

अनुवाद में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम

सत्रांत परीक्षा

दिसंबर, 2011

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

समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

1. सारानुवाद का स्वरूप और उसकी प्रक्रिया को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 20
2. (क) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए : 10
  - (i) 'Neela Chand', selected for this year's Sahitya Akademi award, is an epic novel set in the background of medieval Kashi around A.D.1060.
  - (ii) Mr. Chairman, I would like to present before you the view-point of Mahatma Gandhi which was spelt by him a few decades ago.
  - (iii) Inter-dependability amongst nations should be without any exploitation : Real inter-dependability amongst unequals cannot hold good, so action should be taken to remove inequality.

- (iv) Not only developed countries, but developing nations should also fill the gap between ordinary people and higher strata of their country.
- (v) The identity of the state and its people has been evolving in recent times ever since economic reforms and liberalisation took its wings.

(ख) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कीजिए : 10

- (i) अपनी बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति का अधिकार हर किसी को है, भले ही उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था का रूप, उत्पादकता का स्तर और भौगोलिक स्थिति कुछ भी हो।
- (ii) इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि रिजर्व बैंक विदेशी पूँजी बाजार में अतिरिक्त संसाधन प्राप्त करने की सम्भाव्यता एवं आवश्यकता पर बारीकी से विचार कर रहा है।
- (iii) उपभोग में असंयम के विरुद्ध एक विश्वव्यापी आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि ऐसा असंयम मनुष्य को गिराता है, और उसे शेष समाज से दूर ले जाता है।
- (iv) सुसम्बद्ध विश्व की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए पूँजी के साधनों और तकनीकी आदान-प्रदान के साथ-साथ श्रम-शक्ति का आवागमन भी जरूरी है।
- (v) ज्ञान-विज्ञान की जानकारी, संचार की सुविधाएँ तथा साहित्य-संस्कृति का प्रचार अनुवाद से ही संभव हुआ है।

3. निम्नलिखित में से *किन्हीं तीन* का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए :

3x15=45

(a) Medical profession seems to be one area where the presence of Odia doctors are pronounced. In Delhi alone, it is estimated that there are a sizeable number of Odia doctors serving in various institutions in the country, starting from the All-India Institute for Medical Science and the corporate hospitals, to CGHS dispensaries. Teaching and Research are yet some other professions which come closer to the natural calling of an average educated Odia. It is not surprising, therefore, some of the promising students from the State, who come to Delhi for higher education end up in the faculties of Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Though gifted with native intelligence and perseverance, the Odias are yet to make their mark in a significant way on the national map. The State and its people do not have an industrial or entrepreneurial (उद्यमोन्मुखता) culture, and as such the State is yet to come out of the underdevelopment and backwardness. Perhaps the second generation, after attaining economic security and social positioning can venture into the realm of business, industry and

entrepreneurship. Only when there is high degree of economic growth, perhaps the State and it's people can venture into other challenging and creative areas, like sports, business and entrepreneurship.

- (b) Thirteen days after Japan was hit by a devastating earthquake which produced an equally ruinous 30 feet tsunami and pushed the island nation on the edge of a nuclear disaster, it seems like the worst is over, leaving behind a global example of what national preparedness should be like, along with several awe-inspiring accounts of individual courage and human resilience. The country that gave the world the word 'tsunami' is itself no stranger to natural disasters and has indeed, prepared itself well. Take a look at Japan's quake-resistant buildings that may have swayed but did not collapse despite the magnitude of the quake. Similarly, tsunami warning signs and giant sea-walls dot the Japanese shoreline, allowing for quick evacuations that minimise the number of lives lost. Earthquake and tsunami drills are commonplace for citizens - thanks to the Government's large-scale public education programme that has ensured that every Japanese knows how to best respond to a

crisis such as this. Indeed, it was heartening to learn how teachers and students at a low-lying secondary school. After the earth-quake, students had gathered in the playground for a headcount when they saw the tsunami coming and within moments, the staff and students were at the near-by safe site. Not a single life was lost even though the school building was completely destroyed.

