

Detailed Report of the Seminar

SL. No-08: 7-Days Text -Reading International E-Workshop on “Tarkamritam”

Information about the Activity:

- A. Title of the Workshop: 7 days Text-Reading International E-Workshop on "Tarkamritam"
- B. Type of the Activity: International E-Workshop
- C. Organizing Department: Department of Sanskrit, Chakdaha College and Department of Sanskrit, Bagula College
- D. Date and time of the Activity: 21.09.2020 - 27.09.2020, 01:00 P.M to 02:00 P.M Everyday.
- E. Number of participants: 1234
- F. Speakers: Prof. (Dr.) Bishnupada Mahapatra, Department of Nyaya, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, Delhi; Dr. G. Jayamanikya Shastri, Associate Professor, S.J.S.V., Puri
- G. Information about Seminar:

Introduction

One of the consequences of the increasing use digital information in modern teaching and learning is that organisations are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of developing preservation policies. At the same time the driving force for organising this e-workshop was to establish that Sanskrit giving a foundational exposition of the ancient Indian system of logic and reasoning. This was the main driver

"Tarkamritam" is a treatise in Sanskrit giving a foundational exposition of the ancient Indian system of logic and reasoning. "Tarkamritam" by Jagadish Tarkalankar Nyaya philosopher and Sanskrit scholar from Navadwip in the 16th century. Jagadish Tarkalankar's ancestors were originally from sylhet. His father, Jadavchandra Vidyavagish, was a nyaya scholar at Navadwip and his great-grandfather, Sanatan Mishra, was the father-in-law of Sri chaitanya. Jagadish was taught nyaya scriptures at Bhavananda's chatuspathi (religious school), where he became well-versed in nyaya philosophy and was awarded the title of 'Tarklankar'. Jagadish Tarkalankar was a college teacher. Mayukh, Jagadish's annotation of raghunath shiromani's Tattvachintamanididhiti is a four volume discourse: Pratyaksamayukh, Anumanmayukh, Upamanmukh and Shabdamayukh. He also wrote Anumandidhitika, Pratyaksadidhitika and Lilavatididhitika, annotations on Shiromani's didhiti.

Jagadish's Shabdashaktiprakashika was once taught as a textbook at all chatuspathi in Bengal. Two of his other books are Tarkamrta and Nyayadarshan. He was awarded the title of 'Jagadguru' for his scholarship.

“आदौ जग जगु पश्चज्जगजगुरतः परम्।

अधुना ज्ञानपरम्परा जगदीशयते जग” ॥

In Indian philosophical writings, the traditional structure of presenting a system consisted of three things: uddesa (listing of items to be discussed), laksana (defining each item in the list) and pariksa (critically examining whether the definitions apply properly to the items defined). The Tarkamritam follows this model except for the third item of pariksa. The text presents the ontology, logic and epistemology of the Nyaya-Vaisesika system.

“न्यायमधीते सर्वस्तनुते कुतुकान्निबन्धमप्यत्र।

अस्य तु किमपि रहस्यं केचन विज्ञातुमीशते सुधियः” ॥

Organisations, public and private, need to maintain their digital information assets understandable and usable through time and technological changes. Experience with developing digital preservation policies and with applying them, however, is still very scarce. The transition to a real digital environment is still at its very beginning. This e-workshop intended to provide some guidance on this new challenge by inviting speakers that could share their thoughts and experiences and discuss the issues with seminar participants.

Workshop Setting

This seminar was co-hosted by Hijli College's Department of Sanskrit, Srikrishna College's Department of Sanskrit, and Chakdaha College's Department of Sanskrit. It was held online using Google Meet and Facebook Live. Speakers who spoke in English and Sanskrit were able to communicate more easily thanks to a conference translation service. The e-workshop allowed us to get to know each other better in a more relaxed setting. Around 120 people from various Indian states connected. They represented a diverse variety of public and private sector entities, bringing a great mix of experiences and viewpoints to the meeting. The presenters came from various backgrounds

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and shared their practical experiences, ideas, and perspectives with the audience, both at an organisational and national level. It gave a good impression and comprehension of the various viewpoints that can and should be considered when formulating and executing policies. The participants' feedback revealed that the workshop was well received, but that additional practical ways and other opportunities to explore the numerous concerns are urgently needed.


Aims and objectives

The programme was designed to guide participants through the topics, beginning with the importance of the organisational context, moving on to the challenges that must be addressed, the intended or presumed influence of policies on organisations, and finally, policy implementation. As a result, it moved from the outer or organisational context to the internal aspects and vice versa. The seminar's goals were to provide insight into the difficulties, identify contextual variables, and debate possible policy formulation and implementation techniques. Practical sessions were organised at the end of each day through online mode to enable discussion and a more focused exchange of ideas. Participants might discuss issues in smaller groups based on questions and share their ideas with each other and the speakers throughout these sessions. The following is a summary of the presentations and conversations held during the workshop.

