Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

| Statement re: the delay in publishing the S. S. L. C. public examination results of Nandigama centre | ... 142-143 |
| The Osmania University Bill, 1958—referred to Joint Select Committee | ... 144-212 |
| The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958—referred to Joint Select Committee | ... 144-212 |
| Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958—referred to Joint Select Committee | ... 212-225 |

Half-an-hour discussion regarding the pruning of Plan Expenditure.

NOTE: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation for Member not received in time.
STATEMENT RE: THE DELAY IN PUBLISHING THE S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS OF NANDIGAMA CENTRE

Mr. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT RE: THE DELAY IN PUBLISHING THE S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS OF NANDIGAMA CENTRE

Mr. Speaker, S.S.L.C. results publish on 28th of December. Some local bodies of institutions usually publish separately. More than 2800 results were published. Results withheld on one of the Educational Institutions. Are S.S.L.C. results also withhold on any other Educational Institutions? The Minister for Education (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao): Sir, as regards your observation that we should make a statement on all the Motions under Rule 74 before......
Mr. Speaker: As far as possible, the hon. Minister should make them before the end of the meeting ....

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: Yes, Sir, only if the information is available in our offices here, we would certainly give it. Otherwise, I am afraid, it will not be possible.

Mr. Speaker: I only request the hon. Ministers to give it as early as possible.

*S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:* We shall try, Sir.

As regards the points raised by hon Member Sri Pillalamarr Venkateswarlu, I wish to make this statement which I got from the department.

In the course of conduct of S.S.L.C. Public Examination at Nandigama Centre, Krishna District, in March 1958, the Commissioner, Government Examinations, Kurnool, received a telegram and an anonymous letter making an allegation that two Assistant Superintendents in the Examination Centre had dictated answers to the candidates in the examination hall in an organised manner,

Therefore, the Commissioner for Government examinations requested the Examiner to re-examine the scripts of all the candidates of five schools who had taken their examination at this centre. The scripts in certain subjects were scrutinised at a meeting of the S.S.L.C. Examination Mal-Practices Committee held at Kurnool on 11-6-1958. The Committee found that a large number of candidates were guilty of mal-Practices. The scripts in other subjects have not been received from the Chief Examiners, and they have been requested by telegrams to despatch these at once. On receipt of all the scripts these will be scrutinised at an emergent meeting of the Mal-Practices Committee and the results of the S. S. L. C. Examination held at Nandigama centre will be declared immediately after that.

I have made enquiries, Sir, as to when this would be possible. You know, Sir, some time must be allowed for postal and other delays. The Commissioner for Government Examinations thinks that he would be able to release the results by about the 15th. Of course where mal-practices have been proved, sufficient punishment would be given; but I cannot say what action the Committee is going to take in this particular matter.

As regards the reservation of seats in various colleges, Government cannot guarantee anything when mal-practices are there on a large scale, and I am afraid that they have to take their chance. That is all.
*The Government may reserve seats in Colleges under their management for women or members of educationally backward classes or allot seats on such regional basis of the State as may be declared by the Government.*

Regulation of admissions to the educational institutions in the Telangana region.

*The Government may reserve seats in Colleges under their management for women or members of educationally backward classes or allot seats on such regional basis of the State as may be declared by the Government.*
"Every Bill affecting the Telangana region which is not a Money Bill and contains mainly provisions dealing with any of the scheduled matters shall, upon introduction in the Assembly, be to the referred Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly".

I feel that proviso (3) to Clause 6 of the Bill, comes under ‘Regulation of admissions to the educational institutions’ (which term includes colleges also), which is a scheduled matter. As such the Bill before us contains mainly provisions dealing with one of the scheduled matters, and therefore, it violates the President’s Order. Hence, I raise this point of order, Sir.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: May I explain, Sir? The Bill brought before the House today is to replace the Charter of the Osmania University. In that Bill, there is this clause, that the Government may reserve seats in colleges under their management for women or members of educationally backward classes or allot seats on such regional basis of the State as may be declared by the Government. The objection raised by the hon. Member is that this proviso (3) to Clause 6 of the Bill violates the President’s Order, inasmuch as the Bill contains mainly provisions dealing with one of the scheduled matters. This is not the main provision of the Bill, and possibly, the Government may, at the time of reserving or allotting seats, consult the Regional Committee in regard thereto. I do not therefore think that there is any thing in contravention of the President’s Order. I do not think also that this objection raised would come in the way of our discussing the Bill and passing it.

Mr. Speaker: What does hon. Member Sri P. Sundarayya say about this?

Sri P. Sundarayya (Gannavaram): I think that the Bill can now be proceeded with. When we come to the particular clause, we can take up this objection at that time,—whether the particular clause affects the provisions of the President’s Order or not.

Mr. Speaker: What is the view of hon. Member Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju?
Mr. Speaker: This Bill relates to University and University education. That is the main subject upon which this Bill has been introduced and we are proceeding. Therefore, the main Bill does not come under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order of the President. Of course, there is this sub-clause (3) under the proviso to Clause 63 which says:

"The Government may reserve seats in colleges under their management for women or members of educationally backward classes or allot seats on such regional basis of the State as may be declared by the Government."

But this is a general thing. If the Bill is passed, and when seats are actually reserved, Government may consult—probably will have to consult, the Regional Committee, in so far as it affects the Telangana region. That is a different matter. But at present, I see no objection to proceeding with the Bill, and also I do not see any reason to refer it to the Governor.

Now hon. Member Sri Fernandez may speak on the Bill.

*Sri J.T. Fernandez (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the bill to amend the Osmania University Charter. To reduce the shortcomings and to remove any disabilities that stood in the way of the University keeping with the times, I support the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

I would specially commend to the Select Committee the removal of those particular clauses in the Bill, which are undemocratic and tendentious, namely, those, which relate to the membership of the Senate, which make it possible to pack the Senate with political groups.
4th July 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958,

My main burden, however, Sir, is to request that a clause be written into the Bill defining the media of education in the Osmania University. Under the Charter granted by the Nizam, it was defined that Urdu and English shall be the media. I notice that, in the Bill under consideration, this has been dropped. I would, therefore, suggest that it now be written in the Bill that English, Urdu and Telugu be the media of Education. My reasons for making this proposal, I must emphasize at the outset, are not sentimental or political, but purely academic.

