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जिज्ञासा

(A Souvenir-Cum-Edited-Research Book)

Importance of Ayurveda, Yoga and Sanskrit
in the Present Scenario



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साम्प्रदायिकयुगे योगस्य आवश्यकता

हिरण्य गर्भः अनुशासनम्, युज् समाधौ, युज् संयमने, युजिर् योगे
चित्तवृत्तिः चित्तभूमिः, संप्रज्ञातसमाधिः, असंप्रज्ञात समाधिः, अस्तेय, अपाच्यः, अ
स्वाध्यायः, ईश्वरप्रणिधानम्, समाधिः, तन्त्रशास्त्रम्, ऋग्वेदः कैवल्यप्राप्तिः।

“चित्रं जम्बुद्वीपं मनोरमं जीवितं मनुष्याणाम्” इति गौतमबुद्धस्य कथ
वस्तुगत्या अयं भूखण्डः भारतवर्षः नाम्नाः सुविदितः यत्र संस्कृतिः महती,
चित्ताकर्षकी, मानवजीवनं सुशुद्धचित्तं कर्तुं मनीषिणः विविधाः उपायाः कल्पिते
कल्पितेषु उपायेषु ‘योगः’ अन्यतमः। अयं योगः न केवलं शरीरसुस्थतायै
उपदिष्टः।

संसारोऽयं दुःखपूर्णम् सांसारिकदुःखात् विमोचनाय तथा निःश्रेयसादि
षड्भुआस्तिक दर्शनेषु योगदर्शनस्य महत्त्वं नितरानुभूयते। अतः उच्यते-

“योगमात्रोत्परोमार्गो नास्ति नास्ति श्रुतौ स्मृतौ।

शास्त्रेष्वन्येषु सर्वेषु शिवेन कथितः पुराः॥”

योगदर्शनस्य प्राणप्रतिष्ठा यद्यपि पतञ्जलिविरचित योगसूत्रादवगम्यते।

पतञ्जलिः योगदर्शनस्य आदिप्रवर्तकः न। अधिकन्तु “योगियाज्ञवल्क्यः सिरि
योगदर्शनस्य आदि प्रवक्ता उपदेष्टा वा स्वीक्रियते, पतञ्जलिनाऽपि स्वग्रन्थारम्भे

“अथ योगानुशासनम्” इति।

अनुशासनम् इति शब्दप्रयोगात् योगभास्यटीकाकारेण वाचस्पतिमिश्रेण अ
ननु हिरण्यगर्भो योगस्य वक्ता नान्यः पुरातनः”। यद् वा भवतु आत्मक
योगसाधनम् अवश्यं करणीयम्।

योग शब्दस्यार्थः-

‘युज् समाधौ’ ‘युजिर् योगे’ ‘युज् संयमने’ चेति धातूनां भावं धञ् प्रत्य
यं योगशब्दः निस्पद्यते।

तत्रादौ युज् समाधौ धातोः निष्पन्नः योगशब्दः समाधौ स्थिरता अर्थं प्रतिपा
दयामुक्तमस्ति-“यत्रोपरम्यते चित्तं निरुद्धं योगसेवयात्”। 6/20

ततः “यजिर् योगे” धातोः निष्पन्नः योगशब्दः समस्वरूपः परमात्म
सम्बन्धत्वं द्योतयति प्रकाशयति वा। प्रमाणं तावत्-“समत्वं योग उच्यते”। 1/2

अनन्तरं “युज् संयमने धातोः प्रत्ययः युजिर् योगे
मूच्यते। “पश्यमे योगमध्वम्” 9/51। अत्रानु
र्वाप तु पारलौकिकः एव।

योगस्य स्वरूपम्-

युगे युगे जनाः दुःखविनाशाय सुखप्राप्त
जनानां मनसि शान्तिप्रदानाय पतञ्जलिना योगस्य

“योगः चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः” इति, योग-1/
चित्तवृत्तीनां निरोधेनैव योगम्यार्थादः
प्रमाण-पिपर्यय-विकल्प-निद्रा-स्मृतयः”

