

grains to other States be introduced like that of the system prevalent in the neighbouring State of Uttar Pradesh. This can check the losses caused by long term storage of food-grains to the Government and ultimately the farmer.

(xii) Need to prevent any violation of the Constitution by anti-Hindi agitationists

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news item has appeared that the President of the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam and about 1500 workers will court arrest after burning the copies of the Constitution of India against the imposition of Hindi. This movement is likely to continue from November 17 to December 17, 1986.

After the independence, the then intellectuals of the country had decided to make Hindi as the official language. But keeping in view the then prevailing conditions, it was provided that Hindi would not be made the official language until it was adopted by the whole of India. Despite the Government's clear assurances, these things are being done due to political considerations.

The Central Government has established the Parliamentary Official Language Committee for the propagation and promotion of Hindi in its various departments and offices. The propagation and promotion of Hindi has been only through persuasion. Hindi has not been imposed anywhere. Despite these facts, this type of propaganda and opposition is certainly unconstitutional. The Government must pay immediate attention to this matter and the Constitution should be protected and its dignity safeguarded at all costs.

(xiii) Need to look into the affairs of Banaras Hindu University

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Banaras Hindu University which remained constantly in a disturbed state was closed *sine die* by the Vice-Chancellor in mid-August. It opened finally in full form on 24th November 1986. In the meantime,

the Vice-Chancellor suspended the students' union and gave notice to 22 Karamchari leaders and clamped the right of free expression of university teachers.

Hardly after three days of opening, the authorities asked the District administration to clamp Section 144 in the campus, while, students were preparing for their examination peacefully. Section 144 brought police back in the campus on 2nd December resulting in ransacking of the hostels and beating of students.

The whole of the Varanasi city is disturbed. In fact, the university has always been simmering with different kinds of discontentment in recent times. With a budget of about Rs. 70 crores, the university has been kept closed for half-a-year costing about Rs. 40 crores and with this state, it may remain closed for a full year till some measures to rectify the situation are undertaken immediately.

I thought you would have asked the Minister to come here. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : You have allowed a statement under Rule 377 in respect of this central university but not in respect of Calcutta University.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want, a discussion on Calcutta University could be held in the next session.

(xiv) Need to start work in the diamond mines in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are famous diamond mines in Panna district. Some mines have been closed due to some reasons. The work on the following mines should be started again. Har Rai Chowki, Malhan ka Seha, Bada Ghat, Manjhanala, Arsayana, Manor Sakaria and Gudaha so that the labourers could get employment and diamonds could be mined. Besides, the labourers should be allotted residential plots there.