HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
Official Report

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Price: Eight Annas
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday the 9th July 1952

(Twenty Third Day of the Second Session)

The House Met at Two of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Stated Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker We shall take up questions

Babulphah Auction

288 Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao (Partur) Will
the hon Minister for Excise Forests and Customs be pleased
to state —

(1) What is the annual collection of Babulphah
auction in Partur Taluq?

(2) Whether there are any arrears of tax payable to
Government in this connection?

(3) If so what is the amount?
Mr. Speaker Let us proceed to the next question
Shri Syed Hasan

Deputy Commissioner, Customs, Gulbarga

*844 Shri Syed Hasan (Hyderabad City) Will the hon. Minister for Excise, Forests and Customs be pleased to State —

(1) Whether the present Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Gulbarga is senior to the officer who held the post immediately prior to his taking charge?

(2) What are the respective academic qualifications of the said two officers?
Shri V D Deshpande I think it can be discussed

Mr Speaker This is not a point of information. The question can be put for eliciting information

Shri V D Deshpande And also about the working of a Department. If there is some irregularity in the Department, I think the Members are entitled to ask regarding it

Mr Speaker I think the hon Members can ask questions only for information

Shri V D Deshpande I want to have the information as to what was the basis on which the seniority of a particular person was overlooked and another person was promoted

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question, Shri Udhava Rao Patil
Shri Udhava Rao Patil (Osmannabad—General)

Will the hon Minister for Excise, Forests and Customs be pleased to state—

1. Whether there is an afforestation scheme for Osmannabad Taluk?

2. If so, how many acres of land are proposed to be acquired for it?

3. Whether any compensation has been paid for the purpose?

4. If so what is the amount of compensation paid?

5. The names of persons to whom the same has been paid.
Stated Questions and Answers

0th July 1972

Mr Speaker This question cannot be allowed

Let us proceed to the next question, Shri Ramji Mukhtap

Plots for Primary Schools

"265 Shri Ramji Mukhtap (Manylegaon) Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state—

Whether it is a fact that certain plots of land in villages of Manylegaon taluq of Bhor district allotted for primary school buildings which have not been constructed and cannot be constructed for some years, are not allowed to be cultivated by the Government?

Dr Chenna Reddy I think this question relates to the Revenue Department

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question

LIVY COLLECTION—JEEP CAR

"815 Shri S Rudrappa (Chutapur) Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state—

Whether the Tahsildar of Chutapur Taluq, Gulbarga District, will be awarded a Jeep car as a present for the interest he evinced during the recent levy day at Chutapur?"
(8) What is the acreage ploughed by them in each District?

(4) What are the rates charged by the Government for the tractor ploughing?
Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question Shri Veerendra Patil

Iron Ploughs as Taccavi Loans

'448 A Shri Veerendra Patil Will the hon Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state

Whether and if so, how many iron ploughs have been distributed to the Agriculturists on taccavi basis?

(Ploughs 27, 996, 22 Ploughs)

figures (District wise)

Shri Narasimha Rao

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question Shri K L Narasimha Rao

Facilities to Koyas

*328 Shri K L Narasimha Rao (Yellandu—General)

Will the hon Minister for Social Service be pleased to state —

What are the facilities given to Koyas in Yellandu, Palwanacha and Bungumpahad taluq under Koya uplift scheme?

Shree Narayan washth (Vocational guidance) shaklaar ektana yojana pravasi prabhati thi pabhi hain. shaklaar ektana prabhati thi pabhi hain.
स्कैन्ड क्वेस्ट ऑन आर्थ 19 पुर्व 1 जुलाई 1952

प्रश्न

विद्याभवन शोधाविद्या (कोचर वे पोर्ट 6 एल 15 वोल्ट्स) का माय (नॉर्म) करने के क्रमांक ने बोला है कि कांश्या को कोई जोड़ नहीं कि निर्देश न मिल रही है। हर और विशेष यह परिप्रेक्ष्यित किया गया।

सृज के अंत में रोमन रूप रोम ने कि जंगलें

'कॅस' के 8 अंकों (58651) गैंग के और वे उनको करने की शक्ति नहीं है।

बी शक्ति जानकारी की दीर्घा में भी मिलने वाले घटनाएँ के लिए नॉटीफ करें।

सृज अफिर, (लकड़ी) काल मौलिक के अंक के 7 मूले 8

बी शक्ति यह स्वीकार करता है (68900) यहाँ की दी वार के साथ वार खाना।

सृज नामस्कृति नीलकोणिका (हॉक) ने उत्तर में जाने 8 सत्र ने

बी शक्ति स्पेशील प्रामाणिकी के तहत अज्ञात तकाली की गायनिका छोड़कर बी कूड़े के अन्तर 876 बनकर 64 वट 1930 समकाली (I amiles) को लिख यह

सृज केस रू (फाहम) 5 क्रांतिवर (Population) 26 से दस

बी शक्ति यह प्रश्न जिस प्रश्न के रूप में नहीं पहुंचा होता।

सृज के अंत में स्वयं रखो का निर्देश करता है कि केन न मुलेन

बी शक्ति अवश्य गहरी तरह से म यह वास्तव करता भाषणात्मक की बढ़ाया कहीं वारधार बार बार पूर्ण का मामला है?

सृज केस क्रू (मेधा अहम) का रूप ने बालक ही कि इरान

बी शक्ति अगर बार बार बीमारियां भारी है तो क्या बार बार अस्पताली बालक बाल है?

सृज के अंत में रोमन की का बाल मसार को तैयार हो न के क्रूम रंग।

बी शक्ति अगर बार बार बीमारियां भारी है तो क्या बार बार अस्पताली बालक?
Mr. Speaker, let us proceed to the next question

289 Shri Ankuhat Rao Veruka Rao, Veterinary Hospital, Purun: Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction please to state—

(1) whether there is any proposal before the Government in this regard?

(2) if not whether there is any suggestion?

Mr. Speaker, how does this question arise?

288 Shri Shankar Rao Veruka Rao: A question

On the matter of integrated veterinary medical and animal husbandry depots in different parts of Purun and Vindhyanchal, since the drought, it is necessary to have a comprehensive veterinary hospital in Purun and Vindhyanchal in order to look after the animals.
Mr. Speaker, let us proceed to the next question. Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao.

Epidemics in Partur Takuq

*290 Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(1) Whether and if so, how many animals die of epidemics in Partur taluq during the year 1951-52?

(2) Whether any help was given to the people in this connection during that period?

Mr. Speaker, let us proceed to the next question. Shri Waman Rao Deshmukh.

Market Committee

*340 Shri Waman Rao Deshmukh Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(1) Whether the Representatives of Agriculturists in the Market Committees are elected or nominated?
(2) Whether the President of Pului Market Com-
mittee has recommended the names of such representatives?

Nominees do not wish to disclose their names. However, they have
asked for permission to keep their names confidential.

Messrs. D. and W. have also expressed their willingness.

