

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, let us hear the couplet now.

SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER (Orissa): It is her maiden mention, Sir.

कु० सईदा खातून :

“बन्दे हैं तेरे कर दे इतना करम खुदारा,
इल्मों अबद से दामन भर जाए अब हमारा
पाबन्दे उम्र देखो, ये इल्म तो नहीं है
जिस उम्र में हो सीखो, हम सब का यह यकीं है
दरियाये इल्म का तो मिलता नहीं किनारा
बन्दे हैं तेरे कर दे इतना करम खुदारा।”

बस इतना कहते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और समाप्त करती हूँ।

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED PROPOSAL TO EXPAND MATHURA REFINERY ENDANGERING TAJ MAHAL

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the item reported in the 'Indian Express', of Friday, the 8th August regarding the reported expansion of the Mathura refinery. It has been repeatedly pointed out in this House and elsewhere that the emissions and the pollutants that are being emitted by the Mathura refinery pose not only a serious health hazard to the people who live around but also to our national heritage, the Taj Mahal.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

Sir, it is well known that the sulphur dioxide that is emitted by the Mathura refinery reacts with atmosphere to create sulphuric acid and sulphuric acid reacts on marble to create calcium sulphate causing yellow stains in the marble. On 18-10-1985, in an interview to the Patriot, an official of the Central Pollution Control Board admitted that the yellow stains in the marble in

the Taj were caused by sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. On 7-4-1986 the 'Indian Express' reported that the National Laboratory for Conservation in Lucknow was conducting a survey to consider the yellow stains in the marble caused by the emissions from the Mathura refinery. We don't know yet as to what happened to the report. Again, the 'Indian Express' report dated 8th August says that under expansion the production of six million metric tonnes would now become 7.5 million metric tonnes per annum but the amount of sulphur dioxide would be strictly controlled. I say that even if the emission is strictly controlled, it stands to reason that over a period of time, over constant exposure, the yellow stains in the marble will definitely increase. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government would be to seriously consider the chances of moving the Mathura refinery to a spot down blow the Taj because, if they could remove the TV tower so that it would not spoil the look of the Taj, it would not be impossible to remove the refinery which is causing hazard to the marble itself. My second suggestion to the Government would be this. I am told authoritatively that sulphur is emitted only by the imported crude which is used in the Mathura Refinery. The Bombay High crude which accounts for 50 per cent, does not have any sulphur. Therefore, if the refinery cannot be shifted. I suggest that the Government should at least consider using 100 per cent Bombay High crude so that sulphur dioxide is not emitted.

REFERENCE TO THE PUBLICATION OF MALAYALAM VERSION OF A BOOKLET ENTITLED "ROLE OF A TEACHER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD" JOINTLY BY UNICEF AND NCERT CONTAINING MIS-LEADING INFORMATION

SHRI T. K. C. VADUTHALA (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity

given to me for making this special mention about translation of a book in Malayalam.

The National Policy on Education approved by both the Houses of Parliament has been accepted by almost all sections of people.

The new Policy very rightly emphasises the need for a child-centred approach. In this respect, the role of the teacher in the growth and development of the child is crucial. It is in this context that I like to point out certain discrepancies that I happened to note in a publication titled, "Role of a Teacher in the Development of the Child." This small book, it is understood, has been widely circulated among the people by producing its regional language versions.

I had a chance to go through the Malayalam version of the book, and I am really disappointed in the manner of its translation and production.

This book is jointly brought out by the UNICEF and the NCERT as a training material for the use of teachers participating in the orientation camps.

We are taught that language is the instrument of thought. If the instrument itself is defective and imperfect, how can the thought be transmitted in a perfect manner? Quite impossible. This is what I could arrive at on going through the Malayalam version of the booklet.

The message to the teacher hardly finds its way through the book. The language used is defective and misleading: The Communicability of the language is very poor. If it is circulated in the present form, it may result in counter-production.

The spelling, printing and grammatical mistakes are innumerable. Even preliminary principles of grammar are seen violated. Certain words used in the booklet are even unknown to reputed scholars in Malayalam. Indiscriminate use of meaningless words find prominence in the book.

I am emphasising on the translation aspect mainly because para 8.8 of the paper on Education Policy published by the Government envisages translation of foreign books into Indian languages and make them available to the children. If the scheme is implemented in this manner, one could find it very difficult to predict the result.

Malayalam, a language very rich in literary achievements, at present stands credited with three Jnanapeetam Awards. The people of Kerala feel proud of their language. They may think that they are rather insulted with such translations into their language. The Kerala Sahitya Akademi, one of the best in the country, the Kerala Language Institute with a record of meritorious service to the language, and the universities in Kerala should be consulted in matters similar to this.

My humble suggestion in this case is that the Government should not hesitate to make use of the facilities that are available in the State so that books in better language could be made available to the people in future.

Thank you.

**REFERENCE TO THE DELAY IN
CONDUCTING INQUIRY INTO
PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT
OF SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM'S
DEATH ON ALL INDIA
RADIO**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Madhya Pradesh): Sir, on the 18th of July, 1986 the Minister of Information and Broadcasting informed Rajya Sabha that an enquiry had