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Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.

Printed by Ajanta Printers, Secunderabad, for the Director, Government Printing Press, Hyderabad-A. P.
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1958

The House met at Three of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(SEE PART I)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

M.R. S.P. (M.R. S.P.): Mr. Speaker, drawing the attention of the House, I have a question to ask. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has not been functioning for a long time. It is due to various reasons. The Assembly has been functioning for a short period of time. It is due to various reasons. The Assembly has been functioning for a short period of time.

Legislative Council: The Legislative Council has been functioning for a short period of time. It is due to various reasons. The Council has been functioning for a short period of time.

Mr. Speaker: No!

M.R. S.P: Information is not available.
2nd July 1958

Business of the House

Member raised: Mr. Ray. Ms. V. P. 

Sir the M. Secy. (Finance Minister): 74 member sought to know

Member raised: Are there any objection? It is said so! It is so!

Sir the M. Secy: What do you mean?

Member raised: Do you mean to mean that?

Sir the M. Secy: What do you mean?

Member raised: Are you going to mean?

Sir the M. Secy: Are you going to mean?

Pause

Member raised: Are you going to mean?

Sir the M. Secy: Are you going to mean?

Pause

Member raised: Are you going to mean?

Sir the M. Secy: Are you going to mean?

Member raised: Are you going to mean?

Sir the M. Secy: Are you going to mean?

Member raised: Are you going to mean?
THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY BILL, 1958
THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY (ANDHRA PRADESH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY (ANDHRA PRADESH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Osmania University Bill 1958 be read a first time."

"That the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 be read a first time."

"That Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 be read a first time."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sir S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: While moving the Bills
Sir, I wish to state that the Osmania University is at present governed
by the provisions of a revised Charter promulgated by the Nizam of
Hyderabad on the 8th of December 1947. Since this revised charter
was brought into force, India has become a Republic and great
changes have occurred in the political, economic and social life of
the country. There has been great demand from all sections of
people for remodelling the University and its constitution. In re­s­
ponse to the recommendations made by the University Education
Commission as early as 1952 Sir, the senate of the Osmania Univer­
sity urged the Government to take early steps for undertaking a
legislation in this regard. Time and again on the floor of the
Assembly and even outside, there was a demand for introducing a
progressive legislation. In fact, a private member introduced a bill
in this regard some time ago in the Legislative Assembly, but it was
withdrawn in view of the assurances given by the Government that
they themselves intended to introduce such legislation. The
great impediment in the way of early legislation in those days
was the indecisive attitude adopted by the Government of India
regarding the question of taking over the Osmania University
under the management of the Central Government. In 1956 a
bill was actually prepared by the former Government of Hyderabad
but in view of the impending reorganisation of the States, it could
not be proceeded with. After the formation of the Andhra Pradesh,
the present Government considered that the proposal to undertake
legislation might be considered in the present set up of the reorga­
nised States. Accordingly, they constituted a committee consisting
of my colleagues, the hon. Ministers for Home, the then Finance
Minister, Minister for Irrigation and Power and myself and the
Vice Chancellors of the three Universities in the State viz., the Vice
Chancellor of the Andhra, Osmania and Sri Venkateswara Univer­
sities, Mr. Madapati Hanumantha Rao, the Director of Public
Instruction and the Secretary to Government, Education Department,
to examine and suggest the lines on which the present Osmania
University Charter might be replaced by an Act of Legislation.
The committee made certain suggestions for revising the charter.
While considering the suggestions the Government felt that the
Committee should be enlarged so that the amendments to the Andhra
and Sri Venkateswara University Acts also might be considered
with a view to bringing about uniformity as far as possible in the
legislation pertaining to the three Universities in the State. Accordingly the committee was reconstituted by the addition of representatives of the Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities. The reconstituted committee after examining the draft bill prepared by the former Government of Hyderabad, the draft bill prepared by Sri M. S. Doraswami, formerly officiating Vice Chancellor of Osmania University and the provisions of the existing Andhra and Sri Venkateswara University Acts and all the other material available on the subject, came to a decision that the pattern of legislation for the Osmania University might be basically the same as that obtaining in the Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities. The committee considered, at the same time, that the Andhra University and Sri Venkateswara University Acts might be suitably amended so as to bring them into line with certain provisions which are being incorporated in the Osmania University Bill. On this basis, the committee made certain important recommendations for the revision of the Osmania University charter and the amendments of Andhra and Sri Venkateswara University Acts. These draft bills were prepared on the basis of these recommendations and they were published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette for eliciting public opinion. In addition to the views of the senates of the three Universities on the respective bills, suggestions and objections have also been received from several associations and individuals. Certain recommendations and suggestions made by the senates and other private bodies which are found to be acceptable have been incorporated in the Osmania University Bill which is now before you. I may add that this bill has been prepared with the greatest care possible and has received the best attention of the Government.

Before closing my speech, I may be permitted to say briefly a few words about these bills. In the first place, I may say that the draft of the bill closely follows the pattern, as I have already said, of the Andhra and Sri Venkateswara University Acts. The Government have incorporated in it modifications as recommended by the Committee. For the benefit of the employees of the University, provision has been made in the bill for the establishment of a Pension and Provident Fund Schemes. Provision has also been made in the bill for certain matters which now find place in the Statutes, Ordinances and regulations of the University with a view to give statutory basis and to protect the interests of staff and safe-guard the finances of the University.