- (c) While millions of Indians in rural areas currently lack access to potable water, 26 out of 33 districts in rural Maharashtra are not worrying over water, even during the summer months. Today, some 1.2 million households in this region receive piped water in their homes - thanks to the Jalswarajya project, a World Bank-supported rural water supply and sanitation programme that was launched in 2003. Water scarcity is a reality not just in India but world over with more than two billion people affected. However, according to a Unicef report, the crisis in India is acute and in future there will be "constant competition over water between farming families and urban dwellers, environmental conservationists and industrialists". The Jalswarajya project has successfully involved villagers in the

decision-making process and empowered them to plan, operate and maintain their own water supply systems. Right from identifying the sites for wells, hiring local contractors with the help of NGOs to operating the wells, the project has galvanised both men and women. So much so, villagers have come together to build roads when inaccessible hilly terrain made logistics difficult. Interestingly, they were willing to contribute to the cost of the project - people in a tribal village paid five percent of the cost, whereas those in a non-tribal village contributed 10 percent - as it would make life easier for them. Most important, the availability of water has made them conscious about hygiene. Today, not only children are learning the importance of cleanliness and washing their hands, several gram panchayats have been declared free of open defecation as low cost toilets are a new phenomenon.

- (d) During a surprise visit of the Airport Metro on Tuesday, Sreedharan expressed disappointment over the present frequency of 20 minutes of the trains and passenger amenities at the stations. He also asked the operator to increase the maximum speed of the trains up to 120-km per hour than the existing speed of 105-km per hour.

Sreedharan, who inspected the stations on the corridor for over two hours in the morning, stressed the need for increasing the frequency on the route. The line was thrown open to the public on February 23 and since then only a little more than 7,000 people have been using the line everyday. Sreedharan, who inspected the Airport Line for the first time after its inauguration, boarded the train at New Delhi station and travelled up to the terminating station of Dwarka Sector 21 and pointed out several things like less frequency, lack of proper signage and announcements, DMRC spokesman Anuj Dayal said.

Dayal said the DMRC chief stressed the importance of increasing the frequency of trains on the corridor to provide better connectivity and service to the commuters.

Currently, six trains on the corridor run at a frequency of 20 minutes from 6 am to 10 pm. The concessionaire had earlier said that it would increase the service to 20 hours from the current 16 hours soon.

“Sreedharan expressed his dissatisfaction about the passenger amenities, including the lack of tea/coffee vending machines that are yet to be provided at the stations.

4. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेदों में से किसी एक का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करें :

(क) अभिषेकजी इस शहर में कई वर्षों से रह रहे हैं। वे बार-बार अपना किराये का मकान बदलते रहते हैं। गत दस वर्षों में वे पन्द्रह बार मकान बदल चुके हैं। इस बार उन्हें मकान अच्छा मिला है। पड़ोसी भी अच्छे हैं। हर किसी के साथ अच्छा सम्बन्ध है। फिर भी इस मकान में अधिक दिन नहीं रह पाए। भूतल के एक किरायेदार ने शिकायत कर दी कि वे रात को जल्दी नहीं सोते हैं, इस कारण वह बाधा महसूस करता है। अभिषेक जी किसी को दुखी करना नहीं चाहते। वे अगले ही दिन से दूसरा मकान ढूँढने लगे हैं। मकान सस्ता और शान्ति पूर्ण हो, यह उनकी इच्छा है।

(ख) अशोक सब कुछ सुन रहा था। उसे बहुत गुस्सा आ रहा था। पर अपना गुस्सा दबाए जा रहा था। सबसे पहले उसे अपनी पत्नी पर क्रोध आया। उसी के कहने पर वह इतनी मुसीबत उठाकर इस त्योहार में गाँव आया है। गाँव में अब पत्नी ही सारी बातों की शिकायत करती है। यहाँ कई असुविधाएँ हैं। बिजली नहीं है। पीने का पानी हैण्ड पम्प से निकाला जाता है। एक्वागार्ड का पानी नहीं मिलता। बच्चों को अच्छी-अच्छी टॉफियाँ नहीं मिलती। गर्मी भी बहुत है। गाँव में मच्छर भी होते हैं। बाजार की कई चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पार्क नहीं है। तालाब है भी, तो उसका घाट साफ-सुथरा नहीं है।