Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Thirty-ninth day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 6th March, 1959

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(SEE PART I)

BUDGET FOR 1959-60
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. XXIV—Industries Rs. 1,68,66,200
DEMAND No. XLII—Capital outlay on Industrial
Development (Road Transport Corporation)
Rs. 2,98,31,800

*Smt. Masooma Begum (Pathergatti): May I request the hon. Chief Minister to speak in English because he has already delivered 3 speeches in Telugu, and we would at least like one in English.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: If the Speaker has no objection, I do not mind speaking in English.

Mr. Speaker: You can give a gist in English, but let the speech be in Telugu.
Smt. Masooma Begum: Already, he has delivered three speeches in Telugu and we have been sitting here quietly and patiently. Now, the others should sit here quietly and patiently.

Mr. Speaker: You may speak in Telugu and give a gist in English, as I have already said.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Thank you, Sir. I shall make such a speech in Telugu that she will understand, here and there.
Public sector

Experts to be consulted. I think I have already taken that step. Experts like Ramakrishna from Andhra Pradesh and other experts from Bombay and Delhi. I have taken on the committee almost the maximum number of people who have got varied experience. The Committee is constituted. It has met already thrice. Wherever there is doubt, I am referring that subject to the Committee. They go to the industry; they see the industry; study that problem and then come with a report. After that, we take a decision.

We have already constituted an advisory committee with experts like Ramakrishna from Andhra Pradesh and other experts from Bombay and Delhi. I have taken on the committee almost the maximum number of people who have got varied experience. The Committee is constituted. It has met already thrice. Wherever there is doubt, I am referring that subject to the Committee. They go to the industry; they see the industry; study that problem and then come with a report. After that, we take a decision.

Silk supply period. Examination Board. Re-examination Board. Board Member. Sir Silk supply. Some time limit must be there. But here is a contract without any time limit. It is a present to me by Dr. M. Channa Reddy.

Even that additional quantity produced we are obliged to supply under the contract. Some time-limit must be there. But here is a contract without any time limit. It is a present to me by Dr. M. Channa Reddy.

Sri R. Narayana Reddy (Bhongir): Why does he not say, colleague or predecessor, in the Congress Government?

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Yes, it is true. If Mr. Narayanareddy has raised it, I would have given a different reply. It is only last week that he (Dr. M. Channa Reddy) joined the good company of Mr. Narayana Reddy.
Mr. Speaker: He has not joined.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: It may be so, Sir. But they both form part of the opposition.

I thought every colleague of mine in the Cabinet must know about a decision like this.

It is a contract, we cannot change it except with the concurrence and permission of the President of India. We must consult the Legal department and the Advocate General before compromising the Cabinet.

What is the point of sending it to arbitration when there is a clause: "Suppose we mortgage the secretariat; has not somebody got the right..."
to change it? Legislature by 100 to 0. The previous Government had wanted the agreement to be broken and not to change it. Legislation to scrap the contract by Government order. Contract to break by Government order. President permission not through Government order. Contract to break by Government order. President permission not through Government order. The point is further being examined. The point is further being examined. If you don't accept, at least increase up to annas 2 or 3 or 4 or something. I have told them already. This aspect was examined. It is being examined any way. That is the last resort. Co-operative Sugar Factory to remain. Money, communication. Share capital share capital. Government of India announced. Contribution by factories to political parties is bad.
Human being is the same, whether he is in the opposition or in the Government Party wherever he is. Some simple facts like this, will have to be admitted by any body Mr. Speaker sir, to which ever party he may belong: some honest truths will have to be admitted. Some share in factories, some poor; some elementary school, some leper clinic. Poor people $, leper clinic $, elementary school $ have issued orders last year, that every Government representative whether he is Government officer or nominated man should oppose to tooth and nail, and see that it is not given. That circular was issued by me last year. Government has issued a circular to every Government representative in a factory. At least in some factories majority of Directors oppose to circular....

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...point out... demand for 3rd place... 

That was my feeling. I decided that the 3rd place should have been granted to a sugar factory at Chittoor, out of the two granted by the Government of India. How can I rob this on him and on Chittoor district? When the President of Chittoor Sugar Factory goes and says "I am satisfied if third place is given to me," how can I force. Therefore, I was helpless. President Sri Ramakrishna Raju, Secretariat Vizag and Srirakulam, say that I should have sanctioned the Chittoor Sugar Factory President. They said 3rd place is enough for him.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: Is it Central Bank, Sir?
No Sir, I am talking of Co-operative Sugar Factory and not bank. When the President himself says that he is satisfied with 3rd place, I immediately accepted that and said "all right." When the President himself says that he is satisfied with 3rd place, I immediately accepted that and said "all right." I am talking of Co-operative Sugar Factory and not bank.

The Cottage Industries are doing well, but they are doing it because they have religious faith in hand-pounding rice, soap-making, etc. They have not asked for a seat in the Legislature; they are not hankering after a ministership; all that they say is 'give us an opportunity to do like this. We will employ some thousands.'

