

**Certificate in Translation
(2016-2017)**

Term End Examination

December 2016

CIT-03: Translation of Official Documents

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

Section-A (Theory)

Full Marks: 50

(Weightage: 50%)

Answer all questions. Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks.

1. **Answer any two of the following questions in about 1000 words.** [20X2=40]
 - a. Why is it necessary to translate official documents?
 - b. What precautions should we take while translating reports?
 - c. What are the advantages and disadvantages of machine translation?
2. **Write notes on any one of the following.** [10]
 - a. Translating application forms for utility services
 - b. Difficulties of translating administrative terminologies
 - c. Disadvantages of literal translation

Section-B (Practice Component)

Full marks: 50

Weightage: 25%

[25X2=50]

3. **Translate the following texts into Odia.**

a. Origin of the name of the State:

The name Orissa is derived from the Sanskrit Odra Vishaya or Odra Desa. Both Pali and Sanskrit Literatures mention the Odra people as Oddaka and Odrah, respectively. Greek writers like Pliny and Ptolemy described the Odra people as Oretes. In the Mahabharata the Odras are mentioned along with the Paundras, Utkals, Mekalas, Kalingas and Andhras, while according to Manu the Odras are associated with the Paundrakas, Dravidas, Kambojas, Yavanas, Sakas, Paradas, Pallhavas, Chinas, Kiratas and Khasas. The location of the Odra territory has been given in the Natural History of Pliny in which it is mentioned that the Oretes were inhabiting the country where stood the Mount Maleus. The Greek Oretes is probably the Sanskrit Odra and the Mount Maleus has been identified with Malayagiri near Pala Lahara. Pliny associates the Mount

Maleus with the people called Monedes and Sharis who were probably the same as the Mundas and the Savaras respectively inhabiting the upland regions of Orissa.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang who visited Orissa in about 636 A.D. gives an account of the territory named Wu-Cha which is very likely the same as Odra. The pilgrim states that the Wu-Cha (Wu-tu) country was above 7,000 li in circuit and its capital was above 20 li in circuit. The area of the territory, which was 7,000 li or (2,253 km) in circuit, was very extensive. General Cuningham who calls this territory as Odra or Odra Desa writes as follows:

“The ancient province of Odra desa or Or-desa was limited to the valley of the Mahanadi and to the lower course of the Subarnarekha river. It comprised the whole of the present districts of Cuttack and Sambalpur and a portion of Midnapore. It was bounded on the West by Gondwana, on the North by the wild hill states of Jashpur and Singhbhum, on the East by the sea and on the South by Ganjam. These also must have been the limits in the time of Hiuen-Tsang as the measured circuit agrees with his estimate”.

The Muslim geographer Ibn Khurdadhbih who wrote his geography in 846 AD refers to a territory called Ursfin which is identified by the Russian scholar V. Minorsky with Odra Desa. In another Persian geography called Hudad-al Alam written towards the close of the 10th century A.D. mention has been made of a territory called Urshin (Odra Desa) which has been associated with the territories called N. Myas, Harkand, Smnder and Andhras which were more or less contiguous. The territory called N. Myas may be Mahismati and Harkand is suggested to be Akarakhand (eastern Malwa). Urshin may be the same as Odra Desa and Smnder may be the territory bordering the sea. Andhras is without doubt the same as Andhra Desa. Alberuni has referred to a territory called Udra Vishau located 50 forsakhs towards the sea in the south from the Tree of Prayaga. Fifty forsakhs is equal to about 200 miles of 321.86 km. So Udra Vishau may be the same as Odra Desa.

