THE
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Twelfth Day of the First Session of the First Legislative Assembly

Saturday, the 5th April, 1952

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens, at Ten of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon’ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the Chair.

Leave to move Adjournment Motion regarding Postponement of H. S. C. Examination.

Mr. Speaker: An adjournment motion had been received from Shri Syed Hasan. Hon’ble Members may recall that there was a reference to this adjournment motion yesterday. Then I stated that it was not in proper order. I also gave certain directions and the Hon’ble Member has now sent the adjournment motion in a revised form which was also not found quite satisfactory and therefore the motion has been worded in this form.

"That the House be adjourned to discuss definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, namely:

That the H.S.C. examination which has been postponed on the second day of its commencement for an indefinite period created a great sensation and chaos amongst the people of Hyderabad in general and the students in particular, but the Government is not looking into the matter seriously”.

In this connection, I would invite the attention of the House to Rule 71 (1) which runs as follows:

"A Member desiring to move such a motion must hand to the Speaker a written statement of the proposed motion not later than one hour before the commencement of the sitting of the Assembly at which he proposes to ask for leave of the Assembly to move his motion and obtain his consent to the proposed motion before the sitting of the Assembly commences.”

I have quoted this Rule only for the guidance of the Hon’ble Members. Now, Shri Syed Hasan will ask leave of the House for moving the adjournment motion under Rule 71 (2) which reads:

"If the Speaker grants his consent, leave to move the motion may be asked after questions and before the other business for the day is entered upon.”
Before we transact other business the Hon’ble Member will ask leave of the House to move the adjournment motion.

Shri Syed Hasan (Hyderabad City) : I beg leave to move “that the House be adjourned to discuss definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, namely,

“That the H.S.C. Examination which has been postponed on the second day of its commencement for an indefinite period created a great sensation and chaos amongst the people of Hyderabad in general and the students in particular. But the Government is not looking into the matter seriously”.

Mr. Speaker: Sub-rule (3) of Rule 71 says that ‘After the member has asked for leave of the Assembly to move the motion, the Speaker shall read the motion to the Assembly and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly.’

Question Proposed

The Hon’ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Education Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take an objection to the adjournment motion as it has lost its emergency. The examinations were postponed on 25th March, 1952, and, therefore, there is no emergency now, I take objection under Rule No. 71 (3).

Mr. Speaker: As objection has been taken, under the Rules, I will have to ask the Members who support the Motion to rise in their seats but before doing so, if the Hon’ble Minister concerned were to place all the facts before the House at this stage, we may not require much time for this purpose later on. Under the Rules, it is not obligatory, but after all, the matter has been delayed to some extent. The delay was due to other business in the House and, therefore, I do not attach much importance to this delay. The reason was something else. But, as this is a matter of public importance, if all the facts are placed before the House, then probably, the Hon’ble Member may not like to press his adjournment motion because it means a lot of time for that purpose.

The Hon’ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, While abiding by the direction of the Chair, I may point out that the procedure laid down is that if there are 30 Members present to support the adjournment motion, then only the leave will be granted. I have no objection to explain the matter in detail in order to wean away the Hon’ble Member from pressing
the adjournment motion. But if the Hon'ble Member insists on moving this adjournment motion even after I explained, the same procedure will have to be adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** Under Rule 71 (3) those in favour of this motion may rise in their seats.

**Shri V. D. Deshpande** (Ippaguda); Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would submit that some Hon'ble Members are waiting outside and so.........

**The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi:** This cannot be allowed Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** They should be in their places.

**Pause.**

Yes, there are more than 30. The Adjournment Motion will, therefore, be taken up at 3 p.m. for discussion.

Now, further discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks, which is already before the House, will continue.

**General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.**
The attempt to throw personal responsibility on the King is impossible and most undesirable. In the commons, the Speaker must decline to allow the King to be attacked.

The persons to be attacked are obviously the Ministry. KEITH.

Divine right of Kingship

One dependent upon sanction of Legislature and so upon Parliament.
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

5th April 1952

Integration

History

Rajpramukh

Problems

Minority

Majority

Linguism

Casteism

Communalism

Problems

Forgive and forget

Rehabilitation

Problems

Problems

Problems

Problems

Problems

Problems
Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests; which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole, where, not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a member of the Bristol, but he is a member of Parliament*.

