ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

(PART II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

went eight Day of the Sixth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 22nd February 1958

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Questions and Answers

[No Questions Part I—Not published]

Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

The Honourable Mr. Speaker—Sir, the Assembly has the honour to record with deep sense of sorrow the disappearance of the great statesman and national leader, Sir Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, on the 21st February 1958. He was a great personality of the world, whose loss will be deeply felt by the people of this country and the world at large.

His Excellency, the Governor, in his address to the Assembly, has paid his tributes to Sir Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The members of the Assembly are united in expressing their deep sense of sorrow and sympathy with the bereaved family and the people of the country in their great loss.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was born on the 19th November 1907 in Bihar. He was a great scholar, astatesman, a writer, a diplomat, and a politician. He was a versatile personality, who contributed significantly to the development of India. He was the first Vice-President of India and the first Planning Commission of India.

The members of the Assembly are deeply grieved at the loss of this great personality and pray for the soul of Sir Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

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I beg to move

"That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education, and one of the greatest leaders of Indian Nation, and conveys its sincere condolence to the Prime Minister of India and members of the bereaved family"

*The Chief Minister (Sri N Sangeeva Reddi)*
Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

Mr Speaker Reso'ution moved

Resolution moved by [Speaker]—Resolved, that this House do resolve that His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council will sign the relevant notifications for the purpose of proclaiming the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as a National Mourner.

Mr Speaker, on a point of order.

The Speaker

Mr Speaker, I move that the Resolution be read a second time.

Mr Speaker, I second the Resolution.

The Speaker

Resolution then passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,

The Speaker

Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

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Mr Speaker, on a point of order.

The Speaker

Mr Speaker, I move that the Resolution be read a second time.

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Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February 1958

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Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a distinguished scholar, a great social reformer, and a dedicated servant of the people of India. His contributions to education, literature, and social welfare were invaluable. He was not only a revered personality but also a beacon of hope for the oppressed and downtrodden.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad passed away on 23rd December, 1958, leaving behind a legacy that will continue to inspire generations to come. The nation mourns his loss and cherishes the memory of his dedicated service.

The government of India has declared a day of mourning in his honor, and all offices and educational institutions are closed.

The country shall remember its great son, who devoted his life to the cause of education and social reform. His memory shall live on in the minds and hearts of the people of India.

The nation will continue to honor his memory and strive to fulfill his dreams for a better India.

In memory of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, we shall always remember his contributions to the nation and the world.

The government of India will ensure that his legacy is preserved and cherished for generations to come.

The people of India shall remember his sacrifice and dedication, and shall continue to honor his memory with pride and respect.

The nation shall always remember its great son, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and shall continue to honor his memory with respect and reverence.
Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

The Resolution starts with a statement on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The text goes on to mention his contributions to the Indian freedom struggle and the Indian political landscape. It also mentions his leadership roles, including the Cabinet Mission and the Congress Working Committee, and acknowledges his efforts in the early years of Indian independence. The resolution expresses the collective sorrow and respect for his contributions to the nation.
Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
22nd February, 1958

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Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

The House, in a sombre and sincerely respectful mood, expresses its deep sympathy and profound sorrow over the untimely death of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the great scholar, statesman, and the Father of the Nation.

Maulana Azad was born on 11th January, 1888, in the district of Bijnor, in the Province of Oudh. He received his early education at his native town and later on at Allahabad and Calcutta. After obtaining his degree from Allahabad University, he went to London where he pursued his studies in the study of the Persian language and literature. He returned to India in 1914.

Maulana Azad was one of the most distinguished of the early nationalist leaders and played a prominent role in the struggle for Indian independence. He was a member of the Indian National Congress and was one of the leaders of theQuit India Movement in 1942. His contribution to the cause of freedom of India is well known and universally acknowledged.

His services to the country were not limited to politics. He was a great scholar and had a profound knowledge of the Persian language and literature. He translated many Persian works into English and contributed significantly to the preservation and promotion of Persian culture.

