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अनुवाद परियोजना – 2018

(पी.जी.डी.टी.-05)

(जनवरी 2018 और जुलाई 2018 सत्रों में प्रवेश लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए)

कार्यक्रम कोड : पी.जी.डी.टी.

पाठ्यक्रम कोड : पी.जी.डी.टी-05

जैसा कि आपको बताया जा चुका है कि 'अनुवाद में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम' (पी.जी.डी.टी.) को पूरा करने के लिए आपको छह-छह क्रेडिट के पाँच पाठ्यक्रम करने होंगे। इस स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम का पाँचवाँ पाठ्यक्रम (पी.जी.डी.टी.-5) 'अनुवाद परियोजना' है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत आपको **(क) संलग्न सामग्री का अनुवाद करना है; और (ख) 'अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी' लेखन करना है।** ये दोनों कार्य करके आपको मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रस्तुत करना है। ध्यान रहे कि यह 'अनुवाद परियोजना' एक स्वतंत्र पाठ्यक्रम है। इसमें उत्तीर्ण होना आवश्यक है।

(क) अनुवाद कार्य करने का तरीका

प्रस्तुत सामग्री को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें। इससे आप समझ जाएँगे कि यह किस विषय से संबंधित है और इसमें प्रमुखतया क्या कहा गया है। इसके बाद आप इस सामग्री में से उन शब्दों और मुहावरों आदि को छाँटिए जिनका अर्थ अथवा जिनके हिंदी पर्याय आपको पता नहीं हैं। इन शब्दों को एक कागज़ पर नोट कर लीजिए। छाँटे गए शब्दों के आधार पर यह ध्यान दीजिए कि अनूद्य सामग्री का अनुवाद करते समय आपको कौन-कौन से कोश देखने की जरूरत है। **आप कोशों की सूची भी बना लें और जमा कराई जा रही परियोजना के अंत में उस सूची को भी दें।** विषय के अनुरूप समुचित कोशों में से उन शब्दों के पर्याय नोट कर लीजिए।

अब अनूद्य सामग्री को एक बार पुनः पढ़िए। गौर कीजिए कि अब की बार यह आपको ज्यादा अच्छी तरह समझ आती है कि नहीं। यदि कोई अंश समझ में न आ रहा हो तो उसे फिर से पढ़िए और पता लगाइए कि कठिनाई कहाँ है – शब्दों का अर्थ समझने में अथवा वाक्य-विन्यास को समझने में। यदि कोई वाक्य समझ न आ रहा हो तो उसे दूसरी बार, तीसरी बार पढ़िए।

इस सामग्री में प्रयुक्त संक्षिप्तियों (abbreviations) पर भी ध्यान दीजिए। उनके पूर्ण रूप क्या हैं, जानने की कोशिश कीजिए। अधिकांश संक्षिप्तियों के पूर्ण रूप आपको इस सामग्री में ही मिल जाएँगे। हाँ, केवल अनुमान के आधार पर संक्षिप्तियों की पूर्ण अभिव्यक्तियाँ न लिखें।

आप जानते ही हैं कि अनुवाद करते समय अनुवादक विभिन्न युक्तियों को अपनाते हैं। इन्हें अपनाते समय जिन शब्दों आदि का अनुवाद करने में आपको कठिनाई अनुभव हुई हो, उन्हें आपने अपने अनुवाद में (i) यथावत ग्रहण (adoption/borrowing) किया हो, (ii) उनका अनुकूलन (adaptation) किया हो, (iii) उनका प्रतिस्थापन (substitution) किया हो; या फिर (iv) 'परित्याग' (deletion) जैसे विकल्प को अपनाया हो तो उन्हें अलग से नोट कर लें। इसी प्रकार, यदि आपने कोशों आदि में अनुपलब्ध किन्हीं शब्दों के लिए (v) 'शाब्दिक अनुवाद' (word for word translation); या फिर (vi) 'भावानुवाद' (paraphrase) का सहारा लिया है तो उन्हें भी अलग से नोट कर लें। इसके अलावा, आवश्यकता के अनुसार अनुवादक कभी-कभी अनूदित पाठ में (vii) 'अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी का समावेश' (Inclusion of Translator's note or complementation) भी करते हैं। यदि आपने भी ऐसा ही किया हो तो उन्हें भी अलग नोट कर लें।

इस तरह अनूद्य सामग्री का अर्थ भली-भाँति समझ लेने के पश्चात् उसका अनुवाद आरंभ कीजिए। अनुवाद करते समय भी उपयुक्त शब्दकोशों का भरपूर उपयोग कीजिए। जिन शब्दों के अर्थ आपको पता हैं उनके लिए भी शब्दकोश देखिए ताकि आप विषय और संदर्भ के अनुकूल पर्यायों का चयन कर सकें। जिन शब्दों के पर्याय आपको नहीं मिले हैं और मूल के अर्थ को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपने यदि नए शब्द गढ़े (coin) हैं तो उन्हें अलग से लिख लें और 'अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी' में उनका भी जिक्र करें।

वाक्य—विन्यास लक्ष्य भाषा की प्रकृति के अनुसार कीजिए। यानी आपका बनाया वाक्य ऐसा लगे कि आप अनुवाद नहीं कर रहे बल्कि उस भाषा में मूल रूप में लिख रहे हैं। ऐसा तभी होगा जब आपकी वाक्य—रचना स्रोत में कही गई बात का अनुकरण न होकर लक्ष्य भाषा की कथन—शैली के अनुरूप और सहज होगी। परंतु इतनी सावधानी बरतें कि आप मूल से भटक न जाएँ क्योंकि अति—स्वच्छंदता से ऐसा होने की आशंका रहती है। इस प्रक्रिया में शुरू में आपको अपेक्षाकृत अधिक श्रम करना पड़ सकता है, परंतु इससे आपको स्तरीय अनुवाद करने में मदद अवश्य मिलेगी। कृपया **जिन वाक्यों की संरचना क्लिष्ट है, उन्हें भी अलग से नोट कर लें और उनका अनुवाद करते समय आप जो प्रविधि अपनाएँगे, उनका भी 'अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी' में उल्लेख करें।**

एक पैराग्राफ अथवा एक पृष्ठ का अनुवाद करने के बाद अपने अनुवाद को मूल सामग्री से मिलाइए और देखिए कि आपके अनुवाद का वही अर्थ निकल रहा है जो मूल कथन में कहा गया है। यदि अंतर दिखाई दे तो अपने अनुवाद में सुधार कीजिए। पूरी तरह आश्वस्त होने के बाद अनुवाद को आगे बढ़ाइए। अगले पैराग्राफ/पृष्ठ के अनुवाद के बाद फिर यही जाँच—प्रक्रिया दोहराइए और अनुवाद करते जाइए।

अनुवाद पूरा करने के पश्चात उसे एक बार फिर मूल सामग्री से मिलाइए और जाँच कीजिए कि आपका अनुवाद और मूल सामग्री समान अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं। यह भी जाँच कीजिए कि कहीं कोई पैराग्राफ, वाक्य अथवा वाक्यांश अनुवाद होने से छूट तो नहीं गया है। तत्पश्चात अनूदित सामग्री को हस्तलिखित रूप में साफ—साफ लिखिए अथवा टंकण की व्यवस्था कीजिए। यह अनुवाद पूरा करने का अंतिम चरण है।

(ख) अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी लेखन

आपको परियोजना के अनुवाद के साथ—साथ 1200—1500 शब्दों की एक 'अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी' भी लिखकर जमा करानी होगी। इस अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी में आपको अनुवाद कार्य करने के दौरान हुए व्यावहारिक अनुभव को शब्दबद्ध करना है। 'अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी' में आप निम्नलिखित पक्षों पर अपने शब्दों में प्रकाश डालेंगे :

- (i) अनुवाद कार्य में प्रयुक्त पद्धति (जिसके अंतर्गत शब्दानुवाद, भावानुवाद, पूर्ण अनुवाद, आंशिक अनुवाद, लिप्यंतरण, रूपांतरण, छायानुवाद, और अनुवाद में कुछ जोड़ना—छोड़ना आदि पक्षों पर अपने व्यावहारिक अनुभव का उल्लेख शामिल होगा);
- (ii) अनुवाद कार्य में प्रयुक्त उपकरणों (अर्थात् आपने जिन कोशों का उपयोग किया हो, उन) का उल्लेख करना;
- (iii) पाठ में सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी कठिनाइयाँ; और
- (iv) भाषिक और पाठपरक चुनौतियाँ आदि।

परियोजना कार्य का अनुवाद करने के दौरान आपने जिन बिंदुओं के आलोक में अलग से सामग्री नोट की है, उन्हें आप अपने मत—प्रस्तुति में इस अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी में उदाहरणों के रूप में भी उद्धृत करें। इससे आपकी अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी सटीक एवं प्रभावी सिद्ध होगी।

कृपया ध्यान दें : अनुवाद परियोजना के साथ आपको अपने शब्दों में अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी भी लिखकर एक—साथ भेजनी होगी। यदि आप परियोजना कार्य के साथ ही यह अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी भी जमा नहीं कराएँगे तो मूल्यांकन के लिए आपकी परियोजना स्वीकार नहीं की जाएगी।

अनुवाद परियोजना की प्रस्तुति

- अनुवाद परियोजना एवं अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी फुलस्कैप आकार के कागज पर पर्याप्त हाशिया छोड़ते हुए एक तरफ हाथ से लिख कर प्रस्तुत करें।
- अगर हस्तलिखित अनूदित परियोजना एवं अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी प्रस्तुत करना संभव न हो, तो आप उसे टंकित कराकर और बाइंडिंग कराकर प्रस्तुत करें। **कृपया ध्यान दें कि टंकित प्रति की फोटोकॉपी स्वीकार नहीं की जाएगी।**

