

Mining of the Technical Terms of Sāṃkhya-Yoga Philosophy

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Abstract: The development of these basic emotions in the Vedas, the Deeds, Worship and Knowledge contained in the Vedas are finally visible in *Brahmanas*, *Aranyakas* and *Upanishadas*, respectively. The deed, Worship and Knowledge have been expanded in Indian philosophy. The word philosophy is related to both Knowledge and Cognition. The origin of all the Indian Philosophies is the Vedas, but still the entire Indian philosophical tradition has been divided into two forms as Theist (*āstika*) and the Atheist (*Nāstika*). The philosophical tradition of the Theist accepts the Vedas as authentic forms while Atheists do not accept the authenticity of the Vedas. The Theist schools include *nyāya*, *vaiśeṣika*, *sāṃkhya*, *yoga*, *mīmāṃsā* and *vedānta*, and the Atheist schools are *jaina*, *buddhist* and *cārvāka*. Before reading the texts of these philosophy the basic knowledge of the technical terms of the philosophical texts are very essential. This paper presents a method to mining of the technical terms of *sāṃkhya-yoga* philosophy (SYP). Objective of the paper to develop an online system for technical terms of SYP. This will help scholars who want to understand SYP.

IndexTerms - Technical terms, Technical terms in Sāṃkhya Yoga philosophy, Sāṃkhya Yoga Philosophy etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Philosophy was recommended in India not for the sake of knowledge but for the highest purpose that man can strive after in this life (Muller, 1919). Vedas keep the paramount position in Sanskrit literature. In India, Six philosophical schools were introduced to explain Vedas wisdom. Indian philosophy has ancient philosophical traditions of the Indian subcontinent. Philosophy in India did not take its rise in wonder or curiosity as it seems to have done in the west; rather it originated under the pressure of practical need arising from the presence of moral and physical evil in life. Philosophy endeavor was directed primarily to find a remedy for the ills of life, and the consideration of metaphysical questions came in as a matter of course (Hiriyanna, 2014). The principal schools of Indian philosophy are classified as either orthodox or heterodox – *āstika* or *nāstika* – depending on one of three alternate criteria: whether it believes the Vedas are a valid source of knowledge; whether the school believes in the premises of Brahman and Atman; and whether the school believes in afterlife and Devas. All philosophies prove the original Vedic wisdom by logic except the heterodox school. Philosophy enquires into the nature of the universe in which we live, the nature of the human soul and its destiny and the nature of God or the absolute, and their relation to one another. It is the art of thinking of all things logically, systematically and persistently (Anju and Chandra, 2018). The Hindu classify the systems of philosophy into two major classes, namely, the *nastika* and the *astika*. The *nastika* {‘na asti’ it is not} views are those which neither regard the Vedas as infallible nor try to establish their own validity on their authority. The *astika-mata* or orthodox schools are six in number, *Sāṃkhya*, *Yoga*, *Vedanta*, *Mimamsa*, *Nyaya* and *Vaishesika*, generally known as the six systems (Dasgupta, 1975). *Nyāya*, *vaiśeṣika*, *sāṃkhya*, *yoga*, *mīmāṃsā* and *vedānta* philosophies are considered as Orthodox and Buddhist, *jaina* and *cārvāka* philosophies are considered Heterodox.

The aphorisms of *Patanjali* on the *Yoga Sūtras* are contained in four chapters and nearly one hundred ninety four in number. He was not only a great grammarian, great Philosopher as well as great Physician. He prescribed for the body, mind and spirit all three. The time of Patanjali is now generally fixed at three centuries before Christ (Prasad, 2005). The word *Yoga* comes from a Sanskrit root which means “to go to trance, to meditate.” Others however derive it from a root which means to join; and *Yoke* in English is said to be the same word as *yoga*. Both roots are feasible – in the case of the root to join, *Yoga* would mean the science that teaches the method of joining the human soul with God. The philosophy of Patanjali is essentially Dualistic.

Sāṃkhya is one of the six schools of classical Indian philosophy. Sage Kapila is traditionally considered to be the founder of the *Sāṃkhya* School. It is regarded as the oldest of the philosophical system in India. Broadly, the *Sāṃkhya* system classifies all objects as falling into one of the two categories: *Puruṣa* and *Prakṛiti*. Metaphysically, *Sāṃkhya* maintains a radical duality between spirit (*Puruṣa*) and matter (*Prakṛiti*). The *Sāṃkhya* system is based on *Satkāryavāda*. According to *Satkāryavāda*, the effect pre-exists in the cause (Biswas, 2007). All knowledge is possible through three *pramāṇas* (*Pratyakṣa*, *Anumāna*, *śabda*) (Shastri, 2004).