As I have already mentioned, Sir, the Bills on the whole closely follow the pattern and legislation obtaining in the other
Universities in the State and contain the best features of legislation required for any modern University. I now request the House to accept the motion that the Bills be read a first time.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

2nd July 1958

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The Osmania University Bill, 1958
The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

2nd July 1958

Sir,

I am pleased to present to this Legislative Assembly the following Bill:-

The Osmania University Bill, 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

I have the honour to report that the said Bill has been passed by me on the 2nd July 1958.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Position and Address]

[Attachment: Bill text and relevant sections from the Acts mentioned above]
The Osmania University Bill, 1958  
2nd July 1958
The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

The composition of the Senate Bill 4th

The composition of the Senate Bill 4th will be different from the composition of the Senate Bill 3rd. Senate 4th will have un-limited representation as it is the Senate 4th. The composition of the Senate 4th will be life membership as it is the Senate 4th. The composition of the Senate 4th will be life membership as it is the Senate 4th.

I. M. S. B.: Andhra 4th, 1958? What is the reason?

II. M. S. B.: Am 4th, 1958? What is the reason?

I. M. S. B.: The composition of the Senate 4th will be different from the composition of the Senate 3rd. Senate 4th will have un-limited representation as it is the Senate 4th. The composition of the Senate 4th will be life membership as it is the Senate 4th. The composition of the Senate 4th will be life membership as it is the Senate 4th.

II. M. S. B.: Am 4th, 1958? What is the reason?

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II. M. S. B.: Am 4th, 1958? What is the reason?
2nd July 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

I am not presuming nor can I take the views of the House now. I must know when it comes to finality.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958  
2nd July 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

15. त. त. सहायकः: तदने Senate composition वस्त्र 2%? आयोजन वस्त्र, तव विद्यापीठांत वस्त्रवाहकके°
वास्त्र कार्यकर्तार दृष्टिभरी हो 1958 वर्ष समापनीय.

15. त. मोहनदासः: वायु विद्यापीठ अध्यक्ष रतन
बहुमुक्ता वा अध्यक्ष वा उपभोक्ता द्वारा दे
विद्यापीठ वास्त्र कार्यकर्ता दृष्टिभरी वा अध्यक्ष.
University Grants Commission, which was established in 1956, was to be abolished. The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958
The Osmania University Bill, 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

2nd July 1958

The Rev. Dr. L. N. Ranga Reddy, M.V., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, communicated the following:

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following:

1. The Osmania University Bill, 1958.
2. The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958;

The Bills have been introduced in the Andhra Assembly and have been passed by it.

Yours faithfully,

L. N. Ranga Reddy,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education.
professors and other Professors appointed by the University constituted.

University Professors and other Professors appointed by the University constitute the University Academic Council. The composition of the Council consists of University Professors, Professors of constituent and affiliated Colleges, nominated and ex-officio members. 14 members are nominated and ex-officio members, 10 members are elected by the constituent and affiliated Colleges. The composition of the Council reflects the representation of the various sections of the academic community. The Council holds meetings at least once in three months. A quorum of at least 12 members is required for the effective conduct of the business of the Council. The Council is also responsible for the maintenance of academic standards and the promotion of higher education.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958


Political discrimination is one of the basic democratic principles. No person shall be excluded from holding any office of the University or from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree, diploma or course of study on account only of religion, cast, sect, place of birth or any of them. Political opinion is one of the basic democratic principles. No person shall be excluded from holding any office of the University or from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree, diploma or course of study on account only of political opinion.

The University is open to all persons and creeds. “No person shall be excluded from holding any office of the University or from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree, diploma or course of study on account only of religion, cast, sect, place of birth or any of them. Political opinion is one of the basic democratic principles. No person shall be excluded from holding any office of the University or from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree, diploma or course of study on account only of political opinion.

Political discrimination is one of the basic democratic principles. No person shall be excluded from holding any office of the University or from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree, diploma or course of study on account only of political opinion.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958; Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

Official Language: Medium of instruction. Language policy.

University medium of instruction. Language policy.

Policy?

High School Girls High School Medium of instruction.

Matriculation switch on.

policy.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment), Bill, 1958, be deferred for one year.”

“That the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment), Bill, 1958 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.”

“That the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, be deferred for one year.”

“That the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.”

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

...
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958

Secondary Education is standards will be maintained. Standards 30 marks. 50 marks will be required for a pass. The pass marks will be 20. 50 marks will be required for a distinction. Standards will be maintained.

Intermediate course B.A. is 3 years course. Pre-University course is 3 years course B.A. is 3 years course. Intermediate course is 2 years course. B.Sc. is 3 years course. Intermediate course is 2 years course. B.A. is 3 years course. Pre-University course is 3 years course B.A. is 3 years course.
"The Senate recommends to the Government that clauses (a), (b), (c) and (h) of Section 12 of the Principal Act need not be amended or changed so as to allow the Chancellor to be nominated from the panel suggested by a Committee of three persons, which is contrary to the existing democratic process of electing Vice-Chancellor."

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Appointed Committees, Coopted Committees, Nominated Committees and Elected-Committee are being reconstituted.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,
2nd July 1958
The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh
Amendment) Bill, 1958, Sri Venkateswara
University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment)
Bill, 1958.

Resolved that the Senate is of the view that there is no need
nor is it desirable to have a uniform constitution for the three
Universities of the State although there is need for academic
coordination.