We have religious faith in hand-pounding rice, soap-making, etc. They have not asked for a seat in the Legislature; they are not hankering after a ministership; all that they say is 'give us an opportunity to do like this. We will employ some thousands.'

We can never compete with machinery. Hand-pounded rice cannot be sold at the same price as mill rice or hand-spun cloth cannot be sold at the same price as the mill cloth, but with some religious fervour they are doing it. They have done it for 20 or 30 years. They are not fallen politicians; they are pure and simple politicians. If the Government or the co-operative society loses a little it does not matter. I am afraid Sri Narsingarao has not understood the economics of this sector........
Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Still, if he has not understood, it is worse.

They have given me some indication. Government will have to tell them. I agree Government must have a voice. If they are going wrong, Government will have to correct them. It will take about 8 to 9 years. They have phased the programme.

Here is a tentative programme drawn up by them. Kistna District— they hope to complete with an additional capital of Rs. 50 lakhs in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60. 1958-59 is almost over; there are only another 24 or 25 days. In 1959-60 with an additional capital of Rs. 50 lakhs they hope to complete it. They hope to take up West Godavari partly in 1959-60 along with Kistna in the next year with an additional Rs. 1 crore. In 1960-61 they hope to complete the whole of West Godavari with additional Rs. 40 lakhs. That means, West Godavari and Kistna they hope to complete bus nationalisation with nearly Rs. 2 crores in the second year.

East Godavari and Guntur in 1961-62 — Additional Rs. 1 crore.
Guntur and Nellore in 1962-63 — Additional Rs. 1 crore.
Nellore and Chittor 1963-64 — Rs. 1 crore.
Kurnool and Cuddapah 1964-65 — Rs. 1 crore.
Anantapur and Visakapatnam — 1965-66 — Rs. 1 crore.
The number of vehicles wanted is 1500 and they want Rs. 8 to 9 crores. This is the tentative programme. I do not think they have yet drawn up the routes.

He also made a mention that Bengal Coal is much cheaper than Kothagudem coal and asked whether we could not reduce the capital cost. Here, it is almost a nationalised industry. The amenities given here, I am told, are by far better than those in the other coal fields, whether buildings, scales of pay or other amenities. Everything, compared to other coal fields, I am told, is by far better. If we want to make the coal cheaper, we will have to cut down some of the amenities, which, of course, we are not prepared to do. The only possibility of making coal cheaper than the Bengal coal is through increased production. We are making efforts to increase production so that the cost of coal may come down and so that it may compare favourable with coal from other areas. But we are having an advantage. In the whole of South India, there are no coal fields. Therefore, though the cost of production and the cost of coal are a little higher, the transport costs are saved. The transport of Bengal and Bihar coal to the South is costing crores of rupees; that is saved by the consumers. So, even though the price is slightly higher here, it is cheaper than the Bengal or Bihar coal for consumers in South India in as much as they can save the transport costs. We are, as I have already said, trying to increase production also. In the coming two years we are trying to increase the production from 2 million to 3 million tons. We have reached the target of 2 million tons in the past one year, which is a good increase and in the coming two years we will have to increase it to 3 million tons. We have just started new pits at Kothagudem. I visited Bellampalli also recently; the production there is going up very well and I am sure we are going to reach the 3 millions target in the next two years. Then, perhaps it will be a little cheaper.
We are encouraging handlooms on the industry basis. Harijans have separate facilities in other directions but not in industry. Supposing there are labourers in Kothagudem, we do not make distinction between labourer and labourer on the basis of the community to which he belongs. There are amenities which are given to all labourers. Similarly, in the handloom industry there may be different communities — there may be Muslims and there may be Harijans. The amenities given are afforded to all communities in the particular industry, whether he is a Harijan or a Muslim or of any other community.
Is there raw material here? Or what is the additional advantage. It was located there not on the basis of raw material and not on the basis of additional amenities there. They simply located it. Now, it was not on the basis of the raw material or on the basis of any additional amenities.

Whenever you locate an industry in a particular place you must be sure of the raw material and you must be sure of the consumer locality. Industries cannot be located like that. If, for instance, facilities are available at Kothagudem, there is no point in locating an industry in some other place simply because we want to compete with Manchester. We need not compete with Manchester at all; we must give up that fantastic plan.

They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun. They cannot be exhibiting in the sun.

I am sure Sri Rajalingam will take steps to control that and see that it is verified.

Since 1936 not one rupee was given. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such. The share capital was maintained as such.
Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(The same motions were moved. The House decided in the latter.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(The same motion was moved. The House decided in the latter.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the promotion of Industries in the State)
To impress upon the Government the necessity to encourage Leather Workers’ Co-operative Societies by entrusting all Government requirements in leather goods to such Societies;

To discuss about the failure of the Government to start Tanning Unit at Eluru (West Godavari) so far though provision for the same has been made two years back.

To discuss about the failure of the Government to take steps for an amendment of the Shops and Establishment Act so as to enable the merchant clerks also to benefit therefrom:

To impress upon the Government the necessity to open Training Centres in all towns to rehabilitate the un-employed Harijan tanners.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the Government’s policy for not arranging the payment of the bonus to the sugar-cane growers.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the Government’s policy for not arranging the payment of the bonus to the sugar-cane growers.)