- अनुवाद परियोजना जमा कराने से पहले यह अवश्य जाँच लें कि टंकित प्रति में वर्तनी/टंकण संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ न हों। अशुद्धियों के कारण आपके अनुवाद परियोजना कार्य का समुचित मूल्यांकन होने में कठिनाई होगी।
- अनूदित परियोजना के आरंभिक पृष्ठ पर आपके इस कार्यक्रम का शीर्षक, पाठ्यक्रम कोड और शीर्षक, नामांकन संख्या, नाम, पता, अध्ययन केंद्र का कोड लिखा होना चाहिए और अंत में आपके हस्ताक्षर एवं प्रस्तुति की तिथि का उल्लेख होना चाहिए। इस तरह, आपकी “अनुवाद परियोजना” का आरंभिक पृष्ठ इस प्रकार होगा :

कार्यक्रम का शीर्षक	:	अनुवाद में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा (पी.जी.डी.टी.)
पाठ्यक्रम कोड	:	पी.जी.डी.टी.-05
पाठ्यक्रम का शीर्षक	:	अनुवाद परियोजना
सत्रीय कार्य कोड	:
अध्ययन केंद्र का नाम	:
नामांकन संख्या	:
नाम	:
पता	:
	:
हस्ताक्षर	:
तिथि	:

- अनुवाद परियोजना के साथ एक प्रमाण-पत्र अवश्य लगाएँ जिसमें आपके अपने हस्ताक्षर सहित यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि आपने यह अनुवाद और अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी लेखन कार्य स्वयं किया है और इसके लिए किसी व्यक्ति की सहायता नहीं ली गई है।
- अगर यह पाया जाता है कि आपने परियोजना कार्य स्वयं नहीं किया है या किसी अन्य विद्यार्थी के परियोजना कार्य की नकल की है तो विश्वविद्यालय के नियम के अनुसार आपके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
- कृपया ध्यान दें कि यह अनुवाद परियोजना कार्य अध्ययन केंद्र के किसी शैक्षिक परामर्शदाता के मार्गदर्शन में नहीं किया होना चाहिए। यह कार्य आपको स्वयं ही करना होगा। मूल्यांकन के लिए अंतिम रूप से तैयार की गई अनुवाद परियोजना को (अनुवादकीय टिप्पणी सहित) सीधे ही विश्वविद्यालय में निम्नलिखित पते पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा पंजीकृत डाक द्वारा भेजें :

कुलसचिव
विद्यार्थी मूल्यांकन प्रभाग (SED)
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय
मैदान गढ़ी, नई दिल्ली-110068

अनुवाद परियोजना प्रस्तुत करने की अंतिम तिथि

- जनवरी 2018 में प्रवेश लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए : **30 नवंबर, 2018**
- जुलाई 2018 में प्रवेश लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए : **31 मई, 2019**

अंतिम तिथि के बाद और न्यूनतम अध्ययन अवधि में भेजी गई परियोजना का मूल्यांकन विलंब से होगा और आप इस अध्ययन कार्यक्रम को देर से पूरा कर सकेंगे।

अगर आप निर्धारित अंतिम तिथि के बाद और अपने अध्ययन कार्यक्रम की अधिकतम अवधि के दौरान 'अनुवाद परियोजना' (पी.जी.डी.टी-05) कार्य करते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह ध्यान रखें कि जिस वर्ष में यह जमा कराएँ उसी वर्ष की 'अनुवाद परियोजना' ही करें।

नई 'अनुवाद परियोजना' प्राप्त करने के लिए विवरणिका में दिए गए संबंधित प्रपत्र को भरकर अपने क्षेत्रीय केंद्र के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक अथवा सामग्री निर्माण एवं वितरण प्रभाग को भेजें। आप अद्यतन 'अनुवाद परियोजना' इग्नू की वेबसाइट (www.ignou.ac.in) से डाउनलोड भी कर सकते हैं।

कृपया ध्यान दें

प्रस्तुत की गई अनुवाद परियोजना की एक प्रति (फोटोकॉपी) अपने पास अवश्य रख लें।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।

Chapter-I

1. India is an agrarian country with about 140 Million farmers. Around 85% of them are small and marginal farmers. Average farmer income is 30 to 40% of per capita income of their urban counterparts with an ever widening gap. The country has shown impressive trends in agriculture during last three decades. The food grain production has more than doubled from 104 million Tonne (MT) in 1973 to remarkable level of 265 MT in 2013. The increased production was result of productivity increase due to improved technology, high yielding variety seeds, irrigation, inputs and pricing policies rather than expansion of cultivated area (140 Million hectare).

2. Despite impressive progress in recent years, the agriculture production has witnessed diminishing returns. Farmers are increasingly realizing that repeated cultivation on same parcel of land yields less than proportionate returns. They are aware that infusion of more labour and capital, year by year, will not increase the return per unit-Demography of Indian Agriculture is changing. Economic growth and improved urban infrastructure is making rural dwellers to shift to better pay jobs outside agriculture, in turn leading to increase in agricultural wages. Natural calamities and pest attacks aggravate the problem pushing farmers to indebtedness. Therefore, there is a need for pragmatic reforms and policy initiatives to sustain Indian agriculture and improve economic condition of farmers. Income of farmers needs to be supplemented substantially by allied activities of dairying, fisheries, horticulture, medicinal and aromatic crop cultivation, etc.

3. Present global population is estimated to grow from 7.4 Billion to reach 9.6 Billion by 2050. With change in demographic trends, will the current agriculture productivity be adequate to cater to the anticipated food demand? Are the farmers, economists and policy makers and research institutions geared up to meet the growing challenges in agriculture and boost sustainable agricultural production, especially in developing countries in Asia and Africa where most of the population growth is expected.

4. Our honourable Prime Minister has set the target of doubling farmers' income by the year 2022 for this objective, he has also listed seen strategies which inter alia include judicious use of nutrients based on soil testing and soil health, enhancing Water Use Efficiency (WUE) through per drop more crop and creation of national farm market for enabling economic returns to farmers. Let us look at these and other relevant issues with remedial measures to increase farm income.

YIELD PARADIGM

5. India's yield for major crops is drastically lower than even BRICS counterparts. Average yield of cereals and pulses per hectare in India was 2692 kg compared to 5690 kg in China in 2012. The yields of major crops are substantially lower than even Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and World average. Further, there are huge inter-regional variations. There is a need to harness the yield potential of different crops to till the gap between attainable yield of research farm and at farmer's field.

ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCE

6. Agriculture is vulnerable to climate change. Irrigated areas, which were responsible for bringing Green Revolution and food self-sufficiency, are facing problems due to unsustainable practices. Farmers in these areas have shifted towards water intensive crops like sugarcane and paddy. Water intensive crops continued to be grown in spite of poor rainfall and ground water depletion. Even increasing exploitation of ground water for agriculture and human use in last two decades is resulting in ever depleting water tables. Further, water bodies or aquifers which not only helped to store rain water but also helped in recharging of ground water have disappeared due to encroachment. Mono cropping is causing depletion of soil nutrients, leading to suboptimal yields.

FERTILISER USE EFFICIENCY AND IMBALANCE FERTILIZATION

7. Intensity of fertiliser use is low in India compared with other countries. Disproportionately high use of nitrogenous fertilizers coupled with changing climate, widespread deficiency of secondary and micronutrients has emerged as major constraint in effectiveness of fertilizer use in the country. N:P:K use ratio has deteriorated due to over usage because of its artificially low controlled price. On the other hand, prices of phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers have increased due to continuous reduction in subsidy under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme and depreciation of Indian currency. NPK use ratio deteriorated from 4.3:2:1 in 2009-10 to 8:2.7:1 in 2013-14 with some improvement in 2015-16. Urea being disproportionately cheaper than P&K fertilizers, the distortion is expected to continue.

FRAGMENTATION OF FARM HOLDINGS

8. Small and marginal holdings constitute 85% of land holdings of the size below 1 hectare. Fragmented holdings have resulted in economically unviable units of irrigated land due to higher cost of inputs. Fragmentation has an adverse effect on the ability to use certain mechanical equipments that lead to serious problems of dependence on scarce manual labour for performing agriculture operations.

RAIN-FED AGRICULTURE

9. More than 60 percent of arable land remains dependent on rains. Due to fluctuations in rainfall and distribution, farm productivity in rainfed areas has been affected due to lack of infrastructure and support in terms of rural connectivity, rain water harvesting, etc. Rainfed farmers have limited risk bearing capacity and invest conservatively in inputs like seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, etc. Multi-cropping is not practiced. Further, scarcity of feed, fodder and potable water in rainfed region which is habitat to 75 percent of cattle population of the country is prohibiting farmers to diversify into allied areas.

REMUNERATIVE AGRICULTURE-MARKET BARRIERS

10. Farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce due to skewed marketing opportunities. When agri-commodity prices are depressed or even when commodity prices rise, farmers are unable to fully exploit the market conditions. Unavailability of storage capacity, exploitation by mandis and middleman and restriction on private buyers hinder trading. Lack of price support to farm produce other than the selected/essential food grains causes losses to farmers in distress years.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

11. There is a need to have multi-pronged approach such as increasing yield per hectare with optimum use of inputs, safeguard against weather anomalies and fair price realization to enhance farmer's income. Price support system has to be more universal and needs to be tweaked every year depending on supply-demand of agriculture commodities. Penetration and availability of crop insurance should give the needed comfort level to the farmers to diversify into delicate crops such as oil seeds, pulses and fodder. Market reforms should be streamlined to free the farmers from stranglehold of middleman and mandis. Farmers are becoming increasingly involved in renewable energy from solar, Wind and biomass and rural tourism.