Discussion

Mr. Speaker No arguments and no cross examination.

Mr. Speaker has instructed the members to report on the basis of
information given in the report.
Mr Speaker  Now we shall take up other work

Shri G Raja Ram (Armoor) Speaker Sir I present a petition signed by Messrs Rammorthy Naidu, T Malleah N Shanker, P Gopal, Kamala Bai, Swarajya Laxmi,
L. K. Advani, regarding the sudden withdrawal of food subsidy by the Government of India and the consequent decision of the Hyderabad Government to increase food prices affecting about 1.1 lakhs of people residing in the twin cities. The petitioners request for the redressal of their grievance by reducing the prices and bringing on the level that existed before the withdrawal of food subsidy.

Mr Speaker. This petition will be referred to the Committee on Petitions under Rule 136 (1) of the Rules of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.

Discussion on Non-Official Resolutions Nos 2, 8, 16 and 24.
Discussion on Non official
Resolution No 2,8,16 & 24
9th July 1952
1461
9th July 1962  
Discussion on Non official Resolution No 2 8 16 & 24

शरीरक व वाराणसी रविलल (रामेक आ रोगो) यांनी शिवाय चार ह्याचे मुख्यमंत्री ई.ई.से.ई.की कोस्मोस क्रममध्ये ह्याचे शिवाय मुख्यमंत्री देखील बांधिलेली इतिहास देखील शिवाय

भारत सरकार के विरोधात याचेंकडून अनेकांनी याचे शिवीकऱ्यास नष्ट करण्यास संग्राम केलेले होते. असे त्यांनी याचेंकडून अनेकांनी याचे शिवीकऱ्यास नष्ट करण्यास संग्राम केलेले होते. असे त्यांनी याचेंकडून अनेकांनी याचे शिवीकऱ्यास नष्ट करण्यास संग्राम केलेले होते. असे त्यांनी याचेंकडून अनेकांनी याचे शिवीकऱ्यास नष्ट करण्यास संग्राम केलेले होते.
Discusson on Non official
Resolution No 2 8 16 & 24
9th July 1952

Resolution No 28 16 & 24

9th July 1952

Commitment

Date of Passage: 9th July 1952

Abridged:

Date of Passage: 9th July 1952

Commitment

Abridged:
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No 2816 & 21
6th July 1952

Discussion on the above resolution.

The discussion was held in two parts: the first part dealt with the merits of the resolution, and the second part with the implementation of its provisions.

The resolution was aimed at promoting the principles of non-official participation in the governance of the country. It was argued that non-official participation would lead to a more democratic and efficient governance.

Several amendments were proposed to the resolution, but they were not accepted.

The resolution was adopted by a majority vote.

The implications of the resolution were discussed, and it was noted that it would require a significant change in the way the government operated.

The resolution was welcomed by most of the participants, and it was hoped that it would lead to a more participatory and inclusive society.

The resolution was referred to the appropriate committee for further action.

The meeting was adjourned.

Additional information:
- The resolution was prepared by a group of activists who were concerned about the lack of participation of non-officials in the governance of the country.
- The resolution was adopted by the National Assembly of Pakistan.
- The resolution was also discussed in the Senate of Pakistan.
- The resolution was later implemented by the government.
- The resolution has had a significant impact on the political landscape of Pakistan.
Discussions on Non-official Resolution No. 2816 & 24

9th July 1952

Implement the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Constitution Act, 1948. (Scientific)

Agitation against the Constituent Assembly and its proceedings is likely to have a far-reaching effect on public opinion. (Popular)

Parallel Classes should be introduced to accommodate all students. (Evolutionary Methods)

(Ball was given)
9th July 1952
Resolution No 2816 & 24

Discussion on Non official

( Remark )

( Regional )

languages

( Languages )

( Public )

( Secret Ballot )

( Opinion )

( Move )

( Mover )

( Positive Resolution )

( Kasahum)
"That this Assembly is of the opinion that the decision of the Government of India to convert the Osmania University into a Central one with Hindi as medium of instruction with the view to develop Hindi as the national language in the South and thereby to unite the North to the South in language, when the consensus of public opinion is against it, is dictatorial and hasty. It will antagonise those for whose benefit it is being done, when this action is being taken much against them will, because

(a) the State has only one University which was built with the money of the people of the State costing more than four crores of rupees, thus it will put them in financial difficulty if they wanted to have a University of the State,

(b) the growth of Hindi in the South can be assured by making it a compulsory subject in the Osmania University, it is not necessary for the Centre to take it much against the will of the people,

(c) while this anxiety that the University should be taken over by the Centre and making Hindi as Medium of instruction, is a clear indication, that the regional languages of the State will get a stepmotherly treatment, detrimental to their growth, and therefore, it calls upon the Government of India to abandon their ex parte decision,}

Provision of the Osmania University Act, 1926 (30 of 1926) Section 6 does not apply to the Osmania University which is declared to be a Central University by this Bill.
Discussion on Non official Resolution Vo 2 B 15 & 24
9th July 1952

The document contains a discussion on non-official resolutions, possibly related to political or constitutional matters. The text is not completely legible, but it appears to revolve around themes such as dictatorship, imperialism, and financial integration. The discussion seems to be in a formal context, potentially in a governmental or legislative setting, focusing on legislative or policy matters.
لام حالے ان کو مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ نہیں گاکھہ عصر کا مہواسن فی عریم من کا خاکہ N
Discussion on Von official
Resolution No 2 8 16 & 24
17th July 1922

Regional languages are important in the context of regional planning and administration. The use of local languages can enhance local identity and promote cultural diversity. It is crucial to ensure that local languages are not排斥ed in favor of official languages. The promotion of regional languages can help in the development of local economies and the preservation of cultural heritage. Therefore, there is a need to recognize and support regional languages in official settings.
"You are only presiding over the liquidation of the interests of the people of Hyderabad State."
Regional languages


Mr Speaker  Now, we adjourn till 4.30 p.m

The House then adjourned for recess till Half past-four of the clock

The House re-assembled, after recess, at half past-four of the clock
Discussion on Non official
Resolution No 28 16 & 24
Discussion on Non official Resolution Vo. 2 8 16 & 21
9th July 1952
1475

Higher Education (Emolument)

Annual Grant

Supress (Domination)

Background (Suppression)

Autonomous (Suppression)

People's desire (Charter)

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(Professional Agitators)

The Hon. President, Sir, the House has now to deal with a Resolution moved by Mr. H. H. Bhikoo, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and seconded by Mr. W. J. H. C. Grant, Advocate, on the subject of the agitators who have been spreading false and malicious reports concerning the Government of Bombay and the Constitution of the Government of India.

Sir, the agitators have been responsible for a great deal of mischief and disorder in the State of Bombay and throughout the country. They have been the cause of much suffering and inconvenience to the people of the State, and have done great harm to the cause of the Government and the Constitution.