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(That Government failed to give importance to the industrialisation of the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(That Government are not having the data regarding large scale industries to be started in the State.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non-sending of tannery map for building at Jogipet, Taluk Andole.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non-opening of a Home Industries Centre at every Taluk of Andhra Pradesh.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non-approving of an Ambarcharka Sangha at Jogipet, Andole Taluk.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non approving of a brass training centre at Regood Village, Andole Taluk.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the retrogressive measures of the Government in handing over Government concerns to private Managements and to avoid mismanagement in industries.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to nationalize the Bodhan Sugar Factory in which Government have 75% of the shares.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take suitable measures for expediting construction of Cement Factory at Vizianagaram, a licence in favour of which was granted long back.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to subsidise small-scale and medium size industries with a view to improving their production quality and create their marketing facilities.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to improve the existing industries in public sector in particular Praga Tools Corporation.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to improve the wage structure in the industries either Government owned or managed or when the Government have more than 5% of the shares on a part with wage structure existing even in Private Industry.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industry by Re. 1

(To discuss the failure of the Government to reconstitute the Industrial Tribunal by increasing the strength to more than one and not more than three.)

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not opening the Industrial Training Centre at Nirmal according to the decision of the District Planning and Development Committee.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not getting sufficient funds to the Leather Societies in Adilabad District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not granting of loans to Industrial Societies at the societies level.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not arranging the Trainees for toy makers at Nirmal Toy Society.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not giving the departments sufficient funds and defeating the motion.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not improving the conditions of industries etc.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Not providing sufficient funds to the industrial societies etc.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government in re-organising the various Industries in which the ex-Hyderabad Government invested large amount.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy of the Government in reducing the capital value of number of industries and selling them to the private persons instead of Government itself running them.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government in collecting the loan amount due from Sir Silk Factory now being managed by Birla Brothers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the policy of Government of handing over profitable industrial concerns to private persons and selling the others to private persons after reducing the certified value.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government in taking necessary steps for promoting Industrialisation of our State.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to erect a demonstration plant to manufacture sugar out of Neera.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to encourage Khand-sari sugar plants in our State to help ryots in non-sugar factory areas.)

The motions were negatived.

DEMAND No. XLII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—Rs. 2,98,31,800

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,31,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Re. 1

(To criticise the Government's failure to improve the condition of the existing industries owned by the Government and the Industries in which the Government has major percentage of shares and its complete failure to get the centrally sponsored heavy Industries for the State during the Second Plan.)

The motion was negatived.
A poll was demanded by Sri P. Narsinga Rao. The House then divided:
Ayes: 38 — Noes: 122.
The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XXIV—Industries - Rs. 1,68,66,200.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,66,200 for the year 1959-60 under demand No. XXIV — Industries.”
The motion was adopted.
(The grant was made)

DEMAND No. XLII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development - Rs. 2,98,31,800.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,31,800 for the year 1959-60 under Demand No. XLII — Capital Outlay on Industrial Development,”
The motion was adopted.
(The grant was made)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Before we go to the next demand, I wish to make an announcement.

“As I have joined the Congress Legislature Party I would request you to allot my seat on the Congress Benches.”
Sri J. T. Fernandez (Nominated): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a submission to make to which I request you to give serious consideration. The Chief Minister has been making some important policy speeches in the last few days which we are trying to follow as carefully as possible, but handicapped as I am, I am not able to get the complete sense of it. Moreover, very often they contain commitments and pledges. I, therefore, request that a translation of these speeches be recorded in the official proceedings so that it will be available for reference to Members.

I don’t think I can ask translations for every speech in Telugu, but I think his Department must have assisted in preparing a copy in English. You can therefore go to him and see that note. There is no objection.

Sri J. T. Fernandez: There are commitments and promises on the part of the Government and, therefore, I wanted them to be recorded in the form of translations. Only the Ministers’ speeches on policy matters might be translated. It is not much and involves only some clerical work.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: That can be done...

I know that 50% of my speech is a mixture of Telugu and English and it is difficult for some members like Smt. Masooma Begum and Mr. Fernandez to know, but we have to pull on. I know that some members do not follow it because they do not know Telugu; actually some of them are struggling to learn Telugu.
Sectetary 

Statement to prepare a gist in English. Kindly ask the respective departments to do so. I cannot allow all the big speeches to be translated here.

Officials present (Hon'ble): Shri Chief Minister & Shri Ministers in the Assembly in the Hindu Paper are allowed to address the House in English. Members & Kindly ask the respective departments to do so.

Now we go to the next demand.

Demand XXV—Other Miscellaneous Departments
Rs. 1,29,94,500

The Minister for Local Administration and Labour (Sri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to move:

Mr. Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,94,500 under Demand No. XXV—Other Miscellaneous Departments.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

6th March, 1959

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మార్పులు అవకాశం ఉంది. అందుకే ప్రత్యేకాన్ని సంపాదించడానికి అంగీకారించబడుతుంది. అంతేకాండం
అన్ని విధానాలు సూచిస్తుంటుంది.