—Edmond Burke.
A compound word consisting of fee and a word. I do not understand (Dr. Webster).

Fee: Cattle, from the use of cattle in transferring property. It signified goods, substance in general and a reward of compensation for services.

The leading features of feudalism in its fully developed form are the system of vassage and the institution of the fief.
This philosophy, like all other forms of anarchism, inevitably leads to the despotic Government of the most successful 'hero'. And when his tyranny is established, he will suppress in others the self-assertive ethic by which he has risen to power” B. Russell.
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpravullah.

5th April, 1952

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Figures

Total cultivated Area

Landlordism
The keystone of the Cabinet arch is the Prime Minister. He is central to its formation, central to its life and central to its death........

Prof. Laski.
That is not to say that he is its master, but less than an autocrat."

Prof. Laski.
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Radical policy

(Satish Ghansoon had a question - is it true that in the previous era, people lived in a different way?

The main point is that there were several factors that contributed to the current situation. Firstly, the policies that were adopted were not in line with the needs of the people. Secondly, the economic conditions were not conducive to the development of the country.

Radical Solution

Elements
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

5th April 1952

People's Sovereignty

Sovereignty rests with the King or rests with the people.

Asserting sovereignty, the speaker expressed the view that sovereignty rests with the people, as opposed to the King. He cited examples and argued that the people should have the ultimate decision-making power, emphasizing the importance of democratic principles over absolute monarchy. The speaker concluded by calling for a more equitable distribution of power and responsibility among all members of society.
Forgive and forget (Quotations) (Constitutional Head) (Constituent Assembly)
It has been the privilege of the Asaf Jahi family for seven generations to administer this historic State under a system of monarchy.
5th April 1952

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

At the same time, significant advance has been made in nation-building and ameliorative activities by the Government under the Military Governor and the outgoing Chief Minister, Hon’ble Shri M.K. Vellodi.
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Activities

Financial integration

Ameliorative activities

Land problem

Tenancy Act

Cases


5th April 1952

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Piecemeal solution (Footpath)
Mr. Speaker: The Hon’ble Member should address the Chair and not the Hon’ble Members of the House.

I am sorry, Sir, all right - Reasonable.

Systems - Graded system - Constructive Plan - Agencies - Liquidation.
5th April 1952

General Discussion on the Motion
for Address of Thanks to the
Rajpramukh.

Mr. Shirshendu Roy - After Ram Manohar, there was a section of people who thought that there should be a separate section for employees' welfare. They thought that the employees, who are the backbone of any organization, should be given more consideration. This view was expressed by Mr. Shirshendu Roy.

Permanent Staff - As far as the permanent staff is concerned, there is a need for a separate section. The employees have been working for a long time and they deserve better treatment. There should be a separate section to look after their welfare.

Pension - The issue of pension has been raised by many. It is necessary to have a separate section for pension. The employees who have been working for a long time deserve better treatment.

Gratuity - The issue of gratuity has also been raised. It is necessary to have a separate section for gratuity. The employees who have worked for a long time deserve better treatment.

Selling agencies - The issue of selling agencies has also been raised. It is necessary to have a separate section for selling agencies. The employees who work in these agencies deserve better treatment.

Control Commodities - The issue of control commodities has also been raised. It is necessary to have a separate section for control commodities. The employees who work in these agencies deserve better treatment.

Plan - The issue of plan has also been raised. It is necessary to have a separate section for plan. The employees who work in these agencies deserve better treatment.

He suggested that a separate section should be created to look after the welfare of the employees. This will ensure that the employees who have been working for a long time are given better treatment.
General Discussion on the Motion:
for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

5th April 1952

Social Mobility

Social Structure

Displaced Muslims

The position of women in the society

Equal pay to
Explaining the implications of the plan Dr. Gyanchand said, "It was not at all likely to solve the problem of the masses whose miseries were daily multiplying. He said that though the Constitution specifically declared that the existing disparities between the rich and the poor should be done away with, the plan did not move an inch towards this objective. The plan, as it stood, he has asserted, could make the rich richer and the poor poorer."
We may use the term "revolution" in the wider sense to embrace decisive changes in the character of Government.
Even though they do not involve the violent overthrow of an established order, but in the specific sense 'revolution' signifies explosive eruption of pent-up forces that break through the resistance of the status quo substituting a new system of a different kind.