The House has now to consider the Resolution moved by Mr. Bhikoo, which asks for the removal of these agitators from the State and the country, and for the prevention of their further activities.

Sir, I am sure that the House will be unanimous in its support of the Resolution and in its determination to do all that is necessary to prevent the further activities of these evil-minded persons.

(Prospective)

Communique

The House has now to consider the Communique issued by the Honourable Mr. Justice S. R. V. Desai, the Chief Justice of Bombay, on the subject of the agitators.

The Communique states that the agitators have been responsible for a great deal of mischief and disorder in the State of Bombay and throughout the country, and that the Government of Bombay has been compelled to take steps to prevent their further activities.

Sir, I am sure that the House will be unanimous in its support of the Communique and in its determination to do all that is necessary to prevent the further activities of these evil-minded persons.

(Recent Act)

Institutions of National Importance

The House has now to consider the recent Act passed by the Legislature of Bombay, on the subject of the agitators.

The Act provides for the removal of the agitators from the State and the country, and for the prevention of their further activities.

Sir, I am sure that the House will be unanimous in its support of the Act and in its determination to do all that is necessary to prevent the further activities of these evil-minded persons.

(Imperialistic)

Narrow parochialism

The House has now to consider the narrow parochialism shown by the agitators in their activities.

Their activities are directed against the Government of Bombay and the Constitution of the Government of India, and are intended to cause disorder and mischief in the State.

Sir, I am sure that the House will be unanimous in its support of the Government of Bombay and the Constitution of the Government of India, and in its determination to do all that is necessary to prevent the further activities of these evil-minded persons.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Government of Bombay and the Constitution of the Government of India are under threat from the activities of the agitators.

Sir, I am sure that the House will be unanimous in its support of the Government of Bombay and the Constitution of the Government of India, and in its determination to do all that is necessary to prevent the further activities of these evil-minded persons.

I move that the Resolution be now put to the vote.

The House will now proceed to a division on the Resolution.
Discussion on An official
Resolution No 2816 & 24
9th July 1952

Central subjects

The Resolution states that the central subjects include:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Employment
4. Housing
5. Environment

The resolution emphasizes the importance of these subjects in the development of the country.

Narrow Mindedness

The resolution also discusses the issue of narrow-mindedness, highlighting the need for a more inclusive approach to governance.

Opposition

The opposition party expresses concern over the lack of transparency and accountability in the resolution's implementation.

Linguistic Problem

The resolution addresses linguistic issues, urging for a common language policy to strengthen national unity.

North and South

The resolution acknowledges the separation of North and South, expressing the need for a peaceful resolution to this conflict.

Overall, the resolution aims to address various socio-economic issues while acknowledging the challenges posed by narrow-mindedness and linguistic diversity.
گورنمنٹ اور حکومت کے زیراہتمام، کہ وہ معاشرتی اور سیاسی سازش کو روکنا ہے۔ یہ احتجاج کا بیان ہے، کہ یہ اقدامات اور دیکھ بھال کے تحت جانا ہے۔ 

Arguments: 

1. کونوؤں سے اور سے بھی بہت بہتر ہے (Professional Agitation) 
2. ضرور دہر کن سومنا کو آسانی سے حاصل کرنا ہے اس کے ساتھ اور کونوں ریجومنٹ (Regional Languages) 

کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ ان کا انداز اور ان کے ذریعہ کو کرنا لوکوں کو اس کے لئے اور وہاں سے سادہ ہے۔ 

یہ بڑھانے کے لئے کچھ اہم ہوگا ہے تاکہ وہ کم کریکی کوکیوں ہو سکے۔ 

بہتر ہے کہ اہم اعلان کا میں نے کہا کہ اس کا اپنے اور کئی یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے ہے آہ پایا ہے کہ ایسی بھگاہ کرنا ہے کہ لوکوں کو اس کے لئے اور وہاں سے سادہ ہے。

کہ یہ کسی اور کسی نے ثبات لکھا سکتا ہے اور جو کسی کو اس کے لئے اور وہاں سے سادہ ہے۔ 

یہ کہ اس کو اور کسی نے لکھا سکتا ہے اور جو کسی کو اس کے لئے اور وہاں سے سادہ ہے۔

ہندی 

میڈیوم میں وہ ہے کہ اس کے لئے اور جو کسی کو اس کے لئے اور وہاں سے سادہ ہے۔ 

پانچون ہے جو نہ کھول کر لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا سکتا ہے اور لکھا S
Discussion on Non official
Resolution No 2 8 10 & 24

(Consultation) میں کا گار کہ دیا دیو سات کلا کے سلسلے (Suppression)

(4th July 1982) کیا کہ کیا کیا کیا کہ کیا کہ کیا کیا کہ کیا کہ کیا کہ کیا کہ کیا کہ کیا کہ کیا

(Educational experts) کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک

(Concrete shape) جتی چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر چیئر

(4th July 1982) کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک

(Confer 1970) کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک کیا بک
Shri V. D. Deshpande: Sir, I am not amazed to hear before the House the professional speech by a professional man opposing the original resolution. I was expecting it, and very rightly I must congratulate that Member, on having made a good case out of a bad one.

In the first place, I would like to read before the House certain statements which have appeared in the Press on behalf of hon. the Chief Minister and other responsible Members of the Congress which will show beyond doubt what the position of the Treasury Benches is in this respect. I am referring to the issue of “Deccan Chronicle” dated the 3rd June, 1952, which contains the following:

“In a Press Conference the hon. Chief Minister said that even in its first communication, the Hyderabad Government headed by Shri M. K. Vellodi had informed the Government of India that while the people of Hyderabad were not opposed to the introduction of Hindi in the University, they were against the Centre taking control of the University. If in spite of the opposition of the people of Hyderabad, the Centre ultimately decided to take over the University, the State Government had to put forward certain alternatives, he said.”

It must be quite clear from the statement which I have read just now, that the Hyderabad Government and the Treasury Benches themselves were opposed to the transfer of the Osmania University to the Centre.