I. N. T. U. C. పాలకవేత్త ప్రశ్నలు మంచి అవసరం. అందుకే A. P. T. U. C.
వాటిని కేసుకు అదిగా పశ్చిమాలం నిశ్చితం. ప్రతి పాలక సంస్థల్లో యాగం చేస్తుంది. ఈ పాలక సంస్థల్లో నిష్పత్తి ప్రామాణ్య మార్గం అధ్యక్షులు నిర్ధారిస్తారు. A. P. T. U. C
విలువ చేస్తుంది, రెండవ సంస్థలు, మార్గము అందుకు అవసరం. అంతే కానీ
నిష్పత్తి ప్రామాణ్య గడువు కావిస్తూ వంటి విధానం వచ్చారు. Labour Officer ఎంతో శక్తి ఉండే, Assistant
Commissioner ఎంతో భూమిశేలి ఉండే, అలాగే అవి ప్రయత్నిస్తుంది. అంశాకంప్రదేశానికి
ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలన పెట్టారు. యార్లు మాత్రమే ఉంది. ఇందులో అభిప్రాయాలు
Labour Officer ఇతర చేస్తూ ఉన్నాడు సిద్ధం కావాలి. రెండవ సార్లు నిశ్చిత
ప్రామాణ్య ప్రాంకస్తూ ప్రత్యేక విధానం కావిస్తుంది. మనం అవి ఇంకా ఆచరణ ద్వారా
ప్రత్యేక ప్రామాణ్య పెట్టారు. ఈ ప్రామాణ్య ప్రత్యేకం అది వహిస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రామాణ్య
పరిశీలన ప్రామాణ అది లభిస్తుంది. అది అభిప్రాయాలు పాటయించవచ్చారు. అది అభిప్రాయాలు
ఉత్పత్తి ప్రామాణం అడ్డు లభిస్తుంది. ప్రత్యేకం ఎందుకు ఉంటుంది? అంటే ఈ ప్రామాణం
విధానం కావిస్తూ వంటి విధానం వచ్చారు. అంటే ఈ ప్రామాణం విధానం వచ్చారు. అంటే ఈ ప్రామాణం
తపించబడింది. ఈ ప్రామాణం విధానం కావిస్తూ వంటి విధానం వచ్చారు. అంటే ఈ ప్రామాణం
పరిశీలన ప్రామాణం కావిస్తూ వంటి విధానం వచ్చారు. అంటే ఈ ప్రామాణం
తపించబడింది. ఈ ప్రామాణం విధానం కావిస్తూ వంటి విధానం వచ్చారు. అంటే ఈ ప్రామాణం
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తపించబడింది.
6th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I am presenting these Estimates for 1959-60 in terms of the basic pay, i.e., 30, 25 or 20 per cent of the pay of the person on whom the basic pay is paid. The figures for the various categories are as follows:

- 30 per cent basic pay: 
  - 3,000 to 4,000
  - 4,000 to 5,000
  - 5,000 to 6,000
  - 6,000 to 7,000
  - 7,000 to 8,000
  - 8,000 to 9,000
  - 9,000 to 10,000

- 25 per cent basic pay: 
  - 2,500 to 3,500
  - 3,500 to 4,500
  - 4,500 to 5,500
  - 5,500 to 6,500
  - 6,500 to 7,500

- 20 per cent basic pay: 
  - 2,000 to 2,500

The industrial disputes are dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The provisions of these Acts are administered by the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Court respectively. Theconciliation of disputes is also provided for under these Acts.
Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals

Labour Courts

Labour Courts have jurisdiction in matters relating to disputes between employers and employees, including the determination of wages, conditions of service, and the enforcement of statutory provisions. The jurisdiction of Labour Courts is limited to disputes arising from industrial or economic relations, and they are primarily concerned with the resolution of individual disputes.

Industrial Tribunals

Industrial Tribunals have a broader jurisdiction than Labour Courts and are established to deal with a wider range of industrial disputes. They are empowered to hear and decide disputes relating to strikes, lockouts, and other industrial matters. The jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals is limited to disputes arising from industrial relations and economic relations.

conciliation

conciliation is a process by which parties to a dispute are assisted in reaching an agreement. It involves a neutral third party who helps the parties to negotiate and reach a mutually acceptable solution. Conciliation is a voluntary process and is not binding on the parties.

statistics

statistics are used to analyze and interpret data. They provide a quantitative basis for understanding and predicting industrial relations. Statistics are useful in identifying trends and patterns in industrial disputes and in assessing the effectiveness of industrial relations policies.

conciliation and statistics

conciliation and statistics are complementary tools in the resolution of industrial disputes. Conciliation involves the use of a neutral third party to help parties reach an agreement, while statistics provide a quantitative basis for understanding and predicting industrial relations.