LAND REFORMS

12. With increasing population, land fragmentation is unavoidable. However, a new approach to cultivation and management way sustains productivity. At present, tenant farmers are cultivating under informal arrangement and refrain from making any capital investment. Certainty of price, time period and other attendant conditions, under formal leasing agreement can give assurance to both land owner and lessee. State government should devise a mechanism for consolidation of land from willing sellers into economically viable fund units and setting up of farmers cooperatives. Government may also consider enabling other land aggregating measures such as long term leases for select crops and help promote long-term investments in technology, opening of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model can be another

initiative to enable multiple farmers, multiple aggregators and marketers to work together to enhance farmers income.

RUDENT USE OF FERTILISERS

13. There is a need for balanced and integrated use of nutrients bases on soil test with trust on application of deficient secondary and micro-nutrients. A lot still needs to be done on soil testing. 14 crore Soil Health cards are to be distributed by Government about 6 lakh villages. Similarly, fertilizer application methods, their quantity and closes for different nutrients need to be followed to increase their use efficiency. There is a need to provide crop specific solutions consisting of speciality fertilizers alongwith value added services.

14. Implementation of Nutrient based subsidy for P&K fertilizers was a positive stop by the Government 100% Neem coated urea will be instrumental in controlling deterioration of soil fertility in the longer run. Swachh Bharat (Clean India) mission of Government to extend Subsidy to City Compost for usage are steps in the right director, however, quality issues prevall. Approx. 62 MT of organiz waste is expected to be converted into compost for use in agriculture with total nitrogen content of about 5 lakh tone.

RE-ORIENTATION OF FERTILISER SUBSIDY

15. Management of costly farm inputs can hardly be over emphasized. Skewed policies for providing subsidy to mineral fertilizers have contributed to unbalanced and inefficient fertilizer use. There is imperative need to align the subsidy policy of Urea and P&K fertilizers.

16. In fact, fertilizer subsidy bill of Central Government is higher than entire agriculture budget of Central Government. During 12th Plan period, fertilizer subsidy budget is Rs. 3.5 lakh crore compared to entire agriculture budget of Centre of Rs. 1.1 lakh crore. Artificially suppressed retail price of urea, which is about 30% of its cost of production/import does not favour its prudent use by farmers. In fact, some of the subsidy provided to urea should be diverted to capital investment in agriculture infrastructure such as green houses, water conservation & restoration bodies, more efficient water pumps, irrigation schemes, infrastructure for transportation and power distribution, land reclamation, post-harvest processing, etc. The facilitation of making expensive farm machines available through sales point on hire basis is an encouraging trend to make it affordable for small and marginal farmers. Increase in Public as well as Private sector investment has become even more important due to declining farm size and tenant farming.

TECHNOLOGY INFUSION PRECISION AGRICULTURE

17. Innovative farm-technologies, their dissemination and adoption holds the key to increasing food grain production from current level of 252 Million MT to 325 Million MT by 2025. Emergence of Drone Technology and Satellite imaging would be instrumental in better crop management, documenting losses and eabling faster crop insurance claims. Real-Time Monitoring and all the necessary information tools/analytics are available to provide actionable insight to farmers. The internet of things (IoT) is transforming the agriculture industry, enabling farmers to contend with the enormous challenges they face. There is need for encouragement of such Big Data methods, analysis and approaches which can deliver information at faster and in affordable way. Branding of the commodities can also provide value addition in enhancing farm incomes.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

18. Government has taken a number of naudable initiatives to increase farm productivity and farmers income. Some of these include Pradhan Mantri Krishi Yojana, Fasal Bima Yojana, e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), providing soil health cards to farmers, etc. Extending high support price to pulses again is a right step for crop diversification. Cluster based facilities consisting of collection centres, grading and assaying centres, infrastructure such as cold storage, packaging unit, and quality control facilty will arrest

post-harvest losses and reduce transport cost of agri-produce, price discovery through agri-commodity exchanges, thereby acting as incentives for increasing productivity and enhancing farm income. According to media reports, contract/cooperative farming, direct purchase of farm produce by private players, keeping fruits and vegetables outside mandis, etc. are under consideration.

19. For effective outcome, all these endeavours need to be backed by allocation of sufficient funds and implementation strategy with realistic goals. More importantly policies for related sectors have also to keep pace with reforms in agriculture sector. Present skewed fertilizer subsidy and pricing policies will not be able to fulfill the objectives of policy initiatives in agriculture sector. Therefore, immediate corrective measures are required in fertilizer policies to make the right products available to the farmers.

CONCLUSION

20. The review of agriculture growth and condition of Indian agriculture shows that agriculture sector needs major reforms at various levels viz. land laws, marketing laws and fertilizer policies. There should be significant growth in capital investment in agriculture for more stable long term growth. These reforms and prudent use of inputs and services can help to increase crop yield and rate of return to the farmers. All stakeholders viz central and state governments, cooperatives, industry and farmers need to work together to realize vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister to double the income of farmers.

Chapter – II Comparative Literature : Critical Responses

1. Comparative Literary (CL) essentially is a western discipline that came into existence as a reaction against the narrow and insulted concept of National Literature (NL). Common place though it may be, yet it demands reiteration here that CL is no literature; it is a methodology of studying literatures comparatively. The methodology is significant in Comparative Literature but it would be wrong to reduce CL to methodology only because servile subscription to methodology may at best lead to faultless mediocrity, and not beyond it, not even to faulty sublime. The proper use of methodology can be understood in metaphoric terms with the glass mounted on the frame of a painting. It should protect and support the painting, but not become a hindrance to viewing of the painting. Its existence and utility lay in its non-existence that the beholder takes note of the painting but not of the glass. If the glass is dirty, the painting would suffer, as the glass and the dirt on it would be taken note of, rather than the painting. Even the painting would appear dirty. However, the methodology which demands being transcended should not become a hindrance to creative reading of literatures in different languages.

2. Comparison is a natural human instinct. It is the only valid approach to know the true worth of a work of art. In itself, like a mountain, each text is great. But one comes to know the true worth when we take it close to another mountain or the Everest.

3. CL is a spirit, an attitude of modesty towards other literatures and seeing the spirit that runs through all of us, without over-sighting the difference. It is a state of evolution of the respect to the other i.e., Literature, language or culture, and helps us in becoming a little less incomplete. Indifference is the worst humiliation that can be inflicted on others. CL takes note of the existence of the other, and pays respect to it by considering it worth study and comparison as well. It is not just about establishing connections but also about the way contactuality leads to the study of inter-literariness and mutual illumination.

4. Hypothetically speaking, if the state of literary and cultural catholicity replaces chauvinism, parochialism and insularity, it hardly matters if it is CL, WL or even NL that becomes its instrument. The fact is that human values are the most discernible in their treatment of others. If the purpose of understanding and respect for the others without compromising its specificity and commitment to the spirit of learning from other traditions is served, CL may not be needed. The term is not important, the spirit and treatment of others reflected therein are. Like the true meaning of meaning of a seed lies in its unseeding and merging its existence with the soil and other elements to sprout and be a plant, the achievement of CL lies in prevalence of its spirit and its gradual disappearance into background when it would no longer be needed.

5. CL attained a new dimension in the first decade of the 21st century with the publication of Haun Saussey's Report Comparative Literature in the Age of Globalisation and the re-introduction of the concept of WL. Baldly speaking, the WL is the circulation of literary works beyond the linguistic and geographical boundaries of its origin. Initially the term World Literature was used primarily for masterpieces of Western European Literature. Translation, acting as the bridge between different languages in the post-World War II era in which many countries became free from the fetters of colonialism and wanted to assert themselves in the form of their literatures, facilitated creation of new categories like Commonwealth Literature, Third World Literature, American Literature, Canadian Literature, Australian Literature, African Literature, Black Literature, Indian Literature, Postcolonial Literature, and the circulation of their works beyond their national territories. In their assertion of national identities, their desire was to go beyond and establish their identity at the international level.

6. David Damrosch intervened in the debate over 'World Literature' (wl) in his *What Is World Literature?* (2003) he considered the scope and purposes of WL, the (ab) uses of WL in the changing world of the 21st century, and proposed it as less a vast canon of works and more a matter of circulation and reception. He further added that works that thrive as WL are ones that work well and even gain in various ways in translation. Enlarging the scope of WL, he included cuneiform-inscribed shards, Egyptian hieroglyphics, medieval German female mystics, Inca chronicles, Kafka's translations and contemporary Native protest Literature. His literary case-studies ranged from the Sumerians to the Aztecs and from medieval mysticism to postmodern metafiction, as he looked at the ways, works change, as they travel to shifting contexts-national and international and local and global. He departed from the traditional notion of WL as a canon of texts, and proposed that it is a mode of 'circulation' and of reading. Indubitably, he brought about a shift, not a paradigmatic, in the concept in its new avatar when he posited that WL is a body of works that gains in translation. A work of WL operates into an elliptical space created between the source and receiving cultures, shaped by both but circumscribed by neither. However, the fact is that the mode of presentation matters more than the work in this process. In this mode of circulation, established classics and new discoveries alike participate, but they can be seriously mishandled in the processes. According to him from the rediscovered Epic of Gilgamesh in the nineteenth century to Rigoberta Menchú's writing today, foreign works have often been distorted by the immediate needs of their own editors and translators.

7. No one can deny the credit to Damrosch for liberating the concept WL from the literary elitism based on 'master-pieces', as it did not have space for non-canonical marginal native literatures. The problem with WL in the new avatar, with America as the surrogate mother and David Damrosch (along with Theo D'haren, David Damrosch and Djeklal Kadir, eds. *The Routledge Companion to World Literature*, 2001) as the principal midwife, is that it is in reality an extension of area studies or identity studies that interest American academia because it suits the interests of American academia, though there are the few 'rebels' there in the form of scholars like Dorothy Figuera who resists it with all her might.