The Osmania University, with about four decades of existence, has now come to be regarded as a time-honoured institution and is in the front ranks of the superior Universities of India. It has a compass; has buildings of its own; and has personnel and equipment, which are unrivalled in the East. It is a University which has pioneered the experiment of educating through the medium of an Indian language, and has done it so successfully. It therefore deserves to continue to do its good work. In order to maintain its traditions, it must be able to keep pace with modern developments and progress. It must be able to educate to higher standards in all sciences, so that it will be discharging its duties satisfactorily. In order to do so, the only medium, the only satisfactory medium, is English. English to-day, Sir, is, I may say, the lingua franca of the world. It is beyond limitations and national borders. It is one of the highly developed languages, which is equipped to teach to the highest standard in any scientific subject. Therefore, if we expect it to keep pace with the progress of the world, we must resort to teaching through the medium of English at the highest level. The second medium, I suggest for the Osmania University, is Urdu. The Osmania University has made a valuable contribution to Indian culture by enriching Urdu language. There are thousands of books and translations, at a cost of lakhs and crores of rupees, and I think it would be bad to waste such valuable material and to deny to people the benefit they can derive from it. Also Urdu language is the language of the largest minority in India, and incidentally the largest minority in Andhra Pradesh. It would be fitting with our traditions that we should encourage the medium of education through Urdu. It would be preserving centuries old culture, and it would be helping the education of a deserving community. The third language which I propose is Telugu. There is no need for me to stress this point. The matter has been eloquently and convincingly dealt with by previous speakers. Telugu is the language of the people of our State. Telugu will soon, I may say very soon,
become the official language of the State, and, therefore, it is necessary that we may early start to introduce Telugu as a medium of instruction. No doubt, there might be difficulties; it may not have the technical and scientific terms; but Telugu is rich in its literature and extensive in its vocabulary; and there should not be any difficulty in introducing this language almost immediately in the University. I think a provision to that effect should be made.

Lastly, Sir, there is one point I would like to place before the House, and that is sub-clause (9) of Clause (4), ‘Powers of the University’, which empowers the transfer of 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.” This clause, Sir, raises doubts and suspicions that the Government are contemplating to take over these institutions. This is a deplorable political move which......

* Mr. Speaker: Which Clause?

Sri J. T. Fernandez: Sub-clause (9) of Clause (4). This clause spells regimentation and political indoctrination. This is a retrograde step which will reduce the University to a teaching University. Such a step has been condemned by educationists and also by the Radhakrishnan Report. I recommend for the serious consideration of the Select Committee that the said clause be adequately amended, and it should be definitely laid down to expand the teaching activities of the University and not to reduce them. I trust that the Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee will have dealt with all these obnoxious clauses and the Bill will be acceptable to the whole House.

Thank you, Sir.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958.

Chancellor of the Osmania University, Mr. M. V. Chowdhry, in his opening remarks, emphasized the importance of the Bills, which provided for the transfer of several colleges to the Government and to private agencies on such conditions as it may determine. The Bills also included provisions to delete the Osmania University and the Education Act from the provisions of the University Grants Commission.

The Bills were introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on 4th July 1958, with the objective of transferring certain colleges to the Government and allowing private agencies to operate under specific conditions. The Bills sought to align the education system with the needs of the region and to provide a more flexible framework for college governance.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,
151 4th July 1958  

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

అస్సందర్భం, అతినాయతీయ సంస్థలు ఆశ్చర్యం చేసేదిద్దని చెప్పజేసాం. అది అంతిమంగా నాయకత్వం కాలంలో ఉంది. రాష్ట్రం మాత్రమే నిషేధించబడింది. అందువల్ల ఇది మనం నిర్భయం ఉండదు. ముందు గుర్తించే అంశాలు నిషేధించబడింది. ముందు వాగుతున్న జాబితా నిషేధించబడింది. మరియు ఇంకా మనం నిర్భయం ఉండదు. 

చిత్రం 2 వ ప్రాంతం: ముందు వాగుతున్న జాబితా నిషేధించబడింది. అందువల్ల మనం నిర్భయం ఉండదు.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, At first I thought that there was no need for an elaborate discussion on these Bills at this stage, but after listening to some of the speeches made here, I am induced to say a few words on the principles underlying these three Bills.

We are on the eve of a great adventure. You know, Sir, our educational system is under fire of criticism from the big and low and it is universally accepted that the present system does not conduce to the growth of the educational needs of our country and deserves radical reform. It has also been said more than once that the present system has been devised by the alien ruler with the main purpose of producing clerks and quill-drivers and so after the advent of the Republic when the complete educational system has come into the hands of our Government, our endeavour must be to improve this system in all ways so that our nation can grow in all directions. I shall, in this connection, sir, try to draw not only from my own imagination or knowledge, but also try to be guided by what illustrious educationists and philosophers of our country have said on this question.

The main attack, as I see, against these Bills is two-fold: one is the method of organising the Universities and creating the university authorities, whether it should be by nomination or by election, and the other is how far the Government can have a control over these. I shall try my level best, Sir, to approach these two problems dispassionately without any bias either this way. It shall be my endeavour to place before you, Sir, what I think is the right thing and how far these three Bills come up to the level which is required not only by me but by the highest educationists of our country.

First of all, I request you, Sir, to be a little indulgent to me. If I take some time and I shall try to place before you some of the main and important observations made by the Radhakrishnan Commission on this matter. The first thing is, on page 33 of the report, Dr. Radhakrishnan lays stress upon what he calls the aims of education:

"We have now a wider conception of the duties and responsibilities of our Universities. They have to provide
leadership in politics and administration, the professions, industry and commerce. They have to meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. They must enable the country to attain in as short a time as possible, freedom from want, disease and ignorance, by the application and development of scientific and technical knowledge

Then again, he says, Sir:

"If India is to confront the confusion of our time, she must turn for guidance not to those who are lost in the mere exigencies of the passing hour, but to her men of letters and men of science, to her poets and artists, to her discoverers and inventors. These intellectual pioneers of civilisation are to be found and trained in the Universities which are the sanctuaries of the inner life of the nation."

So, Sir, this gives a correct description or definition of the nature of our Universities. These are the institutions which are intended to help our nation grow in all directions. And what is the organisation of such an institution? We require, Sir, the Government requires—by Government I mean the country—in its advancement a progressive number of highly educated teachers, administrators, doctors, engineers, technicians, scientific researchers etc. So much so, we hope in the near future our country will raise to the greatest of heights which we see not only in the western countries but also in the eastern countries. The other day, I was reading that even in Japan, scientists have come forward who have made valuable contribution to the discovery of atomic and thermo-nuclear energy, but we have yet to touch the fringe of such high scientific research. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that the University is the only factory which can produce all these illustrious men which the country needs. So, it is an institution which is intended to create experts. And what is the kind of organisation which this institution should have?

