CONTENTS

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance re:
   Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables. ... 129-138

Business of the House. ... 138-140

Papers laid on the Table of the House. ... 140-141
   Rules issued under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of the
   Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956
   (Central Act 104 of 1956).
   The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Andhra Pradesh
   Amendment) Ordinance, 1958.

Government Bill.
   The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As reported by the
   Joint Select Committee). ... 141-190

Note: * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(SEE PART I)

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RE:

Alleged Act of rape committed by Police Constables

He is calling the attention of the Home Minister to the alleged act of the rape committed by Police Constables and something like that.

24.10.58

24.10.58
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re:
Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

27th November, 1958

Mr. Speaker, I want to make a statement on an urgent matter which has come to my notice.

An alleged act of rape committed by a Police Constable has come to my notice. The incident occurred on 24th October last year. The complainant lodged a case in the police station on 30th October.

The victim was a young woman who was taken to a secluded place by the accused. She was threatened with violence and forced to submit.

The accused was arrested and taken to court. The case is under investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I request the Government to take immediate action to prevent such incidents from occurring in the future.

Thank you.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re:
Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

27th November, 1958

I. Mr. [Name]: Ahayya, ఓడుడు ఎందుకు సర్ ఎంతా మనం
ఒకపోటి ప్రముఖ గోప్యాలు తిప్పాడుంటారు. ఈ దశాలో 74 రోజులకు సమకు
ఊరగా ముందుప్రతి ఉపరాశమని కోరువారా?

మాటలు ప్రశ్నా అనేది.

II. మేర్పు ప్రశ్నా: మాత్రం భావాలు?

మాటలు ప్రశ్నా: ఇది. పచ్చ, పచ్చి...మిగిలి. I am not going
to allow you now. మచ్చ పిలుచితి తెచ్చు అని తెలియజేస్తున్నా.

III. భావాలను: ఆమె పెళ్ళి పెళ్ళి పోగడారు ఇందులోని పదార్ధాలు.

మాటలు ప్రశ్నా: విప్పి కూడా హీల్ విప్పి విప్పి మనం సూచించిన
సమయంలో అంశాలండుండాన్ని అనుసరిస్తారని. అంశాలం లేదు.

IV. భావాని: ఆమె పెళ్ళి పెళ్ళి పోగడారు ఇందులోని పదార్ధాలు.

మాటలు ప్రశ్నా: విప్పి కూడా హీల్ విప్పి విప్పి మనం సూచించిన
సమయంలో అంశాలండుండాన్ని అనుసరిస్తారని. అంశాలం లేదు.

V. భావాని: (పత్రికతో లేదు): అందుకే, మరియాతులు
మాత్రమే నాటి ప్రతి చెప్పుకోవడాని అనేమున్నాం. అనరాశి
వాడం స్వయం సాధనానికి సంబంధించింది అంటే

మాటలు ప్రశ్నా: అందుకే అందుకే. మరియాతులు వల్లను.

VI. భావాని: (వాంచికం): ఇదిపోయా, ఆమె పెళ్ళి
తీసిన ప్రతి సందర్భంలో. మాత్రమే మరియాతులు పెళ్ళి'కి
చేసాడు అంటే చిహ్నం. మరియాతులు పెళ్ళి లేదు

మాటలు ప్రశ్నా: అమరికాలకు అందు చిహ్నంమైనంతా
ఎంతో చిబిని?
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re: Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

Mr. Speaker: You are a leader of a party and you know the rules very well.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I have no objection.

(Sri B. Rathnasabhapathi then left the House)
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re:
Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

27th November, 1958

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow you to talk
(Sri M. Satyanarayanaraju then walked out of the House)

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re:
Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Government will think and take action. We cannot say anything at the present moment off-hand.

Mr. Speaker: You will please put a short notice question and we shall get the answer in a few days.

Mr. R. Venkataramaiah (74): On a point of order, Sir, the Government will not think of the matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Speaker: You will please put a short notice question and we shall get the answer in a few days.