Educational institutions as ever before believe in education
broadly defined? Aurangabad students believe in education hitherto
envisaged. Will Aurangabad students believe in education as an expert
we envisage? Science as we envisage will not be in the hands of the
next generation? Science envisaged we envisaged is not the
Science envisaged we envisaged. It is the generation envisaged
we envisaged? Science envisaged we envisaged will not
be in the hands of the next generation? Science envisaged
even envisaged will not be in the hands of the
next generation? Science envisaged even envisaged
will not be in the hands of the next generation? Science envisaged
will not be in the hands of the next generation?
Uniformity आयोजित, undemocratic है तो uniformity और democratic व्यवस्था गंभीरता से समझा जाता है। भारत में यह प्रभाव के अंतर्गत प्रकट होता है कि फिर भी हमारे पास democracy है। हमारे देश की तरह हमारे देश में भी democracy है। हमारे देश में democracy आवश्यक है। हमारे देश के लिए democracy आवश्यक है। हमारे देश की तरह हमारे देश में भी democracy है। भारत में democracy है। हमारे देश के लिए democracy है। हमारे देश की तरह हमारे देश में भी democracy है।
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958

The harmful effects of imposing a ‘fixed’ schedule of salaries and allowances in the University are evident. The new salaries are on a higher scale. The question arises: how will this prove beneficial to the University? Will it help in attracting and retaining quality faculty? The answer is in the affirmative. The new salaries are competitive and will attract and retain quality faculty. The new salaries are designed to meet the current expenditure and will ensure a balanced budget. The new salaries are designed to meet the current expenditure and will ensure a balanced budget.

In conclusion, the new salaries are beneficial to the University. They will attract and retain quality faculty and ensure a balanced budget.
Sir, in general, I support the Bill. I have to make some observations on the long-awaited Bill. People at large had a feeling that when money bills were circulated or when Government went ahead with promulgating money bills, they would not give sufficient attention towards the desires and sentiments of traders, citizens or consumers. That was one view which was prevailing hitherto. On the other hand, the educationists, the academicians, the intellectual class were expecting that the University Charter was going to be revised and there was going to be an Act which would give them very far-fetched privileges and that would lead to a more popular and progressive measure. Long expectation was there. It is possible that because of budget deficit, Government could not have acceded to the wishes or sentiments of traders, consumers or certain class of people. This is a Bill which is going to have far-reaching effect on the progeny of the future generation; this is the foundation on which the future education is going to be built up. In such a measure, if we do not give full weightage to the opinions or feelings of learned persons like Senators, whether be of Andhra University, Venkateswara University or Osmania University, I am afraid, we will not be doing full justice to the cause for which we are bringing forward this Bill.

There are certain main principles on which I would like to give my general observations. The Statement of Objects and Reasons as given in the end are very laudable. It has been said: ‘that the procedure followed by the Delhi University for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of the University may be adopted with some modifications in regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University.’ Here, I think, I have to defer with certain other friends who want the same system followed in the Andhra University to continue— I mean, the system of election. We are no doubt proud and take pleasure that for three years the Andhra University and the Venkateswara University had been doing justice in the matter of election. But, in other Universities where the system of election was not in vogue or even where that system prevailed, it had not contributed towards the democratic spirit as it ought to. Elections lead to frictions, frictions give rise to cliques and cliques to groups. We have, therefore, not developed to that stage where we can follow the salient feature of election system in all spheres. We are still building up our nation and we have not reached that stage. We are in the evolutionary stage of building up of India and during this process
in the educational sphere if we defer ourselves with the democratic spirit I don't think we are doing any injustice.

I will now refer to the principle of nominating three persons who are to submit the panel of names for the post of Vice-Chancellorship. Clause 11 (2) says: ‘The Committee referred to in sub-section (1) shall consist of three persons, two of whom shall be nominated by the Syndicate from among persons who are not connected with the University...’ I would like to have a slight change or modification in this. I feel Government also is of the same view. I would like to have two persons nominated, who would be Educationists. I would stress on the word 'educationists', because these two persons are to be nominated by the Syndicate which consists of 14 persons out of which 6 are academicians and 8 non-academicians. So, it will be seen that the weightage given in the Syndicate is not for academicians, but for non-academicians. Amongst this 8, two are nominated by the Academic Council who shall be non-University people, non-teaching people. The non-teaching people are Headmasters of schools, Presidents of Sahitya Academy, Dramatic Academy etc. I cannot understand this. On the one hand, there is weightage in favour of non-academicians and, on the other, it is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the composition of the Senate may be enlarged to provide for larger representation of academic interests and members of the Legislative Assembly. Where is the academic interest prevailing? You are giving representation for academic interests only to a limited extent, be it in the Senate, Academic Council or Syndicate. As I said, you are having three names who are to constitute a Committee for the submission of names and out of those three, two are to be nominated by the Syndicate. The Syndicate's composition is such that the non-academicians are more and even from amongst those who are to come from the Academic Council, you have made it in such a manner that persons of Sahitya Academy or Dramatic Academy can come in and take their seats. And what is their function, to suggest three names for the post of Vice-Chancellor. So, my submission is, if you do not qualify there that the two persons in question should be 'educationists', non-University people may be nominated. I, therefore, suggest that amongst the 3, two, if not at least, one should be an 'educationist' so that they could select such a candidate who would be administratively and academically qualified to discharge the functions of a Vice-Chancellor.

I may state in this connection that the Vice-Chancellor should not only be qualified for administrative purposes, and if that is the
line of thinking on the part of the Government, I think we are not doing correct things on the University Bill. The Vice-Chancellor should both be an academician and administrative person, because we have given so many rights. He has got absolute rights over the Senate. The Senate does not possess so much rights as the Vice-Chancellor. He has been given the right of interpretation of rules; he has been given absolute powers. This post is of great importance and I would prefer mentioning categorically here that one of the persons should be an ‘educationist’.

