

अनुवाद में स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम (पी.जी.डी.टी.)

अनुवाद परियोजना – 2019

(जनवरी 2019 और जुलाई 2019 सत्रों में
प्रवेश लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए)



अनुवाद अध्ययन और प्रशिक्षण विद्यापीठ
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय
मैदानगढ़ी, नई दिल्ली-110 068

अनुवाद परियोजना – 2019

(पी.जी.डी.टी.-05)

(जनवरी 2019 और जुलाई 2019 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 पश्चात 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

शुरु 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 फुलस्केप 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
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 2019 में प्रवेश लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए : **30 नवंबर, 2019**
- जुलाई 2019 में प्रवेश लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए : **31 मई, 2020**

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। पुरानी अनुवाद परियोजना नए वर्ष में स्वीकार नहीं की जाती है। 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-1

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

- 1.1 The 1980s was a decade of consolidation for the fledgling discipline known as ‘Translation Studies’. Having emerged onto the world stage in the late 1970s, the subject began to be taken seriously, and was no longer seen as an unscientific field of enquiry of secondary importance. Throughout the 1980s interest in the theory and practice of translation grew steadily. Then, in the 1990s, Translation Studies finally came into its own, for this proved to be the decade of its global expansion. Once perceived as a marginal activity, translation began to be seen as a fundamental act of human exchange. Today, interest in the field has never been stronger and the study of translation is taking place alongside an increase in its practice all over the world.
- 1.2 The electronic media explosion of the 1990s and its implications for the processes of globalization highlighted issues of intercultural communication. Not only has it become important to access more of the world through the information revolution, but it has become urgently important to understand more about one’s own point of departure. For globalization has its antithesis, as has been demonstrated by the world-wide renewal of interest in cultural origins and in exploring questions of identity. Translation has a crucial role to play in aiding understanding of an increasingly fragmentary world. The translator, as the Irish scholar Michael Cronin has pointed out, is also a traveller, someone engaged in a journey from one source to another. The twenty first century surely promises to be the great age of travel, not only across space but also across time. Significantly, a major development in translation studies since the 1970s has been research into the history of translation for an examination of how translation has helped shape our knowledge of the world in the past better equips us to shape our own futures.
- 1.3 Evidence of the interest in translation is everywhere. A great many books on translation have appeared steadily throughout the past two decades, new journals of translation studies have been established, international professional bodies such as the European Society for Translation have come into being and at least half a dozen translation encyclopedias have appeared in print, with more to follow. New courses on translation in universities from Hong Kong to Brazil, and from Montreal to Vienna offer further evidence of extensive international interest in translation studies. It shows no sign of slowing down in the twenty-first century.
- 1.4 With so much energy directed at further investigation of the phenomenon of translation, it is obvious that any such development will not be homogeneous and that different trends and tendencies are bound to develop. We should not be surprised, therefore, that consensus in translation studies disappeared in the 1990s. However, that has been followed by lively diversification that continues today around the world. During the 1980s, Ernst-August Gutt’s relevance theory, the skopos theory of Katharina Reiss and Hans Vermeer, and Gideon Toury’s research into pseudotranslation all offered new methods for approaching translation, while in the 1990s the enormous interest generated by corpus-based translation enquiry as articulated by Mona Baker opened distinct lines of enquiry that continue to flourish. Indeed, after a period in which research in computer translation seemed to have foundered, the importance of the relationship between translation and the new technology has risen to prominence and shows every sign of becoming even more important in the future. Nevertheless, despite the diversity of methods and approaches, one common feature of much of the research in Translation Studies is an emphasis on cultural aspects of translation, on the contexts within which translation occurs. Once seen as a sub-branch of linguistics, translation today is perceived as an inter-disciplinary field of study and the indissoluble connection between language and way of life has become a focal point of scholarly attention.

- 1.5 The apparent division between cultural and linguistic approaches to translation that characterized much translation research until the 1980s is disappearing, partly because of shifts in linguistics that have seen that discipline take a more overtly cultural turn, partly because those who advocated an approach to translation rooted in cultural history have become less defensive about their position. In the early years when Translation Studies was establishing itself, its advocates positioned themselves against both linguists and literary scholars; arguing that linguists failed to take into account broader contextual dimensions and that literary scholars were obsessed with making pointless evaluative judgements. It was held to be important to move the study of translation out from under the umbrella of either comparative literature or applied linguistics, and fierce polemics arguing for the autonomy of Translation Studies were common. Today, such an evangelical position seems quaintly outdated, and Translation Studies is more comfortable with itself, better able to engage in borrowing from and lending techniques and methods to other disciplines. The important work of translation scholars based in linguistics, such figures as Mona Baker, Roger Bell, Basil Hatim, Ian Mason, Kirsten Malmkjaer, Katliarina Reiss, Hans Vermeer and Wolfram Wilss, to name but some of the better-known, has done a great deal to break down the boundaries between disciplines and to move translation studies on from a position of possible confrontation. Nor should we forget the enormous importance of such figures as J.C. Catford, Michael Halliday, Peter Newmark and Eugene Nida whose research into translation before Translation Studies started to evolve as a discipline in its own right laid the foundations for what was to follow.
- 1.6 Literary studies have also moved on from an early and more elitist view of translation. As Peter France, editor of the *Oxford Guide to Literature in English Translation* points out:
- Theorists and scholars have a far more complex agenda than deciding between the good and the bad; they are concerned, for instance, to tease out the different possibilities open to the translator, and the way these change according to the historical, social, and cultural context
- 1.7 There is a growing body of research that reflects this newer, more complex agenda, for as research in Translation Studies increases and historical data become more readily available, so important questions are starting to be asked, about the role of translation in shaping a literary canon, the strategies employed by translators and the norms in operation at a given point in time, the discourse of translators, the problems of measuring the impact of translations and, most recently, the problems of determining an ethics of translation.
- 1.8 Perhaps the most exciting new trend of all is the expansion of the discipline of Translation Studies beyond the boundaries of Europe. In Canada, India, Hong Kong, China, Africa, Brazil and Latin America, the concerns of scholars and translators have diverged significantly from those of Europeans. More emphasis has been placed on the inequality of the translation relationship, with writers such as Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Tejaswini Niranjana and Eric Cheyfitz arguing that translation was effectively used in the past as an instrument of colonial domination, a means of depriving the colonized peoples of a voice. For in the colonial model, one culture dominated and the others were subservient, hence translation reinforced that power hierarchy. As Anuradha Dingwaney puts it :
- The processes of translation involved in making another culture comprehensible entail varying degrees of violence, especially when the culture being translated is constituted as that of the 'other'.
- 1.9 In the 1990s two contrasting images of the translator emerged. According to one reading of the translator's role, the translator is a force for good, a creative artist

who ensures the survival of writing across time and space, an intercultural mediator and interpreter, a figure whose importance to the continuity and diffusion of culture is immeasurable. In contrast, another interpretation sees translation as a highly suspect activity, one in which an inequality of power relations (inequalities of economics, politics, gender and geography) is reflected in the mechanics of textual production. As Mahasweta Sengupta argues, translation can become submission to the hegemonic power of images created by the target culture:

a cursory review of what sells in the West as representative of India and its culture provides ample proof of the binding power of representation; we remain trapped in the cultural stereotypes created and nurtured through translated texts.

- 1.10 In the new millennium translation scholarship will continue to emphasize the unequal power relationships that have characterized the translation process. But whereas in earlier centuries this inequality was presented in terms of a superior original and an inferior copy, today the relationship is considered from other points of view that can best be termed post-colonial. Parallel to the exciting work of India, Chinese and Canadian translation scholars, writers such as Octavio Paz, Carlos Fuentes and Haroldo and Augusto de Campos have called for a new definition of translation. Significantly, all these writers have come from countries located in the continent of South America, from former colonies engaged in reassessing their own past. Arguing for a rethinking of the role and significance of translation, they draw parallels with the colonial experience. For just as the model of colonialism was based on the notion of a superior culture taking possession of an inferior one, so an original was always seen as superior to its 'copy'. Hence the translation was doomed to exist in a position of inferiority with regard to the source text from which it was seen to derive.
- 1.11 In the new, post-colonial perception of the relationship between source and target texts, that inequality of status has been rethought. Both original and translation are now viewed as equal products of the creativity of writer and translator, though as Paz pointed out, the task of these two is different. It is up to the writer to fix words in an ideal, unchangeable form and it is the task of the translator to liberate those words from the confines of their source language and allow them to live again in the language into which they are translated. In consequence, the old arguments about the need to be faithful to an original start to dissolve. In Brazil, the cannibalistic theory of textual consumption, first proposed in the 1920s, has been reworked to offer an alternative perspective on the role of the translator, one in which the act of translation is seen in terms of physical metaphors that stress both the creativity and the independence of the translator.
- 1.12 Today the movement of peoples around the globe can be seen to mirror the very process of translation itself, for translation is not just the transfer of texts from one language into another, it is now rightly seen as a process of negotiation between texts and between cultures, a process during which all kinds of transactions take place mediated by the figure of the translator. Significantly, Homi Bhabha uses the term 'translation' not to describe a transaction between texts and languages but in the etymological sense of being carried across from one place to another. He uses translation metaphorically to describe the condition of the contemporary world, a world in which millions migrate and change their location every day. In such a world, translation is fundamental:

We should remember that it is the 'inter' - the cutting edge of translation and renegotiation, the in-between space - that carries the burden of the meaning of culture.