If we want to have experts for the sake of our country, we must have an equally high expert organisation to create such experts. And how are these expert organisations to be created? That is the main question which confronts us. Is it possible to create such an organisation by the method of nomination or election? In this connection also, Sir, I refer to the observation of Dr. Radhakrishnan at page 422 of the Commission's report:
"Open canvassing and voting for rival candidates may have been tolerable while the post was not much more than a compliment which the University could bestow, though even so it was undignified and led to the formation of factions. But as a means of securing a man of character and reputation for an arduous and highly skilled service, it is, to put it bluntly, disastrous folly. So far as we know, no other country chooses the heads of its universities by such methods."

The University authorities are the Senate, the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor. Here, we have the experienced view of one of our greatest educationists who happens to be an Andhra also and his opinion deserves every consideration. He is of the opinion that the high dignitaries of the Universities should not be made the play-things of election. We are all conscious of the difficulties in the election system. No doubt adult franchise is good; we have it and we also know how it is working. Shall we subject the highest education which is intended to advance the knowledge of our young men in all directions to this kind of selection by election or shall we try to see that this institution is kept above the pulls to which election, as we know, is subject to. It is the common knowledge of all the M.L.As.—we have all been elected, we came here by universal suffrage, we came here by the adult vote—and it is also our experience, the experience of every one of us, I dare say, that we are subject to pressure of all kinds. We all know what pressure every one of us is subject to every day of our life. Simply because we have been selected by votes, so many things are expected of us. So much so, most of us wonder, Sir, whether we are here really to do any good to the country or are being driven by those people who gave us votes to do things we are expected to do. Because we have been elected, the elector comes and says "we have given our vote, do this for us; give me this certificate or that certificate". Every day every one of us is putting signatures on false certificates; we have to do this and do that, and how many of us are bold enough to resist this temptation and say "this is not my business and this is not what I am expected to do"? If I may say so, I am afraid our Ministers are also not free from this kind of pressure and compulsion and I dare say who will stand up against this kind of pressure and say "no, let it cost me my Office, I am not descending to this level". I am not saying that this election is not good, but this shows that we are passing through what England and other countries had developed during 700 years. We know what took place in England;
it took them 700 years to clear off all the atrocities that took place in the name of election and to-day if it is perfect it is because it has passed through all the medley and underwent all these tribulations for a period of about 700 years. Of course it may not take such a long time in our country; in the course of a few decades we may rise to that height and say that elections are intended to create character, they are intended to serve the needs of the country and not to serve the needs of the individual, but till then—and even then—I submit the observation of Dr. Radhakrishnan that election will mean a fight among persons will hold good. For instance, take the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor is being elected by the Senate. I am not worried if a man of outstanding ability and character like Dr. C.R. Reddy, Dr. Krishna or Dr. Radhakrishnan is there; it may ease the situation. But, as time passes on, standards go down and if people of my standard or people of different standards come together and each begins to claim that he should be appointed the Vice-Chancellor, then trouble comes. The Senate which is intended to act as one body, which is intended to act as one piece, will get divided on this important issue in so many ways. So, Sir, that is why, I believe, Dr. Radhakrishnan says “please save at least Universities from this pitfall.” I therefore submit that I respectfully agree with the observations of Dr. Radhakrishnan and say “if you want our Universities to be really universities in the sense that experts intended to create experts are there—they are the factories where our scientists, teachers, engineers and others are to be created—they must be kept free from this kind of interference from all and sundry.

I therefore say Sir, that so far as the selection of the University authorities is concerned, election may not be the proper method. Then which is the other method? It must be nomination. How far nomination should go, whether it should be unlimited nomination or nomination controlled by certain well-known principles. I personally think Sir, that nomination plus election must be the proper method. So far as I have studied these three Acts, I find it is a via media. A golden mean has been observed by which both the systems have been introduced here. So far as the formation of the Senate is concerned, this also is kept in view. Some important educationists have been put in here and some attempts have been made to associate popular opinion with this and some attempts have also been made to introduce some people who are prepared to give money to the University to induce them to come and make large donations. I may also say here that though I may agree to this provision of Rs. 25000 being given, it may lead to all sorts of
undesirable consequences, if lesser men simply because they give
money, they are made senators I should think Sir, that this is a
matter which deserves consideration by the Select Committee.
While they may put a high price on any man who comes in who is
expected to be a proper man, this Rs. 3,000, Rs 5,000 or Rs. 10,000
may not be there. Simply because a man gives Rs 3,000 he ought
not to be on the Senate and guide the deliberations of the Senate
That is a direction in which our Select Committee may usefully
consider this matter, and so, the organisation of the Senate has been
formulated in these three Bills. Keeping these two ideas in view,
I.e., nomination, selection and election, these two principles have
been incorporated here and I should think, Sir, that it is a
right method of trying to have this institution. With regard
to the constitution of the Syndicate, I take Sri Venkateswara
University as a model. I find in the Syndicate there are
15 members, of whom 8 are nominated, 7 are ex-officio members
and one is the T. T. D. Perhaps I may be a little indulgent in
T. T. D., because it is the largest contributor and after all, one man
may not make much difference. Even otherwise Sir, 9 against 6 is
not a big landslide. I do not suppose Sir, that these nominated
people are the stooges of the Government or will always do things
which are not in the interests of the University but only in the
interests of that man or this man. If the formation of the Syndicate
also goes on correct lines and if some adjustments are to be made
here, whether 9 should be 8 or 8 should be 7, that may be easily
considered by the Select Committee. But the basic principle on
which this has to be organised, is made on proper lines.