I shall now go to the next point and examine whether we are fulfilling the condition of University autonomy. As my friend, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has just now said, you are, on the one hand, telling the University ‘all right, we give you so much grant; we acknowledge your autonomy’ and on the other hand we say ‘we shall be nominating so many persons on the Senate.’ What is the percentage kept up there? The percentage of nominations from the academician side and the percentage of nominations from the non-academician side from Panchayat members to the Corporation Mayors is completely balanced. We cannot say how many professors, teachers, lecturers will be there. I can however say that the percentage is completely balanced. After all the Senate is to see that it propagates the interests of the intelligentsia class. Therefore, you have kept up the percentage as other Universities have done. But I may tell you that recently the University of Marathwada has placed the percentage of academicians and non-academics as 60:40. Even in the 60%, they have pinned down the 35% to represent the teaching class. The recent bill which has received the acknowledgement of all the Marathwada people enunciates the above principle and maintains the objective that the Senate is meant for the teaching class, teaching profession and, therefore, the teaching representation should be more. So, I would desire you to improve the representation of the teaching class. If due representation is given to the teachers, as you have given to the graduates, it will be weighing on the side of the intelligentsia.

Now, let me refer to the question of donations. In no other University, you will find the system of donations in return for life membership, as mentioned in this Bill. Hitherto, Rajahs and Maharajahs were awarded the title of ‘Sir’ etc. by Viceroy and Governors because the former used to pay homages, pay huge donations etc. Therefore, the titles were given to them. But what is it we doing here now. In no other University there is such a
practice. Even in Nagpur University, what happens is, someone pays certain money. It is simply mentioned at the time of Senate meeting or Convocation that so and so has paid so much which is acknowledged with gratitude. Here, you have given them permanent life membership for a donation of Rs. 25,000. I know your mind that you want money for the development of the University. But for the development of the University, if you have no avenues in the revenue side of the Budget, take from the pockets of the middle class people or from some other citizens. But let us not give this weightage, just as titles were offered for Maharajahs in olden days, that if I pay Rs. 25,000. I become a Senator. The person concerned will be proud to be a Senator by paying so much, but instead of giving his contribution to the betterment of the University, he would be simply satisfied that he had helped the University financially. In no other University and in no other sphere, you will find this—not only in Asia, but even in European countries. Hitherto, in pre-independence period, we were telling the Government 'no taxation without representation.' We had certain convictions and we were asking representation. Are we trying to give such representation in return for payment of donation? I hope the Government will reconsider this matter at the Select Committee stage, if at all the Bill goes there.

Finally, I observe that the Syndicate will have powers to appoint the teachers of the University below the rank of Readers. As I said, the Syndicate consists of 8 non-academicians and 6 academicians. 'Below the rank of Readers' means Lecturers, and they are going to be selected, not by the Selection Committee, but by the Syndicate. I think this needs amendment, because I don't think the Sahitya Academy people or Dramatic Academy people appointing Lecturers is a sound proposition. Some amendment in that clause is needed......

*Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao*: He has referred to the members of the Sahitya Academy three times. I do not know whether the hon. Member means that they are low in status or that they are not fit to be in the Syndicate.

*Sri Vasudev Krishnaji Naik*: They would not be as competent as Lecturers or Principals. I do not mean they are low in status, but I mean compared to Principals......

*Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao*: There is no provision in the Bill to provide exclusively for members of that type.
Sri Vasudev Krishnaji Naik: In the Academic Council, representation is given to the non-University persons. The non-University persons are Headmasters, members of Satitya Academy and Dramatic Academy. They are the only three classes which have been mentioned there. I will correct myself, if any other representation is also mentioned in the Bill.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: He pleads for democracy by election and for academic people. This class is something special. How can we exclude such class ...?

Mr. Speaker: He wants a larger proportion of University people. Nothing else ...

Sri Vasudev Krishnaji Naik: In principle, I have given you one or two lines of thinking. There is one other matter about which I want to invite your attention. The Government is paying the University some money and they have referred to the right of not only examining the accounts but by going into the very spirit of the working of the University by interfering with its working and what not. I think instead of having all these rights with themselves, they could not be better given to the Chancellor alone who is also the Governor and Head of the State so that the autonomy would not be there in full spirit and those powers are too big for the Government to possess themselves.

Finally, Sir, I feel that the Bill requires so many alterations which could be suggested at the time of moving amendments or at the Select Committee stage. With these few observations, I resume my seat.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,

The Osmania University Bill provides for the extension of the University to the newly created Andhra Pradesh. The Bill includes provisions for the appointment of a chancellor and vice-chancellor, the establishment of a Syndicate, and the inclusion of the University in the list of Central Universities. It also includes provisions for the representation of various communities and sections of society in the University.

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill makes amendments to the Andhra University Act, 1926, to provide for the extension of the University to the newly created Andhra Pradesh. The Bill includes provisions for the appointment of a chancellor and vice-chancellor, the establishment of a Syndicate, and the inclusion of the University in the list of Central Universities. It also includes provisions for the representation of various communities and sections of society in the University.

The Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill makes amendments to the Sri Venkateswara University Act, 1958, to provide for the extension of the University to the newly created Andhra Pradesh. The Bill includes provisions for the appointment of a chancellor and vice-chancellor, the establishment of a Syndicate, and the inclusion of the University in the list of Central Universities. It also includes provisions for the representation of various communities and sections of society in the University.

 Chancellor ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಪ್ಪುಗಳ ಬೆಳಕದಲ್ಲಿ, backward class ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೆಳಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ elections ಮುಂದಿನ ಸ್ಪೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು communities ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಲು. ಅವರ ಬಾಹ್ಯತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಸೆಂಟರ್ಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಚೇಷ್ಟೆಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಲು.

ಅವರನ್ನು ಚಿಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮ. ಲ.ಎ.  ಇವರ ಬಾಹ್ಯತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಲು?

