

अनुवाद में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम

सत्रांत परीक्षा

जून, 2022

पी.जी.डी.टी.-03 : व्यावहारिक अनुवाद के विविध  
स्तर और क्षेत्र

समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

**नोट :** सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । प्रश्न संख्या 1 का उत्तर लगभग 750 शब्दों में दीजिए । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सम्मुख दिए गए हैं ।

1. सारानुवाद का अभिप्राय स्पष्ट करते हुए सारानुवाद की प्रक्रिया की विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए । 20
  
2. (क) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :  $5 \times 2 = 10$ 
  - (i) Rani of Jhansi ruled over a small kingdom, but fought for freedom of the nation.
  - (ii) Kalpana's colourful chart depicting the space was quite impressive.

- (iii) Under the Green Revolution, the Government took several steps to increase the agricultural output of the country.
- (iv) Gandhian philosophy has been followed for a long time by the many people across the countries.
- (v) Change in any society is a slow process that requires constant effort on the part of those who wish to see the change.

(ख) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद कीजिए :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (i) जिंदगी में आप कभी जीतते हैं तो कभी हारते हैं । किसी भी स्थिति में आपको मनोबल गिरने नहीं देना चाहिए ।
- (ii) निराला को लिखे पत्रों में शिवपूजन सहाय ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि निराला जी हिंदी की धरोहर हैं ।
- (iii) शब्दों के अर्थ भाषा और समाज – दोनों स्तरों पर निर्धारित होते हैं ।

- (iv) विदेश भ्रमण के दौरान एक दिन विवेकानंद ने देखा कि कुछ लड़के नदी में तैर रहे अंडे के छिलके पर निशाना लगा रहे थे ।
- (v) दस साल की आयु में न्यूटन के पिता का देहांत हो गया था ।

3. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेदों में से किन्हीं *तीन* का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :  $3 \times 15 = 45$

(क) One common mistake that many people have made is this : they have thought that it would be a very good thing if everybody had exactly the same amount of money, no matter whether they worked hard or lived quite idly. They forget that very few people would work at all if it were not for the money their work brings them, and that without work there would be no money. And they have imagined that if all the money in the country were equally divided everybody would be rich. Now that is a very great mistake, because there simply is not enough money to make everybody rich. If it were shared equally all round every one then

would, on the basis of the calculations made in 1935, receive only about ₹ 65 a year. Today with a rise in the price level it might be ₹ 150 a year. That may be more than you receive now or it may be less, but it would certainly not make you really rich.

(ख) The origin of the financial crisis can be traced from the inefficient management of the Indian economy in the 1980s. We know that for implementing various policies and its general administration, the government generates funds from various sources such as taxation, running of public sector enterprises, etc. When expenditure is more than income, the government borrows to finance the deficit from banks and also from people within the country and from international financial institutions. When we import goods like petroleum, we pay in dollars which we earn from our exports.

Development policies required that even though the revenues were very low, the government had to overshoot its revenue to meet problems like unemployment, poverty and population explosion.

(१) A number of cases are referred to this Department for grant of family pension to the eligible family members of the employees who have suddenly disappeared or whose whereabouts are not known. At present all such cases are considered on merits in this department. In the normal course unless a period of 7 years has elapsed since the date of disappearance of the employee, he cannot be deemed to be dead and the retirement benefits cannot be paid to the family. This principle is based on Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act which provides that when the question is whether the man is alive or dead and it is proved that he has not been heard of for 7 years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is shifted to the person who affirms it.

(घ) The discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1498 had far-reaching implications for India in general and Goa in particular. This was followed by many expeditions to India by the Portuguese and many other Europeans. In 1510, Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa, with the help of some locals. In 1542, the Jesuit priest St. Francis Xavier arrived in Goa and

thus the era of evangelisation began. The rule of the Portuguese in Goa continued for about 450 years.

Even after India's Independence in 1947, Puducherry and Goa continued to be in the hands of the French and the Portuguese respectively. The French vacated soon thereafter. But the Portuguese refused to meet the democratic aspirations of the people of Goa. The Government of India had to intervene and Goa was liberated on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 1961. Since then, December 19<sup>th</sup> is celebrated as the Goa Liberation Day.

4. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेदों में से किसी एक का अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद कीजिए : 1×15=15

(क) वैज्ञानिक जल्द ही उम्र बढ़ने की प्रक्रिया को रोककर उसे उलट सकेंगे। एक हालिया शोध में यह दावा किया गया है। शोध के दौरान प्रतिभागियों को दी गई दवाओं के मिश्रण से उनकी उम्र उनकी जैविक उम्र से ढाई साल तक कम हो गई। प्रतिभागियों की प्रतिरोधी क्षमता मज़बूत होती गई और उनकी जेनेटिक घड़ी भी बेहतर स्थिति में दिखाई दी। इस शोध को करने वाले शोधकर्ता भी इसके परिणामों से काफी आश्चर्यचकित हुए। यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ कैलिफोर्निया के शोधकर्ता ने कहा, मुझे उम्मीद थी कि इस शोध के दौरान उम्र बढ़ने की प्रक्रिया धीमी हो जाएगी, लेकिन यह उलट भी सकती है, ऐसा कभी नहीं सोचा था।

(ख) चाँद पर पहुँचने की यह चाहत आखिर शुरू कब हुई ? चाँद तो पहले सिर्फ़ चाँद था – आसमान में चाँदी के थाल-सा चमकता चाँद । उसे छू लेने की चाहत केवल कल्पना में जागती थी । पर जल्दी ही पता लग गया कि चाँद चाँदी का थाल नहीं, पृथ्वी का उपग्रह है । गैलीलियो ने अपनी बनाई दूरबीन की आँख से उसे देखा, तो देखकर हैरान रह गया कि चाँद तो हमारी पृथ्वी की तरह ही धूल, मिट्टी, पत्थर का बना गोला है । तब विज्ञान कथाकारों की कल्पना ने चाँद तक उड़ान भरी और वहाँ के काल्पनिक संसार को किताबों में उतारा । दूसरी ओर, तत्कालीन सोवियत संघ और अमेरिका, दोनों महाशक्तियों के मन में चाँद तक पहुँचने के स्वप्न जाग उठे ।

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