



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ମୁକ୍ତ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା
Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur, Odisha
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Certificate in Translation (CIT)

CIT-02

Functional Translation

Block

3

Functional Translation : Practice Manual

Unit-10:

Practising Translation in Various Fields

Non-Literary and Technical Passages and Texts
like Scientific, Sociological, Political Speeches
and Philosophical Texts



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CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION

Course Writer

Dr. Sambhu Dayal Agrawal

Welcome Note

Dear Student,

Hope you are enjoying learning translation from English to Odia. This course will give you the knowledge of certain basic principles and techniques besides a good practice for quality translation.

Till now you have learnt many things about translation including rules and techniques, duties and responsibilities, basic differences between English and Odia sentence structures etcetera. You have also learnt how to make use of dictionaries and thesauri.

Now Block-3 of CIT-02 titled '**Functional Translation: Practice Manual**' is in your hands. This block contains only one unit that will give you the knowledge of the statutory rules that have to be followed while translating any text and also give you a good practice of translating non-literary texts on various subjects.

Practice makes a man perfect. We cannot ride even a bi-cycle if we don't start riding it. We learn everything by starting to do it. So also is the case with translation. I would like to advise you that after trying your hand on this block, you go on translating whatever your hands lay on; this can make you a translation-giant.

Wish you all the success,

Dr. Sambhu Dayal Agrawal
Academic Consultant, CIT



Unit-10

Translation of Non-literary Passages

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8.0 Objectives

This unit is meant for practising translation of non-literary texts. After going through the Unit the learners will be able to:

- Distinguish between literary and non-literary texts
- Know and experience the method of translating various types of non-literary texts
- Have a practice of using dictionaries, thesaurus and glossaries of administrative, scientific and technical terminology
- Get a practice of selecting most appropriate and contextual synonyms compatible to the context in hand
- Have an idea about the typical language used in various fields of non-literary texts and formats of different official dealings.

8.1 Introduction

Good knowledge of the theory of translation does not give you the expertise of translating various types of texts from one language to another. The texts above have been given to make you aware of the principles, methods and rules etc pertaining to translation of Administrative terminology.

If we go for a word to word translation we may commit blunders. Go through the sentence in the source language, understand it clearly with its context, guess the contextual technical meaning of the words used therein and then reproduce it in the target language in its normal structure of sentences. Try to find out the laid down synonyms of the administrative terminology from the govt. approved glossaries and standard dictionaries to make your translation acceptable and intelligible. If you deviate from the commonly used terminology as per the context of the subject, people well versed in that field may find it difficult to grasp what you want to say, or may even mistake with a wrong meaning other than that what you had in your mind while presenting the translation.

It is therefore mandatory that before you proceed to translate something from English to Odia, remember that both these languages have different structures of the sentences in respect of the position of the subject, verb, adjective and object etcetera. This will help you in translation of texts in official language. Since you have to refer to the concerned glossaries and other standard dictionaries every now and then, these reference materials should always be with you before you proceed to translate something. It requires a lot of patience. If you make haste, you may commit several and serious mistakes. Practice will make you remember the administrative terms and expressions that you come across time and again. No need to get by heart them. A few sample texts are given below which you can try to translate at your own. Besides, a lot of such texts are available everyday in the newspapers. If you go on translating at least one text of each variety every day, then you can become well versed not only in translation of official language, but also in the day to day official work transacted in the government offices.



8.2 Guidelines

8.2.1 What is a Non-Literary Text

By the word 'literature' we mean those printed, audio and digital texts that give a glimpse of human life and various other elements of nature we usually read or listen for entertainment or for the sake of knowledge. Literature always has an element of 'conscience' embedded in it. The description keeps on haunting our conscience every now and then throughout. The Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary defines 'literature' as the "writings that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama and poetry in contrast with technical books and news-papers".

Though 'literature' also denotes texts written on any other subject as well, e.g., available literature on poultry-farming, or printed 'sales literature' used to advertise or promote a product etc., while defining the word tag 'non-literary' we should bear in mind the first meaning only. Hence all that written text which pertains to this 'creative art' group is deemed to be 'literary' texts. The texts written on other subjects like science, technology, business, computers, official dealings, legal matters and sports etcetera are thus called 'non-literary' texts.

Self-Check Exercise-1

1. *What do you mean by 'literature'? How do you define it?*

2. *How do you understand the word tag 'non-literary' text?*

8.2.2 Method of Translating Non-Literary Texts

As we know translation involves two methods, i.e., metaphrase and paraphrase. Metaphrase is the word-to-word or literal translation and paraphrase is semantic (according to the meaning and sense) translation as compatible to the context. A balanced use of both methods gives a good translation.



While translating anything a translator first of all applies his own wisdom and vocabulary in both the languages involved. S/he then refers to a standard dictionary or thesaurus and selects the most appropriate contextual synonym of the difficult words. Before trying to translate s/he first understands and assimilates into his mind what is written in the text; and then tries to reproduce it in the target language keeping in tune with its nature, structure, syntax etcetera; while trying to keep the original style of conveying the message as well. This method is good enough for 'literary' texts.

However, in case of non-literary translation one encounters with a lot of technical words that are specific to its meaning; and while translating the text its synonym too has to be specific to that sense in the target language. We cannot use various synonyms that are available for a technical word, rather have to use one that is legally accepted by the agencies authorised by the government.

In case of non-literary translation CAT (computer assisted translation) may be undertaken, but a meticulous comparison and editing is absolutely necessary to finalise it.

Self-Check Exercise-2

1. *There may be various synonyms for a technical word. Can you use any one of them for translation?*

2. *What is the basic method of translating a non-literary text?*

8.2.3 Principles

In case of non-literary translation, we have to be very careful about the terminology we use in the target language. Since this branch of translation involves science, technology and official language etcetera, it is absolutely necessary that uniformity of terminology be maintained throughout the country. Government of India has therefore established a permanent 'Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology' under HRD Ministry, Department of Higher Education that prepares and looks after the evolution of such terminology. The Commission and various State governments have published glossaries of such terminology that is a reliable and most authentic resource for the translator.