Mr. Venkataramaiah: Sir, I want an urgent discussion on this rape case.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re: Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

It is the honour of the women that is at stake in a particular place and the verdict of the police cannot be final. When the leader of the Opposition says that all parties have taken up the issue, there seems to be some truth in what he says. I think it is an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I am allowing a Short Notice Question by the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Minister is going to reply. If there is any necessity, then you can put supplementary questions. All the information necessary will be elicited. If there is further necessity, then I shall allow half an hour discussion. I am not going to revise my ruling.

Srimati Masooma Begum (Pathergati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question and I do not see what the reason is for the House to laugh. I would suggest that a sub-committee be formed and a lady member may be included in that.

Mr. Speaker: All that will come after the Short Notice Question given by the leader of the Opposition. The hon. Minister will give a reply and if there is any necessity, we will see. There is no necessity for the constitution of a sub-committee at present.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance Re: Alleged act of rape committed by Police Constables

Mr. Speaker: A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a latter hour or date.

Further statement would avoid all this controversy.

The point is not what should be done hereafter. That will be decided if the hon. Leader of the Opposition asks a short notice question.

Allegations true or false: medical examination decisive. Every thing would have been proved or disproved.

Mr. Speaker: I also insisted. Allegations true or false medical examination decisive. Every thing would have been proved or disproved.

Mr. Speaker: Medical Certificate short notice question decisive.
I cannot allow anybody to do like that. When I request a Member to sit down, he must sit down and then politely we shall discuss.

* Sir: I accept to that extent, Sir. For express information, the Non-Police Officer ordered further information to be given. Unsatisfactory enquiry, Sir. The report, Sir. A point of Order, Sir. On a point of Order, Sir.
Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary: What I submit is this, Sir. Unless a convention is over-ruled, that convention should be followed, even though it is established by the hon. Speaker. There is no question of changing it each and every day.

Mr. Speaker: No, I have not changed it.

Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary: You were pleased to state, Sir, that you have established a convention....... 

Mr. Speaker: No, no, you have misunderstood it.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Are you ready to reply?
Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I give a week's time to substantial information?

Mr. Narayana Rao: Yes.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Substantial information in seven days.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I give a week's time to substantial information?

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: You want some time.

Sri M. Narsing Rao: Yes.
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act 1956 (Central Act 104 of 1956), a copy of the Rules issued under Section 23 (1) of the said Act, published in Rules Supplement to Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 7th August, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.
Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1958


Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL
(The Osmania University Bill 1958 as reported by the Joint Select Committee)

*Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Malakpet): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully read the minute of dissent submitted in the Joint Select Committee by the hon. Members of the opposition. In the enthusiasm of criticising the majority party, they have overlooked the fundamentals which they themselves have submitted in the beginning of the dissent note viz., “We consider that the University must have autonomy in its day-to-day functioning to carry out the educational policies as laid down by the Legislature, subject to the overall supervision of the State Government which should intervene only when serious failures or maladministration continue to occur.”

The one point they have referred to is that the educational policy to be laid down by the Legislature and they have consented to the overall supervision of the State Government. In cases of maladministration or serious failures they even agree to the intervention of the Government. Later on they have given much force on the democratic principles. I do not know what they mean by the democratic principles! So far as Government and Legislature are concerned, they are the only machinery available as a democratic unit. Government is nothing but the representative of the Legislature and the Legislature is a representative of the people elected on adult franchise basis. What more democratic institutions are to be sought?
They have submitted that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the Senate and they have also submitted that the Government should have less and less connection with the University. But so far as I could see from the minute of dissent, they have not submitted the ways in which the Senate should be a democratic body. If you dis-associate the Government which is a democratic body and do not create any other democratic machinery, how can the Senate be called a democratic body by which the Vice-Chancellor has to be elected? So, I humbly submit that according to the democratic set up, the Legislature and the representatives of the Legislature - the Government — are the only authority which should have the power to take more and more part in the University affairs. Though it may look inconsistent with some ideas prevailing here, but the fact is that as I said yesterday, there was a foreign rule in our country from a long time. The universities were formed in those days when there was the alien Government. Now, the Government is the representative of the Assembly and the Assembly is the representative of the people. Therefore, we should not fear that the Government is taking more and more part in the University matters, because there is no other system of democratic set up in the country except this. Therefore, I humbly submit that the very fundamentals which they agreed in the beginning but later on deviated is not a reasonable one.