**Concept of property**

*The orchestra might change; but the music remains the same; it can never be brought to an end*.

---

Disintegration of State

Even though they do not involve the violent overthrow of an established order, but in the specific sense 'revolution' signifies explosive eruption of pent-up forces that break through the resistance of the status quo substituting a new system of a different kind.

**Concept of property**

*The orchestra might change; but the music remains the same; it can never be brought to an end*.
**Rajpramukh** means:

(a) in relation to the State of Hyderabad, the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Nizam of Hyderabad;

Rajpramukh means:

- For the time being is recognised by the President as the Nizam of Hyderabad.

A Ruler in relation to an Indian State means the Prince, Chief or other person by whom any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of Article 201 was entered into and who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Ruler of the State, and includes any person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler.

Dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument which was entered into prior to the Constitution to which a State specified in Part B is a party is excluded from the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. But such disputes may be referred to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion by the President, under Article 143 of the Constitution.
Dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument which was entered into prior to the Constitution to which a State specified in Part R is a party is excluded from the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. But such disputes may be referred to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

"The effect of this clause is that the provisions of Part VI relating to the appointment and term of a Governor are inapplicable to a Rajpramukh. There is no provision in the Constitution relating to these matters as regards Rajpramukh, except clause 21, Art. 366 which simply says that the Rajpramukh shall be a person recognised by the President. The power to recognise include the power to withdraw that recognition. Hence the Rajpramukh shall be liable to be removed by the President just as a Governor for misconduct and the likes..."
Mr. Speaker: The Hon'ble Member can continue at 2:30 p.m. We assemble here again at 2:30.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half past Two of the clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at Half past Two of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the Chair.
Notwithstanding anything in this constitution but subject to the provisions of Art. 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of a treaty...or other similar instrument...

Art. 361 (1) of the Constitution gives personal immunity from legal action, whether during office or thereafter to the President, Governor or Rajpramukh from any act done or purported to be done by them in exercise of the powers and duties as laid down in the Constitution.

Art. 362 of the Constitution lays down that:

"In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of Article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State."

Law breaking (Deposition of Nizam)
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

5th April 1952

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गणना की तैयारी के दौरान, मैंने कुछ मुद्दों का ध्यान दिया। एक मुद्दा है कि भारत की स्वतन्त्रता का समय होता है जब भारत के लोग अपने प्राविधि के अधीन रहते हैं।

आज के दिन, हम भारतीय लोगों को स्वतन्त्रता का संबंध देखना चाहते हैं। भारत के लोग अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का संबंध देखना चाहते हैं। भारत के लोग अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का संबंध देखना चाहते हैं।

मैं भारत की स्वतन्त्रता का समय होता है कि हम अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का संबंध देखना चाहते हैं। भारत के लोग अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का संबंध देखना चाहते हैं।

श्री ईंद्रश्री श्री ईंद्रश्री श्री ईंद्रश्री

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भारतीय सभा के अध्यक्ष,
This Congress supports the re-organization of the administrative units on linguistic basis, and feels that this process shall have to be completed in the All-India context.
"Parliament may by law—

(a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;

(b) increase the area of any State;

(c) diminish the area of any State;

(d) alter the boundaries of any State;

(e) alter the name of any State;

Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the boundaries of any State or States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or the name or names of any such State or States, the views of the Legislature of the State or, as the case may be, of each of the States both with respect to the proposal to introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof have been ascertained by the President."


discussion on the motion for address of thanks to the rajpramukh.

(art. 3 of the constitution).

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(a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;

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Discussion on the Adjournment Motion regarding Postponement of H.S.C. Examination

Shri Syed Hasan (Hyderabad City): I beg to move the following adjournment motion to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, namely:

"That the H.S.C. Examination which has been postponed on the 2nd day of its commencement for an indefinite period created a great sensation and chaos amongst the people of Hyderabad in general and the students in particular, but the Government is not looking into the matter seriously."

The Mover will, perhaps, say something in support of his Motion.
Discussion on the Adjournment
Motion regarding Postponement
of H. S. C Examination

Prescribed form

Provisional rules

Move

Formalities

Formalities

Rules

Responsible Government

Mr. Binnie Ahmed

Mr. Haider Ali Khan
Discussion on the Adjournment Motion regarding Postponement of H. S. C. Examination

372 5th April 1952

Shri Sidheshwar - Emissaries of Education Department have reported their keynote at the Department.