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II. OBJECTIVE

The main purpose of this paper is to build online system for the Mining of the Technical Terms of SYP. So that anyone can understand the technical terms using this system. With the help of this system, any student or teacher can easily read and teach the mysterious subject of SYP.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Information technology field is spreading itself worldwide. The e-learning is supporting to increase the quality in traditional teaching. In the era of the technology everyone wants instant information through the internet even over the smart phone as well. In the field of computational linguistics related to Sanskrit language, many institutes are working to build such types system for Sanskrit texts e.g. online search system for Sanskrit text and indexing. Jawaharlal Nehru University, Indian Institute of Technology, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), University of Hyderabad and University of Delhi are the main research institutes doing researches and developments in this filed.

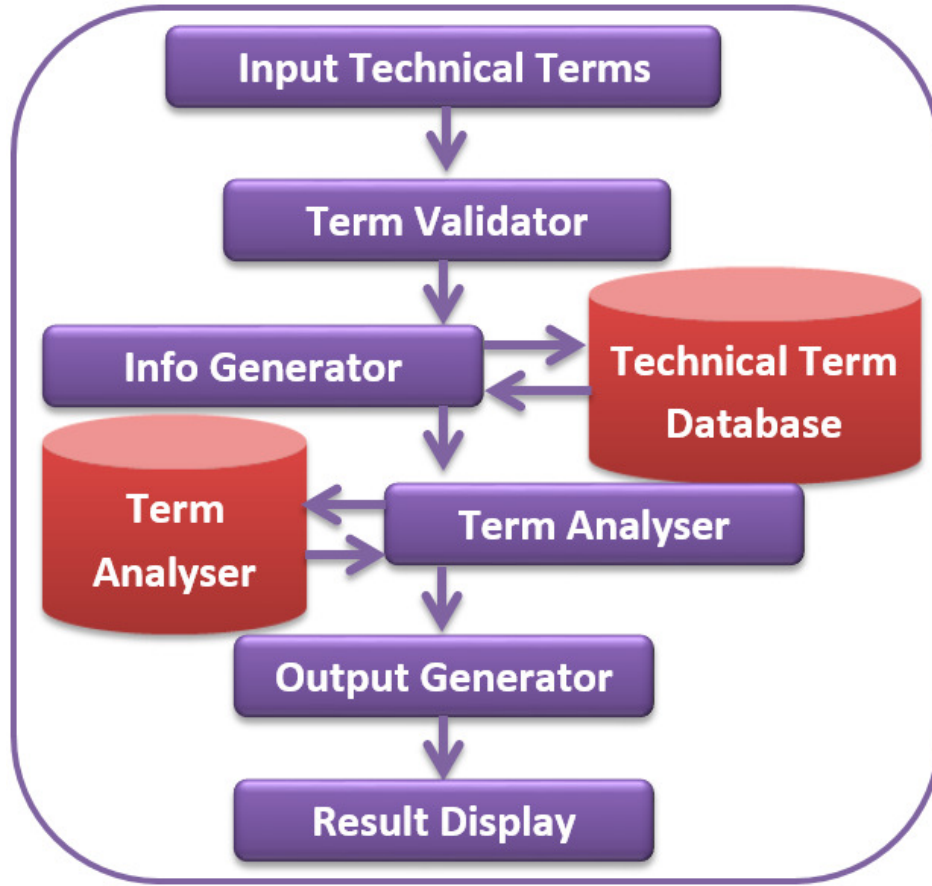


Figure 1 Architecture of the System

Many important works related to Computational Linguistic has been done by School of Sanskrit and Indic Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University worked on SYP e.g. Dictionary of Sāṃkhya, Yoga & Vedanta (Jain, 2007), Yoga-sūtra index (Gautam, 2009), Yoga ShabdKosh (Yadav & Upadhyay, 2009), Medinikosh (Dwivedi, 2009), Halayudhkosh (Jha et al, 2009) and Mankhosh (Kumar, 2009) . These system are available online.