In another paragraph they have said: “We could not agree to this and we have suggested that there is no need of either a Chancellor or a Pro-Chancellor and the powers that are to be exercised may be entrusted to the Vice-Chancellor and the post of the Vice-Chancellor has to be an elected one.” They want that the Chancellor’s post should be abolished. Vice-Chancellor means the representative of the Chancellor. They agree that there should be a Vice-Chancellor. But it is beyond my understanding capacity how there can be a Vice-Chancellor without a Chancellor. As I have already stated yesterday, in the Osmania University there is a tradition of having the Chief Minister as the Chancellor. While the other Universities had Gover-
nors as Chancellor, this pattern was introduced here at the time of the British. When popular Governments have been formed, why should not the Chief Minister of the State be the Chancellor in all the Universities? If we have a good thing, we should not leave it simply because it is not found in the other Universities. Even last time when the Bill was introduced, I pleaded for the retention of this tradition that the Chief Minister should be the Chancellor of the University. Now, I find it is deleted. I am thankful to the Joint Select Committee that it has at least mentioned the post of Pro-Chancellor, and I hope at least that office will be filled by the Chief Minister. Sir, in discussing this matter we should not think of personalities or parties, but only of fundamental principles. Therefore, I request that the report of the Joint Select Committee, which is a majority report, may be adopted.

It is stated that Universities may interfere in politics. Just as we have a tradition that the services should not partake in politics and that they should serve the Government whichever political party may be at the head of the administration, so also the Universities should be above politics. We ought to lay down those principles.

Sir, though I support the Bill I have got a small amendment which might have been overlooked at the Joint Select Committee stage.

Mr. Speaker: You are sending it separately.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, I am sending it.

In the Faculties and the Board of Studies, I want that a Faculty for a comparative study on scientific grounds of Hindu and Muslim Religion should be included in the List of Faculties. This is very necessary, Sir, because we have got different traditions. With this amendment, I support the Bill and also hope that my amendment will be accepted.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the
Joint Select Committee)

October 27, 1958

Secretary

vice President and Registrar,

Registrar

Sir,

I have the honour to present the
Bill of the proposed changes in the
Charter of Osmania University,
1958.

1. The Bill seeks to make necessary
corrections and amendments in
the Charter of Osmania University,
1948, to meet the requirements of
the times.

2. The Bill provides for the
appointment of a Finance Secretary
who will be responsible for the
financial affairs of the University.

3. The Bill also provides for the
appointment of District Boards to
oversee the administration of the
University in the various districts.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Registrar

District Boards

District Boards

nominees.

nominees.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (as Reported by the
Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

Political Groups in the Constitution and their Relations with the Nationality of the 1950 Constitution and its Relation with the Constitution of the 1950's.

...
We consider that the University must have autonomy in its day-to-day functioning to carry out the educational policy as laid down by the Legislature.
We are therefore reluctant to recommend the dropping of the system of election to a panel or directly for the Vice-Chancellor’s post, unless it is clear that the Senate of a particular University is incapable of rightly choosing its Vice-Chancellor.

We are therefore reluctant to recommend the dropping of the system of election to a panel or directly for the Vice-Chancellor’s post, unless it is clear that the Senate of a particular University is incapable of rightly choosing its Vice-Chancellor.
In the Minute of dissent it is stated: So and so made a statement previously that an election would be held for filling the post of Vice-Chancellor, as soon as the present University Charter was revised and that it was desirable to have election after the new Act comes into force. He also observed that local conditions have to be kept in mind while arriving at a decision.

Local Conditions...
personal element అంతేది అభిప్రాయ కేసులు. Merits and demerits of the case అంటేది మాత్రమే జుస్త్ కాబడుతుంది centralize అంటేది. 

 చాలా పాటు విశేషాంశాంశాలు మొదలగు అంటారు అఖాయి. అనువు స్థితిలో అంటే 

implications అనుమతి చేసుకోవచ్చు ఏం అంటేది చాలా అంటేది. 