- 1.13 Central to the many theories of translation articulated by non-European writers are three recurring strategems: a redefinition of the terminology of faithfulness and equivalence, the importance of highlighting the visibility of the translator and a shift of emphasis that views translation as an act of creative rewriting. The translator is seen as a liberator, someone who frees the text from the fixed signs of its original shape making it no longer subordinate to the source text but visibly endeavouring to bridge the space between source author and text and the eventual target language readership. This revised perspective emphasizes the creativity of translation, seeing in it a more harmonious relationship than the one in previous models that described the translator in violent images of ‘appropriation’, ‘penetration’ or ‘possession’. The post-colonial approach to translation is to see linguistic exchange as essentially dialogic, as a process that happens in a space that belongs to neither source nor target absolutely. As Vanamala Vitwanatha and Sherry Simon argue, ‘translations provide an especially revealing entry point into the dynamics of cultural identity-formation in the colonial and post-colonial contexts.’
- 1.14 Until the end of the 1980s Translation Studies was dominated by the systemic approach pioneered by Itamar Even-Zohar and Gideon Toury. Polysystems theory was a radical development because it shifted the focus of attention away from arid debates about faithfulness and equivalence towards an examination of the role of the translated text in its new context. Significantly, this opened the way for further research into the history of translation, leading also to a reassessment of the importance of translation as a force for change and innovation in literary history.
- 1.15 In 1995, Gideon Toury published *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*, a book that reassessed the polysystems approach disliked by some scholars for its over-emphasis on the target system. Toury maintains that since a translation is designed primarily to fill a need in the target culture, it is logical to make the target system the object of study. He also points out the need to establish patterns of regularity of translational behaviour, in order to study the way in which norms are formulated and how they operate. Toury explicitly rejects any idea that the object of translation theory is to improve the quality of translations: theorists have one agenda, he argues, while practitioners have different responsibilities. Although Toury’s views are not universally accepted they are widely respected, and it is significant that during the 1990s there has been a great deal of work on translation norms and a call for greater scientificity in the study of translation.
- 1.16 Polysystems theory filled the gap that opened up in the 1970s between linguistics and literary studies and provided the base upon which the new interdisciplinary Translation Studies could build. Central to polysystems theory was an emphasis on the poetics of the target culture. It was suggested that it should be possible to predict the conditions under which translations might occur and to predict also what kind of strategies translators might employ. To ascertain whether this hypothesis was valid and to establish fundamental principles, case studies of translations across time were required, hence the emergence of what has come to be termed descriptive studies in translation. Translation Studies began to move out into a distinctive space of its own, beginning to research its own genealogy and seeking to assert its independence as an academic field.
- 1.17 Whereas previously the emphasis had previously been on comparing original and translation, often with a view to establishing what had been ‘lost’ or ‘betrayed’ in the translation process, the new approach took a resolutely different line, seeking not to evaluate but to understand the shifts of emphasis that had taken place during the transfer of texts from one literary system into another. Polysystems theory focused exclusively on literary translation, though it operated with an enlarged notion of the literary which included a broad range of items of literary production including dubbing and subtitling, children’s literature, popular culture and advertising.

1.18 Through a series of case studies, this broadening of the object of study led to a division within the group of translation scholars loosely associated with the polysystems approach. Some, such as Theo Hermans and Gideon Toury sought to establish theoretical and methodological parameters within which the subject might develop, and others such as Andre Lefevere and Lawrence Venuti began to explore the implications of translation in a much broader cultural and historical frame. Lefevere first developed his idea of translation as refraction rather than reflection, offering a more complex model than the old idea of translation as a mirror of the original. Inherent in his view of translation as refraction was a rejection of any linear notion of the translation process. Texts, he argued, have to be seen as complex signifying systems and the task of the translator is to decode and re-encode whichever of those systems is accessible. Lefevere noted that much of the theorizing about translation was based on translation practice between European languages and pointed out that problems of the accessibility of linguistic and cultural codes intensifies once we move out beyond Western boundaries. In his later work, Lefevere expanded his concern with the metaphors of translation to an enquiry into what he termed the conceptual and textual grids that constrain both writers and translators, suggesting that

Problems in translating are caused at least as much by discrepancies in conceptual and textual grids as by discrepancies in languages.

1.19 These cultural grids determine how reality is constructed in both source and target texts, and the skill of the translator in manipulating these grids will determine the success of the outcome. Lefevere argues that these cultural grids, a notion deriving from Pierre Bourdieu's notion of cultural capital, highlight the creativity of the translator, for he or she is inevitably engaged in a complex creative process.

1.20 Similarly, Venuti insists upon the creativity of the translator and upon the his or her visible presence in translation. So important has research into the visibility of the translator become in the 1990s, that it can be seen as a distinct line of development within the subject as a whole. Translation according to Venuti, with its allegiance both to source and target cultures is a reminder that no act of interpretation can be definitive'. Translation is, therefore, a dangerous act, potentially subversive and always significant. In the 1990s the figure of the subservient translator has been replaced with the visibly manipulative translator, a creative artist mediating between cultures and languages. In an important book that appeared in 1991, the translator of Latin American fiction, Suzanne Jill Levine playfully described herself as 'a subversive scribe', an image that prefigures Venuti's view of the translator as a powerful agent for cultural change.

1.21 Levine's book is indicative of another line of enquiry within Translation Studies that focuses on the subjectivity of the translator. Translation scholars such as Venuti, Douglas Robinson, Anthony Pym and Mary Snell-Hornby, translators who have written about their own work such as Tim Parks, Peter Bush, Barbara Godard and Vanamala Viswanatha, have all stressed in different ways the importance of the translator's role. This new emphasis on subjectivity derives from two distinct influences: on the one hand, the growing importance of research into the ethics of translation, and on the other hand a much greater attention to the broader philosophical issues that underpin translation. Jacques Derrida's rereading of Walter Benjamin opened the flood-gates to a re-evaluation of the importance of translation not only as a form of communication but also as continuity. Translation, it is argued, ensures the survival of a text. The translation effectively becomes the after-life of a text, a new 'original' in another language. This positive view of translation serves to reinforce the importance of translating as an act both of inter-cultural and inter-temporal communication. Who, for example, would have any access to the forgotten women poets of ancient Greece without translation, asks Josephine Balmer in her illuminating preface to her translations of classical women poets?

- 1.22 The development of Translation Studies in the 1990s can best be seen as the establishment of a series of new alliances that brought together research into the history, practice and philosophy of translation with other intellectual trends. The links between Translation Studies and post-colonial theory represent one such alliance, as do the links between Translation Studies and corpus linguistics. Another significant alliance is that between Translation Studies and gender studies. For language, as Sherry Simon points out, does not simply mirror reality, but intervenes in the shaping of meaning. Translators are directly involved in that shaping process, whether the text they are dealing with is an instruction manual, a legal document, a novel or a classical drama. Just as Gender Studies have challenged the notion of a single unified concept of culture by asking awkward questions about the ways in which canonical traditions are formed, so Translation Studies, through its many alliances, asks questions about what happens when a text is transferred from source to target culture.
- 1.23 The common threads that link the many diverse ways in which translation has been studied over the past two decades are an emphasis on diversity, a rejection of the old terminology of translation as faithlessness and betrayal of an original, the foregrounding of the manipulative powers of the translator and a view of translation as bridge-building across the space between source and target. This celebration of in-betweenness, which scholars from outside the field of translation have also stressed, reflects the changing nature of the world we live in. Once upon a time, it was deemed to be unsafe and undesirable to occupy a space that was neither one thing nor the other, a no-man's land with no precise identity. Today, in the twenty-first century, political, geographical and cultural boundaries are perceived as more fluid and less constraining than at any time in recent history and the movement of peoples across those boundaries is increasing. In such a world, the role of the translator takes on a greater significance. This is the reason why translation is so avidly discussed and in such demand. We have barely begun to imagine the potential for translation with the expansion of the World Wide Web. As electronic translation becomes more sophisticated, so Translation Studies will need to develop. It seems set to do so for the foreseeable future.