In the mediaeval Muslim chronicles like Tabaquat-I-Nasiri, Tabaquat-I-Akbari, Riyadus-Salatin, Tarkh-I-Firuzsahi, etc., the Odra territory has been referred to as Jainagar probably after the capital Yayatinagar or Jajatinagar. The territory of Jainagar very probably denotes to the Ganga empire during the period from Chodagangadeva to Anangabhimdeva III hen Jajatinagar (modern Jagati on the Mahanadi) was the capital of that empire. It was Anangabhimadeva III who transferred the capital from Jajatinagar to Baranasi Kataka. And even after the change of capital some Muslim chroniclers continued to call this territory as Jainagar. Shams-I-Seraj-Afif called this territory as Jainagar-Udisa with its capital city Banaras on the right bank of the Mahanadi. The word ‘Udisa’ added to Jainagar appears very significant. It is a developed form of the word Ursfin or Urshin used by earlier Muslim writers of the 9th and 10th centuries A.D. In Buddhist literature this word is expressed as Odivisa or Udivisa as found in the works of Lama Taranath and the

author of Pag-Sam-Jon-Zang. In the Tantric literature of the mediaeval period the word Udisa has been frequently used and in Tantrasara, Jagannath has been referred to as Udisanatha. Poet Sarala Das mentions both the words Odra Rastra and Odisa in his famous treatise Mahabharata while Gajapati Kapileswaradeva (1435 – 1467 AD) in his proclamation inscribed on the temple walls of Jagannath calls his territory as Odisa Rajya. Thus from the 15th century AD onward the land of the Oriya people was called Udisa or Odisa.

b. Advertisement of Department of Higher Education, Government of Odisha for Engagement of Consultants.

**Government of Odisha
Department of Higher Education**

**Odisha Higher Education Program for Excellence and Equity (OHEPEE)
Request for Expressions of Interest (EOI) From Individuals as Consultants
Higher Education Letter No: 31038, Dated: 03-11-2016**

The Higher Education Department, Government of Odisha in association with the World Bank will be working on a project that aims to strengthen the capacity and improve governance of the Higher Education Sector in the state and also work towards providing equitable access and quality to selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

The project invites Expression of Interest (EOI) with detailed curriculum vitae from interested and experienced individuals. The main objective of hiring individual consultants is to support the Project Management Unit (PMU) which is to be set up by the Department of Higher Education, Government of Odisha for this World Bank assisted project.

The individual consultants are required to assist the PMU in the implementation of the project in their respective areas of expertise while simultaneously provide support to DHE in different projects/activities like RUSA, as and when required.

The individuals will be selected and engaged on the basis of their qualification for the assignment in accordance with the Guidelines on The Use of Consultants by World Bank and its Borrowers. Based on the qualifications, first ranked individuals will be shortlisted for interview.

Summary of the positions of the Consultants is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Position	No. of Position	Amount of consolidated Remuneration (in Rs)
1	Senior Consultant: Monitoring & Evaluation	01	90,000.00
2	Consultant-Procurement	01	70,000.00
3	Senior Consultant: Capacity Building	01	90,000.00
4	Consultant: MIS	01	70,000.00
5	Senior Consultant: MIS	01	90,000.00
6	Consultant: Finance	01	70,000.00

Applications from eligible candidates for the aforesaid positions are invited in the prescribed proforma along with attested copies of the certificates of essential qualifications and experiences. The applications may be addressed to: Officer-In-Charge, State Performance Tracking Cell(SPTC), Higher Education Department, Govt. of Odisha, Secretariat, Bhubaneswar-751001 with a soft copy marked to: odishawb.hed@gmail.com. Applications received incomplete or after the due date will not be considered. Only shortlisted candidates will be intimated and called for the interview. The Higher Education Department reserves the right to reject any or all applications without assigning any reason thereof.

Last date of submission of application: 05/12/2016

Applications can only be received through Registered Post/Speed Post., super scribing on the sealed envelope "Application for the post of....." and also, while submitting on-line to e-mail: odishawb.hed@gmail.com, mention in the subject "Application for the post of.....".

Duration and Type of Contract: The position of the Consultant/Senior Consultant is purely on contract basis for the specific period of 05 years or till the completion of the project with an initial probation period of 06 (six) months. A performance appraisal at the end of six months will determine extension of contract. An annual performance appraisal mechanism will be in place, which will determine the continuation of the consultants/senior consultants till the end of the project.