ಅವರನ್ನು ಚಿಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮ. ಲ.ಎ. ಇವರ ಬಾಹ್ಯತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಲು?

ಅವರನ್ನು ಚಿಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮ. ಲ.ಎ. ಇವರ ಬಾಹ್ಯತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರತಿಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡಲು?

The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958

The University Vice Chancellor must elect 25 members in the Senate, 15 members in the University Senate, and 10 members in the Legislative Council. Undesirable persons cannot be elected as members of the Senate, University Senate, or Legislative Council. Undesirable persons are defined as those who are undesirable in the eyes of the public. The University Vice Chancellor must ensure that the Government's policies and decisions are implemented in a democratic manner. The Government must ensure that the Labour Government's policies are implemented in a democratic manner. The University Vice Chancellor must also ensure that the Chancellor is elected by the Senate.

M. L. A. seats in the Rajya Sabha must be reserved for women candidates. Education must be value and realise the principles of democracy. The Government must ensure that the Labour Government's policies are implemented in a democratic manner. The University Vice Chancellor must also ensure that the Chancellor is elected by the Senate.

Syndicate of the University appointed Chancellor. Chancellor nominated by the Government. University has autonomous powers.

Legislative Assemblies and Councils were appointed. Educationists were appointed University Syndicate of the Chancellor. University Syndicate appointed by the Chief Minister. Chief Minister nominated by the Chancellor. University has autonomous powers.

Legislative Assemblies and Councils appointed. University Syndicate of the Chancellor. Chancellor nominated by the Chief Minister. Healthy convention create University. University has autonomous powers.

Not less than 4 shall be
nominated, from the scheduled castes“ 10 Not less than four. 10 (in total 20) members must be nominated from the scheduled castes. Any Schedule Castes member nominated must be an ex officio members of the tribal council. Backward Classes Backward Classes Scheduled Tribes Scheduled Tribes the Scheduled Tribes Backward Classes Backward Classes Scheduled Tribes Scheduled Tribes Andhra University (amendment) Bill 1958 1958 Freedom of Freedom of the vote vote
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,
The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, Sri Venkateswara
University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.

2nd July 1958

The Honourable Member of Parliament (General) for Vizianagaram, Dr. K. N. V. V. Ranga Rao, M.P., has moved the introduction of the following Bills:-

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958,
Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958,
Osmania University Bill, 1958,

The Honourable Member of Parliament has moved these Bills on the following grounds:-

In the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, we have proposed to make certain amendments in the existing law to accommodate the following changes:-

1. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Oriental Studies.
2. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Science and Technology.
3. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Arts and Commerce.

In the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, we have proposed to make certain amendments in the existing law to accommodate the following changes:-

1. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Law.
2. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Medicine.
3. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Engineering.

In the Osmania University Bill, 1958, we have proposed to make certain amendments in the existing law to accommodate the following changes:-

1. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Agriculture.
2. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Education.
3. The Constitution of the University shall be amended so as to provide for the establishment of a Separate University of Indian Languages.

We believe that these changes will be beneficial to the people of Andhra Pradesh and will enhance the educational standards of the State.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958.  
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36 2nd July 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958,

The limited scope of the members' powers, the Vice-Chancellor's nomination, and the academic councils' inability to pass regulations are major concerns.

Limited scope of the members' powers, and the nomination of Independent Members and Vice-Chancellor are also discussed.

The democratic element in the University body is emphasized, with the Vice-Chancellor's powers being highlighted.

Important functions, information, and power are discussed in the context of the University's governing body.
Honorary degrees may confer the following statute:

- The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958


Honorary degrees may confer the following statute:

- The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958


On this day, the following points were discussed:

**bodies**

- The Osmania University Bill, 1958, had been introduced on 29th June, 1958, and the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, and Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, were introduced on 19th July, 1958.

**Statute**

A Statute was to be passed to establish the Statute co-opting members to the bodies. The Statute was to be passed on the 3rd day of August, 1958. The Statute was to be passed by the members of the Panchayats of the Osmania University, the Andhra University, and the Sri Venkateswara University.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,
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The honor of the Andhra University is to be expressed in the terms that the Hon. Member of Parliament Mr. V. S. R. S. Rao has mentioned in his speech. The Andhra University Act, 1958, amended the Andhra Pradesh Act, 1958, to provide for the establishment of the Sri Venkateswara University and the Osmania University.

The principles underlying the establishment of the universities are:

1. The universities shall be established for the advancement of knowledge and the dissemination of education.
2. The universities shall be governed by a Council of Governors, which shall be responsible for the administration of the universities.
3. The universities shall have the power to confer degrees and certificates of higher education.
4. The universities shall have the power to regulate the curriculum and the examination process.

The nomination of members to the governing bodies of the universities was also discussed. The nomination process was found to be fair and transparent, and it was ensured that all sections of the community were represented.

The establishment of these universities is a significant step towards the development of higher education in the region. The government's commitment to education is commendable, and it is hoped that these universities will provide quality education to the students.
Mr. Speaker: I want to give 15 minutes to each member, for today and tomorrow. Let us see day after tomorrow. If there are too many members I will reduce the time limit.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 2nd July 1958


The Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as they may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment, and of any college or institution maintained by or affiliated to or recognised by the University and also of the teaching and other work.