27th A అనుమతి చేసుకోవచ్చు ఏం అంటేది చాలా అంటే దూరం విషయం అంటే 

ప్రాంతానికి విశేషాంశాలు మొదలగు అంటారు అఖాయి. అనువు స్థితిలో అంటే 

The Osmania University

Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

149

Merits and demerits of the case అంటేది మాత్రమే జుస్త్ కాబడుతుంది centralize అంటేది.

That is the logical consequence of things. మాత్రమే జుస్త్ కాబడుతుంది centralize అంటేది.

The Osmania University

Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

149

Merits and demerits of the case అంటేది మాత్రమే జుస్త్ కాబడుతుంది centralize అంటేది.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

21st November, 1958

The Joint Select Committee's recommendations regarding the creation of the Constituent Assembly by stages and the establishment of autonomy for the university are analyzed in this document. The Committee's recommendations are presented along with dissenting notes.

The Committee's report is structured to discuss the process of creating the Constituent Assembly, the stages involved, and the implications for the university's autonomy. The report includes detailed research and analysis to support these recommendations.
The Osmania University

Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

151

Vice-Chancellor—Pro-Chancellor Academic Councils

In the absence of the Academic Councils, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Academic Councils, decided to declare the life of the following:

Corruption, Hibernation and Life

The life of the following was declared:

2. 2000. In the name of 2500. The name of the Director of Public Instruction was declared as follows:

Director of Public Instruction
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor o w d a r r a n t a m e n t e d a b o u t
the objects and reasons of the Bill. The Bill establishes a Joint Select Committee to enquire into the
textbook and syllabus for the examination of students.

Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor have agreed to confer upon the
Joint Select Committee to make recommendations to the
Legislature. The Bill also provides for the appointment of
an Expert Committee to examine the textbooks and
syllabus for the examination of students.
Mr. Speaker: Please do not disturb the other hon'ble Member while he is speaking. I will not allow such things.
Smt. Masooma Begum: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has been at the Osmania University Bill for the last three days. at it, in the literal sense of the word.

Criticisms on some recommendations of the Joint Select Committee have been made.

The Bill was taken up clause by clause at a meeting of the Senate and some amendments sent by the Teachers' Association, were considered and adopted by a majority of votes, among them being the deletion of the post of Pro-Chancellor and the duration of the period of the Vice-Chancellor to be reduced to 3 years instead of five. These recommendations were then sent to Government, and hence the deletion of "Pro-Chancellor" from the Bill that was circulated later, for
which much criticism was made here. When this August Body referred the Bill to Joint Select Committee again every clause was gone into and examined, and it was felt that the post of Pro-Chancellor should be retained, as all other Universities had it. It is not a paid post as can be seen by the definition given in the Bill. It is only when the Chancellor is absent that the Pro-Chancellor takes his place on occasions of convocation or other University Committee meetings. Likewise also, the period of the Vice-Chancellor was left at 5 years instead of 3, as it was felt that this was necessary for the smooth and efficient running of the University and only fair to the person chosen as such to show his ability and capacity for administration.

Some hon. Members have suggested that Telugu should be made the medium. I would only say: Does the disintegration of States on linguistic basis mean that we should get into narrow grooves and take a parochial approach and not help in building greater India? One of the three Universities might in future, when all facilities are provided, adopt Telugu as its medium.

The Education Minister and Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, Sri Mehdi Yar Jung, while delivering the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1941 said—I will quote his words:

"The Osmania University has taken the bold step of adopting Urdu as its medium of instruction, its adoption is one more step towards the evolution of a common lingua franca. I would not therefore be surprised if the Andhra University were found one day to have adopted Telugu as its medium of instruction. You would find the change conducive to original thought among the students and it would lead more surely to the realisation of your educational ideals".

A University, Sir, should help in the national progress as well as promote better international understanding. As we have just changed over to English in the Osmania University, I would suggest that we should leave it at that.
Again and again, it has been stressed that the University should be an autonomous body. But does that mean the election of the Vice-Chancellor's post? There are certain selection posts and this is one of them. For such posts, academic qualifications and ability are given preference to seniority. Election of such posts will naturally mean parties and controversies and bitter feelings and certainly will interfere in its autonomy. Dr. Radhakrishna, explaining the autonomy of a University, says:

"By ‘autonomy’, I mean safety from encroachment from either Government or political parties. This is the only way of preserving sound academic traditions”.