Table 1: Sample of Technical Term Database

S.N.	Sāṃkhya Terms	Yoga Terms
1	अत्यन्तपुरुषार्थः (atyantapuruṣārthah)	अक्रमः (Akramah)
2	पुरुषार्थत्वम् (puruṣārthatvam)	अविरतिः (aviratiḥ)
3	पुरुष (puruṣa)	अणिमा (Aṇimā)
4	प्रकृति (prakṛTi)	अङ्गमेजयत्वम् (Aṅgamejayatvam)
5	अध्यवसाय (adhyavasāya)	दुःखम् (Duḥkham)
6	अध्यवसाय (adhyavasāya)	दौर्मनस्यम् (daurmanasyam)

7	अनुमान (anumāna)	इन्द्रियजयसिद्धिः (indriyajayasiddhiḥ)
8	अधिकारि (adhikāri)	उत्क्रान्ति (utkrānti)
9	अन्तःकरण (antaḥkaraṇa)	उदानः (udānaḥ)
10	अविशेष (aviśeṣa)	उदारः (udāraḥ)
11	बुद्धिः (buddhiḥ)	इन्द्रियजयः (indriyajayaḥ)
12	अशक्ति (aśakti)	उपायप्रत्ययः (upāyapratyayaḥ)
13	अविवेकः (avivekaḥ)	एकतत्त्वाभ्यासः (ekatatvābhyāsaḥ)
14	अपुरुषार्थत्वम् (apurūṣārthatvam)	एकाग्रता (ekāgratā)
15	अहङ्कार (ahaṅkāra)	ऐकाग्र्यम् (aikāgryam)
16	अविवेकनिमित्तः (avivekanimittāḥ)	औषधिसिद्धिः (auśadhisiddhiḥ)
17	अविशेषापत्तिः (aviśeṣāpattiḥ)	करुणाबलम् (karuṇābalaṃ)
18	जगत्सत्यत्वम् (jagatsatyatvam)	करुणाभावना (karuṇābhāvanā)
19	चिद्रूपः (cidrūpaḥ)	कर्माशयः (karmāśayaḥ)
20	जडव्यावृत्तः (jaḍavyāvṛtāḥ)	कर्म (karma)

Few valuable doctoral research works are worthy to mention here that are conceptual work related to this area. Research done by Shrivastav (1979) is very essential to mention related to Sāṃkhya philosophy. The thesis of the research is divided into parts and parts are divided into 17 subpart (*pariccheda*). Whole thesis discusses the main ethics, historical discussions of Sāṃkhya, discussions of Yoga, and reflection of Axiology reflected in the principles of Sāṃkhya. The process of universe, *sādhana*, practice dharma and ultimate goal of the life are focused in the research work done by Talvar (1992). Research work done by Arya (1978) is also related to Sāṃkhya philosophy. Department of Sanskrit, University of Delhi has also started the work in the field of Computational linguistics since 2014 by Chandra. Main highlights of the department is *Swagatam* (Chandra et al, 2017, Chandra et al, 2017) for teaching and learning Sanskrit Grammar in Higher education based on University of Delhi BA and MA Sanskrit syllabus. It includes *Taddhita* (Sakshi & Chandra, 2015; Sakshi & Chandra, 2017 and Sakshi & Chandra, 2016) and *Sanādyanta Analyzer* (Kumar & Chandra, 2016a; Kumar & Chandra, 2016b), Sanskrit Meter Information System (Meena, 2016), Vedic Literature Search (Kumar, 2016), Pauranic Search System (Chandra & Anju, 2017) *Sāṃkhya-yoga* online indexing (Anju & Chandra, 2018) and Verb Formation System (Kumar & Chandra, 2016) etc. These works are much closed to the proposed research work.