"To transfer any or all the colleges or institutions maintained by the University to the administrative control of the Government or to private agencies on such conditions as it may determine."
Secretary; Educational Secretary; Director of Public instruction; Circle Commander of national cadet corps; heads of 3, 4 affiliated colleges i.e. Medical College; Engineering; College Agricultural College; Veterinary College & others. He has membership in 25 institutions and 10 more bodies. The membership is for life, 10 years, or 20 years. The University has a membership of 5,000. He has created a membership of 25 members and 33 members of the University. He has created provisions for the Academic Council. He has appointed members to the University. The Academic Council as constituted under Sub-section (1) may co-opt as members not more than 15 members from among the teachers of the University.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,  
2nd July 1958


* Sri Gopal Rao Ekhote (High Court): Mr. Speaker Sir, we are to-day considering a very important bill. The Government have also realised the supreme importance of this bill and therefore it was published for eliciting public opinion.

As far as my knowledge goes, the Osmania University Senate suggested many amendments to this bill. Osmania Teachers' Association which is another responsible body, which represents teachers' interests from the University also bitterly criticised some of the provisions of this bill. Osmania Graduates' Association, another body which claims to be interested in the progress and prosperity of this University similarly condemned several of the provisions of this bill. Likewise, Federation of Commerce & Industries, an Association which has got representation to-day in the University has also suggested various amendments to this bill. It was therefore expected that the Government which tries to elicit the opinion of the public would respect at least the unanimous suggestions made by responsible bodies and individuals. But I find in the bill which is presented to the House, that except cutting off the superfluous limb of the Pro-Chancellor's post, there is no healthy improvement made in any one of the provisions, so bitterly criticised by various responsible persons and bodies. I do not know what is going to happen in the Select Committee also, unless the Government itself makes up its
mind to follow or pursue this bill in a democratic way and respect
the various suggestions given not only by these responsible bodies
but also those earlier given by eminent educationists.

Sir, you might know that after we achieved independence
the first task to which we assigned ourselves was to reform
the University Education. We appointed at the head of the
Commission, a person of no less importance and who belongs to
our very State, Dr. Radhakrishnan, who after a considerable
labour produced a monumental document in the form of University
Commission's Report and made various very valuable suggestions in
regard to the academic life of the University, in regard to the
organisational structure of the University, in regard to the relation
which the University should have with the State and Central
Governments and various other matters which relate to the smooth
and efficient working of the University. It was realised and very
appropriately too after we achieved our independence that it is from
these Universities alone that we give leaders to various walks of our
life. It is only from that point of view that our National Government
paid its first attention to the reform of these Universities. I am very
sorry to see that after getting the benefit of such a valuable document,
in our own State, the various suggestions given by Radhakrishnan's
Commission's Report have not been implemented with regard not
only to the organisational structure of the University but even in
regard to the relation which ought to be maintained between the
State Government and the Universities. If this Bill is brought to the
notice of Dr. Radhakrishnan and if he sees this unkindest cut coming
as it is from his own State, I am quite sure he will say 'You too
Brutus'. I am quite sure that if we apply our mind, if we have faith
in the basic structure of the University that it is only from that
temple of learning or research that we are going to get leaders in the
various walks of our National life, we have got very soberly to con-
sider not only the suggestions of the Radhakrishnan Commission's
Report but also the suggestions given by the Calcutta University
Commission and the various earlier Commissions which had set the
educational thought in motion. I might invite the attention of the
hon. Education Minister to the latest report coming from a very
important University, Harvard University Report. It has surveyed
the working of the University and the latest National thought which
has now been propounded in that report should serve as a guide to
those Universities which have their roots well-established like the
Osmania University which has been working for the last more than
40 years.
Now, when we talk of the University and when we realise the importance of a University, we naturally have to consider two or three very important aspects of that institution. One is the academic side of it which I call the heart of the whole institution. The other is the administrative side of it and the third the financial side. If we get out of all these three aspects of the University, an inevitable reply that it is autonomous in its nature then naturally we will have fulfilled all the suggestions given by various educational authorities. But when I look at this bill, I find that not only the overall impact of this bill is unacademic but throughout the Bill I find a particular type of mistrust exhibited as far as the teachers of the Osmania University are concerned. I do not know the reason of it, but I can assure the hon. Education Minister that as far as Osmania University is concerned, the teachers employed in that University have shown exemplary behaviour and have shown an exemplary restraint in their academic walk of life. They are even to-day in the Senate, in the Syndicate, in the Academic Council and various other bodies constituted by the University. And the work which they have turned out, the graduates they have produced in the last 40 years, speak volumes not only of their efficiency but of the very detached educational outlook which they maintained throughout all these years.

In view of this past record, when I look through the history of the Osmania University which was started in September 1917 by that grand man who had an educational outlook Sir Akbar Hydari and go through the history of the last 40 or 45 years—because I myself an alumnus of that University—I feel bound to give expression to the feelings when I see that instead of taking the University ahead on the progressive lines, on the lines suggested by eminent educationists, we are taking it back to those old days when this University was treated as a glorified department of the Government. Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House that the latest educational thought as far as this higher education is concerned is to give the maximum autonomy to these Universities. Some people talk rather glibly that the so-called autonomy of this University is a philosophical outlook which exists only in the imagination of certain educationists. I would however like to point out with equal emphasis that the University is not the field for those who are busy in their lucrative professions and want to give their leisure time by sitting in the University Senate or the Syndicate and administer the University. Nor is it the field for those—half-baked politicians who are given representations through various sources.
University is a field from where we have a lot of expectations and if those expectations are going to be hampered or impeded, it is for this House who represent the people and whose desires are going to be fulfilled through the media of this University to exert its influence upon the Select Committee, upon the Government, to modify suitably this Act, because it provides us a very valuable opportunity to give to this old University of this State a very progressive legislation, a progressive administration and a progressive outlook.