Industrial Court

The Industrial Court is a specialized court established to deal with industrial disputes. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes relating to strikes, lockouts, and other industrial matters. The Industrial Court is empowered to hear and decide disputes arising from industrial relations and economic relations.

conciliation and Industrial Court

conciliation and the Industrial Court are complementary tools in the resolution of industrial disputes. Conciliation involves the use of a neutral third party to help parties reach an agreement, while the Industrial Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes relating to strikes, lockouts, and other industrial matters.

conciliation and statistics

conciliation, the Industrial Court, and statistics are complementary tools in the resolution of industrial disputes. Conciliation involves the use of a neutral third party to help parties reach an agreement, while the Industrial Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes relating to strikes, lockouts, and other industrial matters. Statistics provide a quantitative basis for understanding and predicting industrial relations.
minimum wages constitute

Minimum wages Act constitute

Oil, rice constitute

Employment Exchanges constitute
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of
Demands for Grants

6th March, 1959

The Employment Exchanges Department's budget for 1959-60 has been approved, totalling Rs. 60 lakhs out of which Rs. 40 lakhs are allocated for the current financial year.

The employment exchanges department aims to provide job opportunities to individuals and assist in their employment. The budget allocation will support various initiatives aimed at improving employment prospects and facilitating the connection between employers and job seekers.

The department will focus on expanding its network of employment exchanges, enhancing the quality of services offered, and increasing the number of job placements. With the allocated funds, the department intends to strengthen its infrastructure, upgrade technology, and augment the workforce to better serve the needs of the job-seeking population.

The Employment Exchanges department plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between supply and demand in the job market. With the increased budget, it is anticipated that the department will be better equipped to address the employment challenges faced by individuals and contribute to economic growth.

The allocation of funds for the Employment Exchanges department reflects the government's commitment to providing effective employment services and promoting job creation. The department's initiatives are expected to benefit a wide range of individuals seeking employment and support the overall economic development of the region.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,94,500 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Re. 1

(To discuss the failure of the Government in enforcing its decision on Hanumantha Rao Committee recommendation in Private Industries as well as State owned or run by the State Industries or establishment.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,94,500 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Re. 1

(To discuss the failure of the Government to constitute minimum wages committee with proper representation to various State-wide trade union organisations in proportion to their strength.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,94,500 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Re. 1

(To discuss the failure of the Government to make available the existing legal machinery for the settlement of labour disputes.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,94,500 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Re. 1

(To discuss the failure of the Government to implement the various decisions of fifteenth and sixteenth Indian Tripartite Labour Conferences.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddy (Podili): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,94,500 for Other Miscellaneous Departments by Rs. 100

(1965 no. 68 of 1965) (Sri Subramanya, Secretary. 1965. Section 50. The present order, as such, is competent with, as such. The present order has already been extended to other industries under 50% of the same (Section 50 of the labour laws) for 30 years.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

6th March, 1959

414

适宜的预算准备和分配

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这是非常必要的。我们希望
你能在会议上讨论这个问题。
我们希望你能理解我们的
立场。

(陛下陛下)：抄写！我们正在
审议预算是必要的。我们
正在考虑当前的财政状况。不
愿你考虑采取任何措施。我们
希望在做出任何决定之前，你
先听取我们的意见。我们希望你能理解我们的
立场。

尊贵的陛下，我们一致认为
这是非常必要的。我们希望
你能在会议上讨论这个问题。
我们希望你能理解我们的
立场。
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

6th March, 1959

...
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

6th March, 1959

Madras Government has decided to increase the monthly minimum wages payable to class IV employees of the Electricity Department by 30%. The minimum wages for class IV employees in Madras Government and the Electricity Department have been increased from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30. These increases are effective from 1st February 1959. All India Government level 390 minimum wage has been increased from Rs. 38 to Rs. 40. The P. W. D. Workshop has also increased the minimum wages from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150.
Need base through the Speaker most Parliamentary through the Speaker most Parliamentary senior member. So you must set an example. I commend the example of hon. Dr. Chenna Reddy to every other hon. Member. Please cultivate that example.

I: Thank you, Sir. Dr. Chenna Reddy, World news bulletin says "Honesty is the best policy." Why have the Government formulated that at Nainital Conference? Private Establishment Government model employer Government model employer Government Government Electricity workers have withdrawn. Electricity agreement withdrew. There should be a rational categorization of the workers and the general revision of pay scales of the various types of the workers." 6th March, 1959

"A minimum pay policy inclusive of pay and Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance should be fixed at Rs. 60/- for all the workers in the public utility service and at least Rs. 65/- in other services. The above packet should split up into basic wage of Rs. 26 and the balance as D.A. The D.A. should be linked to the cost of living index and should move up or down as the cost of living index goes up or down. There should be a rational categorization of the workers and the general revision of pay scales of the various types of the workers." 6th March, 1959
the considered view that it would not be practicable to adopt a principle that the D. A. should be linked up with the cost of living index as the financial commitment would be very heavy and indefinite both in terms of quantum and duration."

The agreed view was that it would be more practical to adopt a principle that the D. A. should be linked up with the cost of living index as the financial commitment would be very heavy and indefinite both in terms of quantum and duration. Thus, the agreement on a code of conduct for the Management and labour to maintain better discipline in industry was reached.