Table 2 Sample of the Analyzer Database

क्र.सं.	विश्लेषण
1	'अप' उपसर्ग सहित 'वृजी वर्जने' धातु से 'घञ्' प्रत्यय करने के बाद 'अपवर्ग' शब्द निष्पन्न होता है,.....।
2	अध्यवसाय शब्द मुख्यरूप से निश्चयार्थ वाचक है। जो अधि तथा अव उपसर्गों के साथ षो अन्तःकर्मणि धातु से ...
3	अनु उपसर्गपूर्वक मा माने धातु से ल्युट्प्रत्यय भावार्थ में होकर अनुमान शब्द सिद्ध होता है।
4	कपिलमुनि ने पुरुषार्थ और अत्यन्तपुरुषार्थ को भिन्नतया ग्रहण किया है और कहा है कि प्रतिदिन की भूख के
5	किसी भी ग्रन्थ को पढ़ने का एक अधिकारी होता है। वेदान्तसार में भी कहा गया है कि
6	दर्शन में करण दो प्रकार के हैं – अन्तःकरण और बाह्यकरण। वे करण जो शरीर के अन्तर्गत होते हैं वे ...
7	न विशेष इति अविशेषः। नञ् तत्पुरुष समास। जो विशेष नहीं है वह अविशेष है। लोकव्यवहार में ...
8	सांख्यदर्शन में अत्यन्तपुरुषार्थ का अर्थ मोक्ष है। विज्ञानभिक्षु के अनुसार अत्यन्त पुरुषार्थ परम पुरुषार्थ

Based on above survey of research works, it is clear that there is no research has been done yet related to web based system for analysis of the philosophical terms. However the *koṣas* (dictionaries) of the each schools of the philosophy are available (Tripathi, 1974; Shastri, 1928; Tripathi, 1994; Das, 2009 and Swami et al, 2015). A Glossary of philosophical terms is also available for few terms of philosophy (Bunnin & Yu, 2004).

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sāṃkhya-sūtra (Sharma, 1964) and *Sāṃkhyakārikā* (Shastri, 2004), *Yogasūtra* (Shrivastava, 2011), *Vyāsaśāstra* (Aranya et al, 2000), *Bhojavṛtti* (Arya, 2010) and *Yogavārtika* (Mishra, 1981) have been used as materials for creation of database. Above said texts are used as primary materials of the research. Generally example based methods of the computational linguistics and software engineering is used for analysis, and interpretation mechanism of terminology. Data of the SYP are stored in a database with complete detail in UTF-8 Devanagari script.

Table 3 Info Data Sample of the Technical Terms of SYP

क्र.सं.	पारिभाषिक शब्द	लक्षण (सांख्यसूत्र)
1	अपवर्ग	इतरैतरवत्तद्दोषात्
2	अध्यवसाय	अध्यवसायो बुद्धिः
3	अनुमान	प्रतिबन्धदृशः प्रतिबद्धज्ञानमनुमानम्
4	पुरुषार्थत्वम्	प्रात्यहिकक्षुत्प्रतीकारवत्प्रतीकारचेष्टनात् पुरुषार्थत्वम्
5	अधिकारि	अधिकारित्रैविध्यान्न नियमः; अधिकारिप्रभेदान्न नियमः; अधिकारित्रैविध्यान्न नियमः
6	अन्तःकरण	तेनान्तःकरणस्य
7	अविशेष	अविशेषाद्विशेषारम्भः
8	अत्यन्तपुरुषार्थः	अथ त्रिविधदुःखाल्यन्तनिवृत्तिरत्यन्तपुरुषार्थः
9	अतीतानागतज्ञानम्	परिणामत्रयसंयमादतीतानागतज्ञानम्
10	दुःखम्	दुःखदौर्मनस्याङ्गमेजयत्वश्वासप्रश्वासा विक्षेपसहभुवः
11	अक्लिष्टाः	वृत्तयः पञ्चतयः क्लिष्टाक्लिष्टाः
12	दौर्मनस्यम्	दुःखदौर्मनस्याङ्गमेजयत्वश्वासप्रश्वासा विक्षेपसहभुवः
13	अणिमा	ततोऽणिमादिप्रादुर्भावः कायसंपत्तद्धर्मानभिघातश्च
14	अक्रमः	तारकं सर्वविषयं सर्वथाविषयमक्रमं चेति विवेकजं ज्ञानम्
15	अङ्गमेजयत्वम्	दुःखदौर्मनस्याङ्गमेजयत्वश्वासप्रश्वासा विक्षेपसहभुवः
16	अनन्तसमापत्तिः	प्रयत्नशीथिल्यानन्तसमापत्तिभ्याम्
17	अध्यात्मप्रसादः	निर्विचारवैशारद्येऽध्यात्मप्रसादः

Methods of information retrieval and data mining are used to retrieve the information of the technical terms of SYP. Following steps will be taken to create database for SYP texts:

1. Technical terms collection from the text books of SYP.
2. Digitization of the collected terms with analysis.
3. A database of the technical terms of the SYP will be prepared for the online system.