The Workshop

Context and Objectives

The seminar was kicked up by the Principal of Hijli College, who gave a great summary of the workshop and the situation. He discussed not only some initiatives in the area of 'Sanskrit giving a foundational exposition of the ancient Indian system of logic and reasoning,' but also several important issues, including raising awareness, particularly among responsible teachers and learners, the need for education and training, as well as standards, better understanding of cost factors in relation to risk analysis, and finally the need to identify critical success factors in order to be able to identify critical success factors in order to be able to identify critical success factors in order to be able to identify. It demonstrated the complex mix of characteristics and concerns that organisations must face while working with Sanskrit, providing a basic explication of the ancient Indian system of logic and reasoning as well as the importance of multidisciplinary teamwork. On the first day, the other presenters provided varied perspectives on the scope of the subject Sanskrit at various levels. The various disciplines represented in the audience have to translate the presentations into their own context in this regard. It also demonstrated the apparent universality of challenges throughout many communities, implying that there is a good foundation for increased collaboration. Apparently, all speakers silently agreed that preservation policies should consider not just the technological survival of digital assets, but also organisational, economical, and cultural factors. As a result, the scope of a policy appeared to include the whole life cycle of these things. Archivists aren't well-versed in strategy development, and they misjudged the problem's breadth. Professor Gopal Chandra Mishra of Rabindra Bharati University's Department of Sanskrit addressed the issue of the archival domain's isolation, emphasising the need for archivists to become more active and accepted players in the broader area of Sanskrit literature. The primary goal is to bring together the various activities and tools into one perspective and a standardised platform, despite the fact that there is no definitive answer to the problem of Sanskrit literature. Appraisal and selection of what information should be kept, as well as standards, will be critical issues in this changing environment. It would also imply that preservation strategies might arise and be required at many levels, with varying levels of specificity and purposes. The manner a policy is defined is very dependent on the organization's setting. The needs of an organisation will dictate what the preservation policy's objectives should be in the first place. Those goals will, of course, vary based on the type of firm. Professor Piyus Kanti Dixit, Department of Nyaya Darshan, SLBSRSV, New Delhi, India, emphasised that the continuum or life cycle

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idea should be used to define a policy since it considers all processes from system design to information creation to access and long-term preservation. Prof. Dr. Gabbita Anjaneya Shastri, Professor, Dept. of Vedic Darshan, B.H.U., Varanasi, India, suggests that information experts and record creators should be concerned with promoting awareness. One of the issues discussed during the conversation was the extent to which legislation might or should influence discipline by prescribing or establishing standards. This may be dependent on the cultural background, but it also has a significant link to advancements in e-government and e-learning, both of which require standards and agreements among partners to enable. Policies, according to Prof. Dr. Kamalesh Mishra, Former Professor, Dept. of Nyaya, S.S.J.V.Puri, Odisa, India, must address and answer at least the following questions: what, why, when, how, where, and who. However, the core activity that should influence the possible replies is determining the worth of created information and data. Prof. Dr. Bishnupada Mahapatra, Professor, Dept. of Nyaya, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, Delhi, believes that setting lofty goals could jeopardise the immediate goal of preserving material that has been created or will be developed soon. The first step is to strike a balance between the immediate need to preserve what already exists and the longer-term requirement for an infrastructure that allows for the management of digital items, including preservation. In summary, policies must provide not only a framework for information creation and preservation activities, but also practical guidelines for immediate use to safeguard information created now, according to Prof. Dr. Agnieszka Rostalska, Lecturer for Theoretical and Comparative Philosophy, Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands. Apart from that, policies can imagine possible future or ideal conditions, but they must also be practical and propose solutions for the existing reality, which is almost always far from ideal and represents an unstructured and insufficient environment.

Recorded link

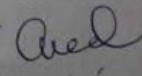
The following link are initiated during each and every day of workshop

- a. <https://youtu.be/elDm8-PHy0o>
- b. <https://youtu.be/6AS6WZFmK4c>
- c. <https://youtu.be/QVIOLUcMX40>
- d. <https://youtu.be/lzv15mx5GIM>
- e. <https://youtu.be/Q-3s-bg3Jg8>
- f. <https://youtu.be/ejWB9XAVqwU>
- g. <https://youtu.be/MnetlHMMqSg>
- h. <https://youtu.be/sPl0s0lcr8>

Issues addressed

The issues that must be addressed in a preservation policy were discussed in this session. Speakers from the Sanskrit and philosophical communities shared their perspectives and experiences. It became evident that organisations that had already produced policies needed to revisit them since technology has advanced at such a rapid rate that existing regulations are no longer acceptable. Those who have not yet defined them, on the other hand, must begin immediately, as previously said. Relevant challenges could include the requirement to ensure possible coherence and interdependency between these many sources in various systems. As previously said, speakers and participants agreed that preservation measures should be taken from the very beginning of record or information creation. If implemented later in the life cycle, the risk of losing valuable knowledge is significantly higher, but the costs of implementation are also much higher. Training of people in their various positions is and will continue to be vital in order to cope with new issues and establish policies. It is critical to include the actors in order to ensure that the guidelines are followed. Obtaining feedback from employees on the guidelines' practicality and efficiency is also vital to establish and

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sustain the policy's success. Although all participants agreed that training is important, they all agreed that there is a shortage of qualified teachers.