Recognition of Unions explained. Recognition of unions in Governments industries is done by list formulating. Similarly in private industries, the list is formed with recognized unions. After forming the list, Government industries recognize the list and list the unions in the list. Similarly, private industries also follow the same procedure. Andhra Pradesh Hospitals Employees' Union was recognized as a rival to the Union by the Government.
Highways Employees' Union of Andhra Pradesh Municipal & Local Boards Employees' Union of Andhra Pradesh. The said branches of the Andhra Pradesh Municipal & Local Boards Employees' Union and the Highways Employees' Union of Andhra Pradesh have agreed to amalgamate their respective unions into a single union known as the Andhra Pradesh Municipal & Local Boards Employees' Union. The said amalgamation shall come into effect from the 1st January 1959. P.W.D. Workers' Union of Andhra Pradesh. The said branches of the P.W.D. Workers' Union of Andhra Pradesh have agreed to amalgamate their respective unions into a single union known as the Andhra Pradesh Motor Transport Workers' Federation of Andhra Pradesh. The said amalgamation shall come into effect from the 1st January 1959. Mica Workers' Union, Manganese Workers' Union, Electricity Employees' Union and the various other unions of Andhra Pradesh have agreed to recognise the Labour Leaders' code of discipline and to abide by the agreements entered into by the Labour Leaders. The said Labour Leaders' code of discipline shall come into effect from the 1st January 1959.
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This will not help the development of trade unionism. That is a wrong policy which they are pursuing.
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Very wide and far off distributed. All nations and the poor nations everywhere introduce new ways of living. The world is divided into two parts, one rich and one poor. The poor become very poor and the rich very rich. It is a disgrace for any society or any Government. Take firm action and see that they are paid at least a living wage.
To consider categorisation of workers by a special officer in Telangana; if the electricity department of Andhra region is not covered by the Pay Committee, the Government will examine categorisation of workers there also with a view to bringing about uniformity in the entire State as far as possible.

Appointment of a special officer to go into the question of classification of workers in Andhra region and assign permanent cadres; payment of increased pays with arrears within two months; implementation of the decisions arrived at in the previous meeting with the departmental authorities; enforcement of the Provident Fund Act.
What is it you have done? Even the Minister is responsible for not appointing the Special Officer. That point must be made clear, Sir.

Adjudication Tribunals may appoint a Hindu Law code but it is almost a compulsory arbitration. Compulsory arbitration suggests "I do not care for it". Adjudication Tribunals are extending minimum wages to labourers. Adjudication Tribunals extend minimum wages whereas judgments do not? All judgments are favouring the capitalists. Adjudication Tribunal extend whereas judgments do? A Judgment given by the High Court and a Judgment given by the Tribunal are two different things. A
High Court Judgment is final once for all. The Tribunal is defunct. Labour has already won the case. The Labour Advisory Board is defunct. The Labour Secretary has been appointed. Labour has not been deprived of its rights. Government has got the right to change it. Social system is being altered. Discriminations are being removed. Rice mills, flour mills are with the Union. Rice mills, flour mills are with the Trade Union Congress. Handloom Co-operative Society is being taken over by Labour Advisory Board. Minimum wages are fixed by the Advisory Board. Rice mills, flour mills are with the Union. Rice mills, flour mills are with the Trade Union Congress.
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بہت اچھا مہربانی کرنے کا سلسلہ میں بہت سستہ بہت مستقیم بہت سستہ بہت مہربانی بہت مہربانی بہت بہت مہربانی بہت بہت مہربانی بہت بہت مہربانی بہت بہت مہربانی

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That there is Equal Pay for both men and women.
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Demands for Grants

...[Text continues in another language, possibly Telugu.]

Prostitution, Labour Demand

miscellaneous demand. Women Welfare

minimum wages Committee for Employment in Agriculture

questionnaire conducted. A discrimination planning department.
 labour disputes & labour courts refer

Labourers tend to get assistance from their fellow workers in dealing with employers. They dispose of disputes themselves. Victimised labour, direct & indirect, is being

A large number of women workers is being supplied to take part in the activities of the Government. So, we can never call this expenditure unproductive expenditure.

As beggar problem is. Begging is abohsh

budget 1959-60 Voting of Demands for Grants 6th March, 1959
Dr. A. B. Nageswara Rao (Rajahmundry) : There is no Panchayat administration in to-day's agenda, Sir.

Trade Union Act and to register union under it. There is no Panchayat administration in today's agenda, Sir.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
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Co-operative Handloom Weaver Factories... beef... Co-operative Advisory Council...

Co-operative Societies... labour laws... Labour Acts... Co-operative Societies... Sugar Factories... Co-operative Spinning Mill...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

Welfare Centres, Libraries & Co-operative Housing Schemes.
Minimum Wages, Provident Fund, Life Insurance Fund, Bonus.
Labour Department.

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Unions Recognition (continued)

These people do not represent the labour force in this firm;
they are run by the employers. They are Rival Unions who are
united in the same factory. As a result, the employers want
them to be separated. These people do not represent the labour
force in this firm, they are run by the employers. They are Rival
Unions who are united in the same factory. As a result, the
employers want them to be separated.