Then the question of Vice Chancellor. How should the Vice
Chancellor be selected. The present system in the Venkateswara
University is election. It is proposed to be changed to a different
principle altogether. The deplorable effects on University the
appointment of a chief officer becomes a prolonged intrigue for
power, have led many of our witnesses to urge that the task of
choosing the Vice-Chancellor should be taken out of the University’s
hands and given to an external body like the Public Service
Commission. They rejected that idea. "A Vice Chancellor, for
whose appointment the University is responsible, will find it easier
to gain the respect and confidence of his colleagues and secondly, that
is really a part of the University’s duty to learn how to choose its
own Vice Chancellor wisely and that therefore to deprive it of its
duty would be a counsel of despair. We recommended that the
Chancellor should appoint the Vice Chancellor upon the
recommendations of the executive," They do not say it must be on the recommendation of the Senate. The executive should send forward one name only to the Chancellor. He can of course refer the name back but he cannot initiate the appointment himself. So Sir, their idea is that the executive i.e., the Syndicate must have the power to select or propose who should be the Vice-Chancellor. But the method proposed in the Bill I am not enamoured of. If the executive should have the power, why should not the executive exercise that power but hand it over to some outside agency? Two people unconnected with the University should be nominated by the Executive, and one by the Chancellor. These three people should ultimately select the Vice-chancellor. I am afraid that this is not what is contemplated by the University Commission. If the Syndicate is not able to select one man as its Vice-Chancellor, probably it is not able to select two men for selecting the Vice-Chancellor. The same kind of dissensions, the same kind of trouble may arise in selecting these two men also. I should certainly like to keep the power with the executive of the University viz., the syndicate or make it entirely a concern of the Government. It is not right that it should be made entirely a concern of the Government. So it should be guided by what the Syndicate says. So give the power to the Syndicate. Propose one name or a panel of names out of which the Chancellor should select the Vice-chancellor. I respectfully submit Sir, that this is a matter which deserves serious consideration and I hope the Select Committee will bring in a necessary amendment and see that this right which is the right of the Syndicate is not taken away from its hands and given to an alien body.

The Chancellor is proposed to be the Governor. The present practice varies, but in most Provincial Universities, the Governor of the Province is the ex-officio Chancellor. This has worked well, especially in Provinces with only one University. That is what the Commission says. There has been some doubt expressed here whether it will not lead to Governmental pressure and Governmental tyranny if a Government who is ordinarily expected to act on the advise of the Ministry is there as a Chancellor also. But I look forward to a day Sir, when the Government not only as a Governor under the Constitution but as Chancellor will try to assert himself and steer clear of undesirable Governmental interference. It is not necessary that the Governor should always act on the advise of the Ministers if he thinks that the advise is not good, and if he thinks that the advise is not in the interests of the country. I am not dealing with his duties as a Governor, but I shall certainly say a few words about his duties.
as Chancellor. It is not said in these bills that the Chancellor is bound to act on the advise of anybody. The Chancellor can act by himself. Let us take the extreme case to prove the absurdity of the argument. Suppose the Chief Minister goes to the Chancellor and says, Sir, here is a man, he is my father-in-law or he is my brother-in-law, appoint him as Vice-Chancellor. Is the Chancellor bound to do it. Is he not expected to say 'No, you are wrong. He is not the proper man". Is he not bound to say that ? Should he be led by his nose by the man in power? So I expect Sir, the Chief Minister as well as the Governor will, in course of time, assert themselves and prove to the country and prove to this House that they are doing things properly and are not being guided by extraneous or parochial or selfish interests. I think Sir, that this is not a matter which we should be afraid of. If the Government misbehaves, if the Governor misbehaves, there are safe-guards and the House can assert itself and see that the proper thing is being done.

As far as the Governmental interference is concerned, people say why should there be Governmental interference? What is this University? Who is the financier for this University and who is the employer of all the people who come out of these Universities? I submit Sir, it is wrong to say that the Government should not have any interference in this. After all, what is this Government. This is a popular Government. We are not under an alien Government who is likely to loot the country. It may be this Government to-day and it may be another Government tomorrow. It may still be another Government some time later. Still, we must recognise the fact that all Governments are popular Governments, that all these Governments are expected to work in the interests of the country and until the contrary is proved, we must believe that any Government working in this country, is advancing in the interest of the country. For instance, take the example of Kerala. There is a Government which is not a Congress Government. We do hope Sir, that they are working in the interests of the country. They brought forward a Bill in the interests of education which has brought about so much of controversy and it is subject to the same criticism that the Government is trying to take control of all the educational institutions. I do not say it is wrong. I must say Sir, that any Governmental action which a Government takes must be criticised on its own merits, but not simply because the Government does it. We must consider whether the action of the Government is right or wrong. Simply because Government has got a control we ought not to condemn. I am not swayed by any considerations
either this way or that way. Government is giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees. For instance, Sri Venkateswara University cannot stand by itself unless the Government gives the money and what is the meaning of saying, 'you give the money but we do not want your interference. We do not want your advice. We carry on in our own way'. I, therefore submit, Sir, that Government interference should not be banned because it is Government interference. We must consider whether it is good or bad and then only discuss whether Government interference is good or bad.

Another thing is, should there not be any co-ordination between the needs of the Government and the work that is being done in the Universities. The Government is the largest employer of all the alumni that come out of these Universities. They want men of a particular type, they must have a method of discussing things with the University and say that they want a particular type of men and a particular type of engineers. They must have a method by which they can sit together and decide what should be done, what is the kind of men they want. I therefore submit, Sir, in that view also some kind of co-operation and collaboration there must be between the Government and the University. What is the Government? After all, we are the Government. Any Government that is there must work in co-ordination with the University. I do not look forward to a stage when the University and Government begin to fight. On the other hand, I look forward to a stage when the Government and the University work together in the interests and advancement of the country. So looked at from these points of view, I agree with the principles enunciated in this i.e., election plus nomination, Governmental Control to some extent and Governmental advice also be offered to the Universities to some extent and how far should it go how it should be. It is for the Select Committee to consider all the details and I hope, Sir, that the Select Committee that will be formed will look into all these matters and give us a bill which will satisfy all shades of opinion. Thank you, Sir.
Madras Estates Abolition Act question hour asked by Sir Srinivasulu Reddy. The amendment by Sri Basava Manaiah to the draft amendments of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules etc. has not been considered by the Public Service Commission. Consider the amendments given by Sri Basava Manaiah to the draft amendments of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules etc.

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy): I suggest that we can meet on 7th. Mr. Speaker: I also agree with the hon. Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I also agree with the hon. Chief Minister. The amendment given by Sri Basava Manaiah to the draft amendments of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules etc. has not been considered by the Public Service Commission. Consider the amendments given by Sri Basava Manaiah to the draft amendments of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules etc. The amendment given by Sri Basava Manaiah to the draft amendments of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules etc. has not been considered by the Public Service Commission. Consider the amendments given by Sri Basava Manaiah to the draft amendments of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules etc.

Five Year Plan programme expenditure, planning etc. discussion allow Sir Srinivasulu Reddy: I move a closure of discussion.
Three man committee sending the panel of three names to the Governor. Each Governor is an interpreter of the panel.

"Article II of the Constitution of Sri Lanka provides that:

(1) The Governor shall, (a) be a person of dotted nature, (b) be a person of dotted nature, and (c) be a person of dotted nature.

