

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**N. B.** (1) All questions carry equal marks.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1 Write short notes on any 2

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1. Transliteration
2. Free Translation
3. Structural Translation
4. Loss and Gain in Translation

Q 2 A) Explain Bhartrahari's Sphota Theory and its application in Translation.

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**OR**

B) Explain the ancient Indian aesthetic theory of Auchitya.

Q 3 A) Justify the loss and gain in the process of translation with the special

reference to Annihilation of Caste.

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**OR**

B) Critically analyse Translation on a Linguistic Level citing the examples from 1958 Literary Conference Speech by Annabhau Sathe.

Q 4 A) Translate the following non-literary passages into Hindi/Marathi any 2

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- 1) At one time, in the history of India, most women knew very well how to bring up their infants and they lived a perfectly healthy life, free from diseases. The overall standard of women and children in the country was much better than those of other civilizations of that period. But ever since India was exposed to invasions by foreign nations, life became unsafe and property was unprotected, and people were forced to congregate in towns in such a compact way that it led to awful insanitation and diseases. The traditional knowledge of domestic and personal health and hygiene was ignored. Women were confined indoors for fear of insults and a train of social and unhealthy dangers followed. It is a problem now, how we can restore the original conditions of healthy and happy life in India. This is a socio-economic problem which needs to be given priority to bring back the original culture and restore welfare of women and children in India.
- 2) Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution. Pollution occurs when ecosystems can not get rid of substances introduced into the environment. The critical threshold of its ability to naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effects on ecosystems is complex. They can come from natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents. These can have terrible consequences on people and the planet where they live: destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air.

Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development

3) Computers are making inroads into our society whether India is ready for them or not. Also coming with them are potential threats in the form of office automation, factory automation, computer-controlled machine tools, expert systems, artificial intelligence machines, network datacom systems and so on. Each one with the potential to theoretically displace entire chunks of the workforce. The stated response of most economists and sociologists to such a situation is to advise massive retraining of the workforce. But this is just a short-term solution. In a computer system which, for instance, automatically manufactures a chemical product, where previously 100 people used to make it with multiple divisions of labour, how many can be retrained and for which functions? The only jobs that would remain would be those of receiving the raw materials at the plant, site, manual inspection, handling emergencies in the machinery and inspection of the finished product.

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