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2023 ಸುಸ್ಥಾನಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

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در این مقاله، به بررسی ترجمه‌های مختلف از یک متن فارسی به انگلیسی پرداخته می‌شود. هدف از این پژوهش، شناسایی روش‌های گوناگون ترجمه و تأثیر آن‌ها بر معنی و سبک متن است.

روش‌های ترجمه و سبک‌های مختلف

در این مقاله، به بررسی ترجمه‌های مختلف از یک متن فارسی به انگلیسی پرداخته می‌شود. هدف از این پژوهش، شناسایی روش‌های گوناگون ترجمه و تأثیر آن‌ها بر معنی و سبک متن است. در ادامه، به بررسی روش‌های رایج ترجمه و همچنین روش‌های خلاقانه‌تر می‌پردازیم. همچنین، به بررسی تأثیر سبک‌های مختلف ترجمه بر خواننده و مخاطب خواهیم پرداخت. در این مقاله، به بررسی روش‌های رایج ترجمه و همچنین روش‌های خلاقانه‌تر می‌پردازیم. همچنین، به بررسی تأثیر سبک‌های مختلف ترجمه بر خواننده و مخاطب خواهیم پرداخت. در این مقاله، به بررسی روش‌های رایج ترجمه و همچنین روش‌های خلاقانه‌تر می‌پردازیم. همچنین، به بررسی تأثیر سبک‌های مختلف ترجمه بر خواننده و مخاطب خواهیم پرداخت.



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Mr. Mohamed Naif Ahmed, Program Officer of UNDP governance portfolio:

Oman you may proceed with the presentation.

Mr. Omar Ahmed Avan, Consultant of UNDP:

Fine Naif. Can you hear me? Sorry I couldn't hear you properly.

Mr. Mohamed Naif Ahmed, Program Officer of UNDP governance portfolio:

Can you hear me now?





Mr. Omar Ahmed Avan, Consultant of UNDP:

Yeah but its, the voice is very low. But anyways, do you want me to proceed?

Mr. Mohamed Naif Ahmed, Program Officer of UNDP governance portfolio:

Yes.

Mr. Omar Ahmed Avan, Consultant of UNDP:

Okay. So, just for the connectivity purposing I am just topping my camera for, yeah. So, thank you so much, good morning Honorable Members of the People's Majlis Petition Committee. My colleagues and respective participants. Thank you so much for allowing me to have a brief discussion and presentation on what I take as a one of the pathbreaking steps in Maldives to increase electronic participation of the citizens through the proposed electronic petition system. So, without further a due, I will quickly take you through the, briefly take you it through the overall components of today's presentation and the related green paper. We will quickly start from the key objectives of this, you know electronic petition system, the methodology through which this green paper was basically developed. Some of the key success factors that are really important for any electronic petition system. And more importantly you know we will be, briefly discussing the overall process and institutional procedure for implementation of this proposed e-petition system in Maldives. A little bit discussion on the roles and responsibilities. There will be a one, I will try to cover the entire technical part ended through one process snapshot that how this whole system is proposed to be worked. And will conclude on the overall intended benefits out of this system and the next steps. So, starting from the key objectives of this proposed e-petition system, the first and far most you know objective is to increase accessibility of citizens in the overall governance process. And obviously it will, once we have this electronic tool up and running, will have, will reduce all the geographical barriers, citizens from different segments of the society, from different geographical background can have access to this system and they can raise their concerns, if they have anything they want to discuss, and so that's the first one. And obviously electronic petition in this digital era, it provides you know a great facilities of real-time tracking or monitoring. So, that will foster transparency, all the petitions that will be submitted, you know citizens and the petitioner will have real-time tracking of their petition as well. As compared to the manual processing, any electronic tool, especially petition system successfully implemented other part of the world. It really includes you know reduced