8. Franko Moretti, the stanform critic, took a different view in a couple of his articles including "Conjectures on World Literature." He proposed that the scale of WL lies beyond the cusp of traditional methods of close reading. Instead he proposed a mode of 'distant reading' that would look at large-scale patterns, as discerned from publication records and national literary histories, enabling one to trace the global sweep of forms such as the novel or film. Moretti's approach combined elements of evolutionary theory with the world-systems analysis pioneered by Immanuel Wallerstein. Emily Apter has discussed this approach in her influential book *The Translation Zone*.

9. Pascale Casanova contributed to the world-systems approach with *The World Republic of Letters* (2004). It was first published in 1999 as *La République mondiale des lettres* in French, and translated by M B DeBevoise. Drawing on the theories of cultural production developed by the sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, Casanova examined the ways in which the works of peripheral writers should circulate into metropolitan centres in order to achieve recognition as works of world Literature. Casanova saw world literary system as a set of discourses, (of power/knowledge) in which literary works from the entire world are taken on in different forms. These forms may include translation, adaptations (cinematic and translational), reviews and prizes among others. In this system, innovations more often than not emanate from the margins, and the recognition from different centres. Both Moretti and Casanova stressed the inequalities of the global literary field, which Moretti described as 'one, but unequal.'

10. The politics of WL inveigles upon us to examine other models in the world beyond West. By the end of the twentieth century, intellectuals in various parts of the globe had begun to revisit WL as a category in relation to the concepts articulated in critical and literary terms, and actively considering about WL as a framework for their own national production.

11. CL is in discussion in India, attended by its vigorous questioning. Earlier the term 'comparative' as adjective in CL was under scrutiny; now it is the turn of the noun 'literature' is. After the advent of Post-Structuralist perceptions every system of signs became a text without any hierarchy. Now literature means different things to different people like discourse and discipline. What happens to literatures or disciplines in CL? The answer to this question is that the history of CL informs us that it is the most accommodative of all disciplines to the extent that the CL is often accused of doing so many things like interdisciplinary studies, multiculturalism, folk and oral studies, new humanities or film studies among others by others. Even comparatists complain against it because its disciplinary catholicity has led to loss of identity of comparative literature. Apart from the loss of identity, when one tries to do everything, one ends up doing nothing. It began with HH Remak in his definition of Comparative Literature in 1955 which made it interdisciplinary and continues till now and may be seen in the Reports of ACLA, particularly by Charles Bernheimer and Haun Saussey. Bernheimer's Comparative Literature in an Age of Multiculturalism that saw Comparative Literature in terms of multiculturalism in the last decade of the 20th century was followed by Haun Saussey's Comparative Literature in an age of Globalisation in the first decade of the 21st century. It meant that ACLA was realistic in its status report but on the other hand it suggested that CL had abandoned multiculturalism in favour of globalization. Comparative Literature failed to intervene in the global discourse with globalization as its process and globalism as its ideology, and market globalism, justice globalism and jihad globalism as its facets. It took note of terrorism but failed to consider literatures or arts on their ability to articulate consciousness of crisis of human existence in the period of globalization in different parts of world. It is a failure of literatures and also of Comparative Literature that by comparison would have shown the chasm in response to these concerns between/among literatures.

12. Moreover, the advocates of identities accuse CL of diluting them in the quest of universalism. The anxieties of identities that have secured space for themselves after enormous amount of industry and struggle, for instance in the form of postcolonial discourse, need to be addressed. Left unaddressed the anxieties become fears. They are valid because the particulars may be lost sight of in the quest of general or the universalism of Comparative Literature that, it is feared, may subsume other identities or discourses. The anxieties and fears are not unfounded. But true Comparative Literature is not against their identities, and it never wants to subsume or erase other identities and discourses because it proposes that comparative study is meaningfully possible only when one is rooted in one's own Literature. However, it does not restrict itself to one's literature but reaches out to other literatures, not necessarily similar but different, more different better.

13. Though one cannot deny the fact that CL takes cognizance of the existence of the other and respects the specificity of the others by studying it, CL is still trapped in the binary mode of study. The west has been contend with it, and never seriously tried to transcend it. The binary mode is fuzzy and inadequate in itself because between the binary of good and bad there is a lot of grey area between them. The area is covered by other binaries-such as less good and more good (better), less bad and more bad (worse), and least good and least bad and so on. CL has to transcend the binary mode of thinking because the difference between Comparative Literature and comparative study is that the former is integrative, and true integration is not possible with the binary mode. The question often raised about CL is about similarities and dissimilarities that Comparative Literature tries to study. However, the space between the two is extremely fuzzy. The validity of the question notwithstanding it is to be accepted that Comparative Literature at least takes note and studies, along with similarities and dissimilarities, resemblances and analogies as well, though they do not necessarily cover all the space. It is possible to see an alternative to the traditional comparative literary in the study of literatures in Dionyz Durisin and his concept of polyfunctionality in the context of Slovak literature (Durisin 1984: 296) and interliterariness, facilitated by contactuality and contiguity of languages, literatures and cultures. Moreover, Tagore's concept of Vishva Sahitya (1907 that he calls CL and to an extent Sri Aurobindo's concept of world poetry are endeavours in the direction of seeing literatures of world without subscribing to the binary mode.

14. The question then is: Is the debate on Comparative Literature and World Literature relevant to societies like India? One can very well state that they are not our concern. But can we afford to be indifferent to such important debates and world literature if we wish to intervene and contribute to it from Indian perspective when many comparatists pin their hopes on Indian linguistic and literary density and experience that might bring new purpose and direction to CL?

15. One feels quite pleased to hear from a distinguished comparatist like Dorothy Figuiera who often says, as she did in her lecture in School of Translation Studies and Training, Indian Gandhi National Open University, Delhi on October 5, 2012 that the future of Comparative Literature lies in India. But the happiness remains short-lived, as the identity studies proliferate. Since they are associated with appropriation and participation in power discourse, no one tends to give them up even if they become extraneous. Thus integrative studies become a mirage in the desert of power discourse.

16. But her enthusiasm warns us as well. “with the world thus diluted, a Euro-Amero-centric vision continues to articulate the meaning of humanities and define standards as well as validate the insights of Euro-American academy. As for the worldly collaborate in the world literature anthologies, I cannot and paying homage to Caesar (Nandy XIV), in this case, the Western-based critic/or editor. India has to decide whether it wants to participate in this performance, especially since it is in a position to do so much more with its command of languages, its ability to expand the canon with Intra-Indian comparisons, and its rich indigenous theoretical tradition. How ironic it would be, after postcolonial theory and all its talks of the margins, the centre, colonizing discourses and harmonies, India were to fall prey the new hegemony of World Literature!” (Figueira 25-26)

17. But the insulationist view is no longer tenable today. Indian academicians need to engage seriously with these issues. Even to fight the politics, one needs to understand to resist it. Moreover, ‘Western comparatists’ is not a monolithic category. It includes Indians located in the west, and there are quite a few Western comparatists who know Indian literary scenario and realities and accordingly study it without imposing their perceptions on it.

18. Against the European concept of WL as a by-product of Goethe’s rejection of alienating concept of NL, or redefinition of WL by Damrosch, it is possible to go beyond rejectionist attitude towards Goethe or Damrosch and define WL. In the light of insights available and lessons learnt in the process, to me WL is a body of literatures written in different languages, including dialects, for I see not distinction between the two. The problem then would be of the methodology of seeing and studying literariness, inter-literariness, or co/n/tac(ex)tuality= (contextuality, co-textuality, contactuality) which may be resolved by CL only. It is here that WL would come close to CS which Gurudev translated as CI. It would celebrate Vishwamanava (Universal Man) of Vishwakavi (Universal Poet). With this, CL and WL would come closer, and with the removal of slash it would become CWL with methodology of comparative literary studies and ever inclusive concepts of world in different cultures and communities. It would be constituted by different world literatures like Indian world Literature, Chinese or Ethiopian literature among others. Identities always perplex us, as they keep changing along with the people who form them, but they have to be recognized and understood even for their individual and integrative studies.

19. The above issues need further discussion in India from scholars of different disciplines, for Comparative Literature, Translation Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies converge at multiple points.

Chapter - III

HISTORY OF TAEKWON-DO

Ever since man first walked the earth, he has been using his hands and feet for self-defense. These physical actions eventually gave birth to martial arts, a process which is still a perplexing mystery. Although many myths and legends exist about its origin – martial arts, or bare hand combat has been generally accepted as being introduced by an Indian Buddhist monk called BODHIDHARMA (448-529 AD) the third son of the Indian Kind Brahman who was known as the 28th Indian patriarch of Buddhist Zen.

He reportedly traveled from an Indian monastery to China instructing in the areas of Buddhism (Zen). During his Visit he introduced Buddhist monks, in the Shaolin Temple, to a form of mental and physical conditioning and training involving a set of 18 postures (similar to Tai Chi) imitating temple idols. As a result these monks became the most formidable fighters in China. Their style later became known as Shaolin boxing.

As Buddhism became increasingly popular, it spread throughout other Asian countries like the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Korea and Japan. An increased interaction between these countries allowed for some comparisons and further development of their fighting styles, and also variations in styles became apparent between countries and these actions were named as suited to the language of different countries by the practitioners for e.g., Kalaripayattu or Selambam (in India), Judo, Karate, Jijutsu, or Ai ki-do (in Japan) Kung-Fu, Wu-shu, Tai-chi or Daeji-Chon (in China) Savate (in France) Samba (in Russia) Bosilat (in Malaysia) Kick-boxing (in Thailand) Taekyon, Soo-Bak-Gi or Taekwon-do (in Korea). After the Japanese occupation of Korea in 1909, the practice of martial arts by Koreans was forbidden and the only major survivor of this catastrophe was Taekyon with much training carried out in secret.