क- प्रत्यक्षानुमान शब्द प्रमाणानि।

ख-मिथ्याज्ञानं विपर्ययः।

ग-शब्दज्ञानानुपाती वस्तुशून्यः विकल्प

घ-अभाव प्रत्ययालम्बना वृत्तिः निद्रा

ङ-अनुभूतविषया सम्प्रमोषः स्मृतिः

आत्मनः वृत्ति-अभावान् भ्रमवशातः चि

वृत्तयः कार्याणां सिद्धौ कारणानि भवन्ति। मनः
चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः बहुक्लेशकरः। परन्तु अभ्य

चित्तस्यास्य पञ्चअवस्थाः भूमयः। वा
निद्राः⁴ इति।

चि * तत्र चञ्चलत्वं क्षिप्तस्य स्वभावः
सिद्धयति।

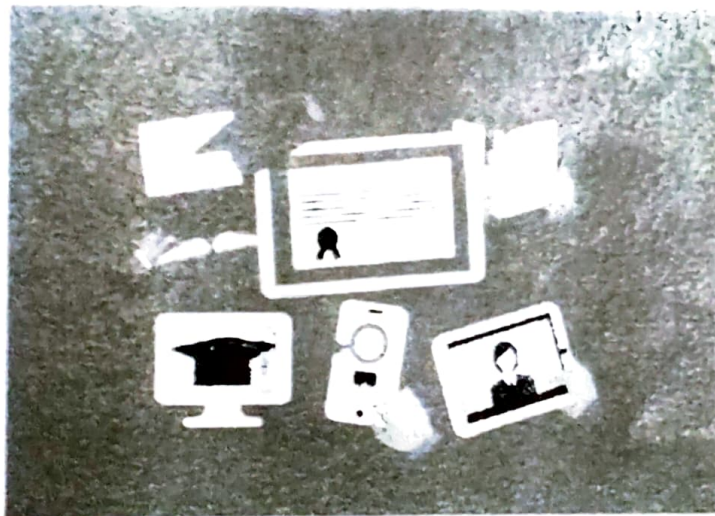
त * तमोगुणाधिक्यः मूढावस्था, अ

भू * अनन्तरं विक्षिप्तावस्था, अत्र
सत्त्वगुणाः विराजिताः तथापि

मिः * एकाग्रावस्था तु तादृशी अवस्
किन्तु पूर्णतय न निरुद्धयते।

5

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHES IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES - PEDAGOGICAL AND TECHNO- PEDAGOGICAL INTERVENTIONS



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22

Effectiveness of TLM in Munda Language for Developing Language Skills of MLE (Munda) Students in Sundargarh District, Odisha

*Sri Garudewar Das**

ABSTRACT

Appropriate language of instruction, perfect teacher-pupil communication, suitable curriculum and textbook, compatible school environment plays a vital role in the learning of tribal children. Odisha being a tribal-dominated state has the distinct feature of linguistic diversity. Sundargarh district is unique and something different from another part of the state concerning language and culture. For children belonging to Munda tribal community, Peer group communication, and social communication are restricted to their home language. They seldom get the opportunity to speak a language other than their mother tongue. But the language of instruction at school is the state language Odia. The context of learning as given in the curriculum and textbook is not suitable for these marginalized tribal students. Examples cited in the general textbook are difficult for their comprehension. As a result, they struggle with the content given in the textbook. Mother tongue-based primary education can enhance their learning ability. To ensure equity and quality education for tribal children, the Government of Odisha has

taken up the mother-tongue-based multilingual education (MLE) for these children. Mother-tongue-based MLE tries to bridge the gap between mother-tongue and state language Odia. The curriculum of the MLE program envisages the broad objective of multilingual education based on thematic approach. Theme webs were developed from the content themes, based on curricular provisions for grade-specific, class-wise five holistic learning goals. Alphabet charts, number charts, topic-based big and small books, bilingual textbooks, picture dictionary (from mother tongue to Odia), and grammar books are developed and implemented in class. Approaches adopted in MLE are to develop (i) BIC (Basic interpersonal communication skills) and (ii) CAI (PS) (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency Skills). BIC is learned through experiential knowledge by the child in a social context while CAI (PS) aims to teach the skill of reading, writing. The present study is based on primary data to evaluate the effectiveness of these materials for developing language skills of MLE (Munda) students in Sundargarh district, Odisha.