Although this has been discussed in Unit-12, it seems to be relevant to quote here certain principles laid down by the Commission in this regard before we proceed ahead:



1. 'International terms' should be adopted and transliterated in the target language. viz., (a) names of elements and compounds, units of weights, measures and physical quantities, (b) terms based on proper names, e.g., like Marxism, Braille, boycott, guillotine, ampere, Fahrenheit etc., (c) binomial nomenclature in such sciences as Botany, Zoology, Geology etc., Constants, e.g., π , g etc., (d) common words like Radio, Petrol, Radar, Electron, Proton, Neutron etc., which have gained practically world-wide usage. (e) Words from English, Portuguese, French etc., which are widely used in Indian languages should be retained, e.g., ticket, signal, person, police, bureau, restaurant, deluxe, etc. (f) Similarly numerals, symbols, signs and formulae, used in mathematics and in other sciences, e.g., sin, cos, tan, log etc. will remain as they are. The letters used in mathematical operations should be in Roman or Greek alphabets. Letters of Indian scripts may be used in geometrical figures, e.g., क, ଶ, ଗ, but only letters of Roman and Greek alphabets should be used in trigonometrical relations, e.g., Sin A, Cos B, etc. (g) The symbols will remain in international form written in Roman, but abbreviations may be written in Odia and standardized form, e.g., the symbol 'cm' in Odia may be ସେ.ମି. only in books for children and other popular works; but in standard works of science and technology, the international symbols only, like cm., should be used.
2. Conceptual terms should generally be translated, but simplicity, precision of meaning and easy intelligibility should be borne in mind; by selecting terms common to as many of the regional languages as possible, and based on Sanskrit roots.
3. Indigenous terms which are commonly used in our languages for certain technical words, as ଡାକ for telegraph/telegram, ମହାଦ୍ୱୀପ for continent, ଡାକ for post etc., should be retained.
4. Many terms like 'Parliament' (ସଂସଦ), ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର (ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ) etcetera have been translated into Indian languages and both English and indigenous forms are in use; so we can use any of the forms;
5. Transliteration of International terms in Odia script should aim at maximum approximation to the Standard English pronunciation with such modifications as prevalent amongst the educated circle in Odisha.
6. Hybrid forms in technical terminologies, e.g., ଗ୍ୟାରେଣ୍ଟିଡ for 'guaranteed', କୋଡକାର for 'codifier', etc., may be adopted.
7. 'Sandhi' and 'Samasa' in technical terms and Complex forms of Sandhi should be avoided.

8.2.4 Tools and Resources

1. ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଶବ୍ଦକୋଶ, Law department, Government of Odisha
2. ସରକାରୀ ଭାଷା ସହଚର, Law department, Government of Odisha
3. Glossary of Administrative Terms, (English-Hindi) Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology
4. ନିର୍ଭୁଲ ଲେଖାର ମୂଳସୂତ୍ର, ପ୍ରୋ. ନୀଳାଦ୍ରି ଭୂଷଣ ହରିଚନ୍ଦନ, ମାଲ୍ୟବତୀ ପ୍ରକାଶନ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
5. Oxford English Odia Dictionary, by BK Tripathy & KM Patnaik, Oxford University Press.

6. CAT softwares, digital dictionaries, thesauri and apps etcetera may also be used with caution.



Self-Check Exercise-3

1. *What arrangement has been made for bringing uniformity in translation of scientific and technical terms in translation?*

2. *Translate the following words into Odia according to the rules laid down for such translation:*

(a) Secretariat (b) Parliamentary Committee (c) Tram (d) Satellite (e) Missile (f) Oxygen (g) Carbon dioxide (h) Director General of Police (i) Commissioner (j) sorting (k) sin A (l) tan B (m) January (n) Thursday (o) Joint Secretary

3. *Translate into Odia:*

(a) Parliament (b) Legislative Assembly (c) MLA (d) MP (e) Supreme Court (f) High Court (g) Jail (h) Train (i) Post Office (j) Emergency Ward (k) Hospital (l) marathon (m) plebiscite (n) Constitution (o) Doctor (p) Medicine (q) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (r) Magistrate.

8.2.5 Sample Translation Paragraphs

Two sample paragraphs of mechanical engineering already translated into Odia are given below. Study and examine how the words have been translated and chosen in Odia, and the way they have been used in sentences in the target language so that the translated passage seems to have been originally written in Odia only. Follow the same method in translating the paragraphs set in the subsequent sections for your practice.



1. The principle of Manual Metal Arc Welding (MMAW) commonly called ‘Stick Electrode Welding’ is, as for all arc welding processes, based on the electric circuit. The electric arc formed between electrode and workpiece has two objectives, to melt the edges of the joint forming a melt pool on the workpiece, and to melt the tip of the coated electrode. The electrode is consumed and acts as a filler material mixing with the melted base material to fill up the joint.

Model translation in Odia:

ସାଧାରଣତଃ ‘ଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ’ ଭାବରେ ପରିଚିତ ହସ୍ତଚାଳିତ ଧାତବ ଆର୍କ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ (ଝଲେଇ) ର ମୂଳତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାର ଝଲେଇ ଭଳି ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ପରିପଥ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବସିତ । ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ଓ ଝଲେଇ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଧାତୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଉଥିବା ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ଆର୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୁଇଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସାଧିତ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଧାତୁର ଝଲେଇ ହେଉଥିବା ଧାରକୁ ତରଳାଇ ଏକ ତରଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରେ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଲେପିତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍‌ର ଅଗ୍ରଭାଗକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତରଳାଇ ଦିଏ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍‌ର କିଛି ଅଂଶ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇ ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ତରଳ ଧାତବ ଦ୍ରବ ସହିତ ମିଶି ‘ଫିଲର’ ପଦାର୍ଥ ଭାବରେ ତାହାକୁ ଯୋଡ଼ିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ ।

2. Initially manual metal arc welding was done with bare metal electrodes without any coating, a process that was first introduced in 1888 in Russia. The first coated electrode was patented by the Swedish engineer Oskar Kjellsberg in 1905, but it took some years of refining coatings and testing the reliability of welded joints before the process was accepted in the fabrication of steel constructions. In 1938, however, the world’s first wholly welded oceangoing ship was launched in Malmo, thereby introducing MMA welding as a production process for the maritime market.

Model translation in Odia:

1988 ମସିହାରେ ସର୍ବପ୍ରଥମେ ରଷିଆରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପ୍ରଥମେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଲେପ ନଥିବା ଅନାବୃତ ଧାତବ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ହସ୍ତଚାଳିତ ଧାତବ ଆର୍କ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା । ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରଲେପିତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ୧୯୦୫ ମସିହାରେ ସ୍ୱିଡେନ ନିବାସୀ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ଓସ୍କାର କେଲ୍ସବର୍ଗ ନାମରେ ପେଟେଣ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଷ୍ଟିଲ ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟିକେସନରେ ଆଦୃତ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପ୍ରଲେପର ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ ଓ ପ୍ରଲେପିତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ ଜୀବଜ୍ୱଳ ବିଶ୍ୱସନୀୟତାର ପରୀକ୍ଷା ନିରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ବେଶ୍ କିଛି ବର୍ଷ ଲାଗିଗଲା । ତେବେ 1938 ମସିହାରେ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ବିଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଥମ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ଜାହାଜ ମାଲମୋରେ ଲୋକାର୍ପିତ ହେଲା; ଏବଂ ଏହିପରି ଭାବରେ ମ୍ୟାରିଟାଇମ୍ ମାର୍କେଟରେ ହସ୍ତଚାଳିତ ଧାତବ ଆର୍କ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ (ଏମ୍ଏମ୍ଏ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ) ଆଦୃତ ହେଲା ।

Note: The subsequent sections of this unit are based on different types of non-literary subjects that contain paragraphs as practice exercises for you.