CHAPTER-2

SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

Information and Public Awareness (I&PA) Programme

- 2.1 Information and Public Awareness (I&PA) Programme aims of stimulating awareness about new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE), its various technologies, systems and devices for widespread popularity, benefits and uses in the country. Under this Programme, information on technological developments and promotional activities taking place in the area of renewable energy is disseminated through various media. The NRSE systems work on solar energy, wind energy, hydro power, bioenergy and do not consume fossil fuels, thereby helping in protecting the environment. Consequently, there is an urgent need to use different types of media for extensive publicity for creating awareness amongst all groups across the country, with special focus on rural and remote areas. The Programme is implemented through a pragmatic use of existing Government channels i.e. State Nodal Agencies (SNAs), Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP), National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), All India Radio (AIR), etc. Besides, a variety of media like Print, Electronic and outdoor publicity through exhibitions, hoardings etc. are used for popularizing NRSE systems and devices.
- 2.2 The main objectives of the I&PA Programme are:
- To popularize and stimulate awareness about new and renewable energy systems and devices highlighting their benefits.
 - To create mass awareness about technological developments and promotional activities taking place in Renewable Energy Sector from time to time in the country, with special focus on rural areas;
 - To make people aware about the availability of NRSE systems & devices, their proper use, repair and maintenance facilities, etc.
 - To expand and promote the market for NRSE systems & devices; and
 - To raise awareness about NRSE amongst students, teachers, scientists and public at large through publicity using electronic, print and other media.

Electronic Media

- 2.3 A Radio Sponsored Programme on Renewable Energy with a duration of 15 minutes 'Akshay Urja aur Ham' was produced and broadcast on 50 Primary and F.M. Channels of All India Radio in Hindi and 17 other regional languages during the year. The Radio Sponsored Programme, besides highlighting the financial incentives and subsidies on various programmes, also covers all functions entrusted to the Ministry with particular emphasis on those Renewable Energy based systems and devices available in the market.
- 2.4 A publicity campaign on Renewable Energy was launched through NFDC by way of telecast of video spots on Renewable Energy viz. Biogas, Solar cooker and Solar Water Heating System through digital cinemas in the country.
- 2.5 The process of production of 6 video Spots, 6 Short Films and a Corporate Film was initiated through National Films Development Corporation Limited during the year.

Publicity through Print Media

- 2.6 Six issues of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy's (MNRE's) bi-monthly newsletter 'Akshay Urja' were published in English and Hindi separately, with a focus on national/international renewable energy developments, technological developments, manufacturer's details, renewable energy education, etc. A total of 20,000 copies of each

issue of the newsletter are distributed amongst various stakeholders. The newsletter has been well received.

- 2.7 Three booklets - (i) Renewable Energy Development and Investment Opportunities India in English for London Business meet, (ii) ASEAN-India Workshop on Cooperation in Renewable Energy; and (iii) ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting on Renewable Energy in English in English were printed. A folder on 'Renewable Energy Development in India' both in Hindi and English were brought out for distribution amongst visitors during India International Trade Fair – 2012, at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- 2.8 The Ministry provided financial support for almost 200 district/State-level exhibitions in different States/Union Territories of the country. NRSE systems, devices, working models and translites were displayed in Hindi, English and regional languages. In addition, hundreds of exhibitions were organized through Mobile Exhibition Vans throughout the country. Ministry also participated directly in several exhibitions/events.
- 2.9 A total of 16 state Nodal Agencies (SNAs) were provided central financial assistance for taking up "Information & Public Awareness" activities like exhibitions, advertisements, Orientation camps and outdoor publicity through hoardings, bus back panels, kiosks, wall paintings and Bus Queue shelters in their regional languages.
- A campaign on publicity on Renewable Energy was undertaken through DAVP through the medium of bus queue shelters, train panels, bridge panel, kiosks, glow signs at railway stations, hoardings, signages inside airport, etc.
- 2.10 To inculcate the awareness about renewable energy amongst visitors, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) got a Renewable Energy Village, a replica of urban settlement in about 429 square meters area. Two Renewable Energy Gates were constructed. Besides, two Information Counters and an Office were constructed for dissemination of information about renewable energy.
- 2.11 The 'Special Day' – Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas 2012 (RGAUD-2012) was observed all over the country in a befitting manner on 20th of August 2012. State level functions were also held in other States throughout the country with active participation of large number of school children.

Special Area Development Programme (SADP)

- 2.12 The special Area Demonstration Programme started in 1992-93, initially aimed at establishing demonstration and training facilities for New and Renewable sources of Energy (NRSE) systems and devices for meeting the energy needs in special areas. Central Financial Assistance was provided for nearly the full cost of projects to create nodal points which could act as catalyst in disseminating NRSE technologies among masses. A component of setting up energy Parks was added under the Special Area Demonstration Programme (SADP) in the year 1994-95. Installation of renewable Energy Systems/Devices at places of National and International importance such as Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House Complex, State Raj Bhawans, World Heritage sites etc. was also added under SADP during 2009-10.
- 2.13 The SADP comprises following two components:
- (i) Two State Level Energy Parks.
 - (ii) Demonstration of Renewable Energy Systems at places of National and International importance
- 2.14 Out of a total of 30 State Level Energy Parks sanctioned in 26 States and 4 UTs, 15 have already been completed. During the year, State Level Energy Parks in Zoological Park,

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and Leh-Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir were completed, while three were under development.

- 2.15 Out of the 114 projects sanctioned earlier in various States, eight projects at Indian Institute of Management Bengaluru, Sikkim State Assembly Gangtok, Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine and Raj Bhawans at Dehradun and Nainital, Uttarakhand; Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh; and Imphal, Manipur; have been completed during the year. Eight other projects are in different stages of development at Raj Bhawans at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh; Chennai, Tamil Nadu; Ranchi, Jharkhand; Shillong, Meghalaya; Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; and Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 2.16 The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been interacting with both developed and developing countries for cooperation in the field of New and Renewable Energy with the following two aims:
- a. Learn from and adapt technological advancements and best practices in polio and implementation from advanced countries; and
 - b. Share and exchange knowledge and expertise of Indian Policy Planners, Scientists, Implementers and Business community in the Renewable Energy with counterparts in foreign countries and establishing institutional linkages between institutions of India and other countries through bilateral/multilateral cooperation frameworks.
- 2.17 Presently, there are 30 on-going dedicated Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) MOCs/Agreements in Renewable Energy sector with 23 countries. MOUs provide for constitution of a Joint Working Group (JWG) to formulate specific project proposals for implementation and monitor implementation of various activities. Interaction with such countries is also done through Joint/Joint Committees/Joint Working Groups of other Ministries like Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Environment & Forests, & Ministry of Commerce & Industry etc. Project based cooperation is also established with many countries at bilateral level even though no specific MOU has been signed with them. In addition, India has been collaborating under various multi-lateral/tri-lateral cooperation frameworks like South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bangladesh, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), India Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) etc.
- 2.18 The Ministry gets supports from various international/multi-national funding agencies, like World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and United National Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) who are providing project based assistance for renewable energy programme in India.
- 2.19 Presently many projects/programmes in Renewable Energy such as Solar Electrification of villages, setting up of Biomass gasifiers and Solar Charging Stations and specialized training programmes have been planned for implementation in African countries under the aegis of India-Africa Forum Summit (AIFS-II) and in ASEAN countries under Indo-ASEAN Co-operation Programme.
- 2.20 International Training Programme are conducted in the field of Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Small Hydro Power & Biomass at Indian apex institutes, viz., Solar Energy Centre, Gurgaon; Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai & Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bengaluru under ITEC programme of Government of India.

- 2.21 During the year 2011-12, the following MoUs in the field of Renewable Energy were signed: (1) India-Bangladesh MoU signed on 6th September 2011. (2) India-Spain (POC) signed on 23rd November 2011.
- 2.22 The first meeting of the Joint Working Group on Renewable Energy under the India-Bangladesh MoU was held in New Delhi on 3rd August 2012. Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. Tapos Kumar Roy, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources, Govt. of Bangladesh. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. Alok Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Under the MoU with Bangladesh in renewable energy, a Joint Seminar on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh during 22-23, December 2012. A delegation led by MNRE visited Bangladesh to participate in the Joint Seminar. Solar Energy Corporation and Centre for Wind Energy Technology were part of the India delegation.
- 2.23 The Ministry has organized the following International events during the year:
- a) **ASEAN WORKSHOP & MINISTERIAL MEETING:** As a prelude to the Commemorative Summit to celebrate 20 years of Indo-ASEAN Association, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) organized a two day workshop of Experts of Renewable Energy of India and ASEAN countries on 5th & 6th November 2012 in New Delhi. This was followed by a meeting of Ministers-in-charge of Renewable Energy of India and ASEAN Nations on 7th November 2012. Both these events were organized by this Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs with a view to further strengthen cooperation with ASEAN Nations in the field of India and ASEAN countries, the first of its kind was quite fruitful and there was a positive exchange of views and ideas on promoting development of Renewable Energy in the region as well as between India and ASEAN countries.
- b) **INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ENERGY ACCESS:** Government of India hosted the Global Ministerial Level “International Seminar on Energy Access” on 09-10 October 2012 at New Delhi. The Seminar was envisaged as an international platform for government, private sector, and non-governmental leaders to jointly address the goal of achieving Energy Access. Ministers and government representatives and senior government functionaries representing 42 different countries participated in the Seminar. Besides, UN bodies / organizations, international players and NGOs etc. also participated in the above event.
- 2.24 The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in association with its technical institutions namely Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai and Solar Energy Centre (SEC), Gwalpahari have established contracts for technical collaborations with international institutions. The major technical collaborations are summarized below:
- a. **Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai** under this Ministry has been actively collaborating with several international institutions in USA, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland and Germany. The details of the collaboration and the progress and the future plan are briefly explained below:
- i) **INDO-US Collaboration** in the field of wind energy was initiated in November, 2009 in which C-WET, Chennai and National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), USA signed an MoU with broad objectives for research collaborations for 5 years. Under that, NREL has conducted a special training on Aero Structural Design to C-WET Scientists. The work involved training on the use of NREL developed computer programs for aero structural design.
- ii) **RISO, DENMARK** - has been a nodal organization which facilitated development and establishment of C-WET as well as Wind Turbine Testing

Station at Kayathar. C-WET continues to have very fruitful collaboration with RISO, Denmark on several areas.