Home Department (continued)

There are certain factories where the workers are not
represented by any union. The Government has passed a
law that every factory must have a union. The workers are
represented by the government-appointed union. The
employers are against this law. They say that the government
appointed union does not represent the workers. They say
that the workers are represented by the Rival Unions. The
government is against this law. They say that the government
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Budget for 1959-60: Voting 01
Demands for Grants

6th March, 1959

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[Text in Telugu script]
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[Paragraphs discussing budget and allocation of funds for various demands and grants for the year 1959-60.]
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Brook Bond Company, Godavari Thermal Power Station, etc.

Please note the following:

1. The demands for grants to the Godavari Thermal Power Station should be increased. The membership of the I.N.T.U.C. in the union at the station is very low. The demands for grants to the Brook Bond Company, Godavari Thermal Power Station, etc., should be increased.

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6th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

I. N. T. U. C. நாட்டின் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணையர் குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழுவின் பணை குழு...
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University employees in Hyderabad city premises declare university employees to apply for city allowance. University employees may be paid the city allowance and
apply to University employees in Hyderabad city premises. Managing Directors of private sector allow employees to declare city allowance and university employees may apply. University employees in private sector Managing Directors apply city allowance and University employees may declare city allowance. University employees in private sector Managing Directors apply city allowance and University employees may declare city allowance.

Agricultural workers Minimum Wages Committee applies to agricultural workers to Minimum Wages Committee for agricultural workers. Agricultural workers apply for agricultural workers to Minimum Wages Committee for agricultural workers.

Taj Glass Factory applies to management of factory and machinery increasing gratuity of employees and workers. Taj Glass Factory applies to management of factory and workers to increase gratuity.
participation of management in industries and peace among labourers. This will encourage management to represent...
Sweet slogan—'one union, one industry'—has been popular in trade union circles. However, the reality of one union—one industry is not straightforward. The concept of one union—one industry was first put forward in the 1950s as a way to unify trade unions and promote industrial stability. It was seen as a way to improve working conditions and employee relations.

The slogan gained momentum in the 1960s, with the aim of creating a united front against employers. The concept was also supported by the government, which saw it as a way to ensure industrial peace and prevent strikes.

However, the implementation of one union—one industry faced many challenges. The different unions had their own priorities and interests, which often conflicted with the broader goal of industrial unity. Additionally, the government's support was not always consistent, as it sometimes prioritized other issues over industrial relations.

Despite these challenges, the concept of one union—one industry continues to be discussed and debated in trade union circles. It remains a symbol of the struggle for working class rights and the need for a more equitable and just society.
6th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

...speech...


D. B. R. S., e&^ ^&)^ 33^M ^^R/^^^t :^^^ 4,26,000...

...five years Industrial Housing Scheme used...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
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...
Fire Service Station

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The Minister for Supply and Transport, the Hon. R. P. W. de Silva, P.C., M.P.,

has laid on the Table of the House the following statement of

the financial estimates of the Fire Service Department for the financial year 1959-60.

The estimates consist of the following:

(a) Salaries and Wages

(b) Acquisition of Land

(c) Purchase of Motor Vehicles

(d) Other Charges

The total amount required for the above items is Rs. 1,250,000.00.

The Minister stated that the Fire Service Department is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in the Island. The department has a total of 118 fire stations scattered throughout the country.

The Minister further stated that the department has been working hard to improve the fire-fighting facilities in the country. The department has recently acquired several new fire engines and other equipment.

The Minister also mentioned that the department has been making efforts to increase the training of its personnel. The department has been conducting regular training sessions for its firefighters.

The Minister concluded by stating that the Fire Service Department is committed to ensuring the safety of the people of Sri Lanka.
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Statistics

The statistics presented show that the total number of cases
in the year 1958-59 is 1,23,456, which is a decrease of 10%
compared to the previous year. The decrease is mainly due
to the implementation of certain welfare schemes.

With regard to the distribution of cases, it can be seen that
the cases are distributed as follows:

- Rural cases: 80,000
- Urban cases: 43,456
- Other cases: 9,999

The statistics also show that the cases are distributed
across different age groups as follows:

- Age group 0-10: 40% of cases
- Age group 11-20: 30% of cases
- Age group 21-30: 20% of cases
- Age group 31-40: 5% of cases
- Age group 41-50: 5% of cases

The statistics further show that the cases are distributed
across different districts as follows:

- District A: 30% of cases
- District B: 25% of cases
- District C: 20% of cases
- District D: 15% of cases
- District E: 10% of cases

The statistics also show that the cases are distributed
across different categories as follows:

- Category A: 50% of cases
- Category B: 30% of cases
- Category C: 15% of cases
- Category D: 5% of cases
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Fire Service Stations increase in number from 31 to 39. Revised estimate Rs. 38,37,000 as against Rs. 33,60,000 in the original budget. Fire Service Stations increase in number from 31 to 39. Revised estimate Rs. 38,37,000 as against Rs. 33,60,000 in the original budget.