Overall methodology can be understood by the architecture of the system as shown Figure 1.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS SYSTEM FOR SYP

Web based Technical Terms Search system for SYP has four major components to mining and generation of information. System take input through web based user interface as shown in Figure 3. It accepts Devanagari script in Unicode as input and produced information in same format.

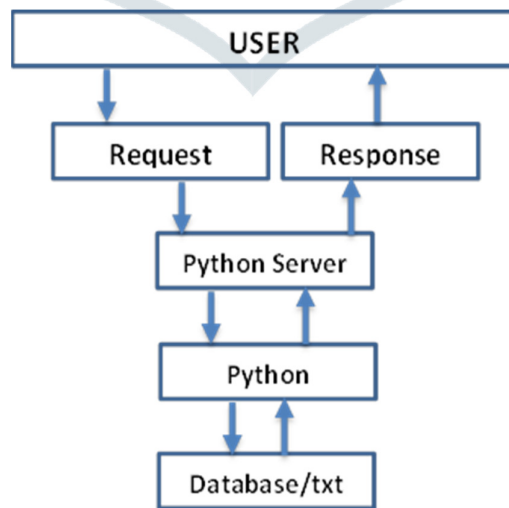


Figure 2: How System Work

5.1 User Interface of the Technical Terms System for SYP

System accept input through a web based user interface as shown in Figure 3. Interface has a text area to write the Unicode Devanagari UTF-8 text and a submit button to post the request to the system for getting the information of a technical terms of SYP. After typing the technical terms in text area user need to click on submit button namely **पारिभाषिक शब्द विश्लेषण के लिये यहाँ क्लिक करें**. Then system sends the input to process and get the result. Finally display the result at the end of the user interface as shown in Figure 3. User interface is deigned in HTML using CSS and Java Scripts and python codes are embedded in the HTML page. Post methods are used to accept the text area data.

Figure 3 User Interface of the SYP System

5.2 Major Components of the System

System produced the result step by step. There are following four major components of the complete system.

5.2.1 Technical Terms Validator

Technical term validator module validate the input text whether it is actually technical terms of SYP or not. The verification process completes with the help of Technical Term database as sample of the text shown in table 1. After successful validation of input text this component send the validated text to Info Generator for further process otherwise returns to interface with tag **“It is not valid technical terms of SYP”**.

5.2.2 Info Generator

The validated text from the Technical term validator module, this component generates the basic information with the help of the technical term database as shown in table 3 if information found then sends the information and input texts to Term Analyzer otherwise returns to interface with tag **“The information is not available till now”**.

5.2.3 Term Analyzer

As per information received from the Info Generator module, this component do the analysis (complete details of the input technical terms) and mining the complete information with the help Term Analyzer database. The sample of the database is shown in table 2. If analyzer receives any details then send it to the Output Generator otherwise returns to interface with information and tag “Analysis is not available till now”.

5.2.4 Output Generator

Based on information received by the Term Analyzer this component formats the result to display on the web page. And finally sends to User Interface to display the information.

5.3 How System work?

System works step by step with the help of various components and relational database of SYP texts. Overall processes of the system can be understood with the help of Figure 2.

5.4 Result Description of the System

Result of the system includes: name of the technical terms, definition of the terms according the various source text of the SYP, Hindi translation of the particular definition, name of the related philosophy and details information of the technical terms. The sample of the result is shown in Figure 3.

VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Information Technology (IT) has fundamentally changed the methods of searching and gathering the information. In the age of IT everything is transforming into Digital. With the objective of innovation and digitalization, a web based online system for SYP technical terms has been developed and discussed here for teaching and learning SYP technical terms and to understand the basic fundamental of SYP. Government of India has also launched Digital India (Digital India, 2016) scheme with the objective of making each government services digital. There is a complicated task to make available digital contents online in various Indian languages medium for the students and teachers. SYP are the major branches of the Indian Philosophical System and already included most of the texts in the syllabi of Philosophy of any Indian Universities. Therefore, this system is very helpful to understand basic concept of the texts.

VII. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This system is designed for the technical terms of SYP accepts input in Devanagari Unicode text only and prints result in same format. Based on this system the technical terms of the school of Indian philosophy can be developed easily. System can be easily developed using same methodology in other languages like English, Sanskrit, Bengali, Tamil, and Telugu etc.

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