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Price: Eight Annas.
The Assembly met at two of the clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker: Let us take up questions Shri A Raja Reddy

Distribution of Lands

*82 Shri A. Raja Reddy (Sultanabad) Will the hon. Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to state:

(1) Is the Government exhausting all the Poramboke and Banchari lands in the villages under the Harjan uplift?

(2) Is it a fact that such distribution of land is affecting village economy of grass and other matters relating to it?

Transfer of Government Servants

*115 Shri A Raja Reddy Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(1) Whether it is a fact that Government servants are transferred from Telangana to Marathwada and vice versa?

(2) Whether the Government is aware of the resulting inconvenience and difficulty caused to the officers concerned, in the matter—especially due to the change in the medium of instruction in respect of their children’s education?
(3) Whether there is any difficulty in the way of solving this problem by restricting transfer to the linguistic areas?

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(All-India Basis) (Higher Grade Services) (Province)

Languages

whether the English and Hindi of the area are mutually intelligible?

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Starred Questions and Answers
1st July 1952

Shri A. Guru Reddy (Siddipet): Will the hon. Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to state:

(1) Whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of village Dharmajipet in Siddipet taluq submitted a petition to the Deputy Collector, alleging that the village Congress President and the Revenue Inspector of concerned circle collected Rs. 2,000 as bribe from the villagers?

(2) If so, whether the Deputy Collector enquired into the matter?

(3) If not, for what reasons?

Bribes from Villagers

An hon. Member: Is the hon. Minister aware that sometimes officers are transferred even within a week's time of their taking charge of office?

Bribes from Villagers

*167. Shri A. Guru Reddy (Siddipet): Will the hon. Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to state:

(1) Whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of village Dharmajipet in Siddipet taluq submitted a petition to the Deputy Collector, alleging that the village Congress President and the Revenue Inspector of concerned circle collected Rs. 2,000 as bribe from the villagers?

(2) If so, whether the Deputy Collector enquired into the matter?

(3) If not, for what reasons?
1st July 1952

Starred Questions and Answers

Shri G. R. Reddy - Ekaas Drsnavast Brigol Walon ki Dixvatian Hoon Hain?

Sheri Dagmier Raon Bando - Dikargar ke Moolo Hothe ke Wahan ke p. Lai - Aik Worker (Local worker) ke yeh Drsnavast Bishen ki Nahi?

Sheri G. R. Reddy - Joo Drsnavast Bishen Kekne yeh Aoswer Brigol Walon ke?

Deshat Hai Ya Nahi?

Sheri Dagmier Raon Bando - Drsnavast Bieray Pas Nahi Hain?

Sheri G. R. Reddy - Pehrey Kese Kehagaya ske p. Lai - Aik, ki Jhangi yeh yeh?

Drsnavast Bishen Hoi?

Sheri Dagmier Raon Bando - Rerur yeh Moolo Hain

Sheri Dagi Pashtun (Adal Adab) - As na Deshtalin, Hain Ya Nahi, Kise Moolo Hain?

Sheri Dagmier Raon Bando - Mahi, Umred Dara, Rokkay Joo Rerur Aata Aoswer yeh Moolo Hain.


Laoni Rules

*160. Shri Amba Das Rao (Yadgir): Will the hon. Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to state:

(1) What is the area of the land that can be brought under special Laoni Rules in the State for purposes of distribution to Harijans?

(2) What is the area that has been distributed so far under the above Rules?


Hoskayan ke Gaike sadan ke khet Tsefis Kichhiyati H, Aaphey hee, Aaphey kee, me ghee kee, Aos Desh.

Ki Zee Main, Bhe Rastay Bhe Main, Dla aikhe Aikhe, Yeh Aapalle. Aapalle! (Available) ke Aikhe Zee Leppchuk Tsefis Kichhiyati H, Jesmin (26.03) leppchuk Zee leppchuk Tsefis Aos Hee, Aos Hee, Aos Hee, Aos Hee, Aos Hee, Aos Hee, Aos Hee.

Naakhan, Aapalle! Avrkem, Tsefis, Bhe Hoo - Eik Aro Bhe Tsefis, Shethaheh Bishen Kariaya, Bishen Kariaya, Bishen Kariaya.


Backward Community

Landless Labourers

Congress Organisation
*170. Shri Amba Das Rao : Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(1) Whether it is a fact that the Government has laid down a principle that 12½% of the Government appointments should be reserved for scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and that a circular was issued by the General Administration Department in this regard ?

(2) If so, what was the percentage of the scheduled castes and tribes in Government services before issuing the above circular and after it was issued ?

(3) Whether any further measures have been taken by the Government to ensure the above percentage ?

Shri K.R. Veeraswamy (Kaloakurti-Reserved) : Is the hon. Minister aware of what other neighbouring States are doing with regard to Scheduled Castes in the matter of transfer, promotion, etc. ?

Shri K.R. Veeraswamy : May I know the actual representation given to the Scheduled Castes in the State services ?
Shri K. R. Veeraswamy: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the Social Services Committee, of which the hon. Minister is the Chairman, representatives of the Scheduled Castes are being ignored?

Shri D. G. Bindu: I do not think so.