Impact on organisations

The third session focused on the organisational implications of 'Tarkamritam.' What in organisations has to alter or adapt to enable proper management? Having a policy is one thing, but putting it into practise is another. Although the organisational context should define policy and initiatives, organisational change is highly dependent on human behaviour and whether individuals are willing to accept change. The cultural context inside an organisation is frequently a hindrance to successful policy implementation. Dr. Jayamanikya Shastri, Associate Professor, Dept. of Nyaya, S.J.S.V, Puri, Odisa, India, with a long history in information management, delves into this essential topic and provides a complete review of the issues. The true challenge, after completing the original design and construction of a preservation policy, is to ensure that it is consistently implemented. Prof. Dr. V. Venkatraman, Professor, Department of Nyaya and Vaisheshika, Karnataka Sanskrit University, India, speaks on the web ecosystem, which focuses on content management, publishing, and communication (and as such the web is becoming increasingly important). Systems do not handle record keeping, and sensitivity to the information's long-term value is poor. When it comes to implementing a preservation policy, each of these environments has its own set of obstacles. While the 'structured environment' may look simple at first appearance, the difficulties of embedding a preservation programme into an existing, somewhat inflexible policy landscape should not be underestimated.

Feedback

Participants' feedback indicates that once a policy is in place, it is vital to monitor its implementation and efficacy. Criteria and success indicators must be developed in order to assess the results. Continuous practise evaluation will aid in the refinement of policies and, if necessary, their adaptation. Finally, participants agreed that further research on these topics is needed, as well as greater experience gained from organisational practise. It's impossible to determine what will work and what good tactics are at this early stage of policy implementation.

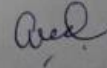
Details of Remuneration & incidental expenditures

Resource person as well as the speakers have not anticipated any remuneration.

Conclusions

The Sanskrit treatise "Tarkamritam," which provides a foundational description of the ancient Indian system of logic and reasoning, is a topic that still requires a lot of attention. There is currently little practical experience, and most of the ideas are still very theoretical. Although there are some organisations that have had a lengthy history with "Tarkamritam." The contemporary technological issues have such a profound impact on society and the way organisations operate and communicate that they necessitate alternative, far more complete and sophisticated approaches. The workshop's presentations demonstrated the wide range of difficulties involved in this field, as well as the fact that there is a solid foundation for developing strategies and formulating regulations, but that more practical experience is required. It all begins, though, with decision-makers in organisations becoming aware of the challenges at hand. In this regard, it is critical to have a clear understanding of the potential benefits, as well as the costs that may be incurred if proper and consistent rules, procedures, and standards are not in place. Managers, on the other hand, are willing to listen to money-saving ideas, therefore that method can be applied as well. In the domain of costing, the consensus was that better models and tools are required so that organisations may have a better understanding of the financial implications. - Preservation policies should be comprehensive, have a broad reach, and encompass not only technical matters, but also organisational, human resource, legal, rights

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management, access, and intellectual property issues, as determined by the participants in defining and implementing sufficient features. It must also be included into broader policies such as e-government, e-business, and information management. Preservation is just one of many issues that must be addressed by businesses that are adjusting their operations to the opportunities that IT provides. It's vital to remember that rather than projects, change will be accomplished over time. - Policies should be in place at all levels, not just within organisations, but also at the national and international levels. The various actors and disciplines involved must work together, such as employees who must complete tasks and articulate their needs, IT professionals who must provide technical solutions, records managers who must provide guidance on the appraisal and retention of digital material as well as the documentation of digital sources, auditors and controllers who must highlight the critical issues for a successful policy implementation. Because the interests of these many groups differ or may disagree, successful collaboration will be dependent on what they have in common. It is worthwhile to identify and use these difficulties as a starting point. Without necessary information and abilities, nothing works. As a result, comprehensive training for all stakeholders is critical to the successful implementation of preservation policies and practises. This must begin with training teachers, which was chosen by participants as the most pressing issue. A good communication and public relations strategy that makes clear what issues are at stake, the rewards, and the penalties of failure is also critical.

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Some pictures of the online Programme:



Handwritten signature and date: 31/5/22

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