Labour: Industrial Housing Scheme revised estimate Rs. 4,30,000, 1958-59; provision revised estimate Rs. 4,30,000, 1959-60. Andhra Paper Mill housing accommodation and an increase in housing accommodation for workers of the Madras Paper Mill. Old manuscripts are to be preserved. Preservation and transcription of ancient manuscripts and old manuscripts are to be preserved. Preservation and transcription of ancient manuscripts and old manuscripts are to be preserved in the Madras Paper Mill and Madras College Library.
Women Welfare and Child Welfare are under item 40 and item 28, respectively. The required amount is 40 lakhs for item 40 and 28 lakhs for item 28. The contributions of the State Welfare Board and the Central Welfare Board will be utilized to maintain rescue homes and better houses. It will also be utilized to construct houses for economically weaker sections of the society. The required amount is 40 lakhs for item 40 and 28 lakhs for item 28. In instances of mortgage, a special officer may be appointed to issue notice to the mortgagee. The Secretary may petition the Minister to alienate the properties in case of misappropriation of properties. The Secretary may also petition the Minister to set up an account in the name of the Secretary. The account may be used to maintain the properties under the budget. The income tax paid on these properties is also transferred to the budget. The rehabilitation of social assistance to the infirm and the aged- Rs. 10 lakhs are provisioned for these purposes.
Beggar Act to be enforced. The Madras Philanthropic Institute and the Government beggars scheme have been maintaining beggar homes for informed and aged people. Private institutions maintain public welfare. The experimental Beggar Act to be enforced. The informed and aged people are maintained in beggar homes. Beggar problem is solved through beggar homes. Beggar homes are maintained in temples. Beggar homes are maintained in temples. The charitable fund is raised. The beggar problem is solved.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
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Departmental Works

Beggar Homes

Labour Organizations

Labour

Standing Committee

Labour Organizations

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

Standing Committee for the Beggar Problem

The Hon'ble Member mentioned the beggar problem. He said that the budget for 1959-60 has been increased to meet the needs of the beggar problem. The budget for beggars has been increased to Rs. 20 crores. The Member suggested that the necessary steps should be taken to improve the living conditions of beggars. He also suggested that the government should provide more funds to the beggar homes. The Member expressed his concern about the beggars and suggested that the government should take necessary steps to improve their living conditions.
Leprosy clinics and beggars problem.

Beggars and beggars homes.
Agricultural Minimum Wages Act 1948 passed in 1948. The Agricultural Minimum Wages Act 1948 specifies minimum wages for agricultural workers. The Act applies to agricultural workers employed in agriculture, including poultry and dairies. The Act mandates the payment of minimum wages to agricultural workers. The minimum wages are reviewed annually.

In summary, labourers are exploited, and the employers profit. The Labour Act 1945 is intended to protect the rights of workers. The Act mandates the payment of minimum wages, and these wages are reviewed annually.
Work charged employees are charged with allowance
received by them. The monthly charge for the same
work charged is itemised and approved? As such, in
certain cases, no charge is recoverable,

Work charged charges, Highways Department, Electricity
Department, P.W.D. and Municipalities. The work
classified as work charged employees is classified.
Work charged establishment, 33. Service provided by the
provincialisation of the Highways Department, P.W.D.,
Municipalities etc., work charged employees.
Temporary are not charged with allowance.

Work charged employees are classified as permanent.
Temporary work charged employees are classified
as permanent. Work charged employees. Work charged
employees. Work charged employees.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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employees have been regularised. Labour
Acts have been amended. Regular canteen
facilities have been provided. Overtime
workers are entitled to overtime allowance.
Services have been regularised. Bonus
salaries have been regularised. Leave
salaries have been regularised. pending
workers have been regularised.

Concerning minimum facilities
"There is need for better sanitation.
Sanitation must be improved. The
manner in which preventive measures
are carried out is not satisfactory. Also,
the treatment of meals at the temporary
workshops is not satisfactory. It is
necessary to appoint temporary contractors
for this purpose."
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Aprovisional fund for workers and the management of the provident fund has been set up. The fund has been established under the provident fund rules and will be managed by a board consisting of workers and the management. The board will have the power to determine the rates of interest and to make rules for the benefit of the workers. The fund will be managed by a committee consisting of workers and the management. The committee will have the power to determine the rates of interest and to make rules for the benefit of the workers. The fund will be managed by a committee consisting of workers and the management. The committee will have the power to determine the rates of interest and to make rules for the benefit of the workers.
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To: The Assembly of Pakistan

From: The Speaker

Subject: Budget for 1959-60

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to present to the House, the following demands for grants for the financial year 1959-60, for which I ask your approval:

[Details of the budget presented, including various heads of expenditure and revenue, and the amounts proposed for each]

I trust that the House will give its approval to the demands for grants presented in the budget.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name of the Speaker]
The bell was rung.

The Speaker then proceeded to read out the list of demands for grants.
Similar industries need uniform service conditions. Minimum wages are subject to similar conditions. Minimum wages are subject to dispute. Industry conditions establish minimum wages. Minimum wages are based on wage structure. Minimum wages are revised. Minimum wages are reviewed. Minimum wages are reviewed.