ORIGIN OF TAEKWON-DO

After Korea achieved independence in 1945, 2nd Lieutenant Choi Hong Hi was released from Japanese prison; he was put in a position as a founding member of the just organized Republic of Korea Armed Forces. The ROK demonstration teams, led by Choi, were later to become famous for their amazing skill displays while spreading the art across the world, initially Vietnam, Malaysia and other Asian areas. Many famous Taekwon-do masters of today were members of these demonstration teams.

A whole chain of events led to the origin and development of Taekwon-do by General Choi Hong Hi. He had some prior knowledge of Taekyon plus the learning of Karate in Japan during the Japanese occupation of Korea. His knowledge furnished him with the ability to create, while his rank empowered him to propagate Taekwon-do throughout the whole army, in spite of strong opposition. He started developing new techniques systematically from March 1946. By the close of 1954, he had almost finished the foundation of a new martial art for Korea, and on April 11, 1955, it was named TAEKWON-DO. Hence, technically 1955 signaled the beginning of Taekwon-do as a formally recognized art in Korea. During this year a special board was formed which included leading master instructors, historians and prominent leaders of Korean society. A number of names for the new martial art were submitted. But the board unanimously decided on the name of TAEKWON-DO submitted by GEN CHOI HONG HI. This single unified name of Taekwon-do replaced the different and confusing terms, Dang Soo, Gong Soo, Taekyon, Kwon-bup etc prevailing in Korea.

The definition of Taekwon-Do in the “ENCYCLOPEDIA ‘BRITANNICA’ read as follows - “Korean art of unarmed combat that is based on the earlier form of Korean self-defense known as Taekyon and on

Karate. The name Taekwon-Do was officially adopted for this martial art in 1955 after that name had been submitted by South Korean General Choi Hong Hi, the principle founder of Taekwon-do.”

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TAEKWON-DO FEDERATION

On March 22nd, 1996, General Choi founded the International Taekwon-do Federation (I.T.F.). The name was adopted in the meeting held by Masters of Taekwon-do and other dignitaries in an old Korean Hotel “ROSE” IN Seoul, South Korea and served as it’s President, till his death. In 1969, General Choi organized the first Asian Taekwon-do championships in Hong Kong. This was a major event as Taekwon-Do become internationally recognized as both a martial art and a sport. Due to Gen. Choi’s wish that Taekwon-do should not become a tool in the hands Korean Government, he shifted the I.T.F. headquarters to Toronto, Canada in 1972, where General Choi has since concentrated on organizing Taekwon-do internationally, emphasizing it’s self defense methodology rather than it’s practice as a sport.

This resulted information of WTF by the South Korean Government on 08th May 1974 by the help of estranged Masters of Karate and other Martial arts. In 1983, the ITF published a 15-volume encyclopedia of Taekwon-Do, representing the lifelong works of General Choi. In 1985 the ITF headquarters were shifted to Vienna, Austria as ITF gained a large popularity throughout Europe. In 1989, Taekwon-do Times magazine named General Choi as its man of the year, for his life long devotion to Taekwon-do. Most recently in 1998, the ITF released a comprehensive CD-rom, called “The legacy” which is basically the complete works of General Choi Hong Hi on CD. Presently, ITF has developed into a worldwide organization of martial art with over 136 National Governing bodies and 70/80 million practitioners affiliated to itself.

Till his death General Choi spend majority of his days traveling the world-teaching instructor’s course, updating students and instructors on ITF techniques and developments. On one of the anniversary of the ITF, General Choi released the following statements -- “Many years have passed since Taekwon-Do first saw the light of day. I have created Taekwon-do in the hope of promoting the valuable health of human beings and to help them to cultivate a noble spirit, and have devoted my whole life in spreading it to the world. Looking back at the past 41 years, in the twilight of my life, I am deeply stirred with pride and confidence. I am convinced that the development of Taekwon-do is firmly guaranteed and the true spirit of the original Taekwon-do will be maintained. I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to my students, masters and instructors throughout the world for your contribution to the promotion and development of Taekwon-do”.

MEANING OF TAEKWON-DO

“TAE” stands for jumping or flying, to kick or smash with the foot. “KWON” denotes the fist-chiefly to punch or destroy with hand or fist. “DO” means an art or way. Thus taken collectively “TAEKWON-DO” indicates the mental training and the techniques of unarmed combat for self defense as well as health, involving the skilled application of punches, kicks, blocks and dodges with bare hands and feet to the rapid destruction of the moving opponent or opponents.

Taekwon-do is a far cry from the unrefined forms of unarmed combat employed in the misty past. It is also distinguished from other martial arts in its high degree of sophistication, technical efficiency as well as the overall fitness developed in its students.

It is erroneous to harbor the misconception that any physical action using the hand and feet for self-protection means Taekwon-do. Since the theories, terminology, techniques, systems, methods, rules practice suit and spiritual foundation of his art were scientifically developed by the founder, General Choi Hong Hi, no other martial arts system can call itself Taekwon-do because only those who follow the techniques based on General Choi’s theories, principle and philosophy can be regarded as students of true Taekwon-do.

TRAINING SECRETS OF TAEKWON-DO

In Taekwon-do intensive training alone does not produce quality techniques. On the contrary, instructions from a false or unqualified instructor would be worse than not being taught at all because unscientific movements not only reduce the power but require a tremendous amount of time of correct.

Students should keep in mind the following secrets :

- 1 To study the theory of power thoroughly.
- 2 To understand the purpose and meaning of each movement clearly.
- 3 To bring the movement of eyes, hands, feet and breath into a singly coordinated action.
- 4 To chose the appropriate attacking tool for each vital spot.
- 5 To become familiar with the correct angle and distance for attack and defense.
- 6 Keep both the arms and legs bent slightly while the movement is in motion.
- 7 All movements must begin with a backward motion with very few exceptions.
- 8 To create a sine wave during the movement by utilizing the knee spring properly.

PHILOSOPHY OF TAEKWON-DO

The utmost purpose of Taekwon-Do is to eliminate fighting by discouraging the stronger's oppression of the weaker with a power that must be based on humanity, justice, morality, wisdom and faith, thus helping to build a better and peaceful world.

Righteous men, deplore the fact that justice does not always triumph over the tyranny of power. However, there are two ways to deal with these problems: the former, through mental discipline, the latter, through physical training.

- 1 Be willing to go where the going may be tough and do the things that are worth doing even though they are difficult.
- 2 Be gentle to the weak and tough to the strong.
- 3 Be content with what you begin, be it large or small.
- 4 Always finish what you begin, be it large or small.
- 5 Be a willing teacher to anyone regardless of religion, race or ideology.
- 6 Never yield to repression or threat in the pursuit of a noble cause.
- 7 Teach attitude and skill with action rather than words.
- 8 Always be yourself even though your circumstances may change.
- 9 Be the eternal teacher who teaches with the body when young, with words when old, and by moral precept even after death.

THEORY OF POWER

The beginning student may ask; "Where does one obtain the power to create the devastating results attributed to Taekwon-Do?" This power is attributed to the utilization of a person's full potential through the mathematical application of Taekwon-do techniques. The average person uses only 10 to 20 percent of his potential. Anyone, regardless of size, age, or sex who can condition himself to use 100 percent of his potential can also perform the same destructive techniques.

Though training will certainly result in a superb level of physical fitness, it will not necessarily result in the acquisition of extraordinary stamina or super human strength. More important, Taekwon-do training will result in obtaining a high level of reaction force, concentration, equilibrium breath control and speed; these are the factors that will result in a high degree of physical power.

(a) REACTION FORCE : According to Newton's Law, every force has an equal and opposite force. When an automobile crashes into a wall with the force of 2000 pounds, the wall will return a force of 2000 pounds; or forcing the end of a seesaw down with a ton of weight will provide an upward force of the same weight; if your opponent is rushing towards you at a high speed, by the slightest blow at his head, the force with which you strike his head would be that of his own onslaught plus that of your blow.

The two forces combined; his, which is large, and yours, which is small are quite impressive. This, then is the reaction force from the opponent. Another reaction force is your own. A punch with the right fist is aided by pulling back the left fist to the hip.

(b) CONCENTRATION : By applying the impact force into the smallest target area, it will concentrate the force and therefore, increase its effect. For example, the force of water coming out of a water hose is greater if the orifice is smaller. Conversely, the weight of a man spread out on snowshoes makes hardly any impression on the snow. The blows in Taekwon-do are often concentrated into the edge of the open palm or to the crook of the fingers.

It is very important that you should not unleash all your strength at the beginning but gradually, and particularly at the point of contact with your opponent's body, the force must be so concentrated as to give a knock-out blow. That is to say, the shorter the time for the concentration, the greater will be the power of the blow. The utmost concentration is required in order to mobilize every muscle of the body onto the smallest target area simultaneously.

In conclusion, concentration is done in two ways: One is to concentrate every muscle of the body, particularly the bigger muscles around the hip and abdomen (which theoretically are slower than the smaller muscles of other parts of the body) towards the appropriate tool to be used at the proper time; the second way is to concentrate such mobilized muscles onto the opponent's vital spot. This is the reason why the hip and abdomen are jerked slightly before the hands and feet in any action, whether it be attack or defense.

(c) EQUILIBRIUM : Balance is of utmost importance in any type of athletics. In Taekwon-do, it deserves special consideration. By keeping the body always in equilibrium, that is, well balanced, a blow is more effective and deadly. Conversely, the unbalanced one is easily toppled. The stance should always be stable yet flexible, for both offensive and defensive movements.

