

Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation Reception, Dispersal and Rehabilitation of New Migrants arriving in India from East Pakistan since 1st January 1964.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—  
contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hathi.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-North East): Before you proceed, let me ask one question. Could we not know from you whether you would keep your decision on the privilege issue pending? Could we not have a discussion with you in your chamber? I want to know. Do we always have to shout in order to get a hearing in this House?

Mr. Speaker: I have gone half a dozen items ahead. Probably he was not hearing what I had said. They said 'we are talking with you'.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not understand this procedure that some private talk...

Mr. Speaker: No private talk. He cannot decide the issue on the floor of the House. I cannot allow you to argue the case before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You allow only under duress, and duress is the only thing that you recognise.

Mr. Speaker: You may also try, I do not mind, if you think it proper. I have no objection. A senior member like Mr. Hiren Mukerjee can also try.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I cannot do that.

12.16 hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPEN-  
SATION AND REHABILITATION)  
AMENDMENT BILL\*

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): I beg to move

for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

12.16½ hrs.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND  
MEASURES (EXTENSION TO KO-  
HIMA AND MOKOKCHUNG DIS-  
TRICTS) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh I beg to move\*\*:

"That the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland, be taken into consideration."

This Bill, which is a simple one, provides that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 should be extended to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland and come into force therein on a date notified in the Gazette by the Central Government.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act was passed in 1956. It was brought into force in selected districts and cities by the Government of India only in 1958, and extended to other areas by stages over the next 8 years. The metric system of weights and measures established under the Standards of Weights and

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shafi Qureshi]

Measures Act, 1956, is, therefore, the only legal system in the rest of India since 1st December, 1966.

The Act applies to the district of Tuensang in the State of Nagaland but not to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung. At the request of the Government of Nagaland it is now intended to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act to these two districts in the interests of inter-state, inter-district and inter-regional trade, commerce and industry. This would also complete the action of making the Act applicable throughout India.

The State of Nagaland consists of three districts, namely, Tuensang, Kohima and Mokokchung. In 1956, when the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 was passed, the Districts of Kohima and Mokokchung were part of Naga Hills District which was then included in Part A of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The district of Tuensang was in Part B. Under the Constitution, as it existed at that time, the Act would not automatically apply to the two districts included in Part A, unless the Governor of Assam by notification, directed that the Act would apply. The Act could not, however, be extended till 1957, when the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act, 1957 (42 of 1957) was passed which combined the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung and the district of Tuensang to form a Part B tribal area, namely the Naga Hills—Tuensang district, without affecting the territorial extent of the laws. The result was that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 did not still apply to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung. Even after the formation of the State of Nagaland in 1962, comprising of these three districts, the position remained unaltered. Moreover, right from 1955, because of the troubles with Naga hostiles there was no time to concentrate on the introduction of

metric system of weights and measures. It is now proposed, at the request of the Government of Nagaland to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the two districts. Such extension requires the sanction of the Parliament.

It is in the light of these circumstances, that the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 to the districts of Kohima and Mokokchung is placed before the House for consideration and passing.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Nanja Gowder (Nilgiris): People generally in rural areas and particularly in tribal areas like Nagaland etc. are used to the old weights and measures. If a change is brought about as is proposed now and a statutory restriction imposed on them and if they fail to use the metric weights and measures they are unnecessarily likely to be harassed and penalised. Such an attitude on the part of the Government is not desirable. Change may be brought about peacefully and people failing to abide by these rules should not be punished.

A lot of harassment is caused by the inspectors to the illiterate people who fail to abide by this.

It does not mean I object to the Weights and Measures being extended to Nagaland Districts.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 has been put on the statute book but its implementation is half-hearted, perfunctory and unsatisfactory. The old weights and

measures still co-exist with the new standards set up under the Act of 1956. In the matter of distances, great confusion prevails because one never knows whether the milestones on the roads indicate furlongs and miles or kilometres. The same confusion prevails in kgs. and pounds, in inches and centimetres etc. and in fact over the entire range of weights and measures. While the introduction of the metric system was desirable and has done good work, the imperfect implementation leaves much to be desired and the responsibility or the backwardness must be accepted by the Ministry of Commerce. They are apparently too pre-occupied with things like State Trading Corporation and controls over cotton and cotton textiles for the continuance of which there is no justification and have inevitably neglected sound measures such as enforcement of weights and measures.