Shri K. R. Veeraswamy: Two organisations of the scheduled castes had applied and their applications were rejected.

Shri D. G. Bindu: I have no information.

Jagirdars' Family Members

*223. Shri Laxman Konda (Asifabad-General) : Will the hon. Minister for Revenue (Chief Minister) be pleased to State:

(1) Whether the members of Jagirdar family have been given any special preference in the selection for Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors' posts and whether they have been exempted from the general rules regarding appointments?

(2) If so, what are the reasons for it?

(3) When was the decision taken to accord special preference to members of the Jagirdars' families?

(4) Whether this decision was taken at Cabinet level?

(5) Whether the present Government intends to justify this decision and follow it?
Shri Pulla Reddy (Alampur Gadwal General): May I know from the hon. Minister whether the decision of the Cabinet was taken after the abolition of Jagirs or before?

Definitely.

Shri Pulla Reddy: Is it after the abolition of the Jagirs or before?

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order.
Detenu, Convicts and Prisoners

*76 A. Shri A. Raja Reddy: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

1. The number of (a) Communist detenus, and (b) Communist Convicts in State Jails at the time of General Elections in the State?

2. The number of Communist prisoners released during the General Elections?

3. The number of Communist prisoners who filed nominations for election to the State Assembly and Parliament?
(4) Whether any of such prisoners were released after their nominations; if so, when?

P.D.F. Workers

*76. B. Shri A. Raja Reddy: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(1) Whether any workers of the Peoples Democratic Front were arrested during Elections at Nalgonda, Jagtiyal, Sultanabad and Peddapalli?

(2) If so, their number?
Shri A. Raja Reddy: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(1) The number of detenus whose cases were examined by the Advisory Board constituted under the Preventive Detention Act after the General Elections?

(2) The number of cases in which the Advisory Board recommended release?

(3) Whether the Government accepted the recommendations of the Advisory Board in toto?

(4) The number of cases, if any, in which the recommendations of the Advisory Board were rejected?

(5) The number of detenus released?

(6) The number of detenus in Jail?
Starred Questions and Answers

1st July 1952

Recommendations

Rearrest

Abe Rehmat Khan was recommended for rearrest.

Formalities

Final Authority

The Formalities were completed.

Shri G. R. R. Banerjee - President

Shri G. R. R. Banerjee - President
Starred Questions and Answers
1st July 1952

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

1. Whether any non-matriculates have been recently promoted to Gazetted posts in Jail Departments?

2. If so, what are their special qualifications?

3. Whether non-matriculates are eligible for gazetted posts?

Mr. Speaker: I think this question has been answered several times.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think Shri G. Hanumanth Rao wants his question to be answered.
Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: I want the answer.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: It is possible that the Government might have changed their policy.

Mr. Speaker: Not in a day or two.

Shri D. G. Bindu: (1) There are two such officers, Shri Mulchand and Shri Bhiryani, holding the posts of Assistant Superintendents and now officiating as Superintendents.

(2) They had worked for 20 years in the Sind Jails Department and had held gazetted ranks before the partition of India.

(3) No. But these officers had joined service in Sind many years ago when these restrictions did not exist. Being refugees, their cases were recommended to the State by the Government of India.

P.A. to Inspector-General of Police

*110. Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(1) Whether a non-mulki from Madras has been appointed as the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police?

(2) Whether he is now holding a Gazetted post?

(3) Whether he is a graduate? and

(4) Whether the concurrence of the Public Service Commission has been obtained for his appointment?
Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next question.

Road Transport Department

*113. Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

1) Whether it is a fact that two gentlemen (Messrs. Nair and Krishnan) were promoted to gazetted posts in the Road Transport Department?

2) Whether the local newspapers protested against their appointment?

3) Whether the Road Transport Department is within the purview of the Public Service Commission?
1st July 1952

Starred Questions and Answers

(Ceasar's wife beyond doubt)

Don't doubt.

Doubt

(Confirm)
Shri M. S. Rajalingam (Warangal): Is the Government aware, Sir, that a large number of the public and press was against these appointments?

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: Is the Government aware, Sir, that there had appeared same editorials in certain newspapers with regard to these appointments?

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us proceed to the next question.

Maternity Home, Siddipet

165. Shri A. Gurva Reddy: Will the hon. Minister for Public Health, Medical and Education be pleased to state:

(i) Whether it is a fact that a sum of about Rs. 70,000 was collected in the name of a Maternity Home at Siddipet?

(ii) If so, was it collected as a semi-Government fund?

(iii) Whether any amount out of the sum collected was deposited with the Government?
(4) Whether it is true that a considerable portion of the collected amount was misappropriated by the President of Taluq Congress Committee?

(5) If so, whether the Government will enquire into the affair?

(6) Will the Government publish the accounts of the fund for the information of the public?

The Minister for Public Health, Medical and Education (Shri Phoolchand Gandhi): (1) No. What the Government is aware of is that Rs. 24,527-5-8 have been collected.

(2) No. Officials and non-officials have exerted for collections.

(3) The above amount has been deposited with the Tahsil Sub-Treasury.