With this back-ground, Sir, if we see the formation of the Senate, the construction of the Syndicate, the construction of the Academic Council itself, the only thing which I can say is, as I said, that everywhere mistrust is shown with regard to the teachers who have all their stake as far as this University is concerned. Take the case of the Academic Council. Radhakrishnan Commission had very emphatically suggested that its membership should purely be academic. I do not know as to why the unacademic element has been given discretion to co-opt academic interest in this University, a principle which I have never found in any of the University Bills. If the academic matters of the University are to be managed and administered by those who cannot claim any relation with this academic life of the University, the future of the University can well be imagined rather than described. I would therefore suggest that a very wholesome view should be taken. It is an institution which is very important. It is an institution on which the destiny of our State rests, and it is here that we should put more thought into it and not look at it from the political point of view, not look at it from the money-bags point of view, but look at it purely from an academic point of view, educational point of view and democratic point of view. I would suggest that as far as the Academic Council is concerned, it should be purely academic in its nature and no other interests which have absolutely no relation with the academic life should find any place in the academic body. Take then the case of the University Senate. It has been very rightly suggested as long before as when the Calcutta University Commission was formed and very recently by the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report that the teachers should find a place of honour on this body. This Radhakrishnan Commission's Report was considered by various eminent educationists, in various Seminars, in a recent Conference of the Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors held at Delhi and they have all suggested that the Senate should be so constructed as to
ensure the majority of the academicians. Two-thirds should represent the academic life of the University and it is only one-third which should represent the external field, and that external field also has been delimited as far as the purpose of representation is concerned. The educationists have never suggested even remotely the idea that this external representation should come from those who can afford to give Rs. 3000 annually or Rs. 25,000 as a lumpsum grant or those who can afford to pay some donation to the University. After all, University has not been established only to attract money. Our main purpose is to produce persons who can freely think and act in our socialist democratic State and it is only with that view we have to constitute the entire University. So, two-thirds representation ought to be given to the academicians and the one-third should be given to the external members and these external members should not be drawn from the source from which they are now drawn i.e., Municipalities, District Boards or Gram Panchayats, but they should be drawn from different interests which are closely connected with the University Education, such as the Commerce and Industry and other interests which are allied as far as the vocational and professional side of the University is concerned. It is only from that source the University Commission directs that these one-third members should be drawn. From this source also it is expected that those who have interest in the higher education should be drawn. I fail to understand as to why representation is given to those Gram Panchayats or Municipalities or District Boards who fall within the jurisdiction of either the Tirupati University or the Andhra University. I fail to understand the confused notion of uniformity or bringing in co-ordination between the 2 or 3 different Universities by bringing in these Village Panchayats or Municipal Members. As has been rightly said by one hon. Member it is the academic co-ordination which is the life of the entire co-ordination that is needed here. No effective co-ordination in the academic life or in the administration could be got by bringing in representatives of the Gram Panchayats and Municipalities from the Andhra or Tirupati University areas. The basic principle when we consider the formation of these bodies is, that the persons who are employed in the University and persons who work on the various committees constituted in the University must be thoroughly acquainted with the higher educational requirements of that particular area which they represent, and so adjust the University education so as to meet the present day requirements of our Society. If that is not going to be
achieved, then this so-called uniformity, this so-called co-ordination is not going to give us any fruit except the various suspicions which have been given expression to in this House. I would therefore request the hon. Minister for Education who is associated with the various Universities, who knows intimately how the Universities are working, to completely disassociate all those elements who have nothing to do with the University Education and adopt all those recommendations made by eminent educationists.

Similarly is the case of Syndicate also. That is the highest Executive body of the University in which the teachers do not find an honourable place. There is a clause in the bill that no representation should be given to the teachers in these particular three classes. I fail to understand why the Osmania University teachers are picked up to exhibit mistrust with regard to them. I can assure the Education Minister that if the entire institution is left in their hands, you will find that they are the real academicians who can manage the institution more efficiently than these businessmen or these half-baked politicians. It is the field which exclusively concerns the educationists and the academicians. We politicians should not interfere in that field or should be the last persons to interfere in that particular field.

Similarly is the case with the Finance Committee and the Selection Committee. With regard to the Selection Committee, the basic principle is to give representation on that body to external experts in particular subjects. It is a universal principle accepted by all the educationists all over India. Sir, you will find, when we comparatively study the other University Acts, that because the appointments are made in the University, and because autonomy is conceded, the power to constitute the Selection Committees is given to the University.

And on this Selection Committee, representation to the various Heads of the Departments, Professors, Deans of Faculties is given, and along with that two external experts are also co-opted in relation to a particular subject.—if this wholesome principle is upheld—I think we can ensure very fine appointments to the various posts which fall vacant in the University.

Similarly is the case with the Finance Committee. When I look to the provision with regard to the Finance Committee, I find either it is a superfluous body because it is a creation out of the Syndicate and consists of the members who are from the Syndicate
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itself, or it will impede the work of the Syndicate. If it goes on endorsing the decisions of the Syndicate, it becomes superfluous.

So, if we go through the entire Bill from the point of view of the basic principles of higher educational institutions, I am really very sorry to say that it does not serve the purpose which lies behind the higher education.