Governor shall, at the Governor's discretion, be a person of dotted nature.

Article 2 of the Constitution of Sri Lanka provides that:

(1) The Governor shall be a person of dotted nature, and (2) the Governor shall be a person of dotted nature.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958.


clause: "The Vice-chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of not less than three persons selected by a committee"
executive authority according to article 4 of the bill, it is not necessary that he should be the interpreting authority also. The judicial function of the laws should not be with the Head of the University. He is the executive authority and it is not necessary that he should be the interpreting authority also.

Article 15 Clause 3 of Legislative Assembly states that the Senate shall consist of the following members: the Speaker of the Upper House, Upper House members, members of the Body of Elders, members of the Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council, and the Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University.
Select Committee of the Senate of the University. The Senate shall meet at least twice in each year, and shall meet at other times when called to do so by the President of the Senate. The Select Committee shall consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint the President of the Senate and the Head of the University to be members of the Select Committee, and the Select Committee shall, when present, preside at the meeting of the Senate and at the Conventions of the University.

* * *

Preliminary remarks: We have here a bill to amend the Osmania University Act, 1958, to provide for the creation of a Select Committee of the Senate of the University. The Select Committee shall consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint the President of the Senate and the Head of the University to be members of the Select Committee, and the Select Committee shall, when present, preside at the meeting of the Senate and at the Conventions of the University. We have here a bill to amend the Osmania University Act, 1958, to provide for the creation of a Select Committee of the Senate of the University. The Select Committee shall consist of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint the President of the Senate and the Head of the University to be members of the Select Committee, and the Select Committee shall, when present, preside at the meeting of the Senate and at the Conventions of the University.
Uniformity is the essence of the status quo, and is not to be disturbed. Any experiment that disrupts uniformity is not to be maintained.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

Vice-Chancellor being the academic head and the principal executive officer, he should better be elected than nominated. Members outside the University and the legislature should be elected.

Class 2 members are donations, academic members, members of the University, restricted membership, limited membership, Senate, and language interest in Academic Council. Senate and Senate have separate representation.

* (Note: The text contains a note that is not fully legible due to the quality of the image.)
167 4th July 1958

[ Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma in the Chair ]


The Hon'ble Governor, after introduction of The Osmania University Bill, 1958, said—

Sir, I have the honour to present to this House the Osmania University Bill, 1958, which is an amendment bill to meet the need for the Osmania University to continue its work in the fields of education and research.

The bill provides for the establishment of a new university at Hyderabad, consisting of various faculties and schools, and for the appointment of a vice-chancellor and other officers. It also provides for the maintenance and management of the university and its property.

The bill is an important step towards the development of higher education in the region. It will provide a strong foundation for the growth of knowledge and the advancement of science and technology.

I urge all members to support this bill and work towards the betterment of education in our country.

Thank you.

[Signature]
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

Freedom of individual development is the basis of democracy. Exclusive control of education by the State has been an important factor in facilitating the maintenance of totalitarian tyrannies. In such States institutions of higher learning controlled and managed by Governmental agencies act like mercenaries, promote the political purposes of the State, make them acceptable to an increasing number of their populations and supply them with weapons they need. We must resist in the interests of our own democracy the trend towards the Governmental domination of the educational process. Higher education is undoubtedly an obligation of the State, but State aid is not to be confused with State control over academic policies and practices. Intellectual progress demands the maintenance of the spirit of free enquiry. The pursuit and practice of truth regardless of consequences has been the ambition of Universities.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958

accept the...autonomous...autonomous powers...

"This system has created... The office of the Vice-Chancellor is to be filled by a person selected from among a panel of at least three persons recommended by the Executive Council has given rise to the emergence of rival parties."

"That the University has become a hotbed of intrigue, nepotism, corruption and even crimes of various description that it has lost its all-India character."
Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao, the Mover, by way of explanation said that while the University Commission had really taken away the role of the Senate in the Vice-Chancellor election, the Syndicate had made.

"Constitution and Control: Mr. S B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao moved that the Senate do express the following opinions on the recommendations of the Commission relating to Constitution and Control. The Senate is of the view that a uniform Constitution for all Universities or for each type of University is not desirable. That constitution should be framed with reference to local conditions and traditions built up, but that the academic element may be strengthened.... ..."
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

Public opinion and Senate. The Andhra University Senate, which met on 7th May 1958, deferred the decision on the question of the principles of the Bill. The Senate was of the opinion that the principles of the Bill were not fully understood by the members of the Senate. The Senate recommended that the principles of the Bill should be discussed in detail in the Senate and that a further meeting of the Senate should be held for the purpose. The Senate also recommended that the principles of the Bill should be discussed in the University Senate and that a further meeting of the University Senate should be held for the purpose.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,  
4th July 1958  172  

The session was opened at 10 a.m. by the Speaker, with Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and other dignitaries present. The session was opened with the presentation of the budget for the year 1959-60. The budget was introduced by the Finance Minister and was received with a standing ovation. The Minister then proceeded to present the details of the budget, including the proposed expenditure on education and health care, and the measures to be taken for the development of the state. The Finance Minister was highly commended for his comprehensive presentation of the budget. The session concluded with the adjournment of the House until 3 p.m. The Minister then proceeded to present the details of the budget, including the proposed expenditure on education and health care, and the measures to be taken for the development of the state. The Finance Minister was highly commended for his comprehensive presentation of the budget. The session concluded with the adjournment of the House until 3 p.m.


...


The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

It matters very little.

The nomination of a Vice-Chancellor of a university is a matter of little consequence. The fact is that the nomination is a formality. It is not a matter of appointment. The nomination is merely a formality. The nomination is not a matter of appointment. It is merely a formality. The nomination is not a matter of appointment. It is merely a formality.

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The office of Chancellor in its present form is the result of a legislative measure. The Governor, by virtue of his office as Chancellor, acts as Chancellor. He does not act as Governor. The Governor is not by virtue of his office Chancellor. He is appointed by the Governor. By virtue of his office as Governor, he does not act as Governor, Chancellor or any other Constitutional functionary. The Governor, by virtue of his office as Chancellor, does not act as Governor. By virtue of his office as Chancellor, he does not act as Governor. By virtue of his office as Chancellor, he does not act as Governor.

The Legal Department, by virtue of its office, can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor. By virtue of its office, the Legal Department can act as Governor.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,  
4th July 1958


The Chief Justice and the Chancellor of the University may, from time to time, for the better and more effective administration of the University, appoint a Vice-Chancellor, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor shall be for a term of five years from the date of his taking charge and may be renewed for a further term of five years.