(4) The hon. Member has to place the facts on table when he is insinuating the misappropriation against a person who is not present in the House.

(5) It is not necessary as the Government is not aware of any misappropriation.

(6) Yes. The detailed accounts of the Fund since the establishment of Maternky Home can be produced any day for publication by the Tahsil, Siddipet.
Starred Questions and Answers

1st July 1952

Misappropriation

Ariaz A. Arif

Lokeshwar

Treasurer

(Not Answered)
Mr. Speaker: He denies to have seen this report. He should be given notice.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: Let him say that.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he say that?

Let us proceed to next question.

**Roads in Gulbarga Town.**

*209. Shri K.R. Veeraswamy: Will the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to State:

1. Whether it is a fact that roads in Gulbarga town are in a very bad condition?

2. When were they repaired last?

3. What action do the Government intend taking in the matter?

Shri K.R. Veeraswamy: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the reasons why, inspite of spending so much money, the condition of the Roads in Gulbarga is so bad?

Shri K.R. Veeraswamy: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state why the cement road between Sarana Basappa Temple and the Nutana Vidyalaya High School has become so bad during one year?
شري ليکشمی کوئٹہ - سننکی مشکل عموماً دیؤ ائر لوگوں کے میکان کی طرف
بنی جاتی ہیں - کیا عوامی شریکیہ کے میکان کی طرف بھی بنای جائیں گی؟
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - بہت صحت نہیں ہے - جہاں ضرورت ہوئی ہے، وہ بنا جاتی ہے?
شري ليکشمی کوئٹہ - 'ضرورت، کاکیا مفہوم ہے؟
(1) (Public thoroughfare) کی سڑک جہاں بچوں سے ردہآ ہے اور رفتہ رفتہ ہے وہ بنا جاتی ہے -
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - کیا بہت صحیح ہے کہ کہا کہ کسی کوئی کوئی بھی بڑی رقیم دیکھ
بنا جاتی ہے؟
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - رپر (Repair) - ہوئے کے بھیڑوں کا عرصہ کے بعد
erra رئیس هوئی - میکان ہے کہ کوئی مکھی پہیا ہے ہی خراب هوئی ایک اسکو بعد
میں نہرو ہوا رپر کا مکھی ہوا -
بچوں نزدیک: کہا اسکی سیکیوریٹ یہ یہ ہے کہ یہ سیکیوریٹ میں سبکوں کو بڑھا ہوئے ہے جاتا ہے؟ کہا یہ سیکیوریٹ میں سبکوں کو بڑھا ہوئے ہے?
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - میکان ہے کہ نجی سُکور میں جو پیلے نئی مواف کچھ خراب واقع هوئی - اگر کسی خاص سؤل کے متعلق آئیہ سب کو بہتر دوھئی جائیں خراب
میں نہرو ہوا رپر کا مواف کچھ -
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - کا آپ ہی انہوں دوھوئے میں خراب سؤلوں نہیں?
ملاحظہ فرمائی؟
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - اس وقت سوال کلیرک کی سؤل سے متعلق ہے - دوسری
جگہ کے متعلق جواب نہیں ہوا دی جاسکتی -
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - جواب نہیں ہوا (حیروں کی اندلسہ) - کیا مستقل کی حالت خراب ہوئی کا علم آپکو
دوریہ سبکو نہیں ہوئی؟
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - کلیرک کی سؤل کی حالت نہیں ہے۔ ائک مرمت کی گنتی اور جانی حالت اچھی ہی ائک
مرمت نہیں گنتی -
شري انار آؤوگین مکھی - کہا آئریل منسوخ کو سلسلہ ہے کہ مدن نہیں کے دوا خانے کو
جالی والی سؤل کو دموال ایک رہی ہے؟
Unstarred Questions and Answers

ANTI CORRUPTION SCHEME

75. Shri M. Buchiah : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :

(1) Whether any case of corruption has been detected under the Anti-corruption scheme?
(2) If so, the number of such cases detected so far?
(3) Whether the Government contemplates any plan to weed out corruption.

Shri D. G. Bindu : (1) Yes.
(2) The Anti-corruption Branch enquired into 148 cases of alleged corruption on the part of Government servants during the period, May 1950 to 1st June, 1952.
(3) Government is determined to put down corruption with a firm hand and with this end in view are considering the conferment of certain powers under the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Criminal Procedure Code to enable certain officers of the Anti-corruption Branch to deal more effectively with corruption cases.

COMMUNISTU DURAMTALU

94. Smt. S. Laxmibai (Banswada) : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :

(1) Whether the news published in the 'Golkonda Patrika' of 5th June, 1952; under the caption 'Komunistu Durantalu' is true?
(2) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government in that matter?

(3) Whether it is a fact that some communists are collecting money by adopting coercive methods?

Shri D. G. Bindu: i. A report was published in the ‘Golkonda Patrika’ referring to an alleged incident of 26-5-1952. Enquiries go to show that on 27-5-1952, eight P. D. F. workers including Fakir Ahmad and Mastan, belonging to Adidevulapalli created a disturbance in the village and abused Congress workers Pusala Guruvalloo and Ramuloo and assaulted the latter, causing simple injuries.

