



**Call for Papers  
International Seminar  
On  
Indian Languages and World languages -  
Translation and Interpretation  
18 - 20 January 2024  
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi  
In Collaboration with  
National Translation Mission, Central  
Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore**

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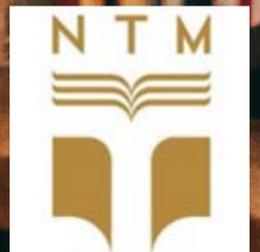
Translation in the past brought epics coupled with enchantment. Be it The Iliad and The Odyssey in Europe or Ramayana and Mahabharata in our own land, the plots, characters and their charm had permeated world literatures before any actual translations of these happened in the respective languages. They were adapted and owned and much less translated and read, at least, in the case of the sub-continent. Mini Chandran (2016) opined that the 'emotional impact of the text and other matters of style, like rasa, and dhvani' were more important than literal equivalence in plot, structure, language etc in these works. It is appropriate that most scholars refer to them as transcreations rather than translations proper. It is the 20th century that established the trends and methods of what is referred to as translation in the modern terms. This was a need that arose not just because of time but when different genres of literature which included fiction, non-fiction, travelogues etc, starting from biblical literature, became part of the corpus which was translated more frequently.

After the Industrial Revolution, knowledge, though coupled with literary and stylistic equivalence, became the objective of translation as information had to be passed on quickly among the participants. Development in printing and transport expedited the translations and also promoted quality, as well as, cost effective productions. Information technology revolution introduced other types like localisation and audio-visual translations into the arena. Interpretation which was more considered one with the translation came to draw attention as a separate skill requiring particular expertise and training. Resources and aids in both translation and interpretation have come to be developed in different languages and are used in suitable methods and assignments.

European languages were ahead in terms of resource building and standardisation as far as the modern concepts of translation and interpretation are concerned. Tools for translation and interpretation developed in these circumstances included bilingual dictionaries, glossaries, thesauri etc. Resource building itself remained a herculean task and the onus most often fell on the team of translators and editors or the academics involved in the assignments. However, the information technology boom has brought in a level playing ground. Crowd sourcing has opened up spaces hitherto enshrined in academic minds. Corporate houses too have built and own huge resources that are not just relevant to their activities but what is marketable.



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Production networks have widened, channels for drawing pools of translators have increased and translators, editors and other resource persons are able to connect among themselves and with resources from any part of the world more easily than at any other point in history.

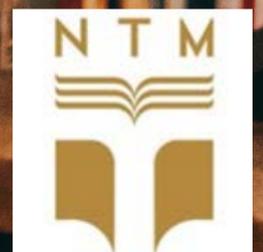
Ideally, all the above seem to have affected professional interpretation and production of translations between Indian and world languages positively, at least, in terms of the quantity. However, one can see that there are many areas of knowledge that are left to be connected between the communities that speak the Indian and the world languages. In the case of Indian and European languages in particular, the latter seemed to have gained from the philosophic traditions of the sub-continent through translations. India, on the other hand, has produced many leading scientists, scholars, executives and entrepreneurs through modern literature and knowledge contributed by Europe where translations have played an important role. However, it is time we achieve a balance in the traffic.

Prioritising areas of importance that encourage an elaborate exchange of all aspects of knowledge, including literature, the major vehicle of this knowledge, between Indian languages and world languages through interpretation and translation is the need of the hour. The necessary improvements in process, resource and practice need to be tuned to enhance and ensure quality in all the aspects of interpretation and translation. This is possible when the stakeholders take stock of the scenario, go beyond a clinical approach to the content, processes and ideals and make an in-depth attempt to spell out the issues and suggest novel solutions.

The present International Seminar on Translation and Interpretation as a Bridge between Indian Languages and World Languages is a timely step in this direction. The discussions can provide an impetus to appropriate measures to increase knowledge transactions in general among the nations. It will strengthen the bridges that can make these a reality. In particular, they can provide the space to study the avenues and opportunities thrown open by National Education Policy (NEP-2020) of the Government of India and the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR) of the European Union which are initiatives in progress and can impact the future we are going to enter into in a great way. The scholars and experts are expected to contribute research and explanations on the following indicative areas (not restricted to):



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Translation: theory and practice

Impact of technology on translation

Translation, Interpretation and  
Adaptation

Specific challenges of literary  
translation

Translation among the languages of  
India

Specific challenges of scientific and  
technical translation

Translation between Indian and  
world languages

Translation and terminology  
development

Linguistic and cultural aspects of  
translation

Translation and language  
development

Audiovisual translation, dubbing and  
subtitling

Crossing borders: translation as an  
intercultural dialogue

Translation and National Integration

Translation as a process and a  
product

Translation and technology transfer

Speech synthesis and text-to-speech

Reception and evaluation of  
translated works

Role of the translation in knowledge  
transmission

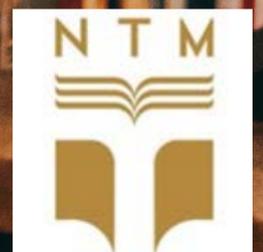
Machine-aided and AI-based  
translations

Translation as a means of achieving  
Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Remake and adaptation

Translation Pedagogy and foreign  
languages

Abstracts not exceeding 500 words typed in Times New Roman with 5 keywords are invited (English or French). The abstracts may be submitted to the following email id: [dirisbhu2024@gmail.com](mailto:dirisbhu2024@gmail.com)



**Patron :**

Prof. Shailendra Mohan, Director  
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru

**Director of the International Seminar :**

Prof. Devendra Kumar Singh (Banaras Hindu University)

**Coordinator:**

Dr. Tariq Khan (National Translation Mission, CIIL, Mysore)

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- Dr Ahmed Ayar Afshord (Istanbul Nishantashi University, Turkey.)

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**Registration Fee :**

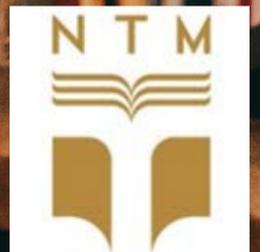
- Foreign Participants : 100 USD
- Indian Participants : Rs. 2000
- Students and Researchers : Rs. 1500

The abstracts have to be sent latest by November 30, 2023 on the following e-mail ID : [dirisbhu2024@gmail.com](mailto:dirisbhu2024@gmail.com)

For all query related to the seminar kindly contact: [gitu02@rediffmail.com](mailto:gitu02@rediffmail.com)



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**BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH STUDIES  
VARANASI-221005**

**In collaboration with  
National Translation Mission of India (NTM),  
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**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR  
Indian Languages and World languages - Translation and  
Interpretation 18 - 20 January 2024**

**Registration Form**

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3. Institution :
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7. I wish to register myself as :  
a) Participant  
b) Contributor
8. Title of the paper :
9. Accommodation required :  
a) Yes  
b) No
10. Date of arrival :
11. Date of departure :
12. Mode of payment for the registration :

Place :  
Date :Signature