The Vice-Chancellor shall be ex-officio a member of the Senate and of the Syndicate of the University.

The qualifications for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor shall be as follows:

1. He shall have held the office of a Judge of a High Court for a period of not less than five years.
2. He shall have been a member of the Legislature of a State for a period of not less than ten years.
3. He shall have held the office of a Vice-Chancellor or Registrar of a University for a period of not less than five years.

The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to a remuneration fixed by the Senate and to such other benefits as may be determined by the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of his duties.

The Senate shall, from time to time, determine the terms and conditions of service of the officers and servants of the University.

The Senate shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the University.
179 4th July 1958
The Osmania University Bill, 1958,

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Bi//, 1958. (Interruption: Correct) Correct

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Committee of the University. Registered graduates of the Osmania University may register with the University to register themselves as graduates. The University shall provide facilities for 500 graduates to register. The number of graduates shall not exceed 1500. 


500 graduates of the Osmania University may register with the University. A provision is made in provisions clause (2) of the Act. The number of graduates shall not exceed 1500. 

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Registered graduates of the Osmania University may register with the University to register themselves as graduates. The University shall provide facilities for 500 graduates to register. The number of graduates shall not exceed 1500. 

Vice-Chancellor is a necessary condition, and nominations are made by members of the Syndicate. Ex-officio members, Government departmental heads, and nominated members are also members of the Syndicate. Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Syndicate. nominations, Senate provisions, and Academic Council provisions are all covered by the clauses.

Academic Council is the necessary condition. Senate provisions include the nomination of members from the Academic Council. Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Syndicate.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958  

Any draft of a Statute proposed by the Syndicate and rejected by the Senate may, if the Syndicate so wishes, be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer it back to the Senate for further consideration.

Every Statute passed by the Senate shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may give or withhold his assent thereto or refer it back to the Senate for reconsideration.

No Statute passed by the Senate shall be valid or shall come into force until assented to by the Chancellor.
The Senate shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such Ordinance or refer it back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until such time as the Senate has had an opportunity of considering the same.”

Vice-Chancellor 3 may appoint 5 temporary 2 approval. Re-appoint 5 nomination 4 reactionary 5 reactionary 2.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

It matters little to me...
4th July 1958

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

...
Prevention is better than cure
The change from part-time honorary to full-time paid Vice-Chancellors necessarily affects both the method of their appointment and their tenure of office. Open canvassing and voting for rival
candidates may have been tolerable while the post was not much more than a compliment which the university could bestow, though even so it was undignified and led to the formation of actions. But as a means of securing a man of character and reputation for an arduous and highly-skilled service it is, to put it bluntly, disastrous folly. So far as we know no other country chooses the heads of its universities by such methods.

The deplorable effects on a university when the appointment of its chief officer becomes a prolonged intrigue for power have led many of our witnesses to urge that the task of choosing the Vice-Chancellor should be taken out of the Universities' hands and given to an external body like the Public Services Commission. In the State Universities, as it is, the Vice-Chancellor is externally appointed. After careful consideration, we reject this idea, feeling in the first place, that a Vice-Chancellor for whose appointment the University is responsible will find it easier to gain the respect and confidence of his colleagues; and secondly, that it is really a part of a University's duty to learn how to choose its own Vice-Chancellor wisely and that therefore to deprive it of this duty would be a counsel of despair. But we recommend that certain safeguards in the method of choosing the Vice-Chancellor should be laid down by each University in its Statutes:

(i) The Chancellor should appoint the Vice-Chancellor upon the recommendation of the Executive; (“Executive” meaning Syndicate)

(ii) The Executive should send forward one name only to the Chancellor. He can of course refer the name back but cannot initiate the appointment himself;

(iii) The Executive should be charged to maintain strict privacy in their deliberations concerning the appointment. No doubt there may be differences of opinion and actual voting inside the Executive but they must keep this to themselves until they emerge with the name of the man whom they are requesting the Chancellor to appoint (It is: “Chancellor to appoint” but not “elect”). There is of course no objection to their privately approaching the man of their choice to see if he is willing to serve, before their choice to see if he is willing to serve, before they send his name forward to the Chancellor;

(iv) The whole idea of “standing as a candidate” for the Vice-Chancellorship must be suppressed. The Executive must in no way be limited to considering the names of would-be candidates. On the contrary they should regard a man's declared intention of
seeking the Vice-Chancellorship as *prima facie* evidence of his unfitness for the post.

We realize that this means a revolutionary change from the procedure now current in many of our universities. But it is a necessary revolution if India is to place this highly important matter on a base comparable with that in other countries whose universities command the greatest respect.”

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: I am not yielding Sir I must have my say. Later on they may say what they like. It is a very important matter and I am doing it very seriously.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: No, I am not yielding please.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: What is that point of information? Whatever it may be I am not going to yield at this stage.
Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswara: Is it mentioned in the Radhakrishnan Committee report?

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: This is the improvement on the Radha Krishnan Committee's report. Perhaps Mr. Radha Krishnan is also a party to it.

The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor (meaning Chancellor) from a panel of not less than three persons selected by a Committee as constituted under Clause 2.
The Visitor shall appoint one of the three persons to be the Chairman of the Committee:

Provided that if the Visitor does not approve of any of the persons so recommended, he may call for fresh recommendations.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958

The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958

The Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958.
2500 was allowed. The honourary sumptuary allowance of ₹
1,000 per annum was also provided, along with free rent and
electricity. Rent-free quarters, electricity and water free, free rent
quarters, electricity and water free, and driver free
status were provided. It was decided to discuss the
position of educationists directly, and they were appointed to
the senate for a direct election on Delhi pattern successful.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958


...
sufficient members to ensure that there is a balanced representation. Non-academic members, academic members who are not members of the Senate, and academic members who are not active members of the Senate are to be nominated by the Academic Council. Academic members who are politicians are to be nominated by the Academic Council.

Academics nominated by the Academic Council are to be nominated by the President. Academics nominated by the Academic Council are to be nominated by the Senate. Three members shall represent cultural organisations. They are nominated by the Chancellor.

Cultural organisations are to be defined in a manner that ensures their participation in the Senate.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

Two members shall represent authors, define Authors association or societies, definition.

“Two members shall represent authors” Authors, define Authors association or societies.

“Three members shall represent Chamber of Commerce in the State. Two members shall represent Industries in the State.”

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Such persons not exceeding five in number as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent service to education.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

(15. M. S., Secretary):

The institution of Osmania University, which has been in existence for the past 150 years, has been a symbol of excellence in education and research. It has been providing quality education to students from various parts of the country. The University has been playing a vital role in the development of the region.