Keywords: Multilingual Education, theme web, thematic approach, TLM

INTRODUCTION

Children are born with the ability to learn a language and the mother tongue is the first language the child comes in contact with. Language plays a vital role in delivering quality education. Instruction through a language that learners don't speak has been called "submersion" (Skutnabb-Kangas, 2000, P-64) because it is analogous to holding learners underwater without teaching them how to swim. It is key to communication and understanding the classroom. In elementary classes, mother tongue-based instruction is important due to the following grounds.

- It lays a solid foundation for learning.
- It facilitates learning both academic subjects as well as the second language (L2). At school, children can concentrate on the subject matter instead of struggling to understand the language of instruction as well.

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4

TEACHER EDUCATION

IN 21ST CENTURY



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EFFECTIVENESS OF ALTERNATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME (AIP) IN ACHIEVING TEACHING SKILLS BY STUDENT TEACHERS

Garudeswar Das

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted physical closure of educational institutions and so also teacher education institutions. Regular physical learning of the students paralyzed in schools, colleges, universities and Teacher Education Institutions. Many educational institutions adopted digital device based blended learning for learning of their students. Both children of Government primary schools and student-teachers of teacher education institutes suffered a lot due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Parents at lower strata of economic ladder could not afford smart phone to their siblings in primary schools. Internet shadow areas were also a hurdle for this. Digital learning was not an easy task for small children. Primary school children were segregated from outer world and confined to their home which resulted mental stress in them. The children deprived from digital or physical learning can tend to be out of school children or learning deficit children.

Teacher education institutions faced different type of problems. Though 80% of the student teachers had on-line accessibility to learning, learning of practical skills was not possible due to closure of schools. COVID-19 pandemic is an obstacle for internship of student-teachers undergoing teachers training programme.

Internship programme is compulsory for D.El.Ed. student-teachers. The

3

Domain Adaptation of Parts of Speech Annotators in Hindi Biomedical Corpus: An NLP Approach

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Abstract

The envisaged research demonstrates the development of bio-medically annotated Parts of Speech (POS) corpus in Hindi. The study presents the adaptation of POS tagger trained in general domain corpus to automatically annotate the corpus of health domain. The tagger is trained with 200k word tokens applied from the ILCI (Indian Languages Corpora Initiative) data of mixed domains (in addition to 50k newswire tokens of biomedical data) which provides a satisfactory accuracy of 92%. When adapted and tested with the fresh data of the biomedical domain, the tagger registers an accuracy of 86.5%. In addition, the paper also focuses light on the resource-poor scenario of Hindi and other Indian regional languages in general domain and biomedical corpus in particular. Furthermore, the study provides a detailed account of the issues and challenges encountered pertaining to inter-rater reliability, domain adaptation of corpus, linguistics, and NLP (Natural Language Processing). Q2

Keywords: Parts of Speech Annotation, NLP, ILCI, biomedical text processing, Hindi, resource-poor, domain adaptation

20.1 Overview

In the age of information revolution, the scientific research output of biomedical research is phenomenally and unprecedentedly developing in general and the knowledge base in particular is increasing and expanding rapidly [1]. The MEDLINE database in 2004 is one of the databases which contains 12.5 million records and receives 500k new and innovative citations each year [2]. Owing to the revolution of information, the biomedical research encounters information overload in the form of big data. To cater to this situation, NLP applications such as text mining, information retrieval, summarizing, and others have been developed. The boom in biomedical research in recent years has been excelled by the significant contribution of research and development in the fields of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) in Computer Science. Therefore, one of the pivotal purposes of the text mining is to shift the responsibility of information overload from the

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2

A Qualitative Evaluation of Google's Translate: A Comparative Analysis of PBSMT and NMT Systems

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Abstract: The paper demonstrates the qualitative evaluation of the English to Indian languages Machine Translation Systems, namely PBSMT and NMT hosted on Google's Translate. This system is popularly known as Rosetta, formerly governed by the Phrase-based approach and is presently governed by the neural module of source and target languages. In this study, a model corpus set of 1k English sentences of cross-domain data has been applied considering various types of verbs as input text to evaluate the output of the online systems in Indian languages.