8.3 Science and Technology

8.3.1 Mechanical Engineering

1. The popularity of the Manual Metal Arc Welding process is to a large degree based on its versatility in addition to its modest requirements for equipment.

Even quite unsophisticated welding machines like a step-down transformer may be used as power supply, at least for the less demanding electrodes, and the only welding equipment required in addition to the power supply is a suitable electrode holder.



2. By selecting the correct electrode, most metallic material may be arc welded in any position and in any thickness down to approximately 2 mm. Different electrode holders are required depending on the type of welding work.

8.3.2 Life Sciences

3. PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Photosynthesis is the process used by plants, algae, and certain bacteria to harness energy from sunlight into chemical energy.

During Photosynthesis, light energy transfers electrons from water (H₂O) to carbon dioxide (CO₂), which produces carbohydrates. In this transfer, the CO₂ receives electrons, and the water becomes 'oxidized', or loses electrons. Ultimately, oxygen is produced along with carbohydrates. Oxygenic Photosynthesis functions as a counter-balance to respiration; it takes in the carbon dioxide produced by all breathing organisms and reintroduces oxygen into atmosphere.

In his 1998 article, 'An Introduction To Photosynthesis And Its Applications', Wim Varmaas, a professor at Arizona State University surmised, "without photosynthesis the oxygen in the atmosphere would be depleted within several thousand years."



8.3.3 Physics

4. LAWS OF MOTION

Sir Isaac Newton observed deeply how do the apples drop down the trees only to the ground and never go up. This moved his thought process so vigorously that he came to a conclusion that there is a gravitational force that pulls everything toward the centre of the Earth. His theory about gravity and motion is known as the 'Laws of Motion.'

Sir Isaac Newton's three laws of motion describe the motion of massive bodies and how they interact. These laws are as under:

The first law of motion (*The law of Inertia*): A body at rest will remain at rest, and a body in motion will remain in motion unless it is acted upon by an external force. This simply means that things cannot start, stop or change directions all by themselves. It takes some force acting on them from the outside to cause such a change. This property of massive bodies to resist changes in their state of motion is sometimes called *inertia*.

The second Law of motion: It describes about what happens to a massive body when it is acted upon by an external force. It states, "the force acting on an object is equal to the mass of that object times its acceleration."



The third law of motion: “Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.” This law describes what happens to a body when it exerts a force on another body. Forces always occur in pairs, so when one body pushes against another, the second body pushes back just as hard. For example, when you push a cart, the cart pushes back against you; when you pull on a rope, the rope pulls back against you; when gravity pulls you down against the ground, the ground pushes up against your feet; and when a rocket ignites its fuel behind it, the expanding exhaust gas pushes on the rocket causing it to accelerate.

8.3.4 Health Sciences

5. Dengue Fever

Dengue fever is an infection caused by dengue viruses, of which there are four different serotypes known to infect humans. Dengue fever occurs in tropical and subtropical areas of the world, including northern Australia.

How dengue fever is spread: Dengue virus is transmitted by a bite from the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. Only the female mosquito transmits the dengue virus. This mosquito is a daytime biter, both inside and outside homes, and is most active in the hours after sunrise and before sunset. Other species of mosquito can transmit the virus.



Aedes aegypti mosquitoes breed inside and outside the home in containers holding water and rarely fly more than 200 metres from the breeding site. They do not breed in creeks, swamps, pools or other bodies of water.

Signs and symptoms: The disease has a sudden onset and symptoms may include:

- fever for 3 to 7 days _____
- intense headache and pain behind the eyes _____

- muscle and joint pain _____
- loss of appetite _____
- vomiting and diarrhea _____
- skin rash _____
- bleeding, usually from the nose or gums. _____

Recovery is sometimes associated with prolonged fatigue and depression. Repeated episodes of dengue fever may result in excessive bleeding and shock but, with appropriate treatment, are rarely fatal.

A mosquito becomes infected if it bites an infected person while the fever is present (an average period of about 3 to 5 days). After biting an infected person it takes 8 to 12 days before the mosquito can infect other people. The mosquito remains infectious for life. Dengue fever is not directly spread from person-to-person.



Treatment: There is no specific antiviral treatment available. General recommendations include controlling fever and pain with paracetamol rather than aspirin (aspirin may promote bleeding), and increasing fluid intake. Aspirin should not be given to children under 12 years of age unless specifically recommended by a doctor.

Prevention: _____

- Exclusion from school or work is usually not necessary but the patient should not be in an environment where s/he may be bitten by mosquitoes. If this is not possible, better stay at home until fever subsides and s/he is therefore no longer infectious (usually 3 to 5 days).

- There is no vaccine to prevent human infection by this virus.

- Personal protection and the environmental management of mosquitoes are important.

- Prevent access of mosquitoes to an infected person with a fever.

- Protect yourself from mosquito bites at all times in dengue areas.

8.4 Philosophy & Sociology

Philosophical thoughts

1. Swami Vivekananda on Indian Culture

Gitanajlee Bora, Research Scholar, Department of Philosophy, Gopinath Bordoloi Nagar, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam 781014

Swami Vivekananda (1863- 1902) laid stress on physical development as a prerequisite for spiritual development, which in turn leads to the development of the culture of the country. Swami Vivekananda dedicated his whole life to the great upward swing of humanity. He was indeed a social reformer. In his dynamism of thought human excellence should assert his birth right to be a man. The central

"This has been going on for years. Some 40 such tazias were built in the town this time and all the tazias first pay `salami' here and then move ahead," said Abdul Jabbar, president of the local tazia committee, who also took out a procession.



Ramesh Panda, who is a third-generation priest at the temple, said, "This temple was constructed by Hazari, a local Muslim. We are told that he saw a dream where Lord Chaturbhuj said he is in a nearby pond. Hazari rushed to the pond and was amazed to find an idol of Krishna. It weighed four tonnes but he somehow brought the idol to his house. After a few months, the Lord again appeared in his dreams and told him that he should not keep him at his home. Hazari immediately began building this temple."

"Not only do tazias first pay homage at the temple, whenever the savari of Lord Krishna is taken out, at least one member of the Hazari family must be there to lend his shoulders. Otherwise, it is not possible to take out the procession," Panda said.

Patriotic touch to Muharram TNN | Updated: Oct 14, 2016, 10:14 IST

BIHARSHARIF: Setting a new trend, people associated with Akhara committees in Bihar Sharif gave a patriotic touch to Muharram by not only flaunting tricolour alongside the religious flags, tazia and "naubatkhana" (a mini light house on wheels), but also chanting "Hindustan zindabad" slogans during the tazia processions on Thursday.