The Andhra University Bill, 1958, is a step forward in the development of higher education in the state. The Bill aims to provide a legal framework for the smooth functioning of the University. It will ensure that the University has the necessary autonomy to function effectively.

The Sri Venkateswara University Bill, 1958, also seeks to provide a legal framework for the smooth functioning of the University. It will ensure that the University has the necessary autonomy to function effectively.

In conclusion, these Bills are a step forward in the development of higher education in the state. They will ensure that the Universities have the necessary autonomy to function effectively.

(15. M. S., Secretary)
4th July 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958,

Though embarrassing position was not easy, the situation was inevitable. The position had to be taken. Various departments, including the Finance Department, were involved. The situation had become critical. Steps were taken to handle the situation.

[Smt. Lakshmi Kanthamma in the Chair]

Whether he likes it or not?

Mr. V. S. Deshmukh: repeat various.

Mr. V. S. Deshmukh: Whether repeat is right or wrong?

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The Osmania University Bill, 1958. 4th July 1958
The Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958, Sri Venkateswara
University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 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.

201 4th July 1958

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Teacher community

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The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958

The obligation of a member to vote in the legislature and prevent the appointment of an officer, a chairman, a vice-chairman of the university, a student representative, and an academic council, autonomy in appointment, and the autonomy of the executive council, the students' council, and the university's academic council are all mentioned in the amendments. The amendment also includes a provision for the exclusion of a person who has been a member of the university's executive council for more than six years. This provision is referred to as the "point of view" in the amendment. The amendment also provides for the establishment of a university council, which is responsible for the administration of the university. The council is composed of the principal, the vice-chancellor, the pro-vice-chancellor, the tutors, and other members elected by the university's academic council.

Ex-officio members (}

4th July 1958


Registered Graduates 150. Registration 150. 150 graduates 150. 150 graduates 150.

Registered Graduates 150. Registration 150. 150 graduates 150.

Registered Graduates 150. Registration 150. 150 graduates 150.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958, 4th July 1958  204

The following personnel shall be deemed to be registered graduates of the University. All registered graduates (not graduates) of the Travancore University on the date of the commencement of the Act, all registered graduates at the Madras University who on the date of the commencement of this Act are ordinarily residents in the State provided only such of those registered graduates (he is not saying graduates) of the Madras University referred to in clause 2 who apply to the Kerala University and get their names registered within one year from the date of the commencement of the Act and shall be entitled to be deemed to be registered.

Registered graduate means registered under the provisions of this Act and the Statutes and includes graduates deemed to be registered graduates.

The following personnel shall be deemed to be registered graduates of the University. All registered graduates (not graduates) of the Travancore University on the date of the commencement of the Act, all registered graduates at the Madras University who on the date of the commencement of this Act are ordinarily residents in the State provided only such of those registered graduates (he is not saying graduates) of the Madras University referred to in clause 2 who apply to the Kerala University and get their names registered within one year from the date of the commencement of the Act and shall be entitled to be deemed to be registered.

Registered graduate means registered under the provisions of this Act and the Statutes and includes graduates deemed to be registered graduates.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958

Criticism
Constructive criticism

"Constructive criticism is of primary importance. Constructive criticism is an essential part of the process of development and progress. It is a means of improving and refining ideas and concepts. It helps in the creation of a positive and mutually beneficial atmosphere." - Sir Winston Churchill

Student population, politician, teacher, etc.

The student population consists of various individuals, including politicians and teachers. It is essential to ensure that the student population is safe and protected from any dangerous situations.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]
"On a point of information, Sir,
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Osmania University Bill, 1958 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members of whom 24 shall be from the Assembly, namely:

1. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Home
2. Sri J. V. Narsinga Rao,
   Minister for Irrigation and Power
3. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister for Finance
4. Sri N. Ramachandras Reddy
5. Smt. Masooma Begum
6. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao
7. Smt. T. N. Sada Lakshmi
8. Sri Shukur Baig
9. Sri M. R. Appa Rao
10. Sri T. V. Raghavulu
11. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy
12. Sri Vadrevu Gopalakrishna
13. Sri P. Anthony Reddy
14. Sri Peddinti Ramaswamy
15. Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
16. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
17. Sri P. Sundarayya
18. Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu
19. Sri Ch. Rejeswarao Rao
20. Sri P. Narasimha Rao
21. Sri B. Sreerama Murthy
22. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya
23. Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

and

24. myself (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao)

and 8 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee."
The question is:

"That the Osmania University Bill, 1958, be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members 24 of whom shall be from the Assembly, namely:—

1. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Home
2. Sri J. V. Narsinga Rao, Minister for Irrigation & Power
3. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister for Finance
4. Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy
5. Smt. Masooma Begum
6. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao
7. Smt. T. N. Sada Lakshmi
8. Sri Shukur Baig
9. Sri M. R. Appa Rao
10. Sri T. V. Raghavulu
11. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy
12. Sri Vadrevu Gopalakrishna
13. Sri P. Anthony Reddy
14. Sri Peddinti Ramaswamy
15. Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
16. Sri Baddam Yella Reddy
17. Sri P. Sundarayya
18. Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu
19. Sri Ch. Rajeswara Rao
20. Sri P. Narasinga Rao
21. Sri B. Sreerama Murthy
22. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya
23. Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju
24. Myself (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao)

and 8 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.
Mr. Speaker: Now there are two amendments of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya.

The question is:

"That the Bill be deferred for one year."

The motion was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I demand a division.

The House then divided.

Ayes: 39  Noes 105

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members 24 of whom shall be from the Assembly, namely:

1. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Home
2. " J. V. Narasimha Rao,  
   Minister for Irrigation & Power
3. " K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister for Finance
4. " N. Ramachandra Reddy
5. Smt. Masooma Begum
6. Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao
7. Smt. T.N. Sada Lakshmi
8. Sri Shukur Baig
10. " T. V. Raghavulu
11. " A.C. Subba Reddy
12. " Vadrevu Gopalakrishna
13. " P. Anthony Reddy
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15. " K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
16. " Baddam Yella Reddy
17. " P. Sundaraya
18. " Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu
19. " Ch. Rajeswara Rao
20. " P. Narasinga Rao
21. B. Sreerama Murthy
22. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya
23. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju
24. myself (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao)

and 8 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members 24 of whom shall be from the Assembly, namely:

1. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Home
2. J. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Irrigation and Power
3. K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister for Finance
4. N. Ramachandra Reddy
5. Smt. Masooma Begum
6. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao
7. Smt. T. N. Sada Lakshmi
8. Sri Shukur Baig
10. T. V. Raghavulu
11. A. C. Subba Reddy
12. Vadrevu Gopalakrishna
13. P. Anthony Reddy
14. Peddinti Ramaswamy
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18. Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu
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22. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya
23. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju
24. Myself (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao)

and 8 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select
Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya's amendments on Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill 1958.