It is all right for a professional—disgruntled and treacherous—to say like that. Those professionals can support any move: they can make white out of black and black out of white; they can change day into night and night into day. (Applause from the Opposition Benches). It is all right for those professionals to call others as ‘Professional agitators.’ But, we who have been fighting for the regional languages for the last dozen years will probably remember that he was then in the Bar pleading for the cause of Shaukars, Zamindars and Jagirdars. For us, this is a matter of vital importance. While speaking all these things in the House, I am speaking with a heavy heart, with disappointment, grief and anger in my mind for the proposed transfer of the University to the Centre. Thirteen years'
buck a fatal incident happened in Hyderabad and the then Government, against the will of the students, opposed our demand for singing the National Anthem 'VANDE MATHERAM.' The whole student community then rose against the authorities and I would now warn the Treasury Benches that to-day also the whole people of Hyderabad will rise against them on this issue. (Loud and Prolonged Cheers from the Opposition Benches). Let them not think that by a simple majority they can carry out this proposition and hand over our University to the Centre. Let me also warn them that they are walking on live volcanoes which may break at any tune. This is a very vital issue. Then the question will be: 'What will be the position of Hindi and what will be the position of regional languages?' It has been said that they want to strengthen the Hindi language. I for one have always stood for Hindi and have propagated that language. Hindi is, of course, inter-provincial language. But I would ask the hon. Member a plain question: Will you be prepared to turn your house into a Dharmasala.' I will again ask the hon. Member: 'If tomorrow, somebody comes and says that he wants to occupy your house, will you be ready for that? He will be having some fatigue and you may like to give him some fillip or help. But the point is, I will again repeat: 'Somebody wants to occupy your own house, Will you agree to that? I am only pleading before the House that the proposed transfer of the University to the Centre is something like taking away the very basis of our culture, the very basis of our languages here and the very basis of our education. I could not understand when the hon. Member said that we could stand for regional languages and at the same time agree to the transfer of the University to the Centre. The problem has to be decided and I am sure the issues are very clear to us. I must say that only the regional languages should be the medium of instruction for the Maharashtrians, Andhras and Kannadigas here. (Cheers from the opposition Benches). It is only the mother tongue which can properly fulfil the needs of the different peoples of Hyderabad State. It has been said that the question of 'Azad Hyderabad' is being raised. I do not understand why those things are again lingering in the minds of the hon. Member. I should like to make it very clear that it is not a question of 'Azad Hyderabad'; but, it is a question of 'Vishala Andhra.'—(Loud cheers from the opposition Benches). 'Samyukta Maharaashtra' and 'Samyukta Karnataka.' The hon. Member
from Amsfabad said that the Congress was not committed to Linguistic Provinces. I do not know since how long he has been in the Congress. If he can read the Nizamabad Resolution, it will be very clear to him that it is his Party that has demanded the disintegration of Hyderabad into three linguistic provinces. In view of that, does it stand to reason or does it appear sound to say that they were not committed to that?

As between the Centre and the States, what should be the relation. Everybody stands for the unity of India; everybody wants that India should be strengthened; but, at the same time, everybody feels that his own language, his own mother tongue, should get a fillip in order that he may be able to lay down the basis and principles of democracy in his own language. I would like to ask hon. Members of the House whether, by imposing upon the child the language which is not his mother tongue, it would be really possible to lay down the basis of democracy. Several Indian leaders including Dr. Rajendra Prasad have propagated that the mother tongue alone could be the basis of instruction.

When we plead that the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue of the child, people will come and say: 'You are opposed to Hindi.' Yes. We are opposed to Hindi as medium of instruction in the Hyderabad State. (Cheers from opposition Benches). About a Crore of Andhans, more than 1.a Crore of Mahashtrians, 17 lakhs of Kannadigas, 21 lakhs of Urdu-speaking people—every one of them do not like to have Hindi as their mother tongue. If this is very clear—as it should be—why should we plead that Hindi should be the mother tongue?

It is probably propagated that Hindi can be the mother tongue for those who are speaking Urdu. I very much like the minority community to realise that there is a game in this. Some hon. Members have expressed a feeling in the House that Hindi is an alternative to Urdu. If they think that by accepting Hindi they will be solving the problem of Urdu, I think, they are under a misapprehension. This is a very clever game to displace Urdu and I desire the minority community should realise it. The intention to see that Urdu has absolutely no place in the Hyderabad State is clearly visible and let me repeat my warning to the minority community. Just as we stand for Marathi, just as we stand for Telugu and just as we stand for Kannada, we stand also
9th July 1932, Discussion on Non-official
Resolution No 2, 8, 16 & 21

for Urdu as a major language in the Hyderabad State.
(Cheers from the opposition Benches) Do the protagonists of Hindi feel that if the University is transferred to the Central Government, there will be no place for Urdu in Vishala Andhra, Samyukta Maharashtra and Samyukta Karnataka. I would plead that the language which is the mother tongue of lakhs of people should ever remain, and instructions should be given to the children in that language alone. The whole game must be understood. There is no alternative left and the proposal must be abandoned. I vehemently protest in this House that if this issue is not solved properly, let me warn the Treasury Benches that their attempt to sway the Members of the House by ‘professional considerations’ is not going to help to afford a real solution to the problem.

It has been said and I have heard that the Maharashtrian Members and Kannadiga Members of the House are being told: ‘Anyway, Hyderabad is going to be the capital of Vishala Andhra and so the Osmania University will be going over to the Vishala Andhra. Neither the Maharashtrians nor the Kannadigas will have it. If so, what is the use of protesting against the proposed transfer of the University to the Centre?’ This is a very nice act of ‘professionalism. This appeal to the Members of the House that because the Osmania University will go to Andhra—no matter if it goes to Centre—Is it not the same British policy of ‘Divide and Rule’? I will earnestly appeal to the hon. Members of the House: Beware of this ‘Divide and Rule Policy’. Beware also of the resolution that has come before the House. Somehow, the keys of the Treasury have been given to the Centre and in this resolution we are now requesting them: “Please give us subsistence allowance. Please do thus; Please do that.”

Our Treasury Benches, having submitted and yielded the peoples’ cause to the Centre, now want to have an eyewash by saying that administrative efficiency should be seen and that encouragement should be given to regional languages. We are sorry to find this expression here. Those who are the people of the State and those who, by right, can claim the Osmania University as theirs have to appeal to the Centre: “Please give encouragement to the regional languages.” That is the expression we find in that resolution. Can submission go beyond this?
While we raise this point, we never say that we do not stand for Unity of India. We do stand for the Unity of India—Unity of India as a family of different cultures and States and different languages. But we want to be distinctly understood that thereby we are not prepared to have, or to accept, Hindi as medium. I again repeat that word which smacks of Hindi imperialism. Attempt was made in Czarist Russia of the old to have Russian language for all the people of Russia residing in different states and speaking different languages. This Hindi Imperialism is nothing less than that. This Hindi Imperialism over all other languages is meant primarily to prepare the ground for the domination of the peoples of the North over those of the South; it was also to prepare the ground whereby in the South the principles of democracy cannot grow; it is a move to crush the peoples’ movement which is going on in the South. All these considerations should be taken into account. This is only a link in the whole of a chain which is being very cleverly manoeuvred and I will request the House to understand the implications of this.

The issues are very clear. The first issue is which is going to be the language of instruction? I stoutly say, it is the mother tongue that should be the medium of instruction. The second point is what is going to be the relation between Centre and the State. The relation should be not of Imperialism from the Centre, but of composite parts of a family co-operating with each other for the unity of the family as a whole. If this is accepted, I cannot understand how the Centre can demand control over the only University we have got. It is said that we should start a Government University. Why not charity begin at home. Why has it been thrown against us that we should start another University? No doubt, we could be hospitable—we could have given some palaces of the Nizam and many palatial buildings which our Ministers feel uneasy to live in (Laughter) to the Centre to start a fresh University.