"In a place which witnessed violent clashes during religious festivals in the past, an initiative like this would go a long way in inspiring youth across communities to avoid negativity and use religious functions to promote patriotic fervour," said Aftab Hasan Shams, a social activist and poet.

Durga puja committees too played patriotic songs alongside the religious ones at puja pandals and during immersion processions on Wednesday. Durga Das, a resident of Jeengnagar locality in Biharsharif said this time the festival was celebrated with true fervour after so many years.

Laxmi Prasad Gupta, a teacher, was all praise for district administration for peaceful Muharram and Dussehra in the town. "Nalanda DM Tyagrajan SM and SP Kumar Ashish constantly interacted with the residents," he said.

The DM and SP have also thanked the residents of Nalanda for peaceful conclusion of Dussehra and Muharram.

8.4.2 Sociology

Matriarchy is a social system in which females hold primary power, predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property at the specific exclusion of men, at least to a large degree.



“An independent Baluchistan will help curtail the rogue Pakistani state’s transnational terrorism. The Pakistani state as part of its counter-insurgency policy is developing and strengthening religiously driven terrorist groups like the Taliban, Daesh, Lashkar-e-Khurasan, Le-T and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Baloch said.

The Baloch cause already has attracted some congressional support, notably from California law makers. Dana Rohrabacher who has even convened a hearing on the subject and introduced a resolution calling for the right to self determination for the province.

While Pakistan’s PM’s adviser on foreign affairs Sartaj Aziz seized on Modi’s reference its contention that India has been fermenting terrorism there, Islamabad’s effort to make the case of Indian involvement has failed to make any headway both in the US and at the UN.

Not just the Baloch, Pakistan is finding that Mohajirs, Muslim refugees from India are also stirring up Washington with their protests against Islamabad.



8.6 Legal Matters

The courts provide the greatest field of jobs for the translators. Let's translate the following legal provisions related to the official language in our country, so that we get the practice of legal-matter translation and knowledge of these provisions as well that every translator ought to know.

Legal status of Odia as the official language of the State of Odisha and provisions therein:

1. The Orissa Official Language Act, 1954 was enacted by the Orissa State Legislative Assembly for the adoption of Odia as the language to be used for all or any of the Official purposes of the State of Odisha.

2. Orissa Act No.18 of 1963 provides that English may continue to be used, in addition to Oriya in the State Legislature.

3. Act No. 12 of 1985 provides that although Odia shall be used as the language for official purposes the Odia numbers shall not be used and the international form of Indian numerals shall be used.

4. The Odisha Government decided that everything will be done in Odia language from April 1984 in all Heads of Departments and their subordinate offices.



5. By means of a notification of the General Administration dated 29 March, 1985 work started to be done in Odia in the State Secretariat from April 1985.

6. However, Office of the Registrar, Odisha High Court, Offices of the Justices and their sub-ordinate offices have been kept out of the provisions of this notification. Besides, it does not affect the use of English in the following activities as well:

(a) Correspondence with Government of India and other States;

(b) Work procedures of any court or Tribunal;

(c) Judicial and Quasi-Judicial work procedures and all matters related to or arising out of it;

(d) All works related to technical subjects;

(e) Accounting and all related matters;

(f) Correspondence with all non-governmental persons, firms, companies and offices those who send their letters in English;

(g) Traffic Symbols; _____

(h) All other matters that need English to be used as per law.



7. Government of Odisha approved the 'The Odisha Official Language Rule 2016' on 12th August 2016. After gazette notification, the Odisha Official Language Act 1954 formally came into force on Tuesday, the 16th August 2016. Accordingly, Odia has to be used for all gazette notifications, bills, amendments, acts, ordinances, orders, rules and regulations issued by the State Government.

8.7 BANKING & COMMERCE :

1. Loan Facilities for Short Term Agricultural Operations

(a) Kisan Credit Card Scheme

Crop loans are generally disbursed by the banks through the mode of Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is in operation throughout the country and is implemented by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and RRBs. All farmers including small farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessees and tenant farmers are eligible for issuance of KCC. KCC holders are also covered under Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) against accidental death/permanent disability.

Bank assesses farmer's eligibility on the basis of land available for cultivation and the scale of finance fixed by the District Level Technical Committee in that district and the credit history of the farmer. The scope of the KCC has recently been broad-based to include term credit and consumption needs. Government has advised the banks to convert Kisan Credit Card into a Smart Card cum Debit Card.



In the broader market, S&P BSE 500 gained 0.39 per cent to close at 11,851 with JK Tyre (up 8.83 per cent) being the top performer and Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company (down 6.04 per cent) being the top loser.

In the sectoral landscape, auto stocks made splendid gains pushing S&P BSE Auto index 1.01 per cent higher to 22,309, led by gains in shares of MRF (4.06 per cent), Amara Raja Batteries (2.86 per cent) and Maruti (up 1.98 per cent).

The S&P BSE Telecom index rose 1.48 per cent to close at 1,173.73, led by gains in the prices of Aksh Optifibre (up 5.97 per cent), Bharti Airtel (2.66 per cent) and ITI (1.89%).

Among specific stocks, shares of TVS Motor Company, India's third largest two-wheeler manufacturer, surged as much as 1.62 per cent in morning trade on Friday after it posted 20.5 per cent sales growth for August, with total sales increasing to 274,303 units from 227,653 units recorded in the same month of last year.

8.8 News Items

1. Weather news:

Met Forecasts Heavy Rainfall for Two Days

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bhubaneswar: The Met office on Tuesday predicted heavy rain in most parts of the state in the next 48 hours. It also forecast high tide on the Bay of Bengal and cautioned fishermen not to venture into the sea on Wednesday.



“A Low-pressure area has been formed over the northwest Bay of Bengal and will trigger heavy to very heavy rain in north and south Odisha on Wednesday. The System will further intensify into a depression.” said director of IMD, Bhubaneswar, Sarat Chandra Sahu.

He said districts like Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Jajpur, Bhadrak and Ganjam, Gajapati and Deogarh will have more rain. Catchments of the Baitarani, Subarnarekha and Budhabalanga rivers will receive heavy rainfall in the next two days, Sahu added.

2. Good news:

Balangir Youth Makes Generators from Scrap
Riyan.Ramanath@timesgroup.com

Bhubaneswar: Innovative minds think out of box and make utility products from trash. A 27-year-old from Patnagarh in Balangir district has done one such thing by breaking new ground in making generators.

Amit Rana has been making generator sets by assembling scraps of motor vehicles. This idea dawned on him in his welding workshop he opened recently to start his own business. Amit used to observe the functioning of high-end zero-noise generators that were installed at big offices and business establishments.



Since he did a course on electrical trade from an industrial training institute, he made an attempt to manufacture low-cost generators by collecting spare parts from tractors and other vehicles. He made several experiments and came out with a final product after a year of research and trials in his workshop.

