

अनुवाद में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम

सत्रांत परीक्षा

जून, 2018

पी.जी.डी.टी.-004 : प्रशासनिक अनुवाद

समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

नोट : (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

(ii) प्रश्नों के लिए निर्धारित अंक उनके सम्मुख दिए गए हैं।

1. प्रशासनिक अनुवाद में आने वाली सामान्य समस्याओं का परिचय देते हुए उसके समाधान की चर्चा कीजिए। 20
2. किन्हीं दस शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय लिखिए :
 - (a) Cabinet Minister, Technical Assistant, Border Police Inspector, Secretary, Director, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Returning officer, Chief Engineer, Semi Skilled, Vigilance officer, Drawing officer, Controller, Ex-officer Secretary, Liaison Officer, Under Secretary. 5
 - (b) किन्हीं पाँच अभिव्यक्तियों के हिन्दी पर्याय लिखिए : 5
here-in-after, in discharge of duties, in lieu of, needs no comment, orders are rolicited, for disposal, call for an explanation, detrimental in the interest of.
3. किन्हीं पाँच वाक्यों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए। 5x2=10
 - (a) By the term 'Executive' we mean a man (Human being) in the functional role of an executive (manager).

- (b) By the term 'Effectiveness' we mean produce a result (or cause a result) regularly and consistently.
- (c) You will be liable to be transferred to any place in India in the services of the corporation at the discretion of the management.
- (d) Annual increment would be subject to the rules of the corporation in this behalf and would be granted on a specific recommendation of the Departmental Head.
- (e) I have been in the service of the Government of India continuously for a period of five years immediately proceeding the date of application.
- (f) He is permitted to encash earned leave for 17 days and to avail leave travel concession for self and the family for this block year.

4. किन्हीं दो अनुच्छेदों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए : 2x20=40

- (a) INDIA'S DECISION to contest the non-permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in 2010 indicates that expectations of reform in the world body and its premier decision-making arm have faded, at least in the short-term. There are 10 seats in the UNSC'S non permanent category. These are held for a period of two years. India has regularly contested the elections to this body and occupied a seat for a certain period every decade since 1951. Sometimes, it did so twice as in the Seventies.

Since 1991-92, India has not been able to find a seat in the UNSC, primarily because it has been unable to round up the necessary number of votes to support its candidature. These seats are chosen by regional groups and confirmed by the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

- (b) It is not of course, only in a geographical sense that India is in a key position. At the present moment, for instance, it is widely recognised that India holds the balance in the world-wide competition between rival ideologies. Today the Parliamentary form of democracy has a hold in Asia because India has made this way of political life her own. If India were to change her mind over this the effect could be felt not just in India itself but all round the shores of the Indian Ocean and in the heart of Asia and Africa. However, politics is one of the more superficial of man's activities. Religion cuts far deeper, and at the religious level, India has not been recipient, she has been a giver. About half the total number of living higher religious are of Indian origin.
- (c) Organisations are of two kinds, those which aim at getting something done, and those which aim preventing something from being done. The post office is an example of the first kind; a fire brigade is an example of the second kind. Neither of these arouses much controversy, because no one objects to letters being carried and incendiaries

(उपद्रवी) dare not allow a desire to see building burnt down.

But when what is to be prevented is something done by human being not by nature, the matter is otherwise.

5. **किसी एक अनुच्छेद का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद कीजिए :**

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- (a) जिन्हें कभी 'प्राकृतिक अधिकार' कहा जाता था उसके साथ कुछ सामाजिक अधिकारों के मेल से संशोधित रूप में अधिकार सामने आया। उससे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मानव अधिकार आयोग ने मानव अधिकारों की विश्वजनीन घोषणा का निर्माण किया तथा दिसम्बर 1948 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभा ने उसे अपना लिया। यह घोषणा काफ़ी व्यापक है। इसमें कई अधिकार शामिल हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि मानव जन्म से स्वतंत्र है तथा प्रतिष्ठा एवं अधिकारों में समान है।
- (b) हम ऐसे किसी भी कर्म को उचित कह सकते हैं जो नियमानुसार हैं किन्तु यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि प्रत्येक उचित कर्म हमारा कर्तव्य हो अथवा वह हमें करना ही चाहिए। हमारे कर्म हमारे लिए उचित होते हुए भी हमारे कर्तव्य नहीं माने जाते। उदाहरण के लिए, विज्ञान, गणित, संगीत, चित्रकला, राजनीति, भूगोल, अर्थशास्त्र आदि का अध्ययन करना आपके लिए उचित माना जा सकता है। किन्तु यह आपका कर्तव्य नहीं है कि आप उसका अध्ययन करें। यदि आपकी रुचि नहीं है तो यह आपके लिए आवश्यक नहीं है कि आप उन पुस्तकों को खरीदें। इसलिए औचित्य (appropriateness) को कर्तव्य नहीं माना जा सकता। कर्तव्य में बाध्यता होती है चाहे कानूनी या फिर नैतिक।