(2) A case has been registered against the said 8 persons under sections 148 and 324 I.P.C. and investigation is in progress.

(3) A few instances have come to notice.

Legislative Business

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us proceed to the next business. Shri V. D. Deshpande to move for leave to introduce L. A. Bill No. XV, The Hyderabad Public Security Measures (Repealing) Bill, 1952.

Discussion

Mr. Speaker: The Question is: “That, leave be granted to introduce L. A. Bill No. XV, The Hyderabad Public Security Measures Repealing Bill 1952.”

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Next, Shri S. Pratap Reddy to move for leave to introduce L. A. Bill No. XVI, “The Hyderabad Free and Compulsory Education Bill of 1952.”
Mr. Speaker: The hon. member need not ask for leave to withdraw the Bill as it has not yet been introduced.

Shri S. Pratap Reddy: Then Sir, I may be allowed to say that I am not moving for leave to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. Pratap Reddy to move for leave to introduce L.A. Bill No. XVII, The Hindu Law, Indian Enactments Application Bill, 1952.

Shri S. Pratap Reddy: For the same reasons, I submit, Sir, that I am not moving for leave to introduce this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up Resolutions.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Before the Resolution is taken up, I believe the procedure as to when this Bill should be taken up for the first reading be made clear to the House as per Rule 85 of the Provisional Rules of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules, which reads as follows:

“When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may move that the Bill be read a first time: Provided that no such motion shall be made before the expiry of seven clear days from the despatch to each member of a copy of the Bill.”

According to this Rule, I hope the Bill has to be circulated amongst the Members.

Mr. Speaker: Before the Bill is taken up for the first reading it has to be printed and published in the official gazette.

Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. I.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is an amendment to the resolution to be moved by Shri Annaji Rao Gavane reading,—

(a) Re-number clause (a) of the Resolution as clause (x).
(b) Insert the following as clause (2) between clauses (a) and (b):

"(2) Regarding Employees in the Factory".

(c) Re-number clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) as sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of clause (2).

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: It was moved on the previous occasion but not in the form as it is here. While I was speaking on the resolution, I moved this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member mentioned it in his speech. Was it actually moved?

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: All right, I will move it now.

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave of the House to move the following amendment to the resolution:

(a) Re-number clause (a) of the resolution as clause (1).

(b) Insert the following as clause (2) between clause (a) and (b):

(2) Regarding Employees in the Factory.

Re-number clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) as sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of clause (2).

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved. Shri Annaraao Ganamukhi.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government, that immediate legislation and other steps be taken up in the matter."
1st July 1952

Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. I.

Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this constitution referred to as the "concurrent list.")

"Nothing in articles 249 and 250 shall restrict the power of the Legislature of a State to make any law which under this Constitution it has power to make, but if any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament has under either of the said articles power to make, the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of the State shall to the extent of the repugnancy, but so long only as the law made by Parliament continues to have effect, be inoperative.

"Where a law made by the Legislature of the State:—

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying or repealing the law so made by the Legislature of the State."
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. I.

1st July 1952

Item 22. Trade Unions, Industrial and labour disputes.

Item 23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.

Item 24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, Provident Funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefit.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

(Provision) (Unreasonable) (South Africa) (Productivity) (Unskilled)
Industrial Trust

Industrial Peace

Terms of Reference

Rege Committee

Recommendations

Implementation

Municipal labour

Unorganised labour

Permanent nature

Industrial Court Award

Private enterprise

Discretionary power
Labour unrest (Industrial unrest) (Means of Subsistence) (Constitution) (Basic wages) (Fixation) (Gentlemen's Agreement) (Ungentlemen's Agreement) (Victimisation) (Collective bargaining) (Minimum Wages) (Organized) (Means of subsistence) (Provide)
Fixing of basic wages to all the employees in Factory, Non-factory and in the Fields.

While linking up dearness allowance with the cost of living Index No.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. I.

1st July 1952

Fixation

Cost of living index

Private enterprisers

Moral Pressure

Productivity

Basic Wages

Fix

Minimum Wages

Rival

1066
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not like to go into the controversy that had been raised regarding the subjects coming under the Concurrent List. But as the Resolution here itself states that it is merely recommendatory and as I have been long feeling, any talk on this subject at this juncture would be more of an informative nature which would help the Government in deciding the destinies of the labour properly, I rise just to support the Resolution in full although I may differ in certain details, here and there. Moreover in view of certain other factors, I shall concentrate my attention on the item (d) i.e., ‘Providing of Bonus Fund compulsorily out of profits.’ It is a well-known fact, Sir, that the labourers have been struggling hard for bonus every year. It is also a fact, Sir, that in spite of the good efforts of the Industrial Tribunals, the labourers could not get as much as they want or at least in some cases the reasonable share that is due to them. This fact has to be accepted by one and all without any difference, either on this side or that side of the House. This is not because of the fact that the intention on the part of the Government is lacking, but because of certain flaws in the present law itself and as such we are not in a position to deal this subject very fairly. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that whenever the Bonus issue comes up before the Industrial Courts, the Management will come up and say: ‘It is only an ex gratia payment and it depends upon our will and pleasure.’ I would submit,
Sir, that we must join issue with the Managements, on this point. However great the power of the capital may be, we must tell them that it is not an ex gratia payment. Various managements of Hyderabad have stated like this in spite of the fact that the Labour Tribunals in various States have definitely held the view that it is not so. In a recent award by the Labor Appellate Tribunal in the case of Mill Owners' Association, Bombay vs Rastriya Sangh it has been stated:

"Bonus cannot any longer be regarded as an ex gratia payment, for it has been recognised that a claim for bonus, if resisted, gives rise to an industrial dispute, which has to be settled by a duly constituted Industrial Court or Tribunal."