On the 1st of July, 1950, while on his way to attend the United Nations Conference in New York, he fell ill and passed away on the 22nd of October, 1950, in London. The Nation lost one of its greatest sons and the world of culture and learning mourned his loss.

The House, therefore, unanimously resolves to express its profound sympathy and sorrow over the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and to pay homage to his memory for his invaluable services to the country.
Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

In the House of Representatives, the President's statement on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was passed. He was India's first Vice President and a great leader in the struggle for independence. His death was a great loss to the nation.

In his capacity as a member of the Constituent Assembly, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had a significant role in shaping the constitution of independent India. He was a prominent figure in the Indian National Congress and was known for his commitment to secularism and democracy.

The House expressed its deepest condolences to the family and friends of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. His contribution to the nation will always be remembered.

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Resolution on the demise of
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

Mr. Syed Mahboob Ali Khan (Kurnool) -

Sir,

I have the honour to convey your communication of the 22nd February, 1958 which is enclosed. The same is sent to the appropriate authorities for transmission to the respective embassies.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Sn Mahboob Ali Khan (Kurnool)]
Resolution on the demise of
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958.

*Smt. Masooma Begum (Pathergatti) I rise to support the
condolence resolution and fully reciprocate the feelings
expressed by the Chief Minister and other leaders of the parties
in the House regarding the irreparable loss to the nation caused
by the death of a great stalwart of India, Maulana Abul
Kalam Azad, a strong believer in the high ideals of life which
he followed so scrupulously, and an unassuming worker who
never craved for the lime-light. He was often misjudged and
criticised by his own people, but nothing shook his faith and
he followed his principles with undaunted courage. He was
more of a scholar than a politician, and his contribution to
the literary world has been great, especially his commentary
on the Quran. As a speaker also, he left his audience spell
bound. In short, his life was one of dedication to duty and
service of his country.

May I, Sir, on behalf of the ladies, ask you to convey our
heart-felt condolences to the family of the bereaved? May
God give his soul peace.
Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

The Minister for Co-operation & Housing (Sri Mehdv Nawaz Jung) Mr Speaker, Sir, In obedience to your wishes, I stand to speak. I feel that the moving of the Resolution by the Leader of the House, the Chief Minister, was quite enough and I was a party to the said resolution. However, respecting your command I just say a few words.

Maulana Azad was a very great man, a great thinker, a thinker in practical ways. His judgment was very sound and he was a real architect in the sense of our national freedom. Whether now or before, at the time of Gandhiji and as a companion and lieutenant of Panditji, he had always been a faithful adviser and had been a source of great help.

As I said to the pressmen this morning, everyone will die some day leaving a good name and some, otherwise Maulana has left behind examples of courage, conviction and character. Instead of mourning momentarily for his death, it is better that we always bear in mind his example and live up to the ideals that he lived for.

I would like to tell you, Sir, in this connection a personal matter. When I was offered Ministership in the erstwhile Hyderabad Government, some Muslims came to tell me that I represent them. I told them, 'I represent all my people, I represent justice. I represent humanity. I cannot belong to any sect to represent it.' But they said that Maulana said that 'you are the representative of the Musalmans'. I said 'I will ask him.' I told Maulana what people told me. He said, 'They were quite wrong. You are perfectly right. That is how you should work.'
Maulana was really a great man and the best way of mourning his death is to live according to the ways, the policies and manners he left. He has left a very great mark behind.
Resoluton on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

I am a caste less Hindu
Resolution on the demise of
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22nd February, 1958

That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education, and one of the greatest leaders of the Indian Nation, and conveys its sincere condolences to the Prime Minister of India and to the members of the bereaved family.

(The resolution was unanimously adopted, the House standing in silence for two minutes.)
22nd February, 1958

Resolution on the demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Monday the 24th February, 1958