Mrs. Naidu rightly called him a “man of words and wisdom”.

Therefore, Sir, I think the House should adopt the Joint Select Committee’s Report on the Osmania University Bill, as amended.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

157

Support of the majority. Majority support... University Education Committee. Resolved that the University Education Committee...
Executive Head = Vice-Chancellor
"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.

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:

1. The Chancellor should appoint the Vice-Chancellor upon the recommendation of the Executive.

2. 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.

3. The Executive should be charged to maintain strict privacy in their deliberations concerning the appointment.

“The whole idea of 'standing as a candidate' for Vice-Chancellorship must be suppressed. The Executive must in no way limit considering the names of would be candidates; on the contrary they should regard a man's declared intention of seeking Vice-Chancellorship as prima facie evidence of his unfitness for the post.”
The Osmania University

Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

161

...
162 27th November, 1958

The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

(Translation)

(Translation continues)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, After the leader of our party has spoken at great length on the Osmania University Bill, I am afraid I may not be able to say much, but inasmuch as I have been given an opportunity to speak, I shall confine myself to a few observations on points as may not have been covered by Sri Ramakrishnaraju.

I have been listening very carefully to the speeches so far made by certain hon. Members. So far as I have been able to see, I find that much passion and emphasis and projection of party view-points have been
much in evidence. I am not able to see how the provi­sions of the Bill are undemocratic or reactionary, nor am I convinced that the provisions of the Bill are likely to endanger the autonomy of the University.

Three main objections have been pointed out by the hon. Members. The first objection relates to the Pro-Chancellorship. I am not able to see what harm there could be for a University to have a Pro-Chancellor. The Pro-Chancellor, as Sri Ramakrishna Raju has pointed out, is not invested with any extraordinary powers; he is more in the nature of a figure-head and intended to grace occasions like convocation assembly and to grace by his presence such of the senate meet­ings where the Vice-Chancellor, for valid reasons, is not able to be present. Other Universities, I have heard, are having this post. Madras, for example, is having the Education Minister as the Pro-Chancellor; the Andhra University also has got this Office. Evi­dently the Bill aims at securing uniformity in all the Universities and therefore they have sought to introduce this Office in the Osmania University also. It is in keeping with the dignity of the University to have a dignitary like the Pro-Chancellor and I do not see any force in the objection to having the Pro-Chancellor inasmuch as he has no powers and there is no danger of the executive encroaching upon the independence of the University through that Officer. The Chief Minister might be the Pro-Chancellor or the Education Minister might be the Pro-Chancellor. The Education Minister of Madras has been the Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University and there is nothing derogatory to the autonomy of that University by the presence of the Pro-Chancellor. I am not able to see why in this Bill provision has not been made for the Education Minister being the Pro-Chancellor inasmuch as the Education Minister is the Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University. I com­mend to the Government reconsideration of this ques­tion. Instead of having some other person, why not the Education Minister be the Pro-Chancellor?

