Sir George Grierson classifies Prakrit into three great stages: Primary Prakrit - the Vedic language and its successor Sanskrit are literary forms; Secondary Prakrit - Pali literature and the Apabhrañcas of the grammarians; and Tertiary Prakrit - the modern vernaculars. The existence of the Prakrit language is derived from the inscriptions of Ashoka. There are three dialects that can be deduced from here and they are that of the east, used in the capital, that of the north-west and that of the west. Among these the north-west preserves the most ancient aspect as it maintains the element of the r vowel and r in consonantal groups. The western dialect has 'a' for r the eastern dialect has i or u for r the western dialect has 'a' for r the eastern dialect has i or u for r as well as a. To the group of old Prakrit belong the mysterious Paicaci, in which the famous Brihatkatha of Gunadhya was written. The Old Prakrit is simple. It include the loss of the vowels r and i, diphthongs ai and a; reduction in the number of sibilants and nasals; and the integration of consonants. It also shows the operation of the substitution of the expiratory for the musical accent. Each syllable is reduced to the form either of a short or long vowel. A short vowel followed by one or two consonants, a long vowel followed by a single consonant.

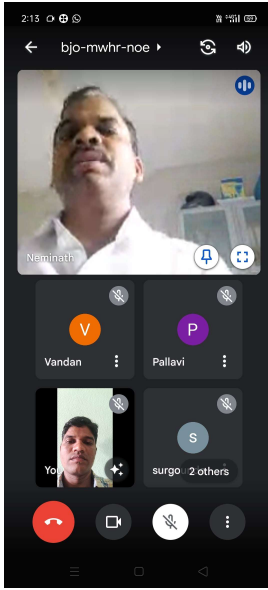
**Champu** or **Chapu-Kavya** (Devanagari: चम्पू-काव्य) is a genre of literary composition in Indian literature. The word 'Champu' means a combination of poetry and prose. A *champu-kavya* consists of a mixture of prose (Gadya-Kavya) and poetry passages (Padya-Kavya), with verses interspersed among prose sections.



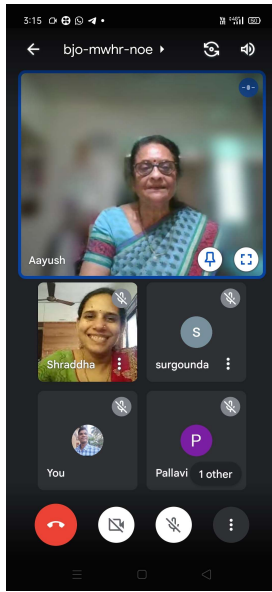
Dr. Mahavir Shastri gave valuable information about Prakrit Inscription Literature. He told us **Ashokan Prakrit** is the Middle Indo-Aryan dialect continuum used in the Edicts of Ashoka, attributed to Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan Empire who reigned 268 BCE to 232 BCE. The Edicts are inscriptions on monumental pillars and rocks throughout South Asia that cover Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism and espouse Buddhist principles (e.g. upholding dhamma and the practice of non-violence). The Ashokan Prakrit dialects reflected local forms of the Early Middle-Indo-Aryan language. Three dialect areas are represented: Northwestern, Western, and Eastern. The Central dialect of Indo-Aryan is exceptionally *not* represented; instead, inscriptions of that area use the Eastern forms. Ashokan Prakrit is descended from an Old Indo-Aryan dialect closely related to Vedic Sanskrit, on occasion diverging by preserving archaisms from Proto-Indo-Aryan. Ashokan Prakrit is attested in the Brahmi script and the Kharoshthi script (only in the Northwest).



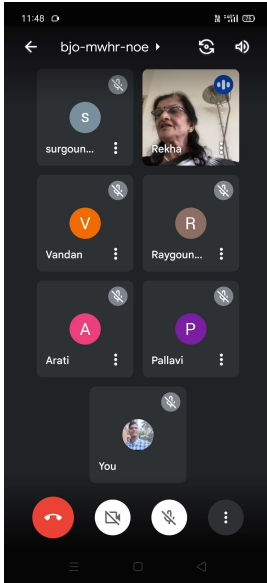
Dr. Madhuri Shastri gave valuable information about Prakrit Aagam Tradition – Ardhamagadhi. She told about Ardhamagadhi Prakrit was a Middle Indo-Aryan language and a Dramatic Prakrit thought to have been spoken in modern-day Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and used in some early Buddhist and Jain drama. It was likely a Central Indo-Aryan language, related to Pali and the later Sauraseni Prakrit. It was originally thought to be a predecessor of the vernacular Magadhi Prakrit, hence the name (literally "half-Magadhi"). Jain literature refers to the literature of the Jain religion. It is a vast and ancient literary tradition, which was initially transmitted orally. The oldest surviving material is contained in the canonical Jain Agamas, which are written in Ardhamagadhi, a Prakrit (Middle-Indo Aryan) language. Various commentaries were written on these canonical texts by later Jain monks. Later works were also written in other languages, like Sanskrit and Maharashtri Prakrit.