I call this move nothing short of a betrayal of the people of Hyderabad (Cheers). The hon. the Chief Minister said in his Press Conference that if a resolution came at a proper time, he would like to support it and that he would like to consider it. The resolution which has been placed before the House was worded in such a way as to satisfy that desire. Let members of the House be allowed to vote on this
issue without a whip. I wrote a letter to the hon. the Chief Minister to the effect that, we were not going to make it an issue for the fall of the Ministry and that there should be free voting. I am sorry that opportunity has not been given. If a secret ballot is taken on this issue, most of the House, 95 per cent, will vote with us. Is the hon. the Chief Minister ready for this challenge? Will a free vote be taken? That will decide—whether the professionals are right or we are right.

Shri Ramrao Balkishanrao Deshpande (Pathri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though a very few speeches regarding the transfer of the Osmania University to the Centre have been made, yet, I think, much more has been said and much more which ought not to have been said, has also been said in these few speeches. Till now, I was under the impression that hon. Members of the Opposition were in the habit of opposing only those measures which were put forth by the Government of Hyderabad or the Treasury Benches or by hon. Members on this side. But from what has happened during the course of two or three speeches on that side, I have come to the conclusion that they have made it not only a habit but a custom to oppose whatever has been placed before them and today when there is a move from the Centre that the Osmania University should be transferred, there also they made themselves bold enough to attack the policy of the Central Government. One hon. Member of the Opposition Benches went even to the extent of saying that though there is nothing unconstitutional in the policy of the Central Government relating to the transfer of the Osmania University to the Delhi Government, there are certain provisions in the Section in the Constitution opposing the policy. I wish to thank him in that he has admitted to the extent of saying that at least there is some constitutionality or constitutional act in the Policy of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the hon. Members of the Opposition it may be a very important question as one of the hon. Members happened to say, but if seen from a different angle of vision, to others this question does not seem to be so very important. Sometimes, it is said that by the transfer of the Osmania University to the Centre, there will be great interference with the provincial autonomy and that entirely there will be the killing of the three regional languages; but so far as my individual opinion goes I feel by this transfer there is no danger of either. I am quite sure that the Central Government in this respect has got some higher motive in doing this,
Some times it is said that the State Government has not been consulted at all. What I mean to say is, is it incumbent or obligatory on the part of the Central Government to consult the State Government? That is my straight question to those who abuse the Central Government for the transfer of the Osmania University. Taking into consideration the present position of the University and the history of the University for the last 30 years, the Centre thought that this is the opportune time to take over the University. Why should there be such strong opposition in that direction? Then some people raised the question of the regional languages. My answer to them is that, adequate arrangements can be made in that direction. It is not necessary that the Osmania University alone should be retained for this purpose. One of the hon. Members of the Opposition just now made a direct attack on one of the hon. Members on this side that he was a professional critic, and that he was always accustomed to making white into black and black into white. I would not hesitate in saying that there are some hon. Members in the Opposition who are always in the habit of turning blue into red and red into blue. It is no use simply criticising others. If you go to the bottom of the whole thing, you will understand that the Central Government has got some higher motive in doing this. Well, I would refer to one thing viz. Police Action. At that time I wish to ask whether there was any gentleman who could say what right had the Central Government to interfere in the affairs of Hyderabad State? At that time, they used to say that the Centre was making so much delay in taking drastic action against the atrocious regime of the Razakar movement. At that time we were very eager that something should be done.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Is it the same Government now functioning as at that time—Razakar Government?

Shri R. B. Deshpande: Please do not interrupt.

At that time there was no question of these regional languages. Now a great question arises with regard to the Osmania University. How is it possible, if you say, that Telugu should be made the regional language, how is it possible, if you say, that Urdu should be made the regional language, and so on? After going into all the details of the matter, the Central Government thought it wise to have a definite policy about this matter and came to the conclusion
that until and unless the Osmania University is taken over by the Centre all these difficulties and the maladministration and mismanagement, which have crept into the very heart of the Osmania University, will not disappear. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say that if really this situation is not altered, there is no chance at all for any higher education in our State. If this isolationist policy is followed for a very long time, I am sure that the condition of the Osmania University in particular and the condition of the education in general will entirely deteriorate.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Who is the Chancellor of the University? Is it not the hon. the Chief Minister?

Mr. Speaker: No interruptions, please.

Shri R. B. Deshpande: When I hear some of the remarks of the hon. Members of the Opposition, I am simply surprised. When one hon. Member said that the Osmania University should be continued with Urdu only as the medium of instruction, I thought he has forgotten himself, and I wonder if he really belongs to the Education Department as he happens to say.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Nobody has said that.

Shri R. B. Deshpande: You have said that.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: No, no.

Shri R. B. Deshpande: When he said that he was perhaps thinking that he was living in the old days and perhaps he was dreaming of the olden days of Urdu. Not only that another hon. Member of the Opposition said that if the Government would not take into consideration the proposed transfer of the Osmania University to the centre and if the Government did not change their view, they would soon have to face re-election. Let me bring to their notice that we who have got the ideology of Gandhi in our heart would never be afraid of such a threat. He may say there will be re-election. Not only that, even if there is another Police Action in that connection, we shall be never afraid of it. We shall be prepared to face it. Sometimes, a remark has been passed in this respect and it was said that irresponsible talk was going on in respect of the transfer.
In conclusion, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that this is only a request for the reconstruction of the University. We have to carefully go through the resolutions brought before the House by the Members of the House. The word reconstruction, as a whole, have only one part of the Opposition is opposed to it. They do not want to take away the amount of money from the University. So, let us give due consideration to the members of the Opposition and let us give unanimous support to the resolution passed by the House.
Shri V D Deshpande: Beware Beware!

Shri S Pratap Reddy (Wanaparthy): Mr Speaker Sir, I submit that I have not been influenced by anybody.