The second of the objections, which is the crux of the objections, relates to the method of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The Bill provides for the appoint­ment of that Officer from a panel of three persons to be
selected by a Committee of three of whom two shall be members of the Syndicate and one a member chosen by the Governor. From the provisions relating to the composition of the Syndicate, I am able to see that both the elective principle and the principle of nomination are combined. The predominant element of that body are academicians and only a small percentage of the members are persons that come under nomination and such a body is expected, when it is asked to appoint a Committee of three not connected with the University, to appoint men of outstanding merit either as educationists or as politicians—I mean, not politicians but statesmen—who would act in the best interests of the University. Two of the members of the Committee will be selected by the Syndicate and one by the Governor; the Governor is not going to nominate any and everybody as a Member. And one would expect the panel to be selected by the three people to consist of men of outstanding merit who are fit to be the Vice-Chancellors of the University. Therefore, I submit that this provision providing for a panel of three to be selected by a Committee, which will in turn be selected by the Syndicate and the Chancellor ensures for the university a particular kind of independence. Some of the Members have stated that the autonomy of the University is being endangered. On the other hand, I would submit that this particular provision ensures a kind of independence more important and essential than the independence, merely from interference by Government. Now, with the kind of democracy that is advancing amongst us, with the rapid strides it is making, the man-in-the-street, the voter Maharaj, thinks that he is fit enough to occupy any position and that he has got the prerogative to commit more wrongs than rights. When such is the position, it is incumbent on every right-thinking person to guard the portals of the university against the intrusion of politicians and to make the University the rallying point of independent thought and the temple of a few right-thinking men. The provision aims at such a kind of independence which will not be possible if the Vice-Chancellor is to be elected by the Senate, in whose composition the element of the politician is greater than the academician.
The third objection refers to Clause 8 in the Bill which relates to inspection and inquiry by Government, but similar sections are found among the other University Acts. Provision is made for Government interference and this clause is more a dead letter than otherwise. It is only when some extraordinary things happen as have happened in the Benaras University, only on such rare occasions the Government will interfere with the affairs of the University. Therefore, there need be no apprehension for retaining this clause. Government intends to have the power to inspect and inquire into the affairs of the University, but it will seldom encroach upon the powers of the University. There is what is called the traditions of the University. So far, the Universities have developed good traditions and these traditions by themselves are a guarantee against unreasonable and frequent interference on the part of Government.

Thank you, Sir.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

167

The medium of instruction is English, general and broad policies of the University are determined by the Board of Studies, Board of Faculties, and the Academic Council. The Joint Select Committee has recommended that the University should be granted autonomy in the manner of a British University. The Commonwealth University Year Book, 1955 edition, states that British Universities are modelled on the lines of the University of Oxford and Cambridge. Election systems of the United Kingdom are not applicable to the Osmania University. The recommendations of the Joint Select Committee are presented in the Commonwealth University Year Book, 1955 edition.
"The Universities of the United Kingdom are self-governing institutions. At Oxford the chief legislative body is the congregation of the teaching and administrative staffs of the University and Colleges. At Cambridge, the corresponding bodies are respectively the Regent House, the Council of the Senate and the Senate. The Chief Academic Officer at each University is the Vice-Chancellor, chosen from the heads of Colleges to hold office for 2 or 3 years, the Chancellor usually being a graduate of great public distinction elected by the graduates of the University. His office is mainly one of honour. The Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are also self-governing and self-perpetuating bodies."

The head of the University is the Chancellor. He is a member of the University elected by the Senate for life. The Vice-Chancellor who is the head of the College is elected for one year.

The Senate in congregation is the legislative body. Those who have votes in it are the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Science and Letters, Masters of Law, Surgery, Medicine etc.
The Osmania University  
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the  
Joint Select Committee)

Majesty The Queen  visitor to the University as Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Principal, and Visitor. Queen as Visitor to the University on convocation.

Autonomy and the respect in which the Universities of Great Britain are held is due to the freedom from Government interference which they enjoy constitutionally and actually.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

Education Policy in 1950 set up the need for a more autonomous Education Policy in 1958.

General position of the Universities asserts the need for autonomy. Autonomy suggests the need for more autonomy in the universities.

Delhi University was established in 1922. Its autonomy was asserted in 1952. The autonomy of Delhi University is 1952.

The universities in India have been granted autonomy by the government. The universities are autonomous in their education policies.

The government has established the University of Delhi in 1952. The autonomy of the University of Delhi is 1952.
The Home Minister however observed that in regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of...
the Osmania University, it is difficult for him to agree to this suggestion. He felt that in view of the statement made by him previously that an election would be held for filling the post of the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University as soon as the University Charter is revised, it is desirable to have an election after the new Act came into force.
They did not express their agreement with the provisions made in this Bill. Dr. V. S. Krishna pointed out that a nominated Vice-Chancellor may not be able to secure the confidence of the Senate in which case it will be embarrassing for him to carry on the administration. Dr. Govindarajulu suggested the Madras pattern. So also Sri Chinnappa Reddi and Sri L. Subba Rao, experienced educationists and members of the Syndicate suggested election system.