Equilibrium is classified into both dynamic and static stability. They are so closely inter-related that the maximum force can only be produced when the static stability is maintained through dynamic stability. To maintain good equilibrium, the center of gravity of the stance must fall on a straight line midway between both legs when the body weight is distributed equally on both legs, or in the center of the foot it is necessary to concentrate the bulk of body weight on one foot. The center of gravity can be adjusted according to body weight. Flexibility and knee spring are also important in maintaining balance for both a quick attack and instant recovery. One additional point; the heel of the rear foot should never be off the ground at the point of impact. This is not only necessary for good balance but also to produce maximum power at the point of impact.

(d) BREATH CONTROL : Controlled breathing not only affects one's stamina and speed but can also condition a body to receive a blow and augment the power of a blow directed against an opponent. Through practice, breath stopped in the state of exhaling at against an opponent. Through practice, breath stopped in the state of exhaling at the critical moment when a blow is landed against a pressure point on the body can prevent a loss of consciousness and stifle pain. A sharp exhaling of breath at the moment of impact and stopping the breath during the execution of a movement tense the abdomen to concentrate maximum effort on the delivery of the motion, while a slow inhaling helps the preparation of the next

movement. An important rule to remember : Never inhale while focusing a block, or blow against an opponent. Not only will this impede movement but it will also result in a loss of power.

Students should also practice disguised breathing to conceal any outward signs of fatigue. An experienced fighter will certainly press an attack when he realizes his opponent is on the point of exhaustion. One breath is required for one movement with the exception of a continuous motion.

(e) MASS (WEIGHT) : Mathematically, the maximum kinetic energy or force is obtained from maximum body weight and speed and it is all important that the body weight be increased during the execution of a blow. No doubt the maximum body weight is applied with the motion by turning the hip. The large abdominal muscles are twisted to provide additional body momentum. Thus the hip rotates in the same direction as that of the attacking or blocking tool. Another way of increasing body weight is the utilization of a springing of the action of the knee joint. This is achieved by slightly raising the hip at the beginning of the motion and lowering the hip at the moment of impact to drop the body weight into the motion.

In summarizing, it is necessary to point out that the principles of force outlined here hold just as true today in our modern scientific and nuclear age as they did centuries ago. I am sure that when you go through this art, both in theory and in practice, you will find that the scientific basis of the motions and the real power, which comes out of a small human body, cannot fail to impress you.

(f) SPEED : Speed is the most essential factor of force or power. Scientifically, force equals mass X acceleration ($F=MA$) or ($P=MV^2$). According to the theory of kinetic , every object increases its weight as well as speed in a downward movement. This very principle is applied to this particular art of self-defense. For this reason, at the moment of impact, the position of the hand normally becomes lower than the shoulder and the foot lower than the hip while the body is in the air.

Reaction force, breath control, equilibrium, concentration and relaxation of the muscles cannot be ignored. However, these are the factors that contribute to the speed and all these factors, together with flexible and rhythmic movements, must be well coordinated to produce the maximum power in Taekwon-Do.

TAEKWON-DO AND MENTAL EFFECT

Taekwon-do is an art that implies a way of thinking and life, and particularly in instilling moral civilization and generating the power for justice. Taekwon-do is also known as one of the best means of developing and enhancing the emotional, perceptual and psychological characteristics that enable the younger generation, regardless of age, social status or gender, to effectively learn and participate in the social and play demands of his peers.

Every movement of Taekwon-do is scientifically designed with specific purpose and a skillful instructor may, therefore, develop in the student a belief that success is possible for anyone. Constant repetition teaches patience and the resolve to overcome and difficulty. The tremendous power generated from one's body develops the self confidence to meet any opponent, at any place, and in any situation. Sparring teaches humility, courage, alertness and accuracy, adaptability as well as self control.

Pattern teaches flexibility, grace, balance and coordination while the fundamental exercises develop precision and teaches the method, principle, imagination and purpose. Eventually, this training permeates every conscious and subconscious action of the student. Perhaps in some way, Taekwon-do and the guiding hand of a qualified instructor may serve as an aid to the misguided, insecure, and physically weak because the student who comes to love the art quickly realizes that to excel, the body must be kept at its optimum peak of conditioning and he will, consequently, hesitate to jeopardize his training in any way.

Thus, Taekwon-do offers a strict self-imposed discipline alongwith the spirit of cooperation and mutual respect.

Through severe training classes, one learns to communicate with the obvious result that racial barriers are stripped away. The harmonious exchange of Taekwon-do between races certainly helps to eradicate the unfortunate lack of understanding that often exists between people.

Obviously, the training one receives in Taekwon-do has numerous other advantages. Taekwon-do can be quite beneficial for preparing youth not only for taking his place in society, but also for his academic life. The art teaches, among other things, tenacity and concentration; and it is also conducive for relieving the tensions and pressures effectuated by the rigors of long tedious hours of study. A session of training can refresh the student and help calm and clear the mind, permitting the student to once again focus his/her energies completely on studies.

अध्याय—IV भाषा—प्रयुक्ति और अनुवाद

1. अनुवाद में अक्सर 'प्रयुक्तियों' का उल्लेख किया जाता है। तात्विक दृष्टि से 'प्रयुक्तियों' का विवेचन भाषाविज्ञान के अंतर्गत किया जाता है और भाषाविज्ञान का संबंध 'भाषा' से है। भाषाविज्ञान, भाषा को दो दृष्टियों से देखता है — शुद्ध भाषाविज्ञान; और व्यावहारिक भाषाविज्ञान। शुद्ध भाषाविज्ञान संबंधी दृष्टि यह बताती है कि भाषा क्या है, उसकी व्याकरणिक व्यवस्था कैसे है और भाषा—संरचना संबंधी उसके नियम क्या हैं, उसकी क्षमता क्या है। इस दृष्टि का आधार यह है कि समाज में प्रतिफलित होने पर भी भाषा, सामाजिक संदर्भों से मुक्त है। यह वस्तुतः विशुद्ध रूप से भाषा के रचना प्रकार से संबंधित है। जबकि भाषाविज्ञान में भाषा को देखने संबंधी दूसरी दृष्टि का आधार भाषा का व्यावहारिक पक्ष है। इसने समाजभाषाविज्ञान नामक भाषाविज्ञान की उपशाखा विकसित की। इस उपशाखा के अनुसार, भाषा को अपने समस्या वैविध्य में देखने का प्रयास किया जाता है। समाजभाषाविज्ञान में यह माना जाता है कि भाषा के विभिन्न रूपों का प्रादुर्भाव जीवन की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार होता है। भाषा के ये विभिन्न रूप वस्तुतः भाषा के यथार्थ एवं वास्तविक रूप हैं। भाषा—प्रयुक्ति का संबंध भाषाविज्ञान की इसी दृष्टि से है, जिससे यह बोध होता है कि भाषा किन प्रयोजनों को साधती है, भाषा—प्रयोक्ता भाषा से क्या काम लेते हैं। विविध स्थितियों एवं विषयों में भाषा—व्यवहार की एक निश्चित परिपाटी होती है, जो समान रूप से स्वीकृत होती है। व्यक्ति अपने व्यवहार में जाने—अनजाने इस निश्चित परिपाटी का पालन करता है। इसी के आधार पर जीवन के विविध क्षेत्रों में भाषा के विशिष्ट अथवा व्यवहार क्षेत्र बनते हैं। इन्हीं प्रयोगों अथवा व्यवहार—क्षेत्रों से भाषा में प्रयुक्ति की संकल्पना का उद्भव हुआ। इस प्रकार भाषा—प्रयुक्ति का संबंध भाषा के व्यावहारिक पक्ष से है।

2. 'भाषा—प्रयुक्ति' में से प्रथम शब्द भाषा, व्यक्ति के भावों—विचारों को मौखिक अथवा लिखित रूप में अभिव्यक्ति का प्रमुख साधन है। चूँकि यह समाज में प्रतिफलित होती है, इसलिए भाषा के जरिए संस्कृति का भी संप्रेषण होता है। सामाजिक जीवन व्यवहार के विविध क्षेत्रों में, भाषा के विशिष्ट संदर्भों के अनुसार, भिन्न—भिन्न रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाली भाषायी शैली के लिए भाषाविज्ञान चिंतकों ने 'प्रयुक्ति' (रजिस्टर) की संकल्पना निर्धारित की है। सर्वप्रथम प्रसिद्ध भाषाविद रीड (Ried) ने इस अर्थ में 'रजिस्टर' शब्द का प्रयोग किया और भाषायी शैलियों को अलग—अलग करने वाले शैली तत्वों को 'रजिस्टर' नाम दिया। वस्तुतः संदर्भों और स्थितियों के अनुसार भाषा रूप में परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। लेकिन ये परिवर्तन भाषा के प्रयोक्ता के द्वारा अपने विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों को सिद्ध करने के लिए किया जाता है। उल्लेखनीय यह भी है कि वह भाषा रूपों के लिखित और मौखिक, दोनों स्तरों पर ये परिवर्तन अपनी जरूरत के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। इसी आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि भाषा—प्रयोक्ता के विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वास्तव में भाषा व्यवहार के विशिष्ट प्रयोग—क्षेत्र या व्यवहार—क्षेत्र हैं। भाषा के व्यवहार—क्षेत्र, मानव जीवन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विविध होते हैं। भाषा—व्यवहार की यह विविधता वास्तव में विशिष्ट प्रयोग की भाषा, विशिष्ट भाषिक संरचना और विशिष्ट शब्दावली के रूप में नज़र आती है और जो समय के साथ—साथ रुढ़ होती चलती है। इन विशिष्ट भाषिक संरचनाओं और शब्दावली आदि को ही वस्तुतः भाषा—प्रयुक्ति कहा जाता है।