When the Labour Appellate Tribunal has accepted this, I must take it for granted that the workers, the Labour leaders and all those who have got the consciousness of labour have accepted this in spirit. As such, I feel that our managements must not be allowed to have an attitude whereby they can say that Bonus is an issue which is left to their sweet will and pleasure. Whenever Bonus issue comes up before the Industrial Tribunals, the Managements will also say that they have to take into consideration the general reserves, charities, taxes and so on and so forth. No doubt, a certain procedure has been laid down by the Labour Appellate Tribunal to arrive at a satisfactory figure of Bonus to be given to the workers; but our experience shows that the position is otherwise. The intention of the Labour Appellate Tribunals has been misrepresented or misinterpreted or even intentionally misunderstood. As such whenever the question of depreciation comes in, they do not take into consideration whether the amounts that have been taken for depreciation have been really utilised for the said purpose. The Managements always try to say that the depreciation figures are the amounts that have been taken into the general reserves and that they have been further translated into the Bonus shares. In that way, Sir, a limited concern, viz., The Azam Jahi Mills which started with a capital of nearly 18 lakhs is now, having a capital of 73 lakhs. I must clarify here, Sir, that not a single shareholder has paid a single extra pie; but in the name of bonus shares, these savings have been capitalized. As such, if one relatively compares the amounts the workers have got in the name of bonus, it will be a pitiable figure. This attitude affects not only this concern, but it very badly reflects, on the other Managements and their bent of mind too. I should say that their bent of mind is neither in tune with the Government's intention nor even with the spirit of the Indian Constitution itself. In Article 39 of the Constitution, it has been clearly stated,
Sir, that the State should direct its policy so that “the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.” I am afraid, Sir, the present procedure which had been adopted by the Managements are against the letter and spirit of this and as such we must try to check their attempts. I have no doubt in my mind that only a State can check this and nothing else. Moreover, there are various other points which have to be taken into consideration. The question of Bonus every year is always interpreted and tried to be given from the profits earned during that year. This in my opinion is not a good approach. As I feel, though the bonus is a question of every year, it ought to be decided in the general picture. For instance, we have to see how the Managements have fared from the date of the inception. We have also to see—just as we have been, in the interests of the shareholders, telling them that they should receive the dividends and have satisfactory margin for themselves—that the workers from the inception of the Mills got equal amount of good share of profits for themselves. If this is not the attitude, Sir, I am afraid, the Managements will just see that the workers are deprived of bonus because in this I feel that only the manipulation of figures is involved. I do not like to attribute anything wrong to the Managements. What I want to say is that at least there is a tendency here and there to see that fudging or cooking up of accounts must be done and that the figures should be so adjusted as to see that the workers are deprived of the bonus. For this purpose, in various Mills, cotton is purchased in advance sufficient for eight months and sometimes even more than that. In general, they can keep in advance only for 3 or 4 months. But when the price of cotton becomes abnormal, they just purchase in advance with the help of various contractors or brokers. These brokers and contractors tell the Managements that the price of cotton is going very much high and so on. As such, by fear or may be—deliberately, the Managements just see that the cotton is purchased in advance and in that way the profit comes down. This sort of process is being carried on in some other items also and the profits which ought to be shown for giving bonus to the workers, is not properly shown generally. Moreover, this question has not only been felt here; it has been felt in various other places also. Some Tribunals have given certain awards in this connection and I wish to draw the attention of the House to some of them: wherein a permanent solution was suggested by various Tribunals even as early as 1947 in the bonus that by linking it up with dividends and meeting the same for equalisation fund in case of emergency. According to the Award of the Industrial Tribunal on the conditions of labour in the
Textile Industry in the Madras Presidency, published by the Superintendent, Govt. Press, Madras 1947, the Tribunal has suggested that Bonus should be linked with the dividend declared by a mill.