“I used to wonder why the generators having 20kw capacity cost Rs. 5lakh. I knew that the mechanism is same and just because of brand name the generator’s cost was high. I started purchasing scraps from Sambalpur and started integrating them,” said Amit.

He has already made five generators and sold four of them at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakh each. “I spent Rs.1.30 lakh. It involved the cost of new dynamo and electrical fittings, bore remaking, painting and scraps and design. I am getting very good feedback from the users,” he said.

Sunil Meher, Amit’s co-worker, said the product can be a hit with small business establishments and factories that require 24-hour power.

3. TELECOM :

Price War: Idea, Vodafone And Bharti Airtel To Slash Tariffs To Compete With Reliance Jio

By Anandita Singh Mankotia & Kalyan Parbat, ET Bureau | 2 Sep, 2016, 10:53 hrs IST



NEW DELHI: The spectre of price war is back in the telecom space, with industry insiders and analysts predicting Bharti Airtel, Vodafone and Idea Cellular to slash their rates to respond to the enticing tariffs that Reliance Jio Infocomm is offering.

Industry executives that ET spoke to mostly expect the Mukesh Ambani-controlled company to disrupt the market with cheap prices and its pan-India network. They see this compelling the incumbents to announce tariff cuts over the next few weeks to ring-fence customers in a market that is highly price-sensitive.

"It's back to the tariff game now," said an executive at a top operator, speaking on the condition of anonymity. He expects the response to depend on the kind of uptake Jio will have in terms of gaining subscribers. Ambani has set a target of signing up 100 million subscribers in the shortest possible time.

Rajan Mathews, director general of GSM industry body Cellular Operators Association of India, said the incumbents could match Jio's launch offerings. "The battle lines have now been clearly drawn. You have Jio with Reliance Communications, Aircel and MTS on one side and Bharti, Vodafone and Idea Cellular on the other," he said.

Some incumbents have, in fact, announced cuts in data prices ahead of Jio launch. The intensifying competition is good news for consumers, but not for an industry that is sitting on about Rs 35,000 crore of debt. With fresh airwave auctions coming up, that burden is likely to pile up further. A margin-denting price war at this time will hamper the recovery the industry has been witnessing, a worry that analysts have been talking about ever since RIL announced its plan to enter the telecom space with Jio.



Some others said the long term impact would depend on Jio's ability to sustain low tariffs and service quality.

4. GAMES & SPORTS

(a) CHESS: Viswanathan Anand Regains India No. 1 Ranking after Brief Slip

Viswanathan Anand fell behind Pentala Harikrishna in ELO rating after his fourth round loss at the Candidates Chess. The five-time world champion is back as India No. 1 after his draw in the fifth round.

Press Trust of India, Updated: March 17, 2016 10:33 IST

Moscow: Viswanathan Anand played out an easy draw with white against Hikaru Nakamura of United States in the fifth round of the Candidates Chess tournament here. The draw ensured Anand regain his No. 1 rank among Indians after a brief slip saw him lose his top place to Pentala Harikrishna. The five-time world champion's ELO rating is 2762, while Harikrishna's is 2758.

In the fourth round, Anand had lost to Sergey Karjakin of Russia and his ELO rating fell to 2763, compared to Harikrishna's 2763.3. This was the first time in close to three decades that Anand had lost his No. 1 ranking. Viswanathan Anand is currently at 2.5 points in Candidates Chess, a tournament which will decide world champion Magnus Carlsen's next challenger.



Interestingly, like Rajyavardhan Rathore and Vijay Kumar, the shooters, Sindhu also won the Olympic silver medal on maiden appearance. When all the attention was on Saina Nehwal the star in Indian badminton, Sindhu stayed in the shadow before serving the bolt from the blue. She played fantastic, much above her stature as a top-10 player for the precious Olympic medal, beating some of the best along the way.

The Badminton Association of India announced Rs.50 lakh for Sindhu and Rs. 10 lakh for her coach Gopi Chand. It is time to enjoy the fruits of labour, before Sindhu gears up for bigger achievements with all the education she has acquired from the Games. Simone Biles takes fourth Rio gold on floor with GB's Amy Tinkler third.

(b) Olympics-2

Japan Exults as Kohei Uchimura, Gymnast Called 'the King, ' Expands His Empire
BY JONATHAN SOBLE

AUGUST 11, 2016, TOKYO — By the time most Japanese were sipping their morning coffee on Thursday, the gymnast known as “the king” already had another crown.

On Wednesday night in Rio de Janeiro, Kohei Uchimura, 27, won the men's all-around gymnastics title for the second straight Olympic Games, the first time anyone has accomplished that feat since 1972.



Japanese newspapers printed special editions, and television news programs replayed highlights nonstop. Mr. Uchimura has lifted Japanese men’s gymnastics to a level of glory not experienced in generations. Described as “magic,” “perfect” and “a machine,” he has not lost an individual competition since taking silver at the Beijing Games eight years ago.

And with the next Summer Olympics scheduled to take place in Tokyo in 2020, the pressure on him to keep going will be huge. “I’m exhausted,” he said after his latest victory, “I put everything out there, until there was nothing left,” he added. “More than happiness, I’d say I feel contentment.”

Two gold medals won the day before by Japanese athletes in judo— a sport in which the Japanese team had been disappointing during these Games — drew extensive attention, too. Like gymnastics, judo is beloved in Japan, albeit in the sort of way that brings its stars wide popular attention only every four years.

In interviews before the Games, Mr. Uchimura said he wanted to exorcise the “demons” of past Olympics. Though he won individual gold in London in 2012, the Japanese team finished second to China, the dominant power in men’s gymnastics in recent years and a regional rival of Japan.



In Rio, it initially looked as if the demons might get the better of him. He fell off the horizontal bar in the qualifying round, and the Japanese team started behind China, the United States and Russia. But in the end, Mr. Uchimura led Japan to a team gold, a prelude to his individual victory.

The All India Tennis Association (AITA) has retained the Indian team for the Davis Cup World Group play-off tie to be played against Spain at the R.K. Khanna Stadium here from September 16 to 18.

Saketh Myneni and Ramkumar Ramanathan will play the singles. The Olympic pair of Leander Paes and Rohan Bopanna will shoulder the responsibility of the doubles rubber. Anand Amritraj and Zeeshan Ali will continue to be the captain and coach respectively.

8.9 Further Practice

A. Sociology

1. Importance of Festivals of India

[December 26, 2013, Blog authored by Vikash Pathak]

Festivals in India carry important messages. Some of the important Hindu festivals are Holi, Diwali, Durga Puja and Saraswati Puja. In Bihar Chhath is a great festival. Chhath is a worship of the sun. The sun gives us light and also life. So, the Hindus regard the sun as a god and worship him.