The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.
Resolution No. 2816 & 24

9th July 1962

Discussion on Non official

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The discussion was held on 9th July 1962. The resolution was moved by Mr. A.K. Awan, Member, and seconded by Mr. Javed Ahmad Ghamidi, Member. The discussion revolved around various issues related to education, democracy, and the role of the government in ensuring its implementation. The resolution emphasized the importance of proportional representation and the need for open and fair discussions. It also highlighted the challenges faced by the educational system and the efforts required to address them. The resolution concluded with a call for greater participation and engagement in the democratic process.
9th July 1952  Discussion on Non-official Resolution No 28 18 & 24

Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not wish to intervene in this Debate at this stage, but after hearing the speeches of the hon Members who expressed their views on the Resolutions, I thought it better to intervene at this moment. I heard all the speeches which were full of passion, full of acrimonious attacks, full of bitterness of feeling and several other accusations that should not have found a place in discussion on Resolutions of this character. These Resolutions deal with the subject of the transfer of the Osmania University to the control of the Central Government. They are an expression
of different feelings and different views. I expected hon. Members who spoke on this Resolution to be dispassionate, completely composed in their views, and balanced in the expression of their judgment. I am sorry to say that the hon. Members did not respond to this expectation of mine. That is exactly why I was compelled to intervene in the Debate at this stage. Otherwise, I should have reserved my remarks after all the hon. Members had their full say in the matter. I am quite prepared to admit that it is an important matter on which different hon. Members of the House may have their own views, and I am quite sure that all their views deserve to be heard, whatever be the consequences. It is only with the expectation that a statement and an exposition of the matter from me will facilitate better discussion, and more balanced expression of opinion, that I am intervening at this stage. I would briefly like to explain to the House the background of this proposal:

I am sure, all the hon. Members of this House are aware of the history of the Osmania University and its working for the last 30 years. It has been said by the hon. Members of the other side that they are disappointed to find a lot of Members on this side of the House who had also many complaints against the Osmania University and had to their credit a consistent fight for the cause of the regional languages and for other things, now arrayed in the opposite camp. I agree with many of those things that have been said. But, what was done in the past and what is it that is being done now? So much has been said about the suppression of regional languages. I will come to that subject later on. But I would like to express before the House in very clear terms the exact object of the Government of India in making this proposal for the transfer of control of the Osmania University. I found, behind the back of the discussion that was going on, a doubt as to the bona fides or to the motive that prompted the Government of India to make this proposal. What is the object? The object is not to deprive the Government or the people of Hyderabad of any legitimate advantage which they on have from the University. What is it that the Central Government has proposed? There were three alternatives proposed for taking over the Osmania University. I can concede that as the proposal came up before the people of Hyderabad, rather suddenly, it has given rise to certain legitimate misgivings. But, I must say that the Government of Hyderabad have not
sprung a surprise on the people of Hyderabad with regard to this. The Government of India had under consideration the question of re-organisation of the Osmania University since two years. It was two years ago when the Government of India asked the then Vice-Chancellor to make certain proposals regarding the re-organisation of the Osmania University. For some time, those proposals were being considered by the Government of India themselves and it was in October 1951 that the Government of India considered those proposals and accepted in principal a Resolution in the Cabinet, approving the proposal that the Osmania University might be taken under their control. The object was to constitute it into a University with Hindi as the principal medium of instruction. What are the considerations that prompted the Government of India? It has been said and admitted by several hon. Members that Hindi has been accepted by the Constitution of India as the official language for the whole of India, and everybody knows 15 years’ time has been prescribed within which the official language of India would become almost the national language. It is in that direction that every state is making its efforts. The Government of India thought naturally that there should be a University in Southern India which would cater to the needs of the people of the South, and which would enable them in the space of the coming ten or 15 years to attain that proficiency in Hindi which they ought to attain if they want to take their proper place in the future set-up of India. If anyone wants to appear at the Federal Public Service Commission Examination or any other All-India Competitive Examination, it is bound to happen in the next few years that he should have a very good acquaintance with Hindi. It is quite true that in the other Universities this experiment of having Hindi as the medium of instruction has not been tried except at the Saugar University. The other Universities are still contemplating as to what has to be done with regard to the medium of instruction in the Universities. It is also true that the University Commission has put forward two suggestions in this regard. The first suggestion is that Hindi might ultimately become the medium of instruction in the Universities, or secondly and preferably, the medium of instruction should be the regional languages of the respective regions. It has not yet been decided as to which of the two suggestions—regional language of the region or Hindi—should be the medium of instruction at the University stage. No general decision has been taken with regard to this question.
But the object of the Government of India in selecting the Osmania University as an institution which should be declared a Central Institution and in which Hindi medium should be principally introduced was this; they found that in the Osmania University they had an institution where the medium of instruction was already one of the Indian languages, namely Urdu though it was later converted into what is called Hindustani. The medium of instruction in the Osmania University now is a Hindustani language. The central Government naturally thought that the change over from Hindus than to Hindi was the easiest as it would not involve so many difficulties—that once difficulties that are to be encountered in converting one other University into a Hindi medium University. It was purely a question of convenience and facility with which the institution could be converted into a Hindi University. There is no other motive. There is no Mota Pados.

Hon Members have criticised some of them have even indulged in hush language—absolutely undeserved, absolutely unfounded—attacking the objective and motives of the Central Government and trucking also the motives of the Hyderabad Government. We have been criticised as having sold the birth right of the people for a mess of pottage if it has even been said that there has been a Secret Deal between the Hyderabad Government and the Indian Government. I would ask the Hon Members of the Opposition to ponder over their language and to ponder also over their motive in using such hush language. What Secret Deal could there be I ask between the Hyderabad Government and the Government of India? The Government of Hyderabad is part and parcel of the great Republic of India which we have all striven to create. (Cheers)

What is the disgrace on the part of the people of Hyderabad and the Government of Hyderabad if their University becomes a Central Institution? If you are raised to the status of a Central University with all the privileges appertaining to a Central University, what is the disgrace I repeat on the part of the Hyderabad people?

As I shall point out there is absolutely no question of suppression of regional languages at the bottom. My hon friend the leader of the Opposition of the P D F Party has let the cat out of the bag when he and others on
that side, expressed the views on this question. The motive with which these attacks are made or the bona fides of the Central Government is being suspected, is political. They have let the cat out of the bag in their attacks. The matter has to be looked at not from any political angle, not from what is going to happen to Vishal Andhra, Bruhan Maharashtra or Samyukta Karnataka. It is not from that point of view. The question of Vishal Andhra, Bruhan Maharashtra and Samyukta Karnataka is entirely irrelevant for the purpose of considering the present question. They will come in at their own time and if they do come—they are going to come and I do not deny that—that will be a different issue for consideration then, but why is it that they want to link that up with the proposed transfer of the University?

Let me ask my hon. friends certain plain questions. What are the educational facilities that they have got under the present Constitution of the Osmania University? It is not yet given to the Centre. It is in some way connected with the Hyderabad Government. But what is the constitution of the University? The University is not governed by the Hyderabad Government, not by my friend, hon. Shri Phool Chand Gandhi, the Minister for Education. It is an autonomous body. It has got an independent constitution. It has got its University Council, Senate, Academic Council.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: (An interruption)

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: I did not interrupt my hon. friend when he spoke and I expect the same courtesy from him. I do not want to be interrupted.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: The hon. Chief Minister has put certain plain questions for us.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: I never asked of my hon. friend. They were not meant for being answered.

I was just putting this plainly before the House. What is the power the Hyderabad Government or this August Assembly can exercise over the Osmania University? Nothing either in the administration of the University or nothing on the academic councils; and nothing in other matters relating to administration. The Senate and other academic councils
carry on their administration under an autonomous constitution, with its own charter, with its statutes and with its ordinances. What is it that the Government can do? What is it that I, in my official capacity, am expected to do? As the Chief Minister and Chancellor of the University, what are the powers that I enjoy under the present Constitution of the University and what are those powers that you are afraid that in future your Chief Minister will lose?