A project on 'Development of Wind forecasting model with special reference to complex terrain' has been started in June, 2010 with an agreement between C-WET and RISO-DTU. The 'PREDIKTOR' model of RISO DTU has been in use by C-WET scientists and engineers after specialized training by RISO Scientists. The project is in an advanced stage with extended data collection from a wind farm of 50.4 MW capacities located in a complex terrain and likely to be completed by the end of the year.

A time bound project has been completed on the offshore wind resource assessment off the Tamil Nadu Coast, A time bound project has been completed on the offshore wind resource assessment off the Tamil Nadu Coast, using SAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar) analysis of Satellite imagery.

- iii) **INDO-SCOTLAND:** C-WET has full-fledged collaboration with Scottish Development International (SDI), Scotland in the area of offshore wind power development in India. Scottish Development International has assisted C-WET to identify a possible location in Southern India off the Tamil Nadu Coast for deployment of offshore wind turbines, C-WET is still in dialogue with SDI for carrying out offshore wind resource measurement at Dhanuskoti (Rameswaram) while the policy formulation is in progress by the Multi-Ministerial Sub-Committee formation by Ministry in India.
 - iv) **INDO-SWEDEN:** C-WET has an ongoing collaboration with MoU for Wind Energy orientation program co-ordination, with Life Academy, through Swedish International development Agency (SIDA) of Sweden.
- b. **Solar Energy Centre (SEC)** under this Ministry has been actively collaborating with several international institutions in USA, Japan, UK and Germany. The details of the collaboration and the progress and the future plan are briefly explained below:
1. **Indo-US Collaboration:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on technical cooperation in the field of solar energy was concluded between the Solar Energy Centre (SEC) of MNRE and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) of USA in November 2009.
 2. **INDO-JAPAN Cooperation:** National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) Tokyo, Japan in 2009, undertaken a project with Solar Energy Centre (SEC) to initiate cooperative research for long term reliability of photovoltaic modules under actual field conditions in India and Japan. The activities at SEC were related to long term outdoor PV module exposure test, performance and degradation analysis under precise meteorological data acquisition space in Indian conditions, The project has been formally closed but data acquisition and analysis are continuing for long term reliability assessment.
 3. **Indo-UK Project:** As part Indo-UK Collaboration under solar energy activities, a consortia project is sanctioned by DST and EPSRC, UK. The project on 'Stability and Performance of Photovoltaics (STAPP)' is mainly for the long term stability and performance of PV modules. This is a joint consortia project involve four Indian and four UK institutions. The other institutions are IIT-Bombay, IIT-Kanpur and IIT-Kharagpur. From UK side Loughborough University, NPAC, Imperial College London and Strathclyde University. The main responsibility of SEC is to establish PV module outdoor test beds containing different matured technology PV modules in four different climatic zones of the country. The four identified sites are IIT Rajasthan, IIT Indore,

IITB and IIT Kharagpur. The project is ongoing the four test beds will be ready for operation by November 2012. From the collected data on the performance, it will be possible to estimate the energy yields, performance ratios, plant utilization factors, etc., for different technologies at different sites of the country.

4. **Indo-German Cooperation:** The following Programmes/Projects are currently being implemented under the 'Indo—German Bilateral Cooperation' in the area of Renewable Energy:
 - i. A project between Solar Energy Centre (SEC) and Physikalishch Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) (the National Metrology Institute) at Brounschweigh, Germany on 'Strengthening quality infrastructure for the solar industry in India' was initiated in 2012 with the objective of strengthening the reliability of systems, the quality of central components, the proper installations of the entire system, and quality assurance schemes. The preliminary phase of the project continues from January 2012 to December 2013. The Standardization Expert Dialogue has already taken place in June 2012.
 - ii. **Indo-German Energy Forum (IGEF):** IGEF was established in April 2006. It facilitates constructive dialogue between decision makers in government and industry on sustainable energy supply and energy use and the development of markets. IGEF is coordinated by Ministry of Power IGEF has one of the sub-Groups - Sub Group-2 which is on 'Decentralized Distributed Generation based on Biomass and other Renewable'.
 - iii. **Renewable Energy Component of Indo-German Energy Prog. (IGEN-RE):**
 - a. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through GIZ committed funding of up to 5 million EUR for new line activities to promote renewable energy with particular focus on rural areas. This contribution is mainly to be used for advisory services, cost incurred by the German implementing organization, while procurement of materials and financial contributions will be a minor part up to 15% of the overall budget. 1 million (approximately MNRE is also contributing Euro 1 million (approximately INR 6.4 crore) including its in-kind contribution, which will complement the German funding by focusing on technical equipment and direct financial contributions to pilot projects. Duration of the project is currently scheduled from 01 Nov 2010 to 15 Dec 2014. The main objective of this new component of IGEN is to demonstrate economically viable business and governance models for decentralized renewable energy supply integrating stakeholder facilitation capacity development and policy advice.
 - b. **ComSolar (Commercialization of Solar Energy in Urban and Industrial Areas):** This project was started in October 2009 under the Indo-German Cooperation with the objective to develop business models for the commercialisation of solar energy in urban and industrial areas and test them through pilot projects. A dissemination strategy has been developed in achieving the ambitious targets aimed under the National Solar Mission. The project's term is till September 2013. The main areas of intervention to be undertaken under this project are - Up to 6 pilot projects; Promote Technology Transfer (e.g. by PPP); Monitoring of the impacts of the project; Information campaign to present results to the public; Capacity building in academic and public sector. The following projects/activities are under implementation as a part of ComSolar project: Sector Study for Industrial Process heat Applications and implementation of a pilot project; Solar Desalination plant for Bitra Island; and 1 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant at Mount Abu.

- iv. **Solar Mapping and Monitoring:** MNRE has taken an initiative to augment solar radiation measurement network in the country by supporting setting up 51 solar radiation monitoring stations through CWET. As a part of this project, GIZ is providing support in capacity building for data processing and setting up required infrastructure for quality checkup of the data which is being procured through these stations. A financial support of Euro 1.6 Million via GIZ has been extended by BMU to develop solar resource maps based on high quality solar radiation data collection by the MNRE to help the developers in India for better designs of the solar power projects.
 - v. **Solar Guidelines Project:** As a part of Indo-German Energy Forum, a Project entitled 'Guidelines to Project Implementation under the JNN Solar Mission to Enable Investment in the Solar Sector in India' is being implemented. First phase of the project is being implemented by GIZ where the website and data base are being developed on national and one state level.
 - vi. **Training Programme for solar thermal and solar PV:** GIZ had advanced discussions with RENAC (Renewable Energy Academy) of Germany to design training programmes for the solar thermal and PV areas in India through premier national institutions.
5. **European Union:** A call for proposal has been issued for setting up a Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) demonstration project under EU. Therein, it is proposed to have a solar - biomass hybrid plant upto 10 MW capacity. It is envisaged that the turbine capacity would be maximized for solar radiation conditions of the site. The War contribution in these hybrid projects would be over 50%. It would be necessary for the developer to have dedicated biomass supply chain for the project.
- 2.25 Various international/multi-national funding agencies like the world Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Asian Development Bank, (ADB), and United National Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) provide project based assistance for renewable energy programme in India. At present, following externally aided projects are being implemented by the Ministry:
- **UNDP/GEF assisted project on Solar Water Heating:** The objectives of the Project are to accelerate and sustain the Solar Water Heating market market growth and to use experiences gained in promoting a similar growth in other countries.
 - **UNDP-GEF assisted project on 'Market development & promotion of solar concentrator based process heat applications in India':** The project was started on 28th March 2012 and will continue till 31st March 2017. BasEc objective of the project is to reduce GHG emissions from low & medium temperature process heat applications through increased use of CSTs in the country.
 - **UNDP/GEF assisted Project on 'Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India':** The objective of the project is to accelerate development and deployment of environmentally sustainable bio-energy technologies in India using different types of captive and distributed biomass resources. Four types of Model Investment Projects (MIP's) are being developed/implemented in the fields to address barriers related to size, technology and sustainability. These MIP's are on — (a) Fuel Supply linkages in existing Biomass/Bagasse Cogeneration Power Plants; (b) 1.2 MW Biomass Projects for Cogeneration in Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) viz., Oil Extractions Plants, Khandsari Udyog etc. and /or for Decentralized Distributed Power; (c) Grid connected

Power Generation Projects based on Combustion of Biomass; and d) Grid connected Power Generation Projects based on Gasification of Biomass.