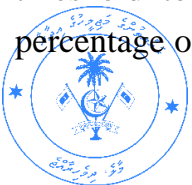
administrative burdens, very quick to response and it brings efficiency as well. It will also, you know, bring different segments of the society as I mentioned. It will include inclusivity and there will be a lot of different segments which have sometimes far difficult to raise their concerns or be part of the system. And they will have a say in this whole process as well. And finally, and not the last one, but very important one that it will definitely strengthen government citizen relation. There will be direct communication between citizens and the government. It will increase, build trust, it will nurture dialogue and it will also increase active participation of citizens in the governance. Quickly in terms of the methodology, the formulation of this green paper was based on international best practices; wage systems are basically you know successfully designed and implemented, and obviously you know some of the lessons learned that they have learned and we have tried to leave for those particular steps to have a more robust system as well. And once this finalized Green Paper will also be opened for consultations with subject matter experts, government officials, civil society representation and general public. And their feed value will be incorporated before finalizing the overall white paper on e-petitions system. In terms of the existing relevant legal framework, which is very important, this is again a strength of the Maldives, that they already have electronic transition act, and obviously they have a very good right to information act as well. So, most of the pre-requisites are done though. And more importantly we already have a standing order on the province of rules of majlis related to petitions. So, these three, you know, relevant legal frames are good enough to have this system design, and up and running, going forward, though we need data protection and privacy laws. But, however, this e-petition system will have their own security and privacy barriers, which is a pre-requisite of any petition system as well. Driving from the international best practices in UK, Australia and you know some African countries, even in, you know in other parts of the world, first and far most thing is like, you know there are 3 success factor which is really important to verify and validate. So, you know any citizen who wants to basically file a petition, their data should be you know, protected. Identity should be valid, and you know, they should be authenticated a petitioners rather than you know, anyone can have fraudulent submissions and cyber-attacks. And excellent step from Maldives, they already have you know launched their efaas system, which is a digital identity, in any case. So, this is something, one of the basic pre-requisites has been basically, very important pre-requisite has already been taken care by through this efaas system. Secondly it is really important to have a response mechanism and public visibility. Once citizens will file their petition, they will have you know online real time status of their



petition; how many signatures have been received and you know what are the steps taken care by. So, there should be a response mechanism and public should be aware of their feedback on their petitions as well. Finally, e-petition system across the world, it takes time to evolve. We have to start from a basic one and then you know with the passage of time we will have more technological advancement and then we have, we need constant upgradation and innovation. So, these are the 3 key success factors that has been derived from the international best practices, where these e-petition systems have already been implemented. This section is very important in terms of the you know eligible areas, themes were e- petition, the green paper proposed that you know, as based on the standing order as well as the overall best practices, its broadly it will be included the general, you know common things for eligibility areas, governmental policies and procedure, delivery and quality of public services, developmental concerns and other social developmental issue of public infrastructure. Driving from the standing order, this is again one of the pre-requisite that at the foundation of eligibility has already been set by the standing order itself. Because again a good thing that we don't have to reinvent anything. So, standing order outlines the basic administrative criteria. Specially, for the areas of admissibility. It should be in respect with the bill introduced, submitted to the Majlis or in connection with the matter subject submitted to the Majlis or in the interest of the people of the contrary. And then it also has criteria that what article C says that you know, in terms of, it should not be included. The filing two elements should not be included and mitted in the scope of a proceeding any court of law and issue that can be remedied within the legal framework. So, basically this pre-requisite of admissibility and eligibility are very well defined in the standing order as well. Apart from this basic criteria, the standing order also outlines the basic criteria in terms of how this petition should be phrased. It should be in accordance with the etiquette of the language, each petition should have a full name, address and signature of the petitioner. So, you know, authentication can be validated. If a petition is submitted by more than one person, at least one of them must sign the petition. And so, if the petition contains more than one page, one of the signatories to the petition shall sign each page. Which will be briefly changed when we will have electronics system in terms of, because we don't need, with the one digital signature should be enough. In addition to the person or persons referring the B of the section, the member submitting shall also sign the petition in this electro, when we have this e-petition. The citizen can directly, submit the e-petition as well. No petition shall be accompanied by a letter or statement or any other such document. No member may submit a petition that has a conflict of interest, which is very important.