According to the West Bengal—Award of the Industrial Tribunal in the disputes between the employers of 36 cotton mills in West Bengal and their workers, enforced under order No. 2956, dated Lab. 21st August, 1948, the Tribunal while rejecting the workers' demand for a Bonus for the years 1942-46 held that they were entitled to a Bonus for the year 1947. It has expressed the opinion that the time was ripe for adopting some uniform principle for the payment of Bonus and suggested that Bonus should be linked with the dividends declared. For calculating the Bonus of the year 1947 and for future years, it has recommended the following formula: Bonus of workers in a year:

\[
\text{Bonus of workers in a year} = \left( \frac{\text{Total wages} + \text{D.A. earned}}{\text{Total Number of Days worked}} \times \frac{\text{authorised holidays and leave on full Pay}}{\text{Number of days in the year}} \times \frac{\text{dividend declared}}{100} \right)
\]

I have been quoting this just to tell this House that this is not a new problem we are facing with here. Moreover, there is also a consensus of opinion among the Judiciary, the Labour Appellate Tribunals and the Industrial Courts that this should be observed in principle. That is to say, somehow, Bonus should be linked up with the dividends or a permanent method should be adopted whereby the worker can regularly get the bonus. If this is done, I am quite sure, there will be equitable distribution of profits amongst the workers and the shareholders. I for one cannot understand why the Government here or there should hesitate to bring in necessary changes. On the one hand, when we have undertaken to protect the rights of the shareholders by telling them that they can have a Dividend Equalisation Fund, which means that they can have a certain percentage for themselves from out of the profits earned every year, irrespective of the fact whether the Company is working on a loss or not; on the other hand, I cannot understand why, there should not be a Bonus Equalisation Fund, which will give to the workers as much amount of the profits as the Shareholders are getting. It is the general conception in the Indian mind, in view of our ancient culture, that the working partner should get as much
amount as the person who invests capital, *i.e.*, 50%. Therefore, it is not a western thing which we are going to imbibe in our procedure; it will fit within the background of our ancient culture. If this principle is adopted, I can assure the House that many of the troubles which we are facing on the labour front can be easily solved and I plead that this should be immediately taken up.

There is also the rise in the cost of living index figure and we have not been taking cognizance of it as it should be. Whether our purse might not have permitted or whether we have got our own weakness—may be from the organisation side or the Trade Union side—one fact is clear and, that is, we have not dealt this question as we should have. The question of D.A. has arisen only just to neutralise the rise in the cost of living index. But in many cases, we see that we have not been neutralising it to the extent we ought to have done. Even the 50% figure which is commonly agreed upon, has not been implemented and if we look to the income which the worker is getting (including the D.A.) in the light of the cost of living index, I should say, the position is not quite satisfactory and this makes me once more to repeat that bonus should be paid to the workers. A permanent solution or some other method should be adopted whereby at least, for the sake of getting the bonus, the worker need not get hold of a Trade Unionist or Government regularly,—in the shape of an ‘agitation’. We have to smoothen the atmosphere and for that we have to go ahead.

Another point just struck me and that is the question of interest paid to the capital which the various shareholders invest. We give them the dividend of 6%; but actually, the Bank rate of interest is only 3½ %. I cannot understand why a capitalist or a share holder who invests his money in a Mill should try to get 6% dividend which is sometimes more than 3½ % bank interest. I think this should be brought in par with the Bank rate of interest and that will be in the fitness of things.

I feel that the Bonus issue had always been the point for the Trade Unions to have their highest bid for leadership; and whoever could promise the worker the highest bonus, he always had the sway for that year. Of course, it is only due to the ignorance of the worker and we have a set of people that I do not like to blame the Trade Unionists—who try to take hold of the Trade Unions; and who towards that end, have to do certain things which do not fall within the dignity of a gentleman. But if that has to be avoided, I feel that we should create a Bonus Equalisation Fund.
just as we have got the Dividend Equalisation Fund or try to link up Bonus with Dividends on a formulae, which I have already quoted, or any other method that would go a long way in solving the issue. I will even suggest that a certain percentage of the profits should be given to the workers from out of the total profits. I think this is an issue which must engage the immediate attention of the Government. Whether the Resolution that has been moved here is adopted or not, I must say that one thing has got to be done, viz., that the authorities at Delhi should be requested to see that in industrial relations—whatever shape it may be—this should be implemented or something immediately must be done to in this effect., Thank you.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

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Arguments

Acceptable. The committee has considered the arguments presented by the parties concerned.

Constitution

The Constitution provides for the protection of the rights and freedoms of the people. It is a fundamental law of the land and cannot be violated except in special circumstances.

Compensation

In cases where compensation is required, the government has the obligation to provide appropriate compensation to the affected parties.

Confirmation not received.
The House then adjourned for recess till Half Past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after recess at Half Past Four of the Clock.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

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Standards of living

Impartial outlook

Practically

Exploitation

Lip-sympathy

Kashmiris are the only people who have it. Noes have it. Noes have it.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

Close (k) Session.

Closure (Guidelines) (a) Chairman (Request).
Discussion on Non-official
Resolution No. 1.
1st July 1952

Wages

Resolution

Request

Introduction
1st July 1952

Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

Tenancy Act.
کرکرد کہ نمایندگان کا خیال اس ہدایت کی اجازت ہے۔

**Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.**

1st July 1952

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اُر کام کریں کی صلاحیت بر سو سختی سے ایک مزدور اسنا حونا جو جزو گزار مکملی ہے۔

و جانے اور دوسرے مزدور کے منافع سے زیادہ نکلتا ہے۔ یہ اسکو اسکی کام کے

دناسے بھی تو ویسی کا مع کس طرح کہ جاکسون کہا؟؟ کہ ہیں۔؟؟ مصالحہ زدنیا کہ وکہ کم کرے ہے؟؟ مو سے کسی کا کام کریں؟

علاء واردو نیس کی سہم یک کی کام کے تجربیات و جو بھی مزدور کے مزدور

ہوئی ہیں۔ اسی مزدور دوسرے مزدور کے برای بہر سیکی۔

جو دوسرے مزدور کے ان کا اور دوسرے کی مزدور کے مزدور

کے اثر کا اثر کہ کس سسلہ میں یہ دنیا یہاں کا اسی کا کام کریں ہے?