3. व्यावहारिक क्षेत्र—भेद के रूप में, विभिन्न व्यावहारिक संदर्भों में, भाषा के भिन्न—भिन्न रूपों के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक संकल्पना की भूमिका भी प्रयुक्ति की संकल्पना के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति समाज में विभिन्न स्थितियों—परिस्थितियों में भिन्न—भिन्न सामाजिक भूमिकाएँ निभाता है। उदाहरण के लिए वह परिवार का मुखिया, माँ—बाप के लिए बेटा, पत्नी के पति, बच्चों के लिए पिता, नौकरों के लिए मालिक, कार चलाते समय चालक, अधिकारी के समक्ष कर्मचारी और कर्मचारियों के समक्ष अधिकारी आदि अलग—अलग स्तरों पर अलग—अलग रूपों में अपनी भूमिका निभाता है। इन सभी भूमिकाओं में व्यक्ति की भाषा एक—सी नहीं होती है। व्यक्ति की भूमिका के अनुसार अलग भाषिक भूमिका परिलक्षित की जा सकती है। चूँकि मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है, इसलिए उसे समाज में रहते हुए अपने सभी कार्यों—दायित्वों आदि का भली प्रकार से निर्वहण करना होता है। इस दायित्व—निर्वहण में भाषा की स्थिति महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है क्योंकि व्यक्ति भाषा के माध्यम से ही अपने कार्यकलाप संपन्न कर पाता है। व्यक्ति अपनी विभिन्न भूमिकाओं के निर्वाह के लिए विभिन्न भाषा—रूपों का निर्वाह करता है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि संदर्भ और भूमिका के अनुरूप व्यक्ति की भाषा में बदलाव आ जाता है। व्यक्ति अपनी बदली हुई इन सामाजिक भूमिकाओं के संदर्भ में भाषा—व्यवहार में भी बदलाव लाता है। ऐसे में भाषा 'भूमिका—सापेक्ष' हो जाती है। स्थितियों में संदर्भ में भाषा के जो भेद उभरकर सामने आते हैं, उन्हें भी प्रयुक्ति कहा जाता है।

4. वैसे यहाँ यह संकेत करना भी अनुचित न होगा कि सामाजिक स्तर भेद की भूमिका के कारण भाषा का अंतर काफी छोटे अथवा सीमित स्तर पर भी देखा जाता है। बच्चों की भाषा, स्त्रियों की भाषा, पुरुषों की भाषा, नौकरीपेशा लोगों की भाषा, वकीलों की भाषा, डॉक्टरों की भाषा, अध्यापकों की भाषा, श्रमिकों की भाषा आदि सीमित स्तर, भाषा के अंतर को व्यक्त करते हैं। किंतु इस भेद को प्रयुक्ति का आधार नहीं माना जा सकता, क्योंकि अपना भाषा-वैशिष्ट्य रखने के बावजूद इनका विकास संस्थागत स्तर पर नहीं किया गया है बल्कि व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर किया गया है। जबकि प्रयोजनमूलक भाषा की अवधारणा में एक यह आयाम भी अंतर्निहित है कि यह संस्थागत भाषा होती है। विशिष्ट व्यवहार क्षेत्र के लिए किसी प्रयुक्ति-विशेष की भाषा को विकसित करने के लिए संस्थागत तौर पर प्रयास किए जाते हैं। अगर हम भारतीय संदर्भ में ही देखें तो केंद्रीय स्तर पर पारिभाषिक शब्दों का निर्माण कार्य कराया जाता है और अन्य भाषाओं से अनुवाद भी। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्र-विशेष में मौलिक लेखन को प्रोत्साहन देकर भी भाषा के विकास की दिशा में प्रयास किया जाता है।

5. प्रयुक्ति का संबंध एक स्तर पर व्यवसाय, कार्य-क्षेत्र विशेष या आजीविका-विशेष से भी होता है। किसी कार्य-क्षेत्र विशेष से संबंधित सभी लोगों की भाषा में पाई जाने वाली समानता के आधार पर प्रयुक्ति का निर्धारण होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, प्रशासन के क्षेत्र से संबद्ध (यानी सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले) लिपिक, अनुभाग अधिकारी, अवर सचिव, सहायक निदेशक, उप सचिव, उप निदेशक, निदेशक, सचिव आदि विभिन्न स्तरों के व्यक्ति प्रशासनिक भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। प्रशासन की विशिष्ट शब्दावली, वाक्यांश, वाक्य-प्रयोग के ढंग आदि को मिलाकर कार्यालयी भाषा संबंधी प्रयुक्ति निर्मित होती है।

6. प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की अपनी-अपनी भाषा प्रयुक्ति तो होती ही है, एक ही प्रयुक्ति-क्षेत्र की अनेक उप-प्रयुक्तियाँ हो सकती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, जनसंचार की भाषा रूपी एक प्रयुक्ति तो है ही, किंतु इस प्रयुक्ति में 'रेडियो की भाषा', 'टेलीविजन की भाषा', 'समाचार-पत्रों की भाषा', 'पत्रिकाओं की भाषा' आदि उप-प्रयुक्तियाँ शामिल हैं। किंतु यहाँ भी मूल रूप से कार्य-क्षेत्र एक है। प्रयोजनमूलक भाषा की प्रत्येक प्रयुक्ति और उप-प्रयुक्ति को उसकी विशिष्ट शब्दावली, वाक्य संरचना के वैशिष्ट्य और अभिव्यक्तियाँ आदि के संदर्भ में देखा जा सकता है।

7. भाषा प्रयुक्ति का संबंध विशिष्ट प्रयोग की भाषा, विशिष्ट भाषिक संरचना और विशिष्ट शब्दावली से है। यही वैशिष्ट्य ही भाषा-प्रयुक्ति की पहचान सिद्ध होते हैं। इस प्रकार विशिष्ट भाषिक संरचनाओं और शब्दावली आदि को भाषा-प्रयुक्ति के घटक के तौर पर देखा जा सकता है।

8. विशिष्ट शब्दावली अथवा शब्द-प्रयोग के स्तर पर देखें तो भाषा के संदर्भ-विशेष में इनका विशिष्ट प्रयोग एक सुनिश्चित और रूढ़ अर्थ का द्योतक होता है। यानी विशिष्ट व्यवहार-क्षेत्र या किसी ज्ञान-विशेष के क्षेत्र में एक निश्चित अर्थ में प्रयुक्त शब्द, एक सटीक और पूर्ण अर्थ/अवधारणा की अभिव्यंजना करते हैं। अर्थ के धरातल पर इनकी एक निश्चित सीमा होती है। इस तरह ये शब्द व्यवहार-क्षेत्र में परिभाष्य हो जाते हैं, 'पारिभाषिक शब्द' का रूप धारण कर लेते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, 'अनुभाग', 'प्रभाग', 'अधिसूचना', 'कार्यालय आदेश', 'निविदा', 'संविदा', 'विज्ञप्ति' आदि शब्द कार्यालयी भाषा में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। ध्यान देने की बात यह भी है कि ये शब्द, क्षेत्र के बदलने पर भिन्न अर्थ के भी व्यंजक होते हैं। जैसे, 'Bill' शब्द लेखा के संदर्भ में अर्थ 'बीजक' है जबकि संसदीय शब्दावली में 'विधेयक' का। वास्तविकता यह है कि अर्थ की स्पष्टता, विषय-सापेक्षता, अर्थ-रूढ़िता, अर्थ-भेदकता, प्रयोग में एकरूपता से शब्दावली का मानकीकरण, तकनीकी शैली के विकास में सहायक आदि विभिन्न लक्षणों के संदर्भ में पारिभाषिक शब्दावली को सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा-समझा जा सकता है।

9. जहाँ तक 'विशिष्ट भाषिक संरचना' का संबंध है, वह हमें वाक्य रचना के स्तर पर तो नजर आती ही है, पदबंध के स्तर पर भी देखी जा सकती है। यह विशिष्ट पदबंध ही 'अभिव्यक्तियाँ' कहलाते हैं। अगर हम गौर करें तो हमें विशिष्ट प्रयोग क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की रूढ़ अभिव्यक्तियों, शब्दावली और वाक्य नजर आ जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, प्रशासनिक प्रयुक्ति के क्षेत्र में 'पेंशन', 'तदर्थ', 'सक्षम प्राधिकारी' आदि पारिभाषिक शब्द, 'आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए', 'अनुमोदनार्थ', 'प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि' आदि अभिव्यक्तियाँ विशेष तौर पर उल्लेखनीय हैं।

10. भाषा-प्रयुक्ति को समृद्ध-संपन्न करने में अनुवाद महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। लेकिन, अनुवाद करते समय 'समतुल्यता' बनाना भी आवश्यक होता है। स्रोत भाषा के शब्दार्थ, भाव-संवेदना आदि की लक्ष्य भाषा के स्तर पर समतुल्यता बनाई जाती है। भाषा-प्रयुक्ति में व्यवहृत दूसरी भाषा के शब्दों के स्थान पर अपनी भाषा के शब्दों को व्यवहार में लाते समय भी इसी समतुल्यता को बनाए रखा जाता है। इस समतुल्यता निर्धारण में विशेष सावधानी की

आवश्यकता होती है। प्रसिद्ध भाषाविज्ञानी और अनुवाद चिंतक यूजीन ए. नाइडा ने इस प्रकार की समतुल्यता को ही 'निकटतम सहज समतुल्यता' कहा है। इस प्रकार की समतुल्यता तभी संभव हो पाती है, यदि लक्ष्य भाषा में गहन चिंतन-खोज की गई हो। इस समतुल्यता को अनुवाद में बनाए रखने के लिए अनुवादक चाहे तो शब्दानुवाद, भावानुवाद, अनुवाद करते समय कुछ जोड़ना-छोड़ना या फिर व्याख्या अनुवाद का सहारा लेना आदि अनुवाद की विभिन्न युक्तियों में से, आवश्यकता और विवेक के अनुसार, किसी भी युक्ति को अपनाकर इस 'निकटतम सहज समतुल्यता' को बनाए रख सकता है।