Now weights and measures are not made available to small shopkeepers. Unnecessary delay is caused by officers in numerous cases and as a result shopkeepers are unnecessarily harassed for not using the new weights and measures. These things should be taken care of by the local authorities before a change is brought about in tribal areas of Assam. People obviously will have to be educated to get used to new weights and measures and in the process a very liberal view of violation of rules should be taken by the local authorities.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे दुख इसी बात का है कि यह बिल सन् 56 में ही आना चाहिए था जिस समय सारे देश में यह बाट और माप का कानून लागू किया था। उसी समय वहाँ भी लागू होना चाहिए था। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से या तो यह समझा जाय कि किसी दबाव के कारण नहीं लागू किया गया, या सरकार को कोई ऐसी घड़चनें थीं इसलिए नहीं लागू किया गया, लेकिन आज इस प्रणाली को जो इस क्षेत्र में लागू किया जा रहा है

तो हमें इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा कि इस क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल आदिवासी और गिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन के साथ में कोई ज्यादाती नहीं की जावे। अब नये बाट और नयी तांल में कैसी घांघलियां चल रही हैं कि किसी एक व्यापारी को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है जिस से बाकी सब खत्म हो जाय और एक ही व्यक्ति सारे जिले में बेचेगा, दूसरा कोई व्यक्ति बेच नहीं सकता, इस से क्या होता है कि समय पर लोगों को बाट नहीं मिलते हैं और उसमें ब्लैक भी चलती है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप किसी एक व्यक्ति को मुकर्रर मत कीजिए नये बाट और नये तांल को बेचने के लिए। एक जिले में कम से कम तीन चार लोगों और इससे भी अधिक लोगों को लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ चैकिंग के बारे में। आज भी कई स्थानों पर पुराने बाट चल रहे हैं। चैकिंग ठीक ढंग से नहीं होती है। इसमें काफी घ्रांस और डांट डपट से काम लिया जाता है। उस का नतीजा क्या होता है कि जब कमी इन्स्पेक्टरस आते हैं तो नये बाट दिखला देते हैं और वैसे हमेशा पुराने बाट से काम लेते हैं।

एक बहुत बड़ी त्रुटि में और रखना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी के सामने। यह जो कपड़ा नापने का मीटर होता है इस के दोनों सिरे काफी मोटे होते हैं। एक थान 40 मीटर का होता है तो इतना कपड़ा नापने पर उसमें आधा मीटर कपड़ा ज्यादा चला जायेगा। इस से पहले जो गज होता था उस के सिरे पतले होते थे। तो यदि यह सिरे मीटर के पतले कर दिए जायें तो यह जो दुकानदार के सामने संकट है वह हल हो सकता है। मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस प्रथा को वहाँ बहुत पहले लागू हो जाना चाहिए था। परन्तु आज इतने विलम्ब से लागू किया जा रहा है। यह जो मोनोपली बाट और तोल बेचने की है इसे समाप्त करके

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

पर मंत्री जी जरूर ब्यान देंगे । इतना ही  
बुझे कहना है ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):**  
Sir, I want to congratulate the Government and the people of India when this is being introduced for adopting these weights and measures in such a short time. I think everybody now knows as to what weights we are using and what kind of measures we are using. The Government of India may not have been able to educate the people in other ways very properly and systematically, but so far as the introduction of this measure is concerned, I think the Government of India did have a phased programme by means of which it was able to penetrate every village, every town and every city in India and educate the populace on this new system.

When this new system was introduced for the first time, there had been some persons who expressed some apprehension about it and they quoted the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a very progressive country but the United Kingdom is still thinking of adopting this system which we have adopted. The people in India now talk in terms of kilos and not in terms of seers; they talk in terms of kilometres and not in terms of miles. It only shows how teachable the people of India are and how soon they respond to new measures which are progressive.