Why could not there be elected Vice-Chancellors in the other Universities also? That is also uniformity. Supposing we are having a nominated Vice-Chancellor. We know how it affected the people and students of the Telangana area. In Andhra also why should we take this upon us. I cannot understand why the Chancellor should intervene at two stages. There should be nothing like regimentation in the name of uniformity.
27th November, 1958

The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

I am in favour of a panel being submitted directly by the Syndicate and the panel should consist of the names of persons who are actively connected with the University.”

Vice-Chancellor said on 23rd May 1958:

“I am in favour of a panel being submitted directly by the Syndicate and the panel should consist of the names of persons who are actively connected with the University.”

Mr. J. H. B. Samuel: Vai sene seerakam osuram? Vini sene senekam senekam.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

175

The 1928 Act 1928 Act Universities Amendment Constitutions in the progressive direction in the progressive direction of

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120

1904 Act 20% 30% 120
27th November, 1958

The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

...
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

Head of the State as a member of the Council of State: 27th July, 1958

As 1958

m

Head of the State as a member of the Council of State: 27th July, 1958

as a member of the Council of State: 27th July, 1958
The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

The provisions of the Act impose a new standard of quality and excellence in education, which we believe is essential for the development of the region. The policy of the universities to declare a policy of maintaining standards and a reputation of excellence is welcomed. The standards of education in the universities are expected to be maintained at a higher level.

The Universities Grants Committee has also sanctioned a letter of permission for the establishment of new institutions. The sanction will be given subject to the conditions specified in the letter. The letter has been approved by the Joint Select Committee.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

179

27th November, 1958

Education Department Secretary రామారామచంద్ర శాస్త్రి. ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రిత్వం విభాగ పరిశోధన కేంద్రాలు ఉండాలని స్థానిక సంస్థల మేలు చేస్తాం. విద్యాభ్యాస మంత్రిత్వం విభాగంలో సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ సంబంధాలు కనుగోడం జరిగింది. ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ ద్వారా ప్రతి సంస్థ పరిశోధన కేంద్రాన్ని సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ బిరుద విభాగం సహా పలు పరిశోధన కేంద్రాలు ఉండాలని ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ సంబంధాలు కనుగోడం జరిగింది.

ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ కేంద్రస్థానానికి సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగంలో సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. జాతీయ పరంపరా అధ్యాపక సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. స్థానిక సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. జాతీయ పరంపరా అధ్యాపక సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు.

ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ కేంద్రస్థానానికి సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. జాతీయ పరంపరా అధ్యాపక సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. స్థానిక సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. జాతీయ పరంపరా అధ్యాపక సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు.

*ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు. ప్రతి సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు.

1968 అడుగు సంస్థల సంఘాత్య కమిటీ విభాగం కృతరితం కాదు.
Dr. V. S. Krishna observed that the Vice-Chancellor is the key figure in the administration of the University, and that it is desirable that he is appointed in a calm atmosphere, so that he may concentrate his mind on the efficient administration of the University. He also explained the difficulties that have to be faced by the Senate. He felt that if the method of election is followed, (not selection, Sir) there is the danger of the Senate and other bodies in the University being split into two rival groups and a political atmosphere being injected therein, which may not be quite conducive to the smooth running of the administration. At the same time, there are also some drawbacks in the method of nomination. A nominated Vice-Chancellor may not be able to secure the confidence of the Senate in which case it will be very embarrassing to him to carry on the administration. It was, therefore, suggested (please note, Sir) that some kind of adjustment may be made between the two extreme courses mentioned above." The language is very clear, Sir.
The Osmania University Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

Sri Govindarajulu observed that in some of the older Universities certain traditions have been built up because most of them are Residential Universities.

The local professors and other staff elected the Vice-Chancellor according to the conventions laid down; but such conventions have not yet been established in the new Universities. (No conventions have been established, Sir.) "It is difficult to follow that method here. He suggested that the Madras pattern might be considered by the Committee."