And each petition must state the petitioner request very clearly. Apart from these rules, I think it is very important that we have proposed on the basis of under international best practices that the citizen in age criteria should be defined. The petition, e-petition system in the list should be open to all citizens without any age restrictions. So, ensure that anyone who is represented by the Majlis and benefits from the constitutional freedoms can engage in this process. One person, one signature to ensure authenticity and prevent duplication. It is quite important to have only one, the petition should be signed by one individual only once. And as I mentioned in the beginning, that efaas system can have a very important and direct role in you know ensuring this one person, one signature digital authenticity. Clarity and purpose is very important, and I think but this part is already been covered very well in the standing order itself, that it should be, you know there should be a criteria, that should be met and obviously it should be in a respectful language without any discrimination and defamatory remarks. And it should be non-commercial nature. It should be more focused, it should be only focused on public entrust and should not any propagate any commercial interest. I won't go into a lot of detail due to the time issue. Because these inadmissible e-petitions is basically taken from the best practices from other countries as well as standing order as well. There is a criteria defined you know what sort of petitions cannot be admitted. But on the based of you know, other best practices, particularly UK, you know there are set of criteria. There is a very important to, outlining the right from the onset of the system that these particular criteria, if they are not made it should not, these criteria should not be admitted. There all the petitions that fallen these categories should not be admitted as an valid e-petition. It should, for instance that it calls for the same action as a petition that's already opens. So, if it's already open, there is no point having you know it again and again. Obviously, it does not ask for clearer actions from the government or Majlis, if its vague and ambiguous, it does not make any sense, Majlis should not waste time on that one. So, based on these almost 12 criteria's. If it is required, I can go into one by one. If the petition falls under these 12 criteria, it should not be admitted. But it should be communicated to the petitioner that why we have not admitted the electronic petition. This threshold is really important. Because this is something that has been sometimes, it's a bit, it's a complex process that, what should be the minimum signature threshold after which the petition will be either admitted for the government response or it should be debated in the parliament or Majlis right? So, this is a generic formula. Minimum threshold total population by X divide by 100, where total population and X is a percentage of the minimum support or threshold that is required. Now, it is very, you can



say this threshold is very very, very minimum in other parts of the world. In UK it is .00004%. I mean out of the 67 million population, if 10000 citizens sign a petition, it will drive a response from the government in UK. And if its 100,000 citizens have signed something, it should be debated in the Majlis. Now, keeping in view, that the population size, technological accessibility and geographical dispersion in the Maldives, it is proposed that if 0.2% of the current population of Maldives signs a petition, it would become eligible for a government response. And by government response it means like you know that, it does not mean that the response should be that we have to you know fully agree with the petition, but there should be a formal response to the citizens about their petition. And if that e-petition or any e-petition that can be considered eligible for debate, if it should have signatories representing 0.5% of the population. Now these, it is really important to highlight here, that these thresholds are basically at the beginning level. As per the international best practices it always evolves, it always changes as the progress of the system, awareness factor at the digital technological advancement. It can be increased, it can be reduced as well. But this is the basic criteria and in terms of its international best practices, 99, just to quote here a very quickly example from UK, 99% of the e-petition launch will never reach their threshold. Only 1% of them have reached. And in UK, only 0.1% of the entire set of more than 1000s of petitions that has been reached their threshold of 100,000, and for the debate in parliament. So, this is the proposed threshold. Quickly in terms of social responsibility, we already have this Honorable Majlis Committee for Petitions and so there should be a Majlis Committee for e-petitions and they are responsible, and they are the supervisory body of all these e-petitions. they will process it. They will agree whether these petitions are basically eligible for any response or, first of all, eligible for admission and then any response and then any debate in the Majlis. We also need e-petition platform administrators. It will be the technical aspects of the platform. Because it's, a lot of technology will be involved. So, they will be taking care of you know the IT or technological aspects of this. And finally, once this e-petition system is launched, we need a Majlis Communication and Public Awareness team, because this is really vital for success of any petition system. That you know, a citizen awareness is really important, continuous you know, marketing and communication towards public. So, they should know there is a system that is up and running for their benefit and for their usage as well. In terms of the timelines, again, based on the best practices for petition that across the, you know, point 2 signatures, the government must respond within 21 working days. And then any petition that has reached that threshold of 0.5 % of the population, it can be debated within 50 working days of