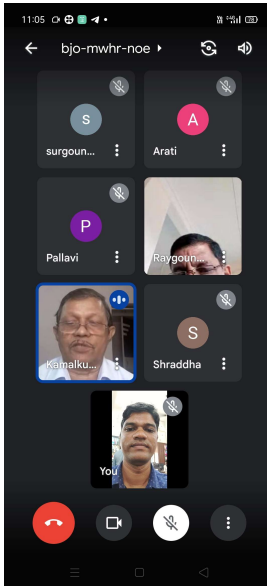
Dr. Neminath Balikai Explain Prakrit Aagam Tradition –Shoursheni. He explain that the Shauraseni Prakrit (Sanskrit: शौरसेनी प्राकृत, Śaurasenī Prākṛta) was a Middle Indo-Aryan language and a Dramatic Prakrit. Shauraseni was the chief language used in drama in northern medieval India. Most of the material in this language originates from the 3rd to 10th centuries, though it was probably a spoken vernacular around the 2nd century BCE in the ancient state of Surasena. Among the Prakrits, Shauraseni is said to be the one most closely related to Classical Sanskrit in that it "is derived from the Old Indian [Indo-Aryan] dialect of the Madhyadeśa on which Classical Sanskrit was mainly based." Its descendants include the languages of the Hindi Belt, the Central Zone of modern Indo-Aryan or Hindi languages, the standard registers of the Hindustani language based on the Delhi dialect.



Dr. Vimal Bafna lightened the topic Prakrit Aagam Prakrit KthaSahitya . She Explaining the predominance of karma in the Prakrit Katha collection, it is said, "Ahva na dayanvo doso kasavi ken kaiyavi. Similarly in other stories also religious theories, philosophy, karmaphal, reincarnation etc. are explained in detail through different stories. Are religious and are full of the basic principles of Jainism. Religious education is also given in other religions on the basis of Prakrit Katha literature through Kathas. Various Indian philosophies have also been mentioned in this fictional literature such as Buddhist, Charvaka, Sankhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, Nyaya etc. The nature and principles of philosophy have been described in detail. As in Ratnashekhar Katha, the nature of yoga is highlighted. The material of Jain philosophy is abundantly available in this literature. Such as - Saat Tattva, Anekantavad, Syadvad, Ashtakarma etc. The major principles of Jain philosophy are mentioned in detail. 13. Education Education is required in every field of life / Without education no work can be done properly. Prakat Kathas also mentions the method of education, subject etc. in various places. There was a complete system of education for men and women. At that time co-education was the system. Boys and girls used to study together. Education was given in Maths, Gurukuls etc. A detailed description of this is found in Kuvalayamalakaha. It states that students were taught grammar, philosophy, etc., all the specific arts and scriptures. Astrology, dream science, oceanography were also taught and there are mentions from which it is known that students from outside also used to come for education. Apart from this, detailed description of the means, subjects etc. of education is also found in Samaraditya Katha and other Katha poems. The importance of books has been mentioned in Gyan Panchami Katha. 14. Language - Language is a means of exchanging ideas. Through this we can express our thoughts to others by writing or speaking. In Prakrit Jain literature, words and quotations from Sanskrit, Apabhramsa, Old Hindi, Old Gujarati etc. are found in various places.



Dr. Rekha Jain lightened the topic Prakrit Sattak Chandraleha, Vilasvati. She explain Plays written in Prakrit are called Sattak. In Prakrit language there is fame of five companions 1. Rambhamajiri 2. Chandleha, 3. Anandasundari, 4. Singarmanjari and 5. Karpurmanjari. All these are available except Vilaswati. In all these, Karpurmanjari is the best and prod composition. Bharatmuni has not defined Sahak in his Natyashastra. Hemchandracharya has written his poetic discipline that Sattak is monolingual. Most of the sattaks are named after their heroines.



Dr. Kamalkumar Jain gave guidance about Prakrit Grammar. In that Medieval grammarians such as Markandeya (late 16th century) describe a highly systematized Prakrit grammar, but the surviving Prakrit texts do not adhere to this grammar. For example, according to Vishvanatha (14th century), in a Sanskrit drama, the characters should speak Maharashtri Prakrit in verse and Shauraseni Prakrit in prose. But the 10th century Sanskrit dramatist Rajashekhara doesn't abide by this rule. Markandeya, as well as later scholars such as Sten Konow find faults with the Prakrit portions of Rajashekhara's writings, but it is not clear if the rule enunciated by Vishvanatha existed during Rajashekhara's time. Rajashekhara himself imagines Prakrit as a single language or a single kind of language, alongside Sanskrit, Apabhramsha, and Paishachi. German Indologist Theodor Bloch (1894) dismissed the medieval Prakrit grammarians as unreliable, arguing that they were not qualified to describe the language of the texts composed centuries before them. Other scholars such as Sten Konow, Richard Pischel and Alfred Hillebrandt, disagree with Bloch. It is possible that the grammarians sought to codify only the language of the earliest classics of the Prakrit literature, such as the *Gaha Sattasai*. Another explanation is that the extant Prakrit manuscripts contain scribal errors. Most of the surviving Prakrit manuscripts were produced in a variety of regional scripts, during 1300-1800 CE. It appears that the scribes who made these copies from the earlier manuscripts did not have a good command of the original language of the texts, as several of the extant Prakrit texts contain inaccuracies or are incomprehensible. Also, like Sanskrit and other ancient languages Prakrit was spoken and written much before a grammar was made for it. The Vedas do not follow the Panini's Sanskrit grammar which is now the basis for all Sanskrit grammar. Similarly, the Agamas, and texts like Satkhandagama do not follow the modern prakrit grammar. Prakrita Prakasha, a book attributed to Vararuchi, summarizes various Prakrit languages .

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