Please note, Sir. We did consider it. We took into consideration all that. He said before deciding the Present method of appointment of Vic-Chancellor.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

The appointment of experts opinion is essential. The influence of a report is increased under the aegis of the Inter University Board, which should frame a policy to the effect that "the Board is not in the business of legislation. It is only an advisory body to the Legislature."

Chairman

55 aaoXneH OM^y^ s^^D^T?^^ *g&) *%e8b ^Sb^5 "3n§ty*l3 B^iT-xo. ^D ^55 aaoXneH OM^y^ s^^D^T?^^. ^sSb ^ ^^^^^^0^ ^^

Inter University Board, experts opinion is essential. A
The Osmania University  
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the  
Joint Select Committee)  

27th November, 1958  
183

The main point addressed by the Committee was the need for a comprehensive review of the rules and regulations governing the University. It was submitted that the existing rules were outdated and needed to be updated to meet the current needs of the University.

The Committee recommended the following:

1. The introduction of a new system of academic assessment to ensure fairness and transparency.
2. The establishment of a new board of studies to improve the quality of education.
3. The creation of a new department of research to promote scholarly activities.
4. The introduction of a new system of financial management to ensure the efficient use of resources.

The Committee also recommended that the University should be granted autonomy to make decisions regarding its own affairs.
27th November, 1958

The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the
Joint Select Committee)

Sir P. Sundarayya: Absolutely wrong.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: It is not wrong, Sir........

Sri P. Sundarayya: I challenge. Can you prove it?


Sri P. Sundarayya: Don’t bring unnecessarily other countries into discussion.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Whatever it is, when he is talking about England nobody is upset. Why should you get upset when he is talking about Russia? You should not be the champion of Russia alone.

Sri P. Sundarayya: I am not upset by the slanders of Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao or the Chief Minister.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: You are the champion of Russia! You don’t consider yourself as the champion of Russia. Everybody has a right to speak about Russia as much as you have a right to speak about England.

Sri P. Sundarayya: Just like you have a right to slander any country you like.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: You think yours is an honest version and the only truthful version. We do not accept that version at all. I do not accept.

Sri P. Sundarayya: I am not saying that. It is only the Chief Minister who says that his is a truthful version.

Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: I am sorry, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition......

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he has protested.
Sri S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao: It is not a question of protest, Sir. A member of the staff of the Andhra University had gone to Russia with a party......

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: You need not go into that now.

Sri S. B. P Pattabhirama Rao: He has told me, and this is subject to verification. Let him verify and say.

(Interruption from Opposition Benches)

Sri S B. P. Pattabhirama Rao: It is not a question of slander at all. It is a question of fact.
The Osmania University
Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

The Parliament of India has passed the Osmania University Bill, 1958. This Bill is designed to remove certain anomalies in the constitution of the University.

The Bill provides for the appointment of Ex-officio Members to the University Council. These members include the Heads of the Departments of the University. The Senate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Departments, is empowered to elect the President of the Senate. The Senate is also empowered to elect the members of the Academic Council and the Convocation.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of the Backward Class Board, which shall consist of members nominated by the Governor of the State.

The Bill further provides for the establishment of the Government of India capacities and capacities of the University. The Governor of the State is empowered to appoint a member of the University Council to represent the Backward Class.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of the common language board, which shall consist of members nominated by the Governor of the State.

The Bill is of great importance in ensuring the proper functioning of the Osmania University and in providing for the welfare of the Backward Class.
The Osmania University

Bill, 1958 (As Reported by the Joint Select Committee)

27th November, 1958

187

...powers of the Senate...
He acts in place of Chancellor when Chancellor is away. Convocation
is suspended when Chancellor is away. Pro-Chancellor act.
Joint Select Committee of Pro-Chancellor is suspended. When Chancellor is
absent, Pro-Chancellor act. Convocation is suspended when Chancellor is
away. Pro-Chancellor act.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted, with instructions to the Select
Committee to make some particular or an additional provision in the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

A poll was demanded and the House divided.

Ayes: 34 Noes: 78

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Osmania University Bill, 1958 (as reported by the Joint Select Committee) be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 9 A. M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock on Friday, the 28th November, 1958.