The Christmas, the Buddha Jayanti, and the Mahavir Jayanti are the birthdays of great prophets. Christmas is the birth day of Jesus Christ. So Christmas come to teach us the lesson of love and sacrifice. Christ lived and died for man and so should we. Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavir, too were born to preach truth and love. These birthdays come every year to teach us noble lessons.

All the festivals whether they are observed by Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains or Sikhs are socially and culturally significant. These festivals create a sense of cultural unity or brotherhood. They also inspire a sense of purity in our heart. India is a peculiar land of various people belonging to various religions and speaking various languages. But in spite of these diversities, India is one because festivals teach us the lesson of unity in diversity.

2. National Integration

[September 13, 2015, Blog authored by Prakash]

National Integration refers to the sense of emotional oneness in a land of people belonging to diverse cultures. Today, no country in the world can claim a single communal identity. Different communities live side by side in a state. All of them belong to the same nation and live together in peace and amity. National integration is of paramount importance for a vast country like India. India is a multi-lingual and multi-racial state. From time immemorial people of diverse communities, castes and religions have been living here peacefully. In fact, unity in diversity is the very strength of her civilization. Religious intolerance disturbs the unity, integrity and solidarity of any nation. It must be stamped out at any cost. Besides, removal of poverty and casteism, restoration of moral and political sanity are the need of the hour.



Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil.

Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day.

Radioactive pollution can be caused by leaks or spills of radioactive materials. These materials can come from medical sources, nuclear power plants, or laboratories which handle radioactive materials. Air, soil, and water can be polluted by radioactivity. It can cause damage to animals, both internally and externally, by eating, drinking, or touching it. It can cause birth defects and genetic problems. It can cause certain cancers and other deadly diseases.



silence us. But they failed. And then, out of that silence came, thousands of voices. The terrorists thought that they would change our aims and stop our ambitions but nothing changed in my life except this: Weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power and courage were born. I am the same Malala. My ambitions are the same. My hopes are the same. My dreams are the same.

Dear sisters and brothers, I am not against anyone. Neither am I here to speak in terms of personal revenge against the Taliban or any other terrorists group. I am here to speak up for the right of education of every child. I want education for the sons and the daughters of all the extremists especially the Taliban.

I do not even hate the Talib who shot me. Even if there is a gun in my hand and he stands in front of me. I would not shoot him. This is the compassion that I have learnt from Muhammad-the prophet of mercy, Jesus Christ and Lord Buddha. This is the legacy of change that I have inherited from Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. This is the philosophy of non-violence that I have learnt from Gandhi Jee, Bacha Khan and Mother Teresa. And this is the forgiveness that I have learnt from my mother and father. This is what my soul is telling me, be peaceful and love everyone.



Dear fellows, today I am focusing on women's rights and girls' education because they are suffering the most. There was a time when women social activists asked men to stand up for their rights. But, this time, we will do it by ourselves. I am not telling men to step away from speaking for women's rights rather I am focusing on women to be independent to fight for themselves. Dear sisters and brothers, now it's time to speak up.

Dear brothers and sisters, we want schools and education for every child's bright future. We will continue our journey to our destination of peace and education for everyone. No one can stop us. We will speak for our rights and we will bring change through our voice. We must believe in the power and the strength of our words. Our words can change the world, because we all are together, united for the cause of education. And if we want to achieve our goal, then let us empower ourselves with the weapon of knowledge and let us shield ourselves with unity and togetherness.

Dear brothers and sisters, we must not forget that millions of people are suffering from poverty, injustice and ignorance. We must not forget that millions of children are out of schools. We must not forget that our sisters and brothers are waiting for a bright peaceful future. So let us wage a global struggle against illiteracy, poverty and terrorism and let us pick up our books and pens. They are our most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world. Education is the only solution. Education First"

(Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rNhZu3ttIU>)



2. The speech of Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of the last fast

My Fast as a Protest



Excerpts from the speech:

One fasts for health's sake under laws governing health, fasts as a penance for a wrong done and felt as such. In these fasts, the fasting one need not believe in Ahimsa. There is, however, a fast which a votary of non-violence sometimes feels impelled to undertake by way of protest against some wrong done by society, and this he does when as a votary of Ahimsa has no other remedy left. Such an occasion has come my way.

I ask you all to bless the effort and to pray for me and with me. The fast begins from the first meal tomorrow. The period is indefinite and I may drink water with or without salts and sour limes. It will end when and if I am satisfied that there is a reunion of hearts of all the communities brought about without any outside pressure, but from an awakened sense of duty. The reward will be the regaining of India's dwindling prestige and her fast fading sovereignty over the heart of Asia and there through the world. I flatter myself with belief that the



A madman has put an end to his life, for I can only call him mad who did it, and yet there has been enough of poison spread in this country during the past years and months, and this poison has had an effect on people's minds. We must face this poison, we must root out this poison, and we must face all the perils that encompass us, and face them not madly or badly, but rather in the way that our beloved teacher taught us to face them.

The first thing to remember now is that none of us dare misbehave because he is angry. We have to behave like strong and determined people, determined to face all the perils that surround us, determined to carry out the mandate that our great teacher and our great leader has given us, remembering always that if, as I believe, his spirit looks upon us and sees us, nothing would displease his soul so much as to see that we have indulged in any small behaviour or any violence.

So we must not do that. But that does not mean that we should be weak, but rather that we should, in strength and in unity, face all the troubles that are in front of us. We must hold together, and all our petty troubles and difficulties and conflicts must be ended in the face of this great disaster. A great disaster is a symbol to us to remember all the big things of life and forget the small things of which we have thought too much. In his death he has reminded us of the big things of life, the living truth, and if we remember that, then it will be well with India...



It was proposed by some friends that Mahatmaji's body should be embalmed for a few days to enable millions of people to pay their last homage to him. But it was his wish, repeatedly expressed, that no such thing should happen, that this should not be done, that he was entirely opposed to any embalming of his body, and so we decided that we must follow his wishes in this matter, however much others might have wished otherwise.

And so the cremation will take place on Saturday in Delhi city by the side of the Jamuna [Jumna] River. On Saturday forenoon, about 11.30 a.m., the bier will be taken out at Birla House and it will follow a prescribed road and go to the Jamuna [Jumna] River. The cremation will take place there at about 4 p.m. The place and the route will be announced by radio and the Press.

People in Delhi who wish to pay their last homage should gather along this route. I will not advise too many of them to come to Birla House, but rather to gather on both sides of this long route from Birla House to the Jamuna [Jumna] River. And I trust that they will remain there in silence without any demonstrations. That is the best way and the most fitting way to pay homage to this great soul. Also, Saturday should be a day of fasting and prayer for all of us.