Sir it is imperative for us to take the necessary action to nullify this motion. The motion was moved by Shri Maladministration who states that he has received complaints from various quarters regarding the examination.

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Discussion on the Adjournment  
Motion regarding Postponement  
of H. S. C. Examination 

5th April 1952

Mover (Director of Public Instruction)

Corrections

in Section 480-560, it is stated that the examination will be held on 18th February Paper setting.

Section 480-560, it is stated that the examination will be held on 18th February.
A candidate namely s/o was found copying today from a piece of paper which is enclosed here-with. A few questions have been solved by him on that piece of
paper which have appeared in the question paper—Elementary Mathematics paper I. The candidate has been expelled from the Examination Hall under the Article No. 10 of the Rules for the Chief Superintendent and he is not allowed to proceed with the examination. His answer-book is also enclosed herewith along with his statement and the report of the Incharge of the Hall.

Yours faithfully,

N. RAMLAL,
Chief Superintendent.”

"Copy.
To
THE SECRETARY,
BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION,
Hyderabad-Dn.

SIR,
I beg to report that Elementary Mathematics Paper I of the H.S.C. Examination 1952 is leaked out in Mahboobnagar just a few hours before the actual commencement of the Examination.

At about 7-30 a.m. on 25-3-1952, two students of our High School accompanied by a Government High School student of Mahboobnagar came to me and asked me to work out 4 problems, which they have presented to me in writing (one paper in Telugu and the other in Urdu). Both the papers contain the same 4 problems. The sums presented are III a & b, VI & VIII a (incorrectly), of the Elementary Mathematics Paper I. I worked out the correct problems. In the evening, when I saw the question paper, I found the same 4 problems in it. This is a definite proof that the paper is leaked out. Then I asked the boys how they could get the problems. They replied that some outside students dictated the sums to them.

Hence I request that the same may be enquired and necessary action may kindly be taken in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

SOMASUNDARAM,
Head Master, M. B. C. High School, Mahboobnagar.
Dated the 30th March, 1952.

My Dear Sita Ram Rao,

Please refer to your D.O. letter dated 26-3-52. I have caused necessary enquiries to be made into the leakage of question papers. A copy of the report on the result of these enquiries, is enclosed herewith which will explain the whole thing. I could not, however, get the question papers that were surreptitiously sold out to the students.

Yours sincerely,

C. Seshagiri Rao.

Shri K. Sitaram Rao, B.A., L.T.
Secretary, H.S.C. Examination Board,
Susilwadi, Hyderabad-Dn."

Mr. Speaker: Do not use the expression 'Galian' (گلیان) in this context.

That is "allegations" Sir.

آپ کسی کی "اللیئشن" ہے جس کو ہلک سے لوگ ہم آپ کے تعلق سے ہی ہیں، ہوئے ہوئے، ہوئے ہوئے، ہوئے ہوئے، ہوئے ہوئے۔

شاہی رنگ پر ائھم کہا (اگنا کہا)۔ سب کو میں اگنا کہتا ہوئے۔ جو میں اپنا حکم کرتا ہو ۔

فونا پاک کو میں اپنا حکم کرتا ہوئے۔ اس کے ملنے کے سب ہیں۔
The Hon'ble Shri Picochand Gandhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I would submit that there are only two aspects of the problem on which much can be said that this is an adjournment motion pertaining only to the leakage of question papers.

I would submit that there are two aspects of the problem on which much can be said. This is an adjournment motion pertaining only to the leakage of question papers.

Mr. M. S. Rajalingam (Warangal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no doubt that an adjournment motion has got its own importance. As had been already expressed by the Hon'ble the Education Minister, it has lost its urgency, but really, it has got public importance and it is for this House to note the importance that the public is attaching to this subject. Apart from that, it is also essential that we should see in what way the trends of the public are moving in visualising the whole aspect of the question. It has been made a cheap topic of discussion by some of the Hon'ble