11. अनुवाद करते समय अनुवादक स्रोत भाषा के जरिए संप्रेष्य अर्थ, शैली और भाव की लक्ष्य भाषा में समतुल्यता बनाने का प्रयास तो करता ही है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ उसे विभिन्न प्रयुक्ति-क्षेत्रों की आधारभूत अपेक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखना भी जरूरी होता है। उदाहरण के लिए, प्रशासनिक भाषा की प्रयुक्ति अभिधापरक होती है। इसकी अभिधात्मकता को लक्ष्य भाषा में बनाए रखना अनुवादक से अपेक्षित होता है। इसी प्रकार, विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान आदि ज्ञानात्मक साहित्य के भाषिक वैशिष्ट्य की समतुल्य अभिव्यक्ति भी लक्ष्य भाषा में होनी चाहिए तभी वह सार्थक अनुवाद सिद्ध हो पाती है। और अगर, हम विधि के क्षेत्र की बात करें तो, इसकी भाषा-प्रयुक्ति में 'एकार्थता के नियम' का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना होता है। लेकिन, संचार माध्यमों और विज्ञापन की भाषा-प्रयुक्ति भाषिक संप्रेषणीयता की ज्यादा मांग करती है, जिसे अनुवाद में बनाना अनुवादक का दायित्व हो जाता है। विशेष तौर पर अगर हम वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापनों की ही बात करें तो उनमें सर्जनात्मकता का पुट विज्ञापनों में मौलिकता का-सा अहसास दिला देता है। यही स्थिति साहित्यानुवाद की भी है, जो निश्चित रूप से तकनीकी अनुवाद से भिन्नता लिए हुए होता है।

12. अनुवादक को अनुवाद करते समय विभिन्न प्रयुक्ति क्षेत्रों की आधारभूत अपेक्षाओं – विशिष्ट शब्दावली, विशिष्ट अभिव्यक्ति, और विशिष्ट भाषिक संरचना की ओर ध्यान देना भी जरूरी होता है। शब्द-प्रयोग के स्तर पर देखें तो भाषा में शब्दों का सुनिश्चित अर्थ में प्रयोग किया जाता है। ये शब्द विशिष्ट व्यवहार क्षेत्र में एक सटीक एवं पूर्ण अर्थ को व्यक्त करते हैं, परिभाष्य होते हैं और व्यवहार-क्षेत्र के संबंध में परिभाष्य होते हैं। इसीलिए उन्हें 'पारिभाषिक शब्द' कहा जाता है। भाषा-प्रयुक्ति विशेष के विकास के लिए संस्थागत स्तर पर प्रयास किए जाते हैं। भारत में इस दायित्व का निर्वाह करने का कार्य भारत सरकार का वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा किया जाता है। भाषा-प्रयुक्ति के इस संस्थागत प्रयास के अंतर्गत आयोग ने पारिभाषिक शब्दावली के निर्माण में जहाँ हिंदी भाषा के शब्द निर्माण के सिद्धांतों के आधार नए शब्द गढ़े हैं, अन्य भाषाओं की शब्दावली को ग्रहण कर उन्हें अपनी भाषा का अंग बनाया है या फिर उन्हें अपनी (लक्ष्य) भाषा की प्रकृति के अनुरूप रूपांतरित कर दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, अनुवाद (मुख्यतः शब्दानुवाद) को भी मुख्य रूप से व्यवहार में लाया जाता है। आयोग ने इन सभी युक्तियों को अपनाकर हिंदी भाषा-प्रयुक्ति के निर्माण में उल्लेखनीय योगदान दिया है।

13. भाषा-प्रयुक्तियों के अंतर्गत विशिष्ट पदबंध रूपी अभिव्यक्तियाँ भी शामिल की जाती हैं। भाषा-प्रयोग के विस्तार से इन अभिव्यक्तियों का भी उत्तरोत्तर विकास होता चलता है। प्रयोजनमूलक भाषा के रूप में हिंदी भाषा के विस्तार से हिंदी की विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की प्रयुक्तियाँ विकसित हो रही हैं। अनुवाद भी इस प्रयुक्ति-विकास को विस्तार दे रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने कार्यालयी प्रयुक्ति के लिए जहाँ 'प्रशासनिक शब्दावली' तैयार की है, वहीं उस शब्दावली में प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में व्यवहार में लाई जाने वाली अंग्रेजी अभिव्यक्तियों और उनके मानक हिंदी अनुवादों को भी शामिल किया है। इस प्रकार यह कहा जा सकता है कि भाषा-प्रयुक्ति की अभिव्यक्तियों के निर्धारण में अनुवाद की विशिष्ट भूमिका होती है।

14. अभिव्यक्तियों के अनुवाद में भी गहन चिंतन-खोज आदि के रूप में समान मूल्य, भाव और वजन को दूसरी भाषा में बनाए रखने की अनिवार्यता होती है। यह अनिवार्यता अनुवादक के समक्ष चुनौती खड़ी करती है क्योंकि उसे मूल के समतुल्य कथ्य को प्रस्तुत करना होता है। अभिव्यक्तियों क्षेत्र-विशेष के अनुसार छोटे-छोटे वाक्यांशों या फिर वाक्यों के रूप में नज़र आती हैं। इनके अनुवाद में आवश्यकता के अनुसार शब्दानुवाद-भावानुवाद आदि का सहारा लिया जाता है। अगर हम शब्दानुवाद के स्तर पर देखें तो, उदाहरण के तौर पर, अंग्रेजी की प्रशासनिक अभिव्यक्ति 'justification has been accepted' की समतुल्य अभिव्यक्ति 'औचित्य स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।' को देखा जा सकता है। हालाँकि इस प्रकार की समतुल्य अभिव्यक्ति निर्धारण में, इसमें आवश्यकता के अनुसार, लक्ष्य भाषा की प्रकृति का भी ध्यान रखते हुए भावानुवाद भी किया जा सकता है ताकि वह अनूदित प्रतीत न हो, मौलिक लगे। यही कारण है कि 'issue for consideration' जैसी प्रशासनिक अभिव्यक्ति की समतुल्य हिंदी अभिव्यक्ति अर्थात्

‘विचारार्थ मुद्दा’ निर्धारित की गई है। अनुवाद के जरिए, शब्दावली और अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में, पदबंध के स्तर पर इस प्रकार की समतुल्यता भाषा-प्रयुक्ति को विस्तार प्रदान करती है। ऐसा ही विस्तार हमें कहीं-कहीं पर पूर्ण भाषिक संरचनाओं के स्तर पर भी देखने को मिलता है। इस प्रकार की अनूदित पूर्ण भाषिक संरचनाएँ प्रयुक्ति क्षेत्र-विशेष के रूप में रुढ़ हो जाती हैं।

15. किसी भी भाषा की प्रयुक्ति क्षेत्रों में विस्तार और अलग-अलग प्रकार की प्रयुक्तियों के विकास से अनुवाद कार्य में विस्तार होता है। कारण यह है कि इससे जहाँ अनुवाद का विस्तार भाषा के विभिन्न व्यवहार-क्षेत्रों में होता है, वहीं नई शब्दावलियाँ, अभिव्यक्तियाँ और भाषिक संरचना से मुठभेड़ भी होती है। इस कारण भाषा का विकास होता है और इस विकास में अनुवाद महत्वपूर्ण कारक बनता है। वैसे, यह भी सही है कि भाषा के विकास की यह दिशा सकारात्मक भी सिद्ध होती है और नकारात्मक भी। जैसे, आज हमें हिंदी की भाषा-प्रयुक्ति अपने सहज विकास से कटी हुई और ‘अनुवादाश्रित’, ‘अनुवादाधारित’ अथवा ‘अनुवादजीवी’ नजर आती है। प्रशासन में ही देखें तो आम तौर पर मौलिक लेखन अंग्रेजी में होता है और फिर उसका हिंदी में अनुवाद करके उसे मूल की अनुगामी बना दिया जाता है। इससे अनुवाद कृत्रिम और बोझिल बनता जा रहा है। इस ओर गंभीरता से ध्यान देना आज के समय की मांग है।

16. हालाँकि यह भी सही है कि अलग-अलग विषय-क्षेत्रों से संबंधित अनुवाद करते समय अनुवादक को भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की चुनौतियों, समस्याओं-सीमाओं आदि से जूझना पड़ता है। किसी भाषा-प्रयुक्ति क्षेत्र में व्यापकता पर बल दिया जाता है, तो अन्य भाषा-व्यवहार क्षेत्र सीमित संदर्भ लिए हुए होता है। विधि जैसी भाषा-प्रयुक्ति के क्षेत्र में भाषा की एकरूपता पर जोर दिया जाता है तो संचार माध्यमों और बैंक-प्रशासन जैसे क्षेत्रों में भाषा की क्षेत्रानुसार विविधता को केंद्र में रखना होता है। यह क्षेत्रानुसार विविधता कहीं अभिधापरक अभिव्यक्ति की अपेक्षा रखती है और कहीं लक्षणा-व्यंजनापरक अभिव्यक्ति की। यही अपेक्षा विषयगत विविधता वाली सामग्री के अनुवाद में भी होती है। अनुवादक इस क्षेत्रगत और विषयगत अपेक्षाओं की कसौटी पर खरा उतरने के लिए शब्द, पदबंध और भाषिक संरचना के स्तर पर समतुल्यता की नाव पर सवार होकर मूल की वैतरणी पार करते हुए उन्हें लक्ष्य भाषा रूपी दूसरे छोर तक लाने का सार्थक प्रयास करता है।
