CHAPTER-VII

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

1. Issues before Sanskrit Institutes.
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CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

In the foregoing chapters, we have seen various aspects of documentations and gazed into the Indological Research Institutes. Various points e.g. scope, organization, finance, working hours, library, services, documentation and information services, bibliographical, reference, SDI, Press Clipping services, computer services, reprographical and translation services, publication, manpower training and development etc. in the Indological Research Institutes have also been discussed.

We also became aware of the fact that these institutes are imparting Sanskrit studies to undergraduate, post graduate and research students. These institutes which are scattered in every hook and corner of India offers instructions in the courses like Prak-Shastri, Shastri, Acharya, M.Phil and Ph. D and D.Litt.

The movement of opening Indological Institutes was initiated by the Europeans particularly by the Britishers.

Later on Germans, French and (United States of America) USA scholars of Indology also joined this movement.

Bhandarkar of Poona was the first Indian who at a very latter stage thought of opening such institutes in India. Now there are so many institutes. UGC,
RSS and Sanskrit Academies are doing great work and assisting financial as well as administrative help to the existing Sanskrit pathshalas, schools and deemed to be universities and the indological research institutes.

ISSUES BEFORE SANSKRIT INSTITUTES

1. **Specific Policy for Development of Sanskrit:** The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, though very keen to promote Sanskrit in all its aspects but its policies need to be more emphatic, clear and action-oriented, so that funds are channelled for essential and desirable areas of activity in a smoother manner.

2. **Co-ordination among Research Institutes:** There is lack of co-ordination among research institutes and universities. It appears that they are working in isolation. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan should be given the mandate for leadership and made co-ordinating agency where all research material published throughout the country is made available.

3. **Interdisciplinary Research:** There is lack of co-ordination between Sanskrit scholars and scholars from other disciplines. We should encourage scholars from other departments to understand the language and discipline thoroughly in order to make research useful and meaningful. Professors of Sanskrit, Physics, and Chemistry etc. can formulate joint research projects to highlight our ancient hidden knowledge. A new phase should start which
can make India a world leader in matters of permanent peace, happiness and brotherhood.¹

4. **Allocate More Funds:** More funds should be allocated for topics in Sanskrit research which are in the priority area. The funds at the Disposal of Sanskrit institutes are very less as compared to the required volume of work. Consequently there cannot be indepth research.

5. **Logical and Intuitive Conclusions:** We are proclaiming rightly that Sanskrit literature is full of all types of knowledge generated by science and technology. This is true but we are not making efforts to go into minute details, rather we are superficial. We should come out with definite theory, principles and practice.

6. **Monitor Functioning of Sanskrit Institutions:** Many people have set-up institutes in the name of Sanskrit just to befool the Government and get grants to visit abroad.² Such institutes should be regularly monitored and thus not of requisits standard shuld be closed down as these bring bad name to the country.

7. **Reorient Research to Aid in Solving, Existing and Emerging Problems:** Today, the research is done to get degrees or publish the materials in new form from the existing material. The need is to help the people through

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Ancinet Sanskrit Literature to improve their life and find solutions to problems. Incorporate the modern scientific concepts into Sanskrit, so that the language is further enriched. Sanskrit with its extra ordinary flexible base can effortlessly take up this challenge under the care of modern scientists and traditional scholars.

8. **Popularise Sanskrit through Assimilation of Modern Science Vocabulary:** As a language, Sanskrit being the most ancient language used, codified and perfected by man, has, through lack of use ceased to be a popular spoken language. Revival of Sanskrit should aim at expanding its base and popularity among all sections of the people and supporting all such efforts. Hidden from its folds would then emerge, glimpses of the wonderful refinement and culture that characterized the users of the language.

9. **Requirement of sufficient, qualified and trained staff:**

Majority of the IRIs do not have sufficient staff and some of them are manned by one person. This is only an impediment i.e. which stop or delay the service. In addition to this, these IRIs also do not have adequate stock of books/journals/publications. Budget allocation for these centres is very meager. Paucity of funds discourages the centres to purchase good books and equipments and to hire the services of qualified staff.
The growth of these Institutes has been in a haphazard manner, yet some of them came up very well. It is a matter of pity that centres have not been given proper attention which they deserve.

In the end it may be stated that the researchers and other clientele of these Research Institutes are more than satisfied by the services of these Indological Research Institutes in spite of all the odds.

Indian Indological literature is a world-acclaimed unfathomable ocean that can help man’s individual – self to attain divinity. This ocean contains an unending treasure of the gems of human values. The deeper we dive the more precious are the gems we get out of it. It needs determination, dedication, devotion and diligence to bring the significance of those hidden gems to light many of which have so far, remained untouched.¹

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE USE OF IRIs IN INDIA**

Though a great progress has been made in the field of documentation in India, the IRI’s and their services are not fully exploited. A lot of money is spent on their documentation centres, so it is necessary that they fulfill their purpose, for attracting more users to the centres, it is necessary to take certain steps. Some of these steps can be as follows:

¹ Indu Sharma; Message of Global Family in the Vedas, Delhi, Nirmal Book Agencies, 2000. Fowarded, pp.1
1. The use of centres or any institution depends upon the awareness of the existence of documentation centres in various fields. The use is bound to increase with the endeavours for creating user awareness. This can be done by various methods. The press can be very helpful in this area by giving write-ups in the newspapers etc. on the activities of such centres, their services etc. Also brochures can be made by the centres themselves and distributed to various organizations.

2. Documentation bulletins in the form of acquisition lists, latest additions, etc. can also be printed and distributed.

3. It is also necessary to initiate the users in the use of various services and for this purpose periodic user education programmes should be organized at the centres.

4. To attract the users to the centres it is also necessary that highly courteous, personalized service be given to the users so that they may like to come again and again to the centres. If a user has a problem and there is no one at hand to solve it, the users would be discouraged and never want to come again.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN INDIA

There is no doubt the fact that we are far behind the European countries in our own documentation services. Improvement in this direction is
necessary for the improvement of the activities of the documentation centres. This can be done by taking the following steps:

1. An organized survey of India’s indexing, abstracting services should be conducted and practical steps should be taken for their improvement and also for starting new such services.

2. There should be some proper planning and coordination on a national level to avoid duplication of efforts and inadequate services.

3. A central inventory of all the indexing and abstracting services should be compiled.

4. A notework of regional/state documentation centres in the field of Indology should be set up to extend the documentation facilities to the Indologists working in the various institutes in the country.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE FOR INDOLOGY (NDCI)**

There is a need to establish a National Documentation Centre for Indology (NDCI) with a computerized network. Links with the International information search facilities like DIALOG should be made available at the NDCI. Such links would indeed provide much needed direct access to international databases in various fields in the Indology. This would help in avoiding unnecessary duplication and wastage of funds, time, space and manpower.
Working Group of Planning Commission on Library & Informatics for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012, has recommended that special attention should be given to all Institutes in the domain of Indology with particular reference to Humanities including Manuscript Libraries and Indological Institutes, and they should be linked through networks. As a prerequisite of setting up such network, standardization of the processing and other related activities should be ensured.¹

CONCLUSION

India has information systems, services and facilities already in existence at different levels. In order to harness the world’s specialized and professional knowledge properly and to guide social evolution, it is necessary to work towards a general plan to create missing links, to join the principal information agencies located all over the country. The National Documentation Centre for Indology (NDCI) should be set up. It is necessary that the government provides necessary encouragement and incentive in these directions so that the documentation and information services in India may draw level with those in America, U.K. and other such developed countries.

¹ Mangla, P.B.; Fifty years of library & information services in India, Delhi, Shipra Pub., 1998, p.121