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Members. I really feel, Sir, that the standards of education have been going very low and it is not the duty of this Government to get some more passes for students who have answered the papers which were leaked out, and if with this spirit the Government had moved, it would have been appreciated by the Hon’ble Members. I feel, we could have done real justice to the public and the importance with which the public is viewing this subject. Apart from this, there were certain other expressions by some of the Hon’ble Members which do not relate to this subject at all. For instance, the question of unemployment or the difficulties certain students are having, are things that do not concern the subject in full. I can here safely say, Sir, that a student, who has regularly studied and who is a complete devotee of books and the masters, is bound to be very glad at the attitude of the Government, and he takes it as a pride and credit to answer the fresh papers to be given. It is only certain students, who have not really studied the books and who really want to secure cheap marks, that wish to make the education low. I feel, Sir, that it will be an honour to this side of the House and also to that side of the House, to respect the feelings of the students, who want to get a pass on the papers which are to be freshly issued. Until that is done, Sir, I may only take it in this way, that it has been the purpose of certain political parties to exploit every cause for their political ends. However much we may say it from the platforms that the students are to be far away from politics, it has been the purpose of certain political parties to do so. If this subject is not viewed in the light in which I have stated, I can only view it as a cause for political exploitation by certain political parties, which should not be really so in view of the standards that we have to establish for the students in the country. Already the Public Service Commission Report is there, in which it was expressed that the standards are going very low, and that should not be the case. I expect that this House would take up the real cause of the students in a different way altogether, and I expect that after the clarification given by the Hon’ble the Education Minister about the action taken by the Government, we should congratulate the Government and the other students who have really helped in detecting this. So, Sir, I expect that a correct study of this would be made and it would be appreciated in the real spirit.
The Hon’ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and Education Minister): For the information of the House, I would like to say that the enquiry is being conducted by the C.I.D.
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Motion regarding Postponement
of H. S. C. Examination

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Discussion on the Adjournment Motion regarding Postponement of H.S.C. Examination

On the Adjournment Motion regarding the postponement of the H.S.C. Examination, the Speaker made the following points:

1. **Law Maker**
   - The Law Maker is responsible for enacting laws and regulations.

2. **Law Breaker**
   - The Law Breaker is responsible for enforcing and administering laws.

3. **Law Breaking Activities**
   - These activities refer to the enforcement and administration of laws.

4. **Irrelevant**
   - The Irrelevant points are not related to the main discussion.

5. **Actual Facts**
   - These are the actual facts and figures related to the motion.

6. **Purpose of Motion**
   - The purpose of the motion is to postpone the H.S.C. Examination.

7. **Importance of Examination**
   - The examination is important for the students.

8. **Future Considerations**
   - The future considerations should be taken into account.

9. **Action Required**
   - Action is required to address the concerns raised.

10. **Conclusion**
    - The conclusion of the discussion is that the motion should be tabled for further consideration.

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[Signatures and further details]
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Mr. Esmicr - Ab Jawar Bichun - As San Shak Nibin Ke Role

Discussion (Rules)

Mr. Shriji Diwakar Rau (Unfulfilled) - Mr. Sagarshankar - Mr. Mithun Mein - He Mukol

Matalbe - He Gharberato Aka Xanki Ba Nibatu As Sumnake Dha Hekina - Tsumakameshina Dhamalee...
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Shri D.N. Shrock Rao - The Chairman, by which time the good of the House shall be attended to. (Benches)

Shri S. R. Deshmukh - (Bhopal - Member) - He has made a famous place on the right side of the Shri Deshmukh, Member. It is very significant that the question was asked in the House of a very important question and the reply was given by the Member of the House. The question was on the issue of the postponement of the H. S. C. Examination.

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The Member moved an Adjournment Motion regarding the Postponement of the H. S. C. Examination.

The President said that the House had already been adjourned to the 12th March for the matter to be taken up once again. He regretted that the matter could not be taken up immediately.

The Member said that he was aware of the difficulties that arose due to the Postponement of the Examination. He believed that the House should not ignore the needs of the students and that the matter should be taken up immediately.

The Speaker said that the matter would be taken up as soon as possible.

The Motion was carried.
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Step 1: Discuss the implications of postponing the H. S. C. Examination.

Step 2: Debate the feasibility of holding the examination in a shorter period.

Step 3: Consider the impact on students' mental health.

Step 4: Review the number of candidates and the available resources.

Step 5:表决 the decision on whether to postpone the examination.

The motion was passed unanimously.
Discussion on the Adjournment Motion regarding Postponement of H. S. C. Examination

Mr. Deshpande (East Ward) said:

In view of the general atmosphere prevailing in the school, it was necessary to postulate a discussion on the postponement of the H. S. C. Examination. It was evident from the reports that the students were not adequately prepared for the examination due to various factors including inadequate study time. Therefore, it was suggested that the examination be postponed to provide adequate time for preparation.