The question is:

"That the Bill be deferred for one year."

The motion was negatived.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I demand a division.

The House then divided.


The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members 24 of whom shall be from the Assembly, namely:

1. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Home
2. " J. V. Narasing Rao, Minister for Irrigation & Power
3. " K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister for Finance
4. " N. Ramachandra Reddy
5. Smt. Masooma Begum
6. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao
7. Smt. T. N. Sada Lakshmi
8. Sri Shukur Baig
10. " T. V. Ragahvulu
24. "Myself (Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao)
and 8 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do joint the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Sri Venkateswara University (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 32 members 24 of whom shall be from the Assembly, namely:

1. Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Minister for Home
2. " J. V. Narasing Rao, Minister for Irrigation & Power
3. " K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister for Finance
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6. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao
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23. " R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

and
and 8 members from the Legislative Council; that this Assembly recommends to the Council that Council do join the said Joint Select Committee and communicate to the Assembly the names of members to be appointed by the Council to the said Joint Select Committee."

The motion was adopted.

HALF - AN HOUR DISCUSSION REGARDING
THE PRUNING OF PLAN EXPENDITURE

The motion was adopted.
Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

213 4th July 1958
Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

4th July 1958

214

"Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding the Pruning of Plan Expenditure"

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Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding
the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

4th July 1958

216

The District Commissioner, Mr. S. K. K. C. S. Reddy, in his report, has stated that the plan expenditure for the next year should be reduced by 100 crores. In 1957, the plan expenditure was 10 crores. This year, it is estimated that the plan expenditure will be 80 crores. It is expected that the plan expenditure will be reduced to 70 crores next year. The Commissioner has also mentioned that the plan expenditure should be reduced by 15 crores to meet the financial requirements of the district. He has suggested that the plan should be revised to ensure that the necessary funds are available for the development of the district.

The Chief Minister, Mr. K. R. Reddy, has also addressed the meeting. He has stated that the plan expenditure should be reduced to meet the financial requirements of the district. He has also mentioned that the plan should be revised to ensure that the necessary funds are available for the development of the district.

The Minister for Finance, Mr. K. S. Reddy, has also addressed the meeting. He has stated that the plan expenditure should be reduced to meet the financial requirements of the district. He has also mentioned that the plan should be revised to ensure that the necessary funds are available for the development of the district.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. K. V. Reddy, has also addressed the meeting. He has stated that the plan expenditure should be reduced to meet the financial requirements of the district. He has also mentioned that the plan should be revised to ensure that the necessary funds are available for the development of the district.

The Minister for Education, Mr. K. R. Reddy, has also addressed the meeting. He has stated that the plan expenditure should be reduced to meet the financial requirements of the district. He has also mentioned that the plan should be revised to ensure that the necessary funds are available for the development of the district.

The Minister for Industry, Mr. K. V. Reddy, has also addressed the meeting. He has stated that the plan expenditure should be reduced to meet the financial requirements of the district. He has also mentioned that the plan should be revised to ensure that the necessary funds are available for the development of the district.
Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

217 4th July 1958

The discussion centered on the pruning of plan expenditure. It was suggested that the existing plans were too ambitious and needed to be revised. The participants argued that the budget was too high and cuts were necessary. The discussion ended with a consensus that the plans needed to be re-evaluated and adjusted.
Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

4th July 1958

218

... production

... and that it is 100 times the actual cost of the project. In addition to this, the Planning Commission has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs for the project. The sanction is sanctioned by the Planning Commission, which has been approved by the Planning Commission of the Industrial Policy Statement. The Planning Commission has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs for the project. The sanction is...
Private capital, state capital and joint sector open 50% basis. Capital 50% basis 50% basis.

Initiate guaranteed dividend 12% 8% 6% 10 12% 12%

Percentage - 68% 32% 68% 32% 68%

Plan 50% 50% 42% 42% 42%
Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding
the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

4th July 1958

220

Loan Account (i.e. 100) and the Revenue Account (i.e. 200) in the Revised Budget.

The region within 100 miles radius of a region where the deficit is likely to arise has been assigned to region A. The region in which the deficit is likely to arise may be assigned to region B. The priority action may be taken to reduce the deficit of region A to an extent of 25%. For the purpose of the provision of funds for the deficit under the priority action, the regions have been assigned to regions A, B, and C. The provision for the deficit under the priority action has been assigned to region A, B, and C. The provision for the deficit under the priority action has been assigned to region A, B, and C.

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4th July 1958  Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

Planning Commission propose to prune the plan expenditure by 17.5% in the following manner:

- Reduce the expenditure of the 82% of the revised budget by 17.5%.
- Additionally, reduce the expenditure of 62% of the revised budget by 32%.
- Ensure that the revised budget is reduced by 53.5% programme.

The Planning Commission intends to achieve this reduction by making provision for 80% of the revised budget and 82% of the programme expenditure.

In summary, the revised budget is reduced by 11% and the programme expenditure is reduced by 7%. This reduction is expected to provide adequate phasing facilities for the Planning Commission to achieve its objectives.
Half - An Hour Discussion Regarding
the Pruning of Plan Expenditure

4th July 1958

222
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4th July 1958

224
State Government had resources to fund non-development works as well as development works in different sectors. In the plan, a sum of Rs. 12 crore was allocated for non-development works, and an additional Rs. 18 crore was allocated for development works (creditable). State Government had Rs. 100 crore as its own resources. No expenditure was Rs. 80 crore in non-development works. The state had centrally sponsored schemes under its control. Central Government finance provided funds to state government. The state had Rs. 21 crore for centrally sponsored schemes. The plan was to allocate Rs. 54 crore for development works outside the plan. The plan was to allocate Rs. 38 crore for development works within the plan. The non-development items of the plan were Rs. 20 crore. Police expenditure was Rs. 10 crore. Collectorate Office was strengthened. Non-development works and central contribution, central subsidy were Rs. 60 crore. The financial year close was on 31st March. The state planning board was constituted to revise the plan. New requirements and new needs were considered. The plan was revised. The state government made necessary changes. The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Saturday, the 5th July 1958.