crossing of the threshold. Now in terms of for how long this petition should be on the system before our decision can be made. There are different best practices. UK keeps this, you know, e-petition for 6 months, Australia keeps for 4 weeks, I think in the context of Maldives in 4 weeks somewhere in the between that can be 8 to 12 weeks will be good enough. And it is really important that you know, periodic evaluation of this system, once it is up and running and piloted, it should be validated at least every 5 years to see the threshold level to see technological advancement and in terms of its outreach and impact. And if there are any areas for improvement, it can be highlighted. Now, this is the snapshot. I think it's a very technical one, I think, it's just to show these Honorable Members that how this system will be worked. It's a flow chart how the applicant will receive an email, whether it if it's reached the criteria of admission, the eligibility criteria, then it will go forward. Otherwise, it just will be you know, sent back to the petitioner with justification why it is not admitted. If it has reaching a threshold of point two, what will happen? The committee will send the petition to the relevant public department, and they can basically respond to the petition. And if it has reached a 0.5, then Committee will send it to Majlis to consider for the debate. Now, why do we need this e-petition system? Just to quickly conclude, there are a lot of demonstrated benefits across the world, once this has been launched. It will take some time to reap some of the benefits, but some of the intended benefits include it will definitely strengthening democratic values by the Majlis bringing citizens closer to the government. It's a vital step, and it's a very, very beneficial for both government as well as citizens. It will definitely improve citizen engagement and political participation just to highlight that in terms of Maldives electronic government index. That's the ranking that has been given by UN on annual basis. Maldives really rank very high in terms of the e-government index. But it's on the lower side when it comes to the electronic or e-participation, electronic participation of citizens. So, this electronic petition system will definitely contribute in increasing the index and rankings of Maldives in the e-participation index. It will definitely bring transparency and accountability, whatever why's has been raised by the citizens. And if it reach minimum threshold and eligibility for discussion, it will definitely get a response. The relevant department will give a response to that petition. It will enhance efficiency at the manual system. A transformation from manual system to electronic can take time, but obviously it will bring more efficiency and less administrative burden and cost. And more importantly, it will really help Majlis to have a data drives to same making. Because, all this electronic petitions can have different type of data implications. Which geographical the era will have more petitions in the particular sector or particular problem area, which



geographical or a different segment of society have are facing issues and what particular areas. All these categories of e-petition will really provide lot of information, data driven information to Majlis to make and formed decision. Definitely, it will strengthen citizen-government relations, manage highly polarized issue, I think, because as I mentioned, there will be a steps, specific set of issue in a particular geographical area or particular segment of the society. So, this will really help to manage those system in a very transparent manner and obviously, in terms of tracking, it will also help track issues on the basis of a different geographical interest as well. So, next steps, this green paper will be open for public consultation. It is really important to understand citizens feedback, their response and requirement, what is their digital awareness, are they are already part of efaas system, whether they are using that app and how much they are comfortable with such sort of system, what our technology they need. Someone of them will be using smartphones. Someone wants to have an electronic web portal or something like that. So, this public consultation is really important. And once that, all the feedback will be gathered, this green paper will be converted into white paper. And that white paper will be more comprehensive in terms of implementation framework, and the technical part of it. So, and that will be duly presented and approved by the majlis for detailed planning, design, and implementation. Thank you so much.

Chairperson speaking:

Thank you, thank you Umar.

Mr. Mohamed Naif Ahmed, Program Officer of UNDP governance portfolio:

Over to you Naaif.

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