Mr. Deshpande further stated that the government should take necessary steps to ensure that the students have enough time to study and prepare for the examination. He also emphasized the need for better infrastructure in schools to meet the educational needs of the students.
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Discussion:

The motion for the postponement of the H.S.C. Examination was moved by Mr. A. K. Ghose. The motion was seconded by Mr. B. N. Roy.

Mr. A. K. Ghose argued that due to the current situation, it would be in the best interest of the students to postpone the examination. He mentioned that the examination would be held in the month of June, which would be better for the students to prepare for the examination.

Mr. B. N. Roy, the second speaker, supported the motion. He also mentioned that the examination would be held in the month of June, which would be better for the students to prepare for the examination.

Mr. C. D. Bose, the third speaker, opposed the motion. He argued that the examination should be held on schedule as per the fixed date. He mentioned that the students had been preparing for the examination for a long time and it would be unfair to postpone it.

The discussion continued with various speakers taking turns to express their views. The motion was then put to the vote and it was passed by a majority vote. The examination was therefore postponed to the month of June.

The discussion ended with the speaker thanking everyone for their contributions and stating that the decision would be communicated to all concerned parties.

[End of Discussion]
The Hon'ble Shri V.B. Raju (Labour and Rehabilitation Minister) : Mr Speaker, Sir,

The Hon'ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour and Rehabilitation Minister) : Speaker, Sir, the mover of the motion and the supporters of the motion have not criticised so much for the commission but they demand further action that an impartial enquiry committee should be constituted. They admit that the question papers have come into the hands of the students before the examinations were held; they admit that the educational Minister had taken action in that direction; but they suspect that the enquiry may not be quite impartial. I would like to plead on behalf of the Government that if it were the intention of the Hon'ble Minister or the Department to suppress the information so as to keep up the reputation of the Department, he would not have taken this action. Taking action before the Hon'ble Members have brought it to the notice is in itself a proof of the bona fides of the Government in this direction. I would have been glad if the motion has been brought saying that an information has been suppressed; here no damage is done to the populariy of the Government nor to the cause of the public.
An insistence or complaint is being made that the students have been put to loss. There may be material loss but there is intellectual gain: the students will have one month more for study, to sit for the examination.

Somebody has to suffer for the mistake of others, but ultimately the real culprits would be punished. On this point, the mover of the motion or the members of the Opposition need not have any apprehension. The very act in trying to enquire into the matter is in itself an approach in the direction of punishing the culprits and to put a stop to this trade in the students' world. It is the school that moulds the character of students. This trade, I know, has been going on from a long time past; unfortunately, there had not been Legislative Assemblies and there was not so much agitation and matters went unnoticed; but now today, every simple matter, any small matter in the country is brought to the notice of the intelligentsia through newspapers. The Assembly is the proper forum for discussion. The Hon'ble Minister for the Department has already taken action in the matter and I can assure on behalf of the Government that no stone will be left unturned or no carelessness will be shown; the culprits will not be allowed to go scot-free. This much is enough for the mover to be satisfied and to withdraw the motion. Generally, these adjournment motions are brought into bring to the notice of the Government any injury that is being caused to the public and the Government failed to take note or rectify it. This motion has been brought here for further action not to condemn or ensure or criticise the Government that it failed to take note of it. The Government has already taken note of it. The Hon'ble Member does not criticise why the Educational Department has postponed the examinations, he does not criticise that information has leaked out; he only criticises that the students have been put to loss. But it is inherent in the situation that somebody should suffer and the students have suffered.

There is no way for compensation. There are certain injuries caused when there is a big mela, when there is lot of confusion, and when a train meets with an accident, certain incidents take place—and in these incidents it will be difficult for the Government to compensate. It is again the tax payers' money that will have to be paid by way of compensation and it will not be possible to do it. When the Government comes before this Assembly with such a bill for compensation I do not know what attitude will be shown at that time. All these things are not quite appropriate to ask for. The action taken by the Government is quite in the line and in keeping with the dignity of the
Government. The Government has not failed in its duty. I would be glad if the mover of the adjournment motion withdraws it.

The Assembly then adjourned till Nine of the clock on Sunday the 6th April, 1952.