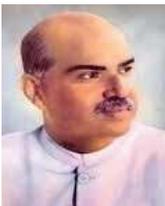
Those who live elsewhere, out of Delhi and in other parts of India, will no doubt take such part as they can in this last homage. For them also, let this be a day of fasting and prayer. And at the appointed time for cremation, that is 4 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, people should go to the river or to the sea and offer prayers there. And while we pray, the greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth, and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died. That is the best prayer that we can offer him and his memory. That is the best prayer we can offer to India and ourselves.

JAI HIND. [Long Live India.]

[<https://sites.google.com/site/positivethinkingclub/famous-speeches/the-light-has-gone-out-of-our-lives>]

4. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee: Lion of the Parliament

[Speech in Banaras Hindu University, 1940]



Excerpts from the speech:

“If I have understood the history of my country aright, a pacifism that refuses to take up arms against injustice and makes one a passive spectator of oppression and aggression, does not represent the real teaching of India. Let us not forget



that valour was greatly esteemed by the sages and free rulers of India in olden times. When valour languished, the entire polity weakened. When the sword and the book of knowledge kept together, justice, equity and liberty ruled the affairs of the state. We want to see the reappearance of the ancient spirit of valour tempered with a spiritual wisdom consistent with our genius and present needs, which alone can recover civilization out of the chaotic condition of the modern age.

We live in an age when the need of '*parakrama*', ceaseless exertion, courage and valour, in all spheres of activity affecting the public weal, is more imperative than ever. The menace of invasion from without is within the bounds of possibility. Disruptive forces are at work within the country itself. A nation can only save itself by its own energy. But energy and strength hardly come to a people that do not enjoy the blessings of unity and freedom. Unity need not imply uniformity is not to be encouraged. India is traditionally a land of village republics, and local autonomy has had many noble champions whose patriotism and public spirit are beyond question. But accentuation of differences cannot make for strength. A divided India was always a prey to the foreign invader from the days of Alexander and Mahmud of Ghazni to those of Vasco-da-Gama, Dupleix and Clive. There is much disharmony and disunity in India today. Communal differences have taken such an acute turn that fanatic claims for the vivisection of our Motherland are widely asserted, backed by tacit encouragement of the powers that rule the destinies of India today. ”



His famous slogan was: “Two Constitutions, two Flags and two head of states in one country, won’t be tolerated.” (“*Ek Desh Me Do Vidhan/ Ek Desh Men Do Nishan/ Ek Desh Men Do Pradhan/ Nahin Challenge, Nahin Challenge.*”)

[Source : Dr.Shyama Prasad Mukherjee- The Man & His Mission]
[Important Link : <http://drShyamaprasadmookerjee.org/default.html>, Posted in Biography, History, Nation and tagged J&K Struggle, Jan Sangh, Kashmir, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on July 3, 2011 by arisebharat.]

5. Aung Sang Suu Kyi, 1990
Freedom from Fear speech



Excerpts from the speech:

It is not power that corrupts but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it. Most Burmese are familiar with the four a-gati, the four kinds of corruption. Chanda-gati, corruption induced by desire, is deviation from the right path in pursuit of bribes or for the sake of those one loves. Dosa-gati is taking the wrong path to spite those against whom one bears ill will, and moga-gati is aberration due to ignorance. But perhaps the worst of the four is bhaya-gati, for not only does bhaya, fear, stifle and slowly destroy all sense of right and wrong, it so often lies at the root of the other three kinds of corruption. Just as chanda-gati, when not the result of sheer avarice, can be caused by fear of want or fear of losing the goodwill of those one loves, so fear of being surpassed, humiliated or injured in some way can provide the impetus for ill will. And it would be difficult to dispel ignorance unless there is freedom to pursue the truth unfettered by fear. With so close a relationship between fear and corruption it is little wonder that in any society where fear is rife corruption in all forms becomes deeply entrenched.



It is man's vision of a world fit for rational, civilized humanity which leads him to dare and to suffer to build societies free from want and fear. Concepts such as truth, justice and compassion cannot be dismissed as trite when these are often the only bulwarks which stand against ruthless power.

[Burma watch, <http://www.thirdworldtraveler.com/Burma/FreedomFromFearSpeech.html>]

6. Indira Gandhi
What Educated Women Can Do



[At the Golden Jubilee Celebrations Of The Indraprastha College For Women, New Delhi, India; November 23, 1974]

Excerpts from the speech:

An ancient Sanskrit saying says, woman is the home and the home is the basis of society. It is as we build our homes that we can build our country. If the home is inadequate -- either inadequate in material goods and necessities or inadequate in the sort of friendly, loving atmosphere that every child needs to grow and develop -- then that country cannot have harmony and no country which does not have harmony can grow in any direction at all.

That is why women's education is almost more important than the education of boys and men. We -- and by 'we' I do not mean only we in India but all the world -- have neglected women education. It is fairly recent. Of course, not to



I stand before you not only as a Prime Minister but as a woman and a mother, a woman proud of her cultural and religious heritage, a woman sensitive to the obstacles to justice and full participation that still stand before women in almost every society on earth.

As the first woman ever elected to head an Islamic nation, I feel a special responsibility towards women's issues and towards all women. And as a Muslim woman, I feel a special responsibility to counter the propaganda of a handful that Islam gives women a second class status.

This is not true. Today the Muslim world boasts three women Prime Ministers, elected by male and female voters on our abilities as people, as persons, not as women. Our election has destroyed the myth built by social taboo that a woman's place is in the house, that it is shameful or dishonourable or socially unacceptable for a Muslim woman to work.

Our election has given women all over the Muslim world moral strength to declare that it is socially correct for a woman to work and to follow in our footsteps as working women and working mothers. Muslim women have a special responsibility to help distinguish between Islamic teachings and social taboos spun by the traditions of a patriarchal society.



C. Philosophy

[Note: Excerpts from the full text]

1. Dr. Seán Moran

Bilateral Benevolence

[Philosophy Now, Feb/Mar 2017, Issue 118]



There is little doubt that benevolence is a Good Thing. The word even comes from the Latin for ‘good will’ (*benevolentia*) for goodness’ sake. The benevolent person’s disposition to help others is a commendable human quality: a virtue. In fact, Scottish Enlightenment philosopher David Hume regards benevolence as one of two great virtues (the other being justice). He sees its function as to “bestow happiness on human society” (*An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals*, 1751).

Feeling Good About Doing Good: We usually admire benevolence. From the benevolent person, says Hume, “the hungry receive food, the naked clothing, the ignorant skill, and the slothful industry.” This Humean paragon of virtue “cheers and sustains like the sun.”



power transgresses orthodox, mainstream Hindu norms that delimit human agency for the sake of symbolic and ritual purity (*shuddhi*) (Sanderson 1985). Violating prescriptions regarding caste, sexuality, diet and death, many of the tantric rites were originally performed in cremation grounds.