In order to evaluate the output text in a qualitative manner, the Inter-translator Agreement (IA) of three human translators has been considered with their scores on a five-point scale. The scores are calculated by the Fleiss' Kappa statistical measure with regard to comprehensibility and grammaticality on the basis of which error analysis and suggestions have been provided for improvement. In addition, the system has also been quantitatively evaluated on the basis of word error rate and sentence error rate. Furthermore, all the erroneous entities have been analyzed through computational typology. The strategy for evaluation is to evaluate the output text of Indian languages based on the five-point scale with scores that range from 0-4 where 0 refers to incomprehensible or ungrammatical, 1 = little meaning or disfluent, 2 = neutrality, 3 = comprehensible or grammatical and 4 suggests flawless in both cases.

Keywords: PBSMT, NMT, Google's Translate, MT, Indo-Aryan, NLP, Fleiss' Kappa

Overview

As discussed in Castilho et al. (2018), since the advent of the Machine Translation (MT) or automated translation, new methods, approaches and techniques have really created high expectations among researchers. On one hand, the qualitative approaches have

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Issues and Challenges in Developing Statistical POS Taggers for Sambalpuri

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Abstract. Low-density languages are also known as lesser-known, poorly-described, less-resourced, minority or less-computerized language because they have fewer resources available. Collection and annotation of a voluminous corpus for the purpose of NLP application for these languages prove to be quite challenging. For the development of any NLP application for a low-density language, one needs to have an annotated corpus and a standard scheme for annotation. Because of their non-standard usage in text and other linguistic nuances, they pose significant challenges that are of linguistic and technical in nature. The present paper highlights some of the underlying issues and challenges in developing statistical POS taggers applying SVM and CRF++ for Sambalpuri, a less-resourced Eastern Indo-Aryan language. A corpus of approximately 121k is collected from the web and converted into Unicode encoding. The whole corpus is annotated under the BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) annotation scheme devised for Odia under the ILCI (Indian Languages Corpora Initiative) Project. Both the taggers are trained and tested with approximately 80k and 13k respectively. The SVM tagger provides 83% accuracy while the CRF++ has 71.56% which is less in comparison to the former.

Keywords: Low-density language; Parts of speech tagger; SVM; CRF++; Sambalpuri; Eastern IA language

1 Introduction

Low-density languages have fewer resources in terms of the availability of voluminous corpus [1] for NLP applications. The unavailability of corpus for a low-density language proves to bear adverse impacts on its future NLP development. As rightly pointed out by Ostler [2], languages that lack active participation in the electronic media are doomed to be endangered in the forthcoming years. Most of these languages are either dialects or languages with no government recognition. As a result, the situations of these languages in South Asia in general and in Indic languages, in particular, are 'relatively bleak' [1]. Although India is a land of more than 6000 languages with five prominent diverse language families [3] only 22 are scheduled and the rest are fighting for their survival.

This paper is concerned with demonstrating the issues and challenges in developing statistical parts of speech taggers for a low-resource language nomenclatured as Sambalpuri or Kosli. The paper has broadly three objectives. Firstly, it highlights the issues in corpus collection with regard to non-uniform orthographic language standards and non-Unicode encodings of the written text. Secondly, it further attempts to bring out the issues in annotation having without any guideline. Finally, it demonstrates the challenges in developing statistical POS taggers for Sambalpuri owing to the typical, unobserved and language-specific linguistic nuances.

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