**Man Power**

(کیلے جو کہچھ حضر کرہ جو دنیا)

انکو کاغذ آپ پیش کریں)

(کیہڑ نہیں ملتا۔ مزدور کو مزدوری زندہ دتی۔ تو کسی آپ پیش کر کے جا کہ

ور زون تکر نگل کر کے جا کہ ہوئی ہیں۔ چیزیں مہا نہ

لوسکرسکی یہ کہ کام کے اثر کا اثر کا سلسلہ کے جانے وہ

ور اسکو انا مال کنترول کے نے یہ پر فروخت کریں ہے۔ اپنی ٹرف نو پیداوار

کے زبانہ میں مارکس کی فیصلے گرہنی ہوئی اور دوسرے کنترول کا لاحق کریں ہے۔

نتیجے یہ ہوتا ہے کہ کام آپ پیش کریں کے لاحقے یہ اسکو نقاش ایہاں پڑتا ہے۔

مسر ہم یا سیکرکر - نام هوک ہی۔

شری ورین را پیلی - باندہ به حال ہے۔ جب فیثنس (Tenants)

(k مسلسلہ

آئے تو اسکو نہیں شدہ کہ ساتھیا بیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ پر جزو زرعی مزدور کا

مسلسلہ آئے تو اسکو نہیں شدہ کہ ساتھیا بیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر آپ فیثنس کو خوش حال بنا

جاتے ہی اسکو نہیں شدہ کہ ساتھیا بیش کیا جاتا ہے۔)

**Cost of Production**

('Heavy' کہ حضر کے کبھی کام کا کام کا لاحق کا ہے۔ بیش۔ کسی کا حاکم ہے۔

وہ تاہم۔ اسکو کی حاکم کہ کسی کا حاکم ہے۔ بیش چکر چکر ہی کے طرف آپ

دکھنے ہیں تو انکہ ساتھیا بڑھی ہی کے اسکو نہیں شدہ کہ ساتھیا بڑھی ہی

زمین مزدور کے ہوئے پنڈی کے کوئی قائم کی خوشی۔ اسکو نہیں شدہ کہ ساتھیا بڑھی

Implementation (سیکرکر) نے مورا ہوتو یہ هوک ہی。

سیکرکر کے کوئی قائم کی خوشی۔ اسکو نہیں شدہ کہ ساتھیا بڑھی

(حاجی ورین) جیہد ملے ملے یہ۔'

Legislation (کیہڑ نہیں ملتا۔ مزدور کو مزدوری زندہ دتی۔ مو سے کسی کا کام کریں ہے۔)
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

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Title: On the Resolution of Non-Official Resolution No. 1.

The resolution deals with the discussion on the non-official resolution no. 1. The resolution is about the role of the non-official members in the legislative process and their contribution to the development of the country. The resolution highlights the importance of the non-official members in the decision-making process and their ability to provide a fresh perspective on the issues at hand. The resolution also stresses the need for the non-official members to be given a more significant role in the legislative process.

The resolution concludes by acknowledging the efforts of the non-official members in the legislative process and their contribution to the development of the country. The resolution calls for the government to give more attention to the non-official members and their role in the legislative process.

The resolution is an important step towards recognizing the role of the non-official members in the legislative process and their contribution to the development of the country.

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ప్రస్తుతం ఎవరు కొనసాగారు?

సమాచారాల్తో వారితో?

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1st July 1952

Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

Employee’s Insurance Act

- It is provided under the Employee's Insurance Act that an employee is entitled to compensation for any injury or sickness sustained at work. The compensation includes medical treatment, compensation for disability, and other benefits. The Act also provides for the establishment of a fund to administer these benefits. The fund is managed by the Government through a Committee of Enquiry.

Private Factories

- In private factories, the working conditions are generally better than in public or government-owned factories. The employees are better paid and have better working hours. However, there are still some issues regarding the enforcement of labor laws in private factories. The Government has taken steps to improve working conditions in private factories, including increased inspection by labor inspectors.

Allowances

- The Act also provides for various allowances to be paid to employees. These include sickness, maternity, and other benefits. The Government has made efforts to ensure that these allowances are paid promptly and accurately.

* Confirmation not received,
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

We refer to your letter announcing the appointment of two members of the Joint Commission under the terms of the Lahore Agreement [1].

We are informed that the two members have arrived in India and are expected to be in Delhi on 17th September. They will hold interviews with the officers of the States and visit various places of historic or archaeological interest in the Delhi area.

We have no objection to the appointment of the two members under these terms and conditions.