Under the present constitution, when I happen to be the Chief Minister, the only power that I enjoy is to send back, in case of disagreement, any resolution of the University Council for their reconsideration. That is all the power that I have got as Chief Minister and as Ex-Officio Chancellor. Then, what power does the Government exercise in financial matters, except that it nominates the Treasurer. Beyond these two powers and a third power, namely, that the University Budget after being passed by the University Council comes for formal sanction—absolutely for formal sanction of the Government,—that are enjoyed by the Government, the University is entirely free and autonomous in its administration. Since when, I want to know, have my hon. friends become so enamoured and developed such love for the Government that they want to preserve the powers of the Government over the Osmania University?

Now I come to the powers enjoyed by the Legislative Assembly over the University. Absolutely none in the administration. The Legislative Assembly can refuse to vote the amount for the expenditure on University if it likes at the time of the Budget. That is all that it can do; otherwise and in all other respects, the Assembly has no other powers over the University. Then what is it for which my hon. friends want to agitate and why should they feel sorry if it was being taken by the Centre? What is it that prompts my hon. and learned friends to come and oppose this proposal?

It has been said that we are acting in treachery to the people of Hyderabad. I am proud of the treachery I am accused of having played. If this can be termed treachery, I am proud of it. I do not want to deny that charge. But I wish the House to understand that it is not an act of treachery. It is an act of commonsense, pure and simple. It is an act purely undertaken in the interests of the Unity
of India, in the interests of the cultural and educational expansion not only of Hyderabad but also of India.

What is the proposal that was made by the Government of India and agreed to by the Government of Hyderabad. The proposal is very simple. I will just read that communication, to dispel the doubts and suspicions engendered by a section of the people of Hyderabad against me and my Government. What is it that we have agreed to? What the Government of India want is this:

The Centre may take over the University College of Arts and Sciences in the campus and the University offices, the Department of Translation and Publication, the University Press and the Nizamia Observatory. All the other colleges and institutions of the University, professional, degree, colleges and intermediate colleges, may pass over to the management of the Government of Hyderabad while being academically affiliated to the University. The saving to the Government of Hyderabad under this is approximately 18 lakhs and the income to the Government of Hyderabad under this decision will be about 6½ lakhs. This is all that the Government of Hyderabad has agreed under the transfer of control to the Government of India. The professional colleges, the Degree Colleges, the Intermediate colleges that are existing and the power to create more colleges in districts in the different regions, if possible, with the various regional languages as media of instruction, are entirely reserved. That has not been lost. It is one of the conditions that has been prescribed by the Government of Hyderabad that the Osmania University even after its reconstitution as a Central University will continue to affiliate not only all the existing colleges in which the medium of instruction varies—in some it is English, in some it may be other languages—but all the future colleges that may come up—both private and Government—should continue to be affiliated to the University, irrespective of their media of instruction. The Osmania University after its re-constitution will no doubt have Hindi as its principal medium of instruction but that change-over to Hindi, as I have said and as has been told by the mover of the fourth resolution, is not going to be sudden. Who says that Hindi is immediately capable of being introduced as the medium of instruction for M. A. or B. A. or B. Sc. and other senior classes? None. Do you imagine that the Government of India or the Government of Hyderabad are not aware of the
academic difficulties in the way, the practical difficulties that are facing them? Do you believe that the Government would agree to immediately change over to Hindi and create difficulties for the present students?

It has been represented by the Government of Hyderabad that it has considered it necessary to address the following considerations which must be kept in view in any scheme of implementation of this proposal. I am reading this from the letter written by the Government of Hyderabad, and I think it is necessary for me to take the House into confidence.

(a) The existing educational facilities in the State should not in any way be curtailed or reduced which means that the University must continue affiliation to existing colleges and the Government of Hyderabad should also provide for affiliation of such institutions that may be established in future.

(b) Local students should continue to be given preferential right as regards admission to University colleges, especially Honours and Post Graduate courses.

(c) Details of the rights and privileges of the staff of the University have to be worked out, with due regard to their privileges under the Hyderabad Civil Services Regulation.

(d) As the University will be situated in the State, the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of the University may be made in consultation with the State Government.

(e) In view of the large capital investment by the Hyderabad Government over the University and having regard to the need for the Hyderabad Government to undertake immediately suitable expansion of the Intermediate, Degree and Professional Colleges, which would be transferred to them, the Government of India should make a suitable capital grant, the details of which may be worked out by a Committee and finally agreed to by the two Governments.

These are the five points on which the Government of Hyderabad have laid stress and they are the subject matter of enquiry by the Committee appointed by consultation with the Government of India.

What else do the hon. Members want? Do they want to bargain with the Central Government? Do they want to evaluate the cost of the buildings—the cost of the buildings that have been raised, as if the Central Government
is going to take the buildings to Delhi and get compensation for that? Do they understand the meaning of the word 'compensation'? I ask the hon. Members. The question of compensation comes only when the property is being taken away by somebody—by the Centre or anybody. There is no question of transfer of any property here. It is the question of the transfer of control of a part of the institutions which are now under the University. That is all that is being proposed, and what are the objections to it? The objections raised are mostly based on certain misapprehensions.

Much has been made of the question of the regional languages. What is the position of the regional languages in the State? The regional languages did not enjoy any position in the educational system of the State, though on paper they were supposed to be the media of instruction at the primary stage, till recently. It was with the greatest difficulty that many of the hon. Members on this side of the House—perhaps a few on the other side also may have joined in it—took up the question and it was with the efforts of many of the members of this House—I am proud to say—that the regional languages could find some place in the system of education in the Hyderabad State. It is after this Government came into power that we made the regional languages the media of instruction up to the high-school stage. We claim that credit, and we claim greater love for the regional languages than ever has been exhibited by the other side. I would like to ask the Opposition, since when they have developed such love for the regional languages? I challenge them to prove that they are greater lovers of the regional languages than Members of this side of the House. After making the regional languages the media of instruction at the High School stage, what has happened? There is a standstill. It is not possible at the present moment to introduce regional languages as the media of instruction at the collegiate stage. Why has not the Andhra University done it? Why has not the Maharashtra University of Poona done it? What has happened to the several Universities in other parts of India? They are not less patriotic, they do not bear less love for regional languages than the hon. Members of the opposite side. Why have they not introduced the regional languages as media of instruction at the collegiate stage? The same thing is here in the Osmania University. It is not possible, because they have not developed the languages. There are no text books.
There is no sufficient scientific vocabulary in order to introduce them (the regional languages) as the media of instruction at the higher stage. Owing to these practical difficulties, in spite of their love for regional languages, the other Universities in India have not been able to introduce the regional languages as the media of instruction. That is the difficulty in the case of the Osmania University also. There is another great difficulty which the Osmania University faces. The Andhra University is a regional University. It is more easy and more convenient for the Andhra University to have Telugu as the medium of instruction, but it is not so easy for the Osmania University. The Osmania University happens to be situated in a region which has three languages as regional languages. The fourth, and another language, Urdu, which used to be the medium of instruction has now been converted into Hindi. And what is the present charter? Article 4 of the present Charter, under which the Osmania University is now functioning, says:

"The chief characteristic of the University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of Hindustani written in Devanagari script."