- **UNDP Project on ‘Access to Clean Energy’:** The Project aims for direct intervention towards accelerated access to energy services particularly for increasing livelihoods of the poor in remote villages in the 7 United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh).
 - **World Bank Technical Assistance for Up-scaling Deployment of RET based Innovative Business Models:** The objective of this project is to support preparation of sustainable and replicable business models that are entrepreneur driven and delivery based for providing energy solutions to rural areas using renewable energy technologies across India.
 - **INDO-German Bilateral Programme** - 2 Projects are under implementation in association with GIZ namely a) Renewable Energy Supply for Rural Areas (RESRA); & b) Renewable Energy Component of the Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN - RE).
 - a) **Renewable Energy Supply for Rural Areas (RESRA)** Objective of the project is to develop an integrated business and governance model for decentralized energy generation for productive uses from renewable sources. Two project areas identified are - 24 villages in Korba Chhattisgarh and six villages in Kolwan valley, Maharashtra for decentralized rural energy services. Projects have been set up for supply of electricity in these villages based on jatropha oil and biogas from jatropha oil cakes. So far ten projects have been commissioned and the remaining would require time for their completion due to unforeseen delays. The Phase - I of the Programme has been completed. Phase -II of the aforesaid Programme has also been approved by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), to complete the balance activities of the project and to develop a sustainable business and governance models.
 - b) **Renewable Energy Component of the Indo-German Energy Prog. (IGEN-RE)**

The main objective of IGEN-RE is to demonstrate economically viable business and governance models for decentralized renewable energy supply integrating stakeholder facilitation capacity development and policy advice. The programme will focus on two separate ways of energy service delivery – (i) decentralized rural electrification projects (RE based mini grids); and (ii) RE solutions for specific rural applications (stand alone systems). Based on the approved Implementation Agreement (IA) and detailed Activity plan, MoU’s have been signed with the shortlisted States - Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for taking up identified projects in the respective states.
 - **Renewable Energy Component of the Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN-RE):** Activities to be taken up in shortlisted States . Bihar, West Bengal and Uttarakhand are being finalized in consultation with respective SNAs. Other activities supported by GIZ are - i) Development of Programme of Activities under Clean Development Mechanism; ii) Supporting M/s SELCO Solar Pvt. Ltd, Bengaluru for setting up a Incubation Centre for providing mentorship in social enterprise management and business planning support mainly from the underdeveloped states of the country - Rajasthan, MP, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, WB, and North East; and iii) Utilization of Pine Needle for generation of power.
- 2.26 A large number of foreign delegations from countries such as Canada, Germany, Iran, Mauritius, Israel, Iceland, Korea, USA etc.visited Ministry & discussed possibilities for expanding cooperation activities in the area of renewable energy.

- 2.27 In order to keep the Ministry abreast of the latest development in renewable energy, official delegations visited abroad. Hon'ble Minister led delegations to the Investment Promotion Meet and have bilateral discussions at London, UK from 1-12 June 2012 and to deliver a keynote address on 'The Low Carbon Economic Revolution in India' at the Institute of International and European (IIEA), Dublin, Ireland and to have bilateral discussions in Dublin to promote cooperation between the two countries in the field of Renewable Energy, from 14-15 June 2012.
- 2.28 Secretary, MNRE led delegations to undertake Technical Study visit and have discussions with highest officials of Government of Spain and expert in Spain in the area of CSP Technology, in Spain from 15-18 April 2012. He also attended UN Secretary General's meeting of Principals of High Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All on 24th April 2012 and 3rd Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM 3) in London, UK from 25-26 April 2012 and the "Conference on Renewable Energy" organized by Indian High Commission in South Africa in Collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and bilateral discussions in Renewable Energy in Johannesburg, South Africa on 21-23 July 2012.

PLANNING AND COORDINATION

- 2.29 The Planning and Coordination Division is responsible for overall planning and budgeting plans schemes/ programmes of the Ministry and matters related to reforms, policy measures, fiscal concessions, etc. Its work involves maintaining a close liaison with different programme Division of the Ministry and with other concerned Ministries/Departments/States, State Nodal Agencies, etc on a regular basis,
- 2.30 Major activities handled by the Division during 2012-13 include preparation of reports to Standing Committee on Energy related to the Ministry's Demand for Grants and other specific subject selected for examination, monthly reports of major achievements/initiatives to PMO and Cabinet Secretariat, sectoral inputs/briefs for various meetings, speeches of Minister/ Secretary, replies to VIP and other references./ questionnaires and parliament Questions involving multiple schemes./ programmes, processing of pre-budget proposals relating to Central Excise & Customs and Direct Taxes. Outcome Budget 2012-13 and formulation of 12th Five year Plan.

SEMINAR & SYMPOSIA PROGRAMME

- 2.31 Ministry has providing financial support for organizing workshops, seminars and conferences on renewable on renewable energy. These events provide a forum to professionals, students, policy-makers, managers, economists and industry representatives etc, to interact and share their views on the promotion and propagation of propagation energy.
- 2.32 Financial assistance is provided for organization of seminars & symposia on identified thrust areas related to renewable or any emerging area impinging on technology, innovation with regard to renewables. The general eligibility criteria are as under.
- (i) Any recognized academic/research institution, industry/industry confederation or Govt. undertaking etc, having of least 3 years experience of working in renewable related subjects.
 - (ii) Any registered voluntary/professional organization/Trust etc, having proven credential, and experience in renewable field and registered under the Societies Registration Act.
 - (iii) Any voluntary/professional or academic/ research institution / science centre or Government Department actively involved in the field of renewable energy for a period of least three years and having developed considerable expertise and excellent track record of working in this area.

- (iv) The proposal should have focus on topics relating to the main theme as renewable energy or covered as a major component of the event. Further, the organization should have in-house expertise in that subject area.
- 2.33 Financial assistance is only for organizational expenses of the proposed event and not for capital items like construction, equipment, automation etc.
- 2.34 The quantum of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for seminar & symposia may be more depending upon the location and level of importance of the concerned event.
- 2.35 A total of 118 national, regional and international Seminars and Conferences were provided financial support by the Ministry during the year 2012-13.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- 2.36 The focus of the Human Resources Development (HRD) activities of the Ministry has been to create an institutional framework for education and training activities in the area of renewable energy to cater the future requirement of qualified and trained human resource in this emerging area. The Ministry continued its dialogue with the select educational institutions to upgrade their basic infrastructure in terms of laboratory and library facilities while starting new courses on renewable energy.
- 2.37 Eleven institutions, who were provided support for laboratory and library upgradation during last financial year, initiated the process of procurement of laboratory equipment and setting up experimental set-ups during 2012-13.
- 2.38 IIT, Kharagpur designated two of its Professors Prof. Rintu Banerjee and Prof. Debabrata Das as Renewable Energy Chair Professors. The Institute is focusing its research activities on bio-energy and has selected students to undertake research work under National Renewable Energy Fellowship Scheme.
- 2.39 IIT, Roorkee has also selected five students to be awarded National Renewable Energy Fellowship for their M.Tech course in Alternate Hydro Energy. In addition, three students have started their research work in small hydropower area.
- 2.40 Anna University, Chennai have selected 15 students for M.E Course on Solar Energy (new course) commenced in academic year 2012-13. In addition, five students for PhD have also been selected, against which one has started his research work.
- 2.41 Under the National Solar Science Fellowship Programme of the Ministry, two National Solar Science Fellows started their work at IIT Bombay in August 2012. These two fellows have been working in the area of Solar Photovoltaic systems and devices.
- 2.42 Under the National Renewable Energy Fellowship Scheme, nine students (who were awarded fellowships during 2009-10 and 2010-11) have finished their research work and submitted their thesis for the award of Ph.D. degree to their respective institutes/ Universities. In addition, two post doctoral fellows, 23 Senior Research Fellows and 25 Junior Research Fellows are continuing their research activities.
- 2.43 Ministry supported the dissemination the Solar PV Training kit, developed by IIT, Bombay in 165 higher education institutions in the country. This kit will act as a teaching tool in these institutions to practically demonstrating the functioning of solar PV systems and devices.
- 2.44 Ministry continued supporting short-term training programmes through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs). SNAs of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir were sanctioned short-term training programmes on assembling, installation, O&M and repair of off-grid solar systems. In addition, Ministry is

supporting Barefoot College, Tilonia to train 21 women from Manoharpur Block of West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand for six months on assembling, repair and maintenance of solar lighting system to enable them to undertake this activity in their villages after training and thus becoming financially self sufficient. Ministry is also becoming the part of Power Sector Skill Development Council to promote the skill development activities in Renewable Energy.