Whereas in Shākta tantrism, Shakti as a Goddess is herself the ultimate deity, in monistic Kashmiri Shaivism she is incorporated into the metaphysical essence of the God Shiva. Shiva is the *Shaktiman* (the "possessor of Shakti") encompassing her within his androgynous nature as his integral power and consort. According to the predominant monistic Shaiva myth, Shiva out of a kind of play divides himself from Shakti and then in sexual union emanates and controls the universe through her.

4. Jain Philosophy

[<http://www.iep.utm.edu/jain/>]



Jainism is properly the name of one of the religious traditions that have their origin in the Indian subcontinent. According to its own traditions, the teachings of Jainism are eternal, and hence have no founder; however, the Jainism of this age can be traced back to Mahavira, a teacher of the sixth century BCE, a contemporary of the Buddha. Like those of the Buddha, Mahavira's doctrines were formulated as a reaction to and rejection of the Brahmanism (religion based on the Hindu scriptures, the Vedas and Upanisads) then taking shape. The



The problems of philosophy - cosmology, ontology and epistemology - can all be progressively solved, according to Roy, in the light of scientific knowledge. The function of philosophy is, points out Roy, to explain existence as a whole. An explanation of existence requires knowledge of existence. Knowledge about the different phases of existence is being gathered by the various branches of science. Therefore, says Roy, the function of philosophy is to coordinate an entire body of scientific knowledge into a comprehensive theory of nature and life. Philosophy can now exist only as the science of sciences - a systematic coordination, a synthesis of all positive knowledge, continuously readjusting itself to progressive enlargement of the store of human knowledge. A mystic metaphysical conception of the world is no longer to be accorded the distinction of philosophy. Thus, according to Roy, philosophy is a logical coordination of all the branches of positive knowledge in a system of thought to explain the world rationally and to serve as a reliable guide for life.

[Manabendra Nath Roy: http://www.iep.utm.edu/roy_mn/#SH3b]



8.10 Summing Up

You did some practice in translating non-literary translation from English to Odia; but this is not enough. You should do some translation every day from every walk of human life to be well versed and overcome the fear psychoses attached to it. Keep in mind the principles governing non-literary translation given in Section 8.2 and Unit-12 of your course. Make full use of your resources and work with confidence; and you will come out successful every time.

8.11 Model Answers to the Self-Check Exercises

Self-Check Exercise-1

1. *What do you mean by 'literature'? How do you define it?*

By the word 'literature' we mean the printed, audio and digital texts that give a glimpse of human life and various other elements of nature. The Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary defines 'literature' as the "writings that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama and poetry in contrast with technical books and news-papers".

2. *How do you understand the word tag 'non-literary' text?*

Written text pertaining to the 'creative art' group is deemed to be 'literary' texts. The texts written on other subjects like science, technology, business, computers, official dealings, legal matters and sports etcetera are thus called 'non-literary' texts.

Self-Check Exercise-2

1. *There may be various synonyms for a technical word. Can you use any one of them for translation?*

We cannot use any one of the various synonyms that are available for a technical word, rather have to use one that is contextually relevant and legally accepted by the agencies authorised by the government.

2. *What is the basic method of translating a non-literary text?*

Translation involves two methods, i.e., metaphrase and paraphrase. Metaphrase is the word-to-word or literal translation and paraphrase is semantic (according to the meaning and sense) translation as compatible to the context. A balanced use of both methods gives a good translation.

Self-Check Exercise-3

1. *What arrangement has been made for bringing uniformity in translation of scientific and technical terms in translation?*

Government of India has established a permanent 'Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology' under HRD Ministry, Department of Higher Education that prepares and looks after the evolution of the non-literary technical terminology.



2. Translate the following words into Odia according to the rules laid down for such translation:

- (a) Secretariat- ସଚିବାଳୟ, (b) Parliamentary Committee- ସଂସଦୀୟ ସମିତି, (c) Tram- ଟ୍ରାମ, (d) Satellite- ଉପଗ୍ରହ, (e) Missile- କ୍ଷେପଣାସ୍ତ୍ର, (f) Oxygen- ଅମ୍ଳଜାନ, ଅକ୍ସିଜେନ, (g) Carbon dioxide- ଅଜ୍ଞାନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, କାର୍ବନଡାଇଅକ୍ସାଇଡ, (h) Director General of Police- ପୋଲିସ ମହାନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ (i) Commissioner- କମିସନର, ଆୟୁକ୍ତ, (j) sorting- ସର୍ଟିଂ, ବଛାବଛି (k) $\sin A - \sin A$ (l) $\tan B - \tan B$ (m) January- ଜାନୁଆରୀ, (n) Thursday- ଗୁରୁବାର, (o) Joint Secretary- ଯୁଗ୍ମ ସଚିବ ।

3. Translate the following words into Odia

- (a) Parliament: ସଂସଦ, ପାର୍ଲିଆମେଣ୍ଟ (b) Legislative Assembly: ବିଧାନସଭା (c) MLA: ବିଧାୟକ (d) MP: ସଂସଦ (e) Supreme Court: ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ, ସୁପ୍ରିମ କୋର୍ଟ (f) High Court: ଉଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ, ହାଇକୋର୍ଟ (g) Jail: ଜେଲ, ବନ୍ଦାଶାଳା (h) Train: ଟ୍ରେନ୍, ରେଳଗାଡ଼ି, ରେଳ (i) Post Office: ଡାକଘର, ପୋଷ୍ଟ ଅଫିସ (j) Emergency Ward: ଏମର୍ଜେନ୍ସି ୱାର୍ଡ, ଜରୁରୀକାଳୀନ/ ଆପାତକାଳୀନ ୱାର୍ଡ (k) Hospital: ହସ୍ପିଟାଲ, ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା (l) marathon: ମାରାଥନ, ଗଣଦୌଡ଼ (m) plebiscite: ଗଣଭୋଟ, ପ୍ଲେବିସାଇଟ (n) Constitution: ସମ୍ବିଧାନ (o) Doctor: ଡାକ୍ତର, ଚିକିତ୍ସକ (p) Medicine: ଔଷଧ (q) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: ବିଦେଶ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ (r) Magistrate: ମାଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ ।

8.12 Some Glossaries/ Dictionaries/ Thesauri for reference

1. ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଶବ୍ଦକୋଶ, Law department, Government of Odisha
2. ସରକାରୀ ଭାଷା ସହଚର, Law department, Government of Odisha
3. Glossary of Administrative Terms, (English-Hindi) Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology
4. ନିର୍ଭୁଲ ଲେଖାର ମୂଳସୂତ୍ର, ପ୍ରୋ. ନୀଳାଦ୍ରି ଭୂଷଣ ହରିଚନ୍ଦନ, ମାଲ୍ୟବତୀ ପ୍ରକାଶନ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
5. Oxford English Odia Dictionary, by BK Tripathy & KM Patnaik, Oxford University Press.
6. English-Odia Dictionary, Odisha State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production