There is an asterisk and down below the following explanation is given:

"The goal is to adopt the federal language as the medium of instruction."

This happens to be the clause in the present Constitution of the Osmania University, while a study of the English language will be compulsory in examinations leading to the Bachelor's degree in arts and sciences. I would like to ask how such a change-over is going to suppress the regional languages? Is the transfer to the Centre going to make any change in the medium of instruction at the primary stage, at the secondary stage, or at the higher stage? Is it the proposal of the Government of India that the medium of instruction in the Higher Stages should be abolished and should be changed over to Hindi? Absolutely not. There is, therefore, no sense in saying that the transfer is meant for suppression of regional languages. Absolutely not, and there is no ground to say so. At best, what can be said is, supposing, later on there is disintegration of the State and Hyderabad City, which is placed in Andhra B, will then
join Vishala Andhra, and if this City then becomes the capital of the new Andhra State, then it may be possible for us to have, in this University, Telugu as medium of instruction. It is that distant prospect which is lurking at the back of the minds of the hon. Members of the opposite side.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: It may be distant to you.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: I wish it were very near. It is that distant prospect which is lurking in the minds of my hon. friends when they say that it is to sabotage this thing. My hon. friend, the leader of the P. D. F. very clearly said that it is in order to suppress the people’s movement for Vishala-Andhra, Samyukta Kamataka etc. that the University is being taken over by the Centre. I am quoting his words. Well, if this is the doubt that is lurking at the back of my friend’s minds. I say it is not a doubt which can be taken into consideration. Well, there may be disinterpration, and if Hyderabad City joins Vishala-Andhra and becomes part of it and becomes the headquarters, there is time enough and the people of the region will certainly ask for what they desire. What is it now that he wants to be done? The Government of India feels that as it is, the Osmania University is the fittest institution to be taken over as a Central Institution and be conducted with Hindi as the medium of instruction. It has been very clearly said—and I repeat the assurance of the Government of India—that the transference to Hindi medium will be gradual. It can never be immediate. Even in Hindi there are not sufficient text-books and sufficient terminology and sufficient material so that the medium of instruction at the higher stages may continue to be English. The medium of instruction in most of the colleges which will be under the Government of Hyderabad and even in the University Colleges of Arts and Sciences which will be taken over by the Government of India, for many subjects will continue to be English, because that is the only suitable language through which expression in scientific subjects is easy, at least today, till the development of the other regional languages reaches that stage. So, any change of the medium of instruction will be gradual. It has also been assured by the Government of India that so far as the facilities of the local students are concerned, all the facilities that they now enjoy will be preserved in tact, and when we say that the medium of instruction in the University Colleges will be Hindi, it will be only a sort of nucleus not only for Hyder-
abed Students, but for students coming from the South or even from the North. Those who want to learn through Hindi might join the University College of Arts, or University College of Science, or the University Medical College. The Law College, the Engineering College and the rest of the Colleges will all be under the Hyderabad Government with English or, if it is possible, the regional languages, as the medium of instruction. In spite of that they will continue to be affiliated to the Central University. What is it we are losing, I wish to ask. We are going to gain in the status which the University enjoys. We are going to gain in importance, because the Osmania University will become a University managed by the Government of India with all the privileges that are attached to the other Central Universities. It is to that that we have agreed. If we have done a treachery to the country, I confess to that treachery. If I have not done treachery—as I do believe that it is not an act of treachery—it is an act done in the common interest and the cultural unity of the country. I think the hon. Members of this House would agree with me that I am no less a Mulki than the hon. Members of the opposition; am no less a Mulki than the hon. members of the opposition; I have always espoused the cause of Muliks whether in my public career as a non-official or as an official. I claim that privilege.

I resent the absolutely undeserved harshness of the language which was used against me or against the Government. We have done our best in considering the interests of the country in educational matters, and so far as safeguards and certain other things are concerned, we have got the categorical assurances of the Prime Minister of India. I have his assurance, not only his personal assurance by word of mouth but his assurance on paper, that he is prepared to support the case of the regional languages even in the Osmania University after its reconstitution. Chairs for regional languages will not only continue to remain but a positive attempt will be made to encourage these languages. After all what encouragement are we going to give to the regional languages in the present context, taking it for granted that the University is not transferred to the Centre, excepting that at the appropriate moment we are going to introduce the regional languages as the medium of instruction? There is no other encouragement that the Government of Hyderabad or this august Assembly, impassioned
than ever, can give; and that encouragement the Government of India is amply prepared to give.

So far as the Academic Bodies and the administrative bodies are concerned they are all elected. They are elected by the Fellows, they are elected by the Graduates, they are elected by the teaching bodies, by the Deans. Who are they? They are people of Hyderabad. These people are not going to descend from Delhi or Heaven. It may be that the Vice-Chancellor may come.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: You are accustomed to it.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: Not only we, but everyone should be accustomed. The hon. Members have taken oath by the Constitution, and they must get accustomed to it, and get accustomed to the custom. If they are not in a mood to get accustomed, I can repeat the word 'treachery' which has been used against me.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: You accept Councillors.

(Interruptions from Treasury Benches).

Mr Speaker: No interruptions please.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: Mr Speaker, Sir, I may require another 15 minutes, because I have got to explain other matters of interest in this connection and I must satisfy the whole House that it is not merely an act of treachery; it is not only the motive of the Hyderabad Government but I must say it is the motive of the Government of India that is being attacked, and being exhibited as malafides. I, therefore, request you, Sir, to give me some more time, and after my explanation, I am sure my hon. friends in the opposition will withdraw their resolutions on the subject.

(Cries of 'no, no' from opposition Benches).

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time-limit should apply to all.

Mr Speaker: It is not applicable to the Ministers and the Leader of the House.
Shri V. D. Deshpande: If the hon. the Chief Minister promises that he will give another day, we have no objection.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: On my part, I have no objection to give another day.

Shri Annarao Gavans: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday it was represented to the Chair that the time required for the debate should be more and so the session should be started from 9 a.m., but a ruling was given that the time will not be extended and that the session will be only from 2 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. and so we should follow the ruling given yesterday.

Shri Gopalrao Ekhote: That can be discussed after the hon. the Chief Minister’s speech is over.

Shri V. D. Deshpande. Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the ruling given by the Deputy Speaker yesterday that the Session will not be extended after 6-30 p.m. be ignored?

Mr. Speaker: Was there a ruling like that?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Yes

Mr. Speaker: Then, we shall adjourn till 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till two of the clock on Thursday, the 10th July, 1952.