- 2.45 Ministry is also supporting National Power Training Institute, Faridabad to start two-months Certificate Programme on grid-connected Solar Power Plants for professionals. The first programme in this series is expected to commence in March 2013.
- 2.46 To support innovation in the field of renewable energy, Ministry continued its support to CITE Initiatives IIM Ahmedabad. CIIE Initiatives could generate additional fund of 12 crore for this activity from BP India Services Private Limited and is expecting another 25 crore from International Finance Corporation (IFC). CIIE Initiatives received seventy applications for support under this programme against which 12 start-ups have been short-listed by the CITE Initiatives. These start-ups are the companies, which may be supported by the CIIE Initiatives in terms of seed investment and handholding support under the programme after necessary evaluation.
- 2.47 Being the first year of the 12th Plan Period, the process for the appraisal by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has also been initiated to continue the HRD activities during the 12th Plan with some new activities added to existing programme.

ADMINISTRATION - VIGILANCE, LIBRARY, and RIGHT to INFORMATION

- 2.48 The Vigilance Division of the Ministry is headed by Mr. Alok Srivastava, Joint Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer. The Vigilance Division is following the various rules, guidelines and instructions issued by Government of India and the Central Vigilance Commission in letter and spirit with a view to ensure corruption free functioning of the Ministry and its regional offices, as well as the Government of India Enterprise under it viz., Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). The Vigilance Division has given due importance to the few complaints received from various sources by initiating preliminary enquiries and the same are in progress.
- 2.49 During the year, the Vigilance Division carried out its functions and responsibilities meticulously and furnished the prescribed periodic reports and returns to various nodal authorities like CVC, CBI & DoPT.
- 2.50 The Library of the Ministry acts as a reference centre and knowledge house in the field of renewable energy. Presently, more than 15000 books are available covering areas such as renewable energy, climate change, Natural Sciences, Sustainable Development, History, Sociology, Indian Literature, Computer Science etc. In addition to these, books are also available on subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Life Sciences, Economics, etc. Sufficient literature is also available on famous scientists, actors, writers, politicians, social activists, and film directors. There is a good collection of books of general interest like food and cookery, sculpture, painting, etc.
- 2.51 Currently the Library is subscribing to more than 40 Hindi and English magazines. As per requirement, it is subscribing to a total number of 22 Hindi and English newspapers.
- 2.52 During the Financial Year 2012-13 an amount of 25705/- was spent on purchase of books out of which Rs. 14,486/- has been spent on the purchase of Hindi books which is 56% of the total expenditure on purchase of books.

अध्याय-3 हिंदी की वैश्विक स्वीकार्यता

- 3.1 मनुष्य द्वारा अपने भावों-विचारों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए साधन के रूप में व्यवहार में लाई जाने वाली 'भाषा' वह सामाजिक वस्तु है जो उसकी परंपरा, संस्कृति, संवेदना की संवाहक होती है। भाषा व्यक्ति-समाज एवं राष्ट्र की अस्मिता का निकष है तथा उसके व्यक्तिगत, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं राष्ट्रीय उन्नयन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। भाषा ही राष्ट्र संबंधी समस्त वैशिष्ट्य को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने का घटक तत्व सिद्ध होती है। भारत के संदर्भ में इस दायित्व का निर्वहन हिंदी के द्वारा बखूब निभाया जा रहा है।
- 3.2 हिंदी विश्व-भाषा की क्षमताओं से संपन्न भाषा है। हालाँकि वैश्विक दृश्य-फलक पर अंग्रेजी, फ्रांसीसी और स्पेनिश आदि भाषाएँ भी विश्व-भाषा के रूप में व्यवहृत होती नजर आती हैं, किंतु विश्व-भाषा बनने की इनकी प्रक्रिया विश्व-भाषा हिंदी से भिन्नता लिए हुए है। इन भाषाओं ने उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के साम्राज्यवाद के आधार पर वैश्विक पटल पर अपना प्रचार-प्रसार करके विश्व-भाषा के रूप में अपनी पहचान को स्थापित किया। इससे पूर्व अठारहवीं सदी में ऑस्ट्रिया और हंगरी का वर्चस्व रहा। इसी तरह, बीसवीं सदी में अमेरिका और सोवियत संघ का वर्चस्व रेखांकित किया जा सकता है। पिछली शताब्दी के पूर्वार्ध तक भारत गुलाम रहा और इसने भाषायी दबाव को झेला। लेकिन इस दौरान, 'हिंदी की अस्मिता' दबावों में भी प्रखर रही है। हिंदी के प्रति श्रमजीवियों की श्रद्धा एवं आत्मीयता ने इसे वैश्विक स्वीकृत प्राप्त करने में आधार प्रदान किया है।
- 3.3 किसी भी भाषा के वैश्विक होने के कुछ प्रमुख आधार माने जाते हैं। इनमें से एक प्रयोक्ता वर्ग की संख्या से संबंधित है तो दूसरा भाषा की अंतःशक्ति और साहित्यिक स्तर पर किए गए कार्य से। इनमें से पहले, अर्थात् वैश्विक संदर्भ में प्रयोक्ताओं की संख्या की दृष्टि से देखने पर पता चलता है कि हिंदी प्रयोक्ताओं की संख्या में आश्चर्यजनक वृद्धि हुई है। चीनी भाषा के बाद यह सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा है। इस तरह हिंदी विश्व की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी भाषा, जबकि अंग्रेजी प्रयोक्ताओं की घटती संख्या के कारण वह दूसरे से तीसरे स्थान पर आ चुकी है। कतिपय विद्वानों ने हिंदी को विश्व की प्रथम भाषा सिद्ध किया है। विश्व के करोड़ों लोग इसे स्वेच्छा से अपनाए हुए हैं। अनेक देशों में हिंदी काफी लोकप्रिय ही नहीं, बोली भी जाती है। नेपाल आदि भारत के पड़ोसी देशों में हिंदी बोलने-समझने वाले भारतीयों की संख्या बहुत है। वहीं, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों में भी हिंदी का प्रचलन है। इनके अतिरिक्त अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, इंग्लैंड, कनाडा, जर्मनी आदि देश हैं जहाँ अनेक भारतीय आजीविका और व्यापार की दृष्टि से वहाँ बस गए और हिंदी का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। अमेरिका में अंग्रेजी के अलावा बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में हिंदी ही दूसरी सबसे अधिक लोकप्रिय भाषा का स्थान प्राप्त किए हुए है। खाड़ी के देशों, अरब और अन्य इस्लामी देशों का भी नामोल्लेख किया जा सकता है जहाँ हिंदी भाषा बोलने और समझने वाले काफी हैं।
- 3.4 बहरहाल, संख्या बल के कारण आज हिंदी को विश्व के आर्थिक तंत्र की बुनियादी भाषा के रूप में, भूमंडलीकरण की भाषा के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। अधिक से अधिक उपभोक्ताओं तक उत्पाद को पहुँचाने की अपेक्षा-आकांक्षा उत्पादक को उपभोक्ता-वर्ग की भाषा को महत्व देने को मजबूर करती है। भूमंडलीकरण के आज के दौर में समस्त विश्व एक बाजार-संस्कृति में व्याप्त हो रहा है। इस बाजार-संस्कृति ने भाषाओं की अस्मिता के समक्ष प्रश्न-चिह्न खड़े किए हैं। लेकिन भूमंडलीकरण के आज के दौर में हिंदी अपनी सहजता और संपन्नता के दम पर अपने अस्तित्व में निखार ला रही है, विश्व भाषा के रूप में अपनी अस्मिता को स्थायित्व प्रदान कर रही है। वस्तुस्थिति यह बन रही है कि आज बाजारवादी अर्थव्यवस्था पर हिंदी का जादू सिर चढ़कर बोल रहा है; अपने उत्पादों के विज्ञापन में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ हिंदी का बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग कर रही हैं। संप्रेषणीयता की दृष्टि से विश्व बाजार में हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ रहा है; यह बाजार की सबसे शक्तिशाली भाषा के रूप में सामने आ रही है। एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, विश्व में चार भाषाओं – अंग्रेजी, स्पेनिश, चीनी और हिंदी – का भविष्य ही वैश्विक बाजार में उज्ज्वल है। बाजार व्यवस्था की यह मांग है कि उपभोक्ता वर्ग के साथ संपर्क करने के लिए उनकी भाषा में संप्रेषण जरूरी है। इसलिए बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का झुकाव हिंदी की ओर बढ़ा है; वे अपने उत्पादों के विज्ञापन हिंदी में देती हैं। हिंदी के विकास की दृष्टि से यह एक सुखद तथ्य है। वैश्विक बाजार में तीव्र गति से अपना वर्चस्व स्थापित कर रही हिंदी के महत्व से आज विश्व की