We do not propose to call for a fresh report on the Lahore Agreement at this stage, in view of the announcement of the elections in the princely States.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Official]
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

Job outnumbered the figures. Some figures were not available. The figures presented by the Society are based on the assumption that the job holders are entitled to receive a certain amount of pay. The figures do not take into account the cost of living index, which has gone up substantially.

M. A. Khan, President

Mr. Javed, Secretary

Mr. Haider, Treasurer

Mr. Javed, Accountant

*Confirmation not received.*
Discussions on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

1st July 1952

Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

This is to inform the House of the following developments:

1. **Leave**
   - **National Holidays**
   - **Sick Leave**
   - **Vicious Circle**
   - **Economic**
   - **Compulsory**
   - **Movement of Unemployment**

The House has been informed that the Government has taken steps to address these issues. The details are as follows:

1. **National Holidays**
   - The Government has announced a list of **National Holidays** for the coming year. These include both **public holidays** and **sacred days**.

2. **Sick Leave**
   - The House has been informed that a **sick leave policy** has been implemented to ensure the welfare of the employees.

3. **Vicious Circle**
   - The Government has taken steps to address the issue of the **Vicious Circle** and has introduced measures to prevent its spread.

4. **Economic**
   - The Government has announced a new economic policy to address the current economic situation.

5. **Compulsory**
   - The Government has introduced a **compulsory** scheme for employees to ensure their benefits.

6. **Movement of Unemployment**
   - The Government has taken steps to address the issue of unemployment and has introduced measures to provide job opportunities.

The House was informed that these measures have been implemented to address the current situation and to ensure the well-being of the citizens.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, As much discussion has already taken place on the resolution, under Rule 36 (1) of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules, I want to move the motion for closure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: But some more members want to speak, and I feel that they should be allowed.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member need not have any apprehension that the Treasury Benches are trying to go around the motion beating the bush, but he could have spoken to the Leader of the House regarding the adjustment of the time, the number of speakers on both sides, and he could have been careful enough to advise his members of party to take limited time. It is not fair to accuse the party in power at this stage, as trying obstructionist tactics. The Government is prepared to answer the resolution and the hon. Member need not have any apprehension in this regard.

Shri V. D. Deshpande.—I have already spoken to the Leader of the Congress Party, and he told me that the discussion would be finished today and that the Osmania University resolution will be taken up on the 8th instant. But, I find through the process going on here, that the discussion on the resolution will not be finished today, but it will continue even on the 8th instant also. If that is so, I must say that it is nothing but obstructionist tactics.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1

1st July 1952

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The discussion on the non-official resolution numbered 1, initiated on 1st July 1952, is presented below:

Protection

An attempt has been made to highlight the key principles of the resolution, which include:

- The protection of the rights of minorities.
- The safeguarding of the interests of indigenous communities.
- The promotion of economic development.
- The enhancement of social welfare.
- The preservation of cultural heritage.

These objectives are interdependent and require a comprehensive approach. The resolution calls for the implementation of policies and programs that address the needs of different communities, ensuring equitable participation and benefits.

Organise

The resolution emphasizes the importance of organisational efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the outlined principles. It advocates for the establishment of mechanisms and bodies to monitor and enforce the rights and interests highlighted in the resolution.

Interest

The resolution places significant emphasis on the interests of the communities affected. It underscores the need for inclusive decision-making processes and the active involvement of all stakeholders in the development and implementation of policies.

Implement

The resolution calls for the implementation of measures that will ensure the protection and promotion of the rights and interests discussed. It highlights the roles of governmental and non-governmental agencies in facilitating the enforcement of the resolution's principles.

Motive

The resolution's underlying motive is to foster a harmonious and equitable society, where the rights and interests of all communities are respected and protected. It aims to create a conducive environment for sustainable development and social progress.

Represent

The resolution seeks to ensure that the voice and representation of all communities are heard and considered in the implementation of policies and programs. It advocates for the establishment of mechanisms that enable effective representation and participation in decision-making processes.

In conclusion, the resolution on non-official resolution 1 underscores the importance of protecting the rights and interests of all communities, emphasizing the need for organisational efforts, inclusive decision-making, and effective implementation to achieve equitable development and social progress.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. I.

1st July 1952

All India basis

Capital

What is the connection of the two paragraphs? How are they related?

The two paragraphs are not related. The first paragraph is a discussion on a non-official resolution, while the second paragraph is a historical reference. The two paragraphs are separated by a blank page in the document.
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. I. 1st July 1952

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No. Let him proceed.

Shri V.B. Raju: I think the hon. Member has already spoken on this Resolution.

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1st July 1952

Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

Mr. (Name) moved the following resolution:

'...'

Mr. (Name) explained that...'

Mr. (Name) further argued that...

Mr. (Name) concluded by stating that...

Mr. (Name) seconded the resolution by saying...

Mr. (Name) added that...

The resolution was amended by...

The final resolution was passed by consensus.

Mr. (Name) remarked that...

Mr. (Name) highlighted the importance of...

Mr. (Name) stressed that...

Mr. (Name) emphasized the need for...

Mr. (Name) concluded the discussion by stating that...

Mr. (Name) summarized the key points of the resolution as follows:

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

The resolution was passed with...
Discussion on Non-official Resolution No. 1.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Wednesday, and July, 1952.