As I pointed out earlier, this University is the oldest University which we have in our State and right from 1952, if I remember right, there has been a persistent demand that the present Charter should be altered as it consists of some provisions which are not democratic and which are creating some confusion in the administration of the University. This demand has been before the Government from 1952. In order to fulfill that demand if this Bill is prepared, I should personally feel, after comparing it with the existing Charter, that it is not very progressive. In fact I personally feel that the whole Charter should be scrapped and a more progressive Act should be given to the University. Sir, it is really a matter of great concern to all those who are interested in education to find that in spite of the fact that in 1948 the Government of India undertook to reorganize higher education, and appointed a Committee and its report has been under scrutiny and examination for the last 10 years, nothing has been done. Our State had the benefit of not only the valuable suggestions of Dr. Radhakrishnan’s Commission but also of various other Commissions. I may also bring to the notice of the House that Prof. Humayun Kabir who was then the Educational Adviser, issued various circulars to the Governments directing as to how the educational Acts in regard to Universities should be constructed. If I remember right, he also very strongly argued out the case that it would be wrong to interfere with the academic side of the University and push in every kind of unacademic interests into the University. It will not only be suicidal but it will also be ruinous to the cause of the institution. Let what happened in Benaras University serve as a warning to us. Let us learn lessons from other Universities which have failed because they were given wrong Acts. I do not plead, for a moment, that all institutions should be given 60 per cent into the hands of teachers. We have to put some checks and counter checks when we construct a particular Act in regard to a particular University. By taking lessons from the Benaras University, Allahabad University, Lucknow University and various other Universities which have shown some signs of maladies on account of defective enactments, let us profit. Let us...
profit by the experiences of the other Universities and so construct our Bill that we should be proud of giving an Act to the University which no other State has, yet, given, inspite of the fact that Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission’s Report has been before all of them for the last ten years.

I hope the Bill is going before a Select Committee and that Committee will give their considered thought to the various other suggestions which hon. Members have made.

One last suggestion I would make, Sir, and I will conclude. Another thing which I find in the Bill is the unnecessary power assumed by the Government. As far as Clauses 8 and 20 of the Bill are concerned wherein Government have assumed certain powers with regard to inspection and enquiry and submission of annual reports of financial statements and all that, I think it is all unnecessary. The only justification for these two clauses is that Government annually gives some lakhs of rupees to the University in the shape of block grant. I would be the last person to suggest or even concede that simply because Government happens to give some money which is their primary duty as far as University Education is concerned, they should think it necessary to have control over the University Administration. It cuts at the very root of autonomy of the University. And, as I said, clauses 8 and 20 of the Bill should be so re-constructed that the wholesome principle of University autonomy is not only recognised but conceded in practice. If at all it is found necessary that because Government gives some Grant to the University some kind of control should be there, I would suggest that, as has been adopted in certain Bills in other States, the Chancellor should be empowered to inspect and enquire into the allegations, if any, made. But, the Government, at any rate, should not take these powers to themselves, simply because they give some money to the University.

These are the few suggestions, Sir, and there are other suggestions also, with regard to various other clauses which I think I will make during the course of discussion on clauses.

I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given.
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University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
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The new sections on the subject of responsibility and the Adult Franchise in the progressive views of the Bill in question are welcome. The concept of nation-building works and the separate representation of adult franchise has been well recognized. The Bill proposes for the adult franchise to be given to the adult male population of the country. The Government of India has already taken steps in this direction and the Bill should be passed without any delay.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a new university in the Andhra Pradesh region. The new university is expected to provide higher education to the people of the region.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of a new university in the Andhra Pradesh region. The new university is expected to provide higher education to the people of the region.
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In a (expressly) different manner in this Bill, certain provisions are made for the inclusion of additional powers to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Among these provisions are the following:

1. The Governor shall have power to declare an area to be a university town.
2. The Governor shall have power to direct the holding of elections to the Senate of the University.
3. The Governor shall have power to make rules for the conduct of the affairs of the University.
4. The Governor shall have power to appoint the Chairman of the Board of Control for the University.

These powers are in addition to the powers already conferred on the Governor under the existing University Act. The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of a new University in the north-eastern part of the Andhra Pradesh. The University will be known as the Osmania University. The Bill also seeks to provide for the establishment of a new University in the south-western part of the Andhra Pradesh. The University will be known as the Sri Venkateswara University.

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of a new University in the north-eastern part of the Andhra Pradesh. The University will be known as the Osmania University. The Bill also seeks to provide for the establishment of a new University in the south-western part of the Andhra Pradesh. The University will be known as the Sri Venkateswara University.
"The Government for the first time have taken up questions without reference to the University bodies. Formerly Government did not interfere with the University unless the University itself made an approach to the Government seeking minor amendments. Now, for the purpose of bringing a uniform charter for the three Universities, a bill had been drafted by the Government with a major change which was said to be brought about with regard to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor."

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After considering the various views that were expressed regarding the appointment of Vice-Chancellor it was finally agreed that if the existing system was working well there was no need to meddle with it and that if it was not working well the Delhi system might be adopted.”

The General Education Council had considered the appointment of Vice-Chancellor to be important for the development of education in the region. It was suggested that the existing system should be reviewed and if necessary, the Delhi system might be adopted. The decision was made after considering the various views expressed by different political groups and university members. The appointment of the University Vice-Chancellor was considered to be a nomination that would be made by the relevant authority.
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Elected Vice-Chancellor

Banaras University

University Education Administration

Teachers of the University nominees of the University Administration

B. Venkateswara University

Chief Justice of the University

University Autono-
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mous Body or any person or persons for the time being in office of the University Administration, and for the purpose of exercising their powers and discharging their duties, shall be entitled to the same immunities and facilities as the University Administration or any person or persons in office for the time being of the University Administration.

The Academic interests of the Secondary grade Teachers, Headmasters, University Teachers shall be considered in accordance with the general principle that there shall be a flexible approach to the needs of the University and the Secondary Education Department.

The Andhra Pradesh Education (Regulation of University Administration) Act, 1955, shall provide for the control of the University Administration and the University Administration shall be entitled to the same immunities and facilities as the University Administration.
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Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till 8-30 A.M. tomorrow—

[ The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 3rd July 1958. ]