- महाशक्तियाँ भली-भाँति अवगत हैं। भूमंडलीकरण और बाजारवाद में हिंदी की आवश्यकता को समझने वाला अमेरिका, कोरिया, जापान और रूस ही नहीं अन्य विकसित देश भी हिंदी के अध्ययन-अध्यापन की ओर आकर्षित हो रहे हैं।
- 3.5 हिंदी के वैश्विक होने के अन्य आधार इसकी अंतःशक्ति और साहित्यिक स्तर पर किए गए कार्य से संबंधित हैं। विश्व स्तर पर भाषा के प्रतिष्ठापित होने में समृद्ध साहित्य-लेखन परंपरा, वैश्विक चेतना से युक्त समृद्ध साहित्य भंडार, और विशाल शब्द भंडार जैसे आयाम भाषा को अंतःशक्ति प्रदान करते हैं। इस दृष्टि से देखें तो हिंदी भाषा समृद्ध और सम्पन्न कही जा सकती है।
- 3.6 भारत की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, धर्म और दर्शन के रूप में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक गरिमा ने सदैव विश्व को आकर्षित किया है। यह स्थिति शुरू से ही बनी रही जब सिकंदर, तुगलक, लोदी, मुगलों आदि ने भारत पर आक्रमण किए। इन आक्रमणों से दो जातियाँ-संस्कृतियाँ न केवल आपस में टकराती रहीं बल्कि एक-दूसरे को प्रभावित भी करती रहीं। इस सांस्कृतिक टकराहट से वे एक-दूसरे की संस्कृति में रचती-बसती रहीं। विभिन्न आक्रमणकारियों के साथ उनकी भाषाओं के शब्द हिंदी भाषा में घुलते-मिलते गए तथा इसी प्रकार भारतीय भाषाओं के शब्दों का भी प्रसार उनकी भाषाओं में होता रहा। हिंदी भाषा में अरबी-फारसी आदि शब्दों के समावेश के मूल में भी यही कारण रहा है। यही स्थिति ब्रिटिश शासनकाल के दौरान भी बनी रही, जो आज तक हमें अंग्रेजी के प्रभाव के रूप में नजर आती है।
- 3.7 इस प्रकार, एक लंबे समय तक दूसरे देशों-भाषाभाषियों के अधीन रहने के कारण भारत का तुर्कों, मंगोलों, अफगानों, मुगलों, फ्रांसीसियों, पुर्तगालियों और अंग्रेजों का शासन रहा। इनमें से अधिकांश शासकों ने आम तौर पर अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं में राजकाज चलाया या उन्हें प्रश्रय प्रदान किया। परिणामस्वरूप, हिंदी कई शासकीय भाषाओं के संपर्क में आई। संस्कृत, पाली, प्राकृत और अपभ्रंश के विकास मार्ग से होकर गुजरी हिंदी को जहाँ विरासत में इन भाषाओं का समृद्ध शब्द-भंडार प्राप्त हुआ, वहीं इसने अरबी-फारसी, उर्दू, अंग्रेजी आदि अनेक भाषाओं के शब्दों को भी आत्मसात किया। खड़ी बोली हिंदी का विकसित रूप 'हिंदी' ब्रजभाषा, अवधी, मगही, बघेली, बुंदेलखंडी आदि देश की अनेक बोलियों के संयोग से विकसित हुई है। हिंदी के अलावा, देश की बांग्ला, असमिया, गुजराती, मराठी, पंजाबी, उड़िया आदि आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं की आदिभाषा भी संस्कृत ही है। इसलिए हिंदी इनसे भी अंतर्संबंधित भाषा है। वहीं, द्रविड़ परिवार की कमोबेश सभी भाषाओं में हिंदी समानार्थक और समान उच्चारण वाले शब्द पर्याप्त संख्या में मौजूद हैं। इस तरह, हिंदी भाषा के समृद्ध-संपन्न शब्द भंडार के मूल में हिंदी का लचीलापन होना प्रमुख कारण है, जिसकी वजह से आज हिंदी, शब्द-संख्या की दृष्टि से संसार की सबसे समृद्ध भाषा मानी जाती है।
- 3.8 भाषा को वर्तमान भावबोध की भाषा बनाने के लिए उसमें लचीलापन होना जरूरी होता है। यह लचीलापन विश्व-भाषा के स्वरूप निर्माण का एक अहम हिस्सा है। भिन्न-भिन्न संदर्भों की अभिव्यक्ति क्षमता से संपन्न होने के साथ-साथ उसमें प्रयुक्त के स्तरों का विद्यमान होना और उपमानकों के स्तर पर अंतर के बावजूद सर्वस्वीकृत मानक रूप के माध्यम से संप्रेषणीयता का होना अपेक्षित माना जाता है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हम यह पाते हैं कि अपने लचीलेपन के कारण हिंदी विश्व में तेजी से फल-फूल रही है। हिंदी हमेशा अन्य भाषाओं के साथ समभाव, सद्भाव और समन्वयपूर्ण समावेश की पक्षधर रही है। अनेक बोलियों के परिवार 'हिंदी' ने विभिन्न देशी-विदेशी भाषाओं के शब्दों को भी अपनाया। आज भी विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में विश्व में हो रहे तीव्र विकास के कारण नित नई संकल्पनाएँ सामने आ रही हैं, नए-नए शब्द गढ़े जा रहे हैं जिनके आधार पर हिंदी, अपने लचीलेपन के कारण, शब्द भंडार विकसित कर रही है। वस्तुतः शब्दों को आत्मसात करने की अपनी लचीली प्रवृत्ति के साथ-साथ उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय और संधि-समास आदि की सहायता से नित-नए शब्द गढ़ने में सक्षम भाषा के रूप में हिंदी ने अपने शब्द-भंडार में अतुलनीय वृद्धि की है।
- 3.9 प्रशासनिक कामकाज के अलावा, ज्ञान-विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों-उपक्षेत्रों में हिंदी की इस प्रकार की शब्दावली का भरपूर उपयोग किया जाता है। हिंदी ने अपने पारिभाषिक शब्दावली भंडार को विकसित करने के लिए जहाँ संस्कृत की शब्द निर्माण परंपरा के अनुसार धातु, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय और संधि-समास आदि के योग से 'पर्यावरण', 'प्रदूषण', 'पर्यवेक्षण', 'निरीक्षण', 'सशक्तीकरण' जैसे नए-नए शब्द गढ़े वहीं, अंग्रेजी के 'रेलवे स्टेशन', 'प्लेटफॉर्म', 'हाइड्रोजन', 'किलोमीटर', 'कंप्यूटर',

