

**DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT-UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS**  
**DETAILS OF THE NEW CATALOGUS CATALOGORUM (NCC)**  
**PROJECT**

- Publication of the volume- I - 1949 by Prof. Kunhan Raja.
- Publication of the revised first edition by Dr. V. Raghavan- 1968.
- Publication of Volumes II-V by Dr. V. Raghavan -1966-69.
- Publication of Volumes VI- XIV up to the year 2000.
- Publication of 14 volumes during 50 years.
- Grants received from NMM-IGNCA Rs.75 Lakhs (2003-2007).
- No. of Volumes prepared – 11 volumes (XV –XXV) during 2003-2007.
- No. of volumes published now- 5volumes (XV-XIX).
- No. of volumes ready for publication – 6 volumes (XX-XXV).
- No. of scholars worked – 25.

❖ Extent of Volumes

- ✓ XV ( Brahmasūtra –Bhaṅgura)
  - ✓ XVI ( Bhajagovinda –Bhājya)
  - ✓ XVII (Bhāṭṭa - Bhvadyadi)
  - ✓ XVIII ( Mauradeva- Mahalliya)
  - ✓ XIX ( Mahā- Mahyādi)
  - ✓ XX (Māṃsa- Muṇḍīkumāra)
  - ✓ XXI (Mutitaśrī- Yasminna)
  - ✓ XXII (Yāṃ Kalpa- Ratnaghoṣa)
  - ✓ XXIII (Ratnacakra- Rātrisūkta)
  - ✓ XXIV (Rādhā- Rāmānujācārya)
  - ✓ XXV (Rāmāyaṇa- Rauhiṇeyacarita)
- No. of volumes (la-ha) to be prepared during (2007-12).
  - -15 volumes (Grants to be received from IGNCA).
  - No. of scholars required – 30.
  - No. of scholars now working – 15 (15 more to be included).
  - No. of catalogues involved – 1500.
  - Digitization of the NCC Library completed by Mahābhārata Śodha Samsthāna Pratiṣṭhān (MSP) Bangalore with special grants received from NMM (Rs.30 Lakhs).
  - Database for the NCC is nearing completion.
  - Computerization of volumes is now in progress.

## WHY NCC

1. The New Catalogus Catalogorum (NCC) is accepted by the scholars of Indology all over the world as an authentic and inevitable source of information for their research.
2. The data of NCC are extracted from more than 1500 Printed Catalogues, 200 Handlists, more than 2000 Research Journals both National and International and thousands of reference books published in various parts of the world. Hence but for this, one may not be in a position to have access to this many catalogues and other sources at one place.
3. The data of NCC are readymade, which are specifically analyzed and classified according to their major content and method.
4. They are arranged in both alphabetical and chronological orders, so as to enable scholars to know the history and status of the text or author.
5. Entries are also provided with cross-references establishing inter-relationships between texts and authors.
6. The entries are provided with bibliographical references available from the sources, both published and unpublished.
7. The data of NCC are first meticulously indexed, thoroughly checked, methodically digested and scholarly edited.
8. The NCC work is handled by professors and scholars well experienced in Language, History, Philosophy, Arts and Culture.
9. Each entry of NCC is provided with descriptive notes, i. e., subject followed by references collected from the catalogues, arranged in alphabetical order.
10. Each entry is given in Devanagari followed by transliteration in English, so as to enable the scholars to have access to the material, irrespective of the Languages with which they may be familiar.

11. In cases of divergence between texts, evidences are given from both the Sanskrit and English sources to justify the authenticity of the entry.
12. Authors having popular names like Madhava, Mahadeva, Narayana etc., are classified according to their chronology, family, tradition, kinship, and other factors available from literary sources.
13. Popular texts like Brahmasutra, Bhagavadgita, Bhagavata, etc., are entered along with their commentaries arranged according to their chronology and the school to which they belong.
14. Texts already edited, translated and printed are also indexed, widening scope for further research. Some important texts are also provided with references from translations both foreign and Indian, available all over the world. Some of the reference books are:
  - a. *IO. Printed books of India Office Library, London.*
  - b. *British Museum printed books of London.*
  - c. *Catalogue of Pali and Sanskrit Books Library, National Library, Calcutta.*Apart from this, printed references available in the printed catalogues are also taken into account.
15. Commentaries of a text are given in bold transliterated forms, to avoid any confusion with the text.
16. The commentaries of a particular text are also classified in two ways - both specified and unspecified. While unspecified commentaries are arranged in alphabetical order the specified entry with authors are arranged according to the authors alphabetical order.
17. Secondary sources are used as bibliographical references with names of authors, year and place of publication.
18. Entries of NCC can now be had from three sources - 1. Printed form 2. CDs, 3. Web-site. All data completed so far are available in CDs and data entry is also going on in the data-base.

19. A special soft-ware called NCC-soft is indigenously developed for all kinds of information with diacritical marks, search facilities, etc.
20. Database is also created on the Java platform using Unicode system, so as to make it easy to retrieve information from NCC in any manner one wants. The special website is going to be launched by the University. A major portal is also planned with link up to Manuscript Mission in Madras University as per the MOU.

### **How NCC is different from NMM's Database**

The National Mission for Manuscripts started working from 2003 and has collected data about manuscripts available to them and made a database about them. It is collecting manuscripts available in all languages of India, including Samskrit, whereas the NCC data pertains to only manuscripts available in Samskrit, Prakrit, Pali or apabhramsa languages. Since the NMM is a recent venture, it is only a limited number, compared to data available and used by NCC.

Further the data of NMM is only raw data, not processed and analysed, by scholars, as done in the NCC nor printed. Hence the NCC is more exhaustive and comprehensive, in the sense that it covers data from all over the world, collecting and analysing them from a huge stock of catalogues numbering almost 1500, which (data) are all arranged in alphabetical and chronological order, with bibliographical references. That is why it is almost a Union or Master Catalogue, catering to the needs of Indologists across the world. So far 14 volumes have been published, five are in press and six ready for press. Thus the NCC has developed its own database and web-site, which are to be linked to the NMM web-site in due course.