- 'हार्डवेयर', 'मॉनीटर' आदि शब्दों को यथावत अपनाया या फिर 'ट्रेजेडी', 'कामेडी' जैसे अंग्रेजी के शब्दों के अनुकूलित रूप में समतुल्य 'त्रासदी' और 'कामदी' निर्धारित किए। इसके अलावा, शब्दावली निर्माण में शब्दानुवाद का सहारा लेकर 'ब्लैक मार्केट' के लिए 'काला बाज़ार' और 'येलो जर्नलिज़्म' के लिए 'पीत पत्रकारिता' जैसे पारिभाषिक शब्द भी स्वीकार किए। इसी लचीले रुख के चलते आज हिंदी की भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के द्वारा शब्दावली के भंडार में लाखों शब्द निर्धारित किए जा चुके हैं।
- 3.10 शब्द-संख्या की दृष्टि से हिंदी में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। हालाँकि इस प्रक्रिया में अन्य भाषाओं से शब्द ग्रहण करके, संस्कृत की मूल धातुओं में उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय लगाकर और संधि-समाज विधि के द्वारा नए शब्द गढ़कर, अपनी भाषिक प्रकृति के आलोक में अनुकूलन करके या फिर अनुवाद के माध्यम से हिंदी शब्दावली अद्यतन की जा रही है। हालाँकि इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के द्वारा इन तकनीकों के आधार पर पारिभाषिक शब्दावली निर्माण का कार्य निरंतर किया जा रहा है, किंतु इसे और अधिक गति प्रदान करने तथा नई-नई संकल्पनाओं के लिए पारिभाषिक शब्दों का तत्काल निर्माण आदि करके उनके व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए ठोस योजना शुरू किए जाने की जरूरत है। भूमंडलीकरण के बदलते स्वरूप के संदर्भ में यह विशेष तौर पर आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है ताकि हिंदी को ज्ञान-विज्ञान की अभिव्यक्ति की सार्थक भाषा के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सके।
- 3.11 हिंदी के इस लचीलेपन का प्रमाण हमें इसकी लिपि -देवनागरी लिपि - के स्तर पर भी नजर आता है। देश-विदेश के विद्वानों ने हिंदी भाषा की देवनागरी लिपि को एक वैज्ञानिक लिपि के रूप में खुले मन से स्वीकार किया है। देवनागरी में विश्व की समस्त भाषाओं की ध्वनियों को उच्चरित एवं प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने वाले लिपि चिह्न विद्यमान हैं। स्वरों-व्यंजनों के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली मात्राओं की दृष्टि से भी नागरी वर्णमाला बड़ी वैज्ञानिक है। नागरी में द्वस्व और दीर्घ मात्राओं का भेद स्पष्ट रूप से नजर आता है, जिसका रोमन लिपि में स्पष्ट रूप से अभाव है। वर्गीकरण भी वैज्ञानिक है। वर्णों का वर्गीकरण उच्चारण प्रक्रिया और उच्चारण स्थान के आधार पर किया गया है। इसका प्रत्येक वर्ण - चाहे वह स्वर हो या व्यंजन - का निर्माण एक विशिष्ट स्थान तथा स्थिति में होता है - सबसे पहले स्वर और फिर व्यंजन। स्वरों में भी सबसे पहले द्वस्व और फिर उसके दीर्घ रूप। पहले मूल स्वर और फिर संयुक्त स्वर। इसी प्रकार, व्यंजनों के भी पाँचों वर्ग उच्चारण के अनुसार व्यवस्थित किए गए हैं। एक ध्वनि के लिए एक ही ध्वनि प्रतीक भी इस लिपि की अन्यतम विशेषता है। इस कारण देवनागरी में लिखी गई भाषा को कोई भी व्यक्ति ज्यों का त्यों, आसानी से पढ़ सकता है। इसमें लिखे शब्द को बिना पूर्व-ज्ञान के भी उच्चरित कर पाना संभव होता है। समय के अनुसार परिवर्तनशीलता ने देवनागरी को लचीला बनाया है और अन्य भाषाओं की ध्वनियों को अपने में स्थान दे देना इसकी ग्राह्यता-शक्ति संपन्नता का सूचक कहा जा सकता है। वस्तुतः देवनागरी लिपि की वैज्ञानिकता के चलते हिंदी के विश्व-भाषा के रूप में विकास का आयाम भी विस्तृत-व्यापक होता जा रहा है।
- 3.12 शब्द-भंडार आदि के अलावा, साहित्य सृजन की दृष्टि से भी देखें तो हिंदी में सुदीर्घ साहित्य लेखन परंपरा रही है। पिछली बारह सौ वर्षों से चली आ रही इस परंपरा में साहित्य-सरिता का प्रवाह आठवीं सदी से लेकर अब तक निरंतर प्रवहमान है। हिंदी ने विश्व को उत्कृष्ट साहित्यिक रचनाएँ दी हैं। गुण और परिमाण की दृष्टि से हिंदी साहित्य अतुलनीय है। 'रामचरित मानस' और 'कामायनी' जैसे महाकाव्य विश्व की किसी भाषा में नजर नहीं आते हैं। अपनी इसी समृद्ध-संपन्न साहित्य परंपरा के कारण हिंदी साहित्य को विश्व के श्रेष्ठतम साहित्य के रूप में देखा जाता है।
- 3.13 ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि साहित्य लेखन की यह परंपरा केवल हिंदी-भाषियों अथवा अखिल भारतीय स्तर तक व्याप्त है और निरंतर जारी है बल्कि विश्व के अनेक देशों में भारतीय मूल के हिंदी-प्रेमी साहित्यकार भी हिंदी में साहित्य सृजन कर हिंदी साहित्य भंडार को समृद्ध-संपन्न कर रहे हैं। हिंदी को वैश्विक पटल पर प्रतिष्ठापित करने में 'गिरमितिया' बनकर यूरोपीय उपनिवेशों में बसे भारतीयों की भी बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी। हिंदी भाषा को अंतरराष्ट्रीय भाषा बनाने में भारतवंशियों और अप्रवासी भारतीयों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।
- 3.14 उल्लेखनीय यह भी है कि हिंदी में रचित समृद्ध साहित्य भंडार के साहित्यिक संदर्भ और सरोकार देश-समाज की सीमाओं से ऊपर उठकर विश्व तक व्याप्त हैं। भारतीय साहित्य, वैश्विक चेतना से

संपन्न साहित्य भी है। आजादी से पहले की कालावधि में जहाँ अनेक राजतंत्रों एवं संस्कृतियों के संपर्क से हिंदी में अन्य राष्ट्रों की संस्कृति से समरसता बनाने की प्रवृत्ति रही है, वहीं आजादी के बाद और कहा जाए तो आधुनिक युग में अंतरराष्ट्रीय साहित्यिक पटल पर स्वर प्राप्त करने वाली संवेदनाएँ—सरोकार हिंदी साहित्य जगत में मुखरित हुए हैं। ये साहित्यिक सरोकार पर्यावरण, आतंकवाद, स्त्री विमर्श, निरस्त्रीकरण, मानवाधिकार, दलित—उपाश्रित साहित्य जैसे आधुनिक चर्चित विषय विमर्शों पर आधारित रहे, जो मूलतः वैश्विक चेतना से युक्त हैं।

- 3.15 हिंदी भाषा में साहित्य सृजन अलावा, उसका ज्ञान—विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्यवहार निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। आज हिंदी, अपने साहित्यिक स्वरूप से ऊपर उठकर व्यावहारिक एवं प्रयोजनमूलक स्वरूप वाली हो गई है। साहित्य सृजन की भाषा के रूप में मुख्यतः स्वांतः सुखाय अनुभूति को आत्मतोष प्रदान करने वाली सिद्ध होती है तो उसका व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोग रोजगार की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने का आधार बनता है। विश्व—पटल पर बढ़ते बाजारवाद के कारण प्रयोजनमूलक भाषा के रूप में हिंदी, समाज की बढ़ती जरूरतों को पूरा करने वाली भाषा बनकर उभर रही है। हिंदी भाषा का विकसित होता यह स्वरूप, देश की सीमाओं को पार करता हुआ विश्व—व्यापी बनता जा रहा है। इसमें जनसंचार के माध्यम भी अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।
- 3.16 सूचना—संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हो रहे निरंतर आधुनिक विकास और विशेष तौर पर कंप्यूटर ने धीरे—धीरे एक विश्वभाषा को जन्म शुरू कर दिया है और इंटरनेट ने इसे व्यापक बना दिया है। इस क्षेत्र में सशक्त माध्यम के रूप में हिंदी की पहचान बनना भी इसके वैश्विक परिदृश्य की स्पष्ट स्वीकृति का आधार बनकर उभरता है। सूचना—संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक विकास से हिंदी का वर्चस्व भी बढ़ रहा है। आई.टी. संबंधी आँकड़े बताते हैं कि इंटरनेट पर हिंदी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में पढ़ने—लिखने वाले प्रयोक्ता वर्ग की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। कंप्यूटर और इंटरनेट के क्षेत्र में पारंगत विद्वानों का यह मानना है कि सूचना—संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए देवनागरी सर्वाधिक समर्थ लिपि है। हिंदी के इस प्रकार के व्यावहारिक प्रयोग का विस्तार, राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता के संदर्भ में गौरवानुभूति के विषय के साथ—साथ वैश्विक स्वीकार्यता को भी दर्शाता है।
- 3.17 वास्तविकता यह है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता—अखंडता, संस्कृति और सार्वभौमिकता की प्रतीक 'हिंदी' ऊपर चर्चा किए गए कतिपय गुणों के आधार पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आधिकारिक भाषा बनने की अधिकारिणी है। लेकिन, खेद का विषय यह है कि तथाकथित भारतीय राजनीति एवं नौकरशाही की विरोधी मानसिकता के कारण हिंदी इस सम्मान को पाने से अब तक वंचित है। लेकिन, विश्वास है कि विश्व की व्यापारिक जरूरतों और अपनी आंतरिक शक्ति के बल पर हिंदी विश्व—भाषा के रूप में अपनी स्पष्ट पहचान बनाएगी।
- 3.18 वस्तुतः विश्व भाषा का अपने युग—समय के अनुसार अपने स्वरूप एवं व्यावहारिक प्रयोग में परिवर्तन की संभावना उसकी वैश्विक मान्यता के स्थायित्व का जरूरी आयाम है। इसके लिए भाषा का समाहार शक्ति से संपन्न होना जरूरी है। इस संदर्भ में हिंदी ने स्वयं को विश्व भाषा की क्षमताओं से संपन्न भाषा के रूप में प्रमाणित किया है। भूमंडलीकरण की जरूरतें, प्रवासी—अप्रवासी भारतीयों के रूप में समर्पित रचनाधर्मियों की सक्रियता, मीडिया के बढ़ते चरण और कंप्यूटर—इंटरनेट आदि हिंदी को वैश्विक पटल पर उत्तरोत्तर प्रतिष्ठित कर रहा है। इससे हिंदी की वैश्विक स्वीकार्यता बढ़ रही है। वैश्विक भाषाओं को साथ लेकर चलने की क्षमता से संपन्न हिंदी के बारे में विश्वास के साथ यह कहा जा सकता है कि अपनी वैचारिक क्षमता के साथ—साथ एकता के सूत्र में बांधने में सहायक हिंदी अपनी आंतरिक शक्ति के बल पर वैश्विक स्तर पर सक्रिय भाषा के रूप में प्रसारित होकर विश्व के अन्य देशों की भाषाओं को एक नए विश्व—निर्माण की प्रक्रिया से जोड़कर विश्व—शांति एवं सद्भाव को स्थापित करने में समर्थवान सिद्ध होगी। अंत में यही कहा जा सकता है कि वैश्विक पटल पर अपनी विशेष छाप छोड़ने वाली हमारी हिंदी का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है और विश्व भाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित होने की दृष्टि से यह पूरी तरह से सक्षम—समर्थ भाषा है।