An hon. Member said that the backward classes, the backward villages and the backward areas have not understood the import of this Bill so far, but my experience is quite different. I feel that all sections of the people, to whatever income group they belong, to whatever category of social standards they belong, have learnt how to make use of the new system of weights and measures. Therefore one feels like congratulating the Ministry of Commerce for having undertaken this education of the people in a very scientific way

and for having brought this measure into effect in a phased programme.

There is one thing which I want to ask of the hon. Minister. Will he kindly tell me how many Union territories and how many territories which are called administrations are there where this new system has not yet been introduced and where still the old system prevails? My feeling is that there are a few Union territories and a few other kind of territories—because there are so many States and territories and administrations in India—where this system has not been introduced. I think the Government is taking a long time in introducing this system in those territories. My information may be incorrect, but I am told that in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands this system is not yet fully practised.

The State of Nagaland is our beloved State. We all love the Nagas, their culture, way of living, etc. We want that they should continue with their own customs and traditions and ways of living. I remember Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a fervent appeal to that effect when the State of Nagaland Bill was introduced on the floor of the House. It is a small State—I do not want to tell you the population of that State—consisting of three districts of Tuensang, Kohima and Mokokchung. Of course, the Statement of Objects and Reasons gives some circumlocutory justification for not bringing this Bill in time. The fact of the matter is that the Ministry has been sleeping over this and has not thought of it in those terms in which it thought of it in the other States of India. Therefore, these two districts have remained untouched by this progressive measure of decimalisation of our currency, weights and measures. It is a very sad commentary upon the Ministry of Commerce and on our delay. We want that the State of Nagaland should be as fully integrated with India as possible. Of course, it is already a glorious part of India. I know whatever troubles are there will come to an end very

soon. But that these persons should wait for such a long time for the introduction of this simple measure shows how remiss the Ministry of Commerce has been. I can think of Jammu and Kashmir State where we have been introducing our legislations for implementation in a piecemeal way. Here is a piecemeal application of this very valuable measure to the State of Nagaland. You remember, Sir, somebody said that piecemeal application implies piecemeal thinking and piecemeal thinking means desultory thinking and desultory thinking means no thinking at all. Therefore, I think the Ministry of Commerce has not fulfilled its duties towards the State of Nagaland, which it should have done.

Of course, there is something said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I can ask any gentlemen here on the floor of the House to tell me in simple words what this Bill is. Our Government is trying to confuse the people by the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Wherever they cannot find any relevant, valid and good reason, they have recourse to what I may call verbiage. They want to hide their negligence of non-implementation of a particular thing under a cloud of words. Therefore, I would ask the minister, why should he take so long to implement this? The Statement of Objects and Reasons does not carry conviction with me; I do not think it carries conviction with anybody.

Then, why should they have waited for the Government of Nagaland to make a request to this effect? Are we going to have the President's Rule there that the State Government has to make a request? Are we going to have some very very weighty measures introduced there so that we should wait for a request from the State Government? Why has not the Ministry of Commerce acted on its own? Why has it been waiting for a request from the State Government of Nagaland all these days in order to introduce this Bill. I think this shows that there are some Rip Van Winkles in the Ministry of Commerce who are asleep, who are behind the

time and who do not think in terms of contemporary problems. 1956 is one thing and 1967 is another thing. These honourable functionaries of the Ministry of Commerce have been sleeping for eleven years. I said they are Rip Van Winkles. They are not. Rip Van Winkle slept for twenty years. They have slept for half that time. But whatever you may say, this kind of sleep is unhealthy, unwholesome and detrimental to the interests of our country. I do not understand why this should have been resorted to.

It is said that it will involve a non-recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India to the tune of about Rs. 50,000. Why is there such a huge expenditure of Rs. 50,000? What are the reasons for having this kind of expenditure when the State of Nagaland has a very limited population and when its area is also very limited? Of course, I understand that that State is slightly disturbed these days. I also understand that peace will be restored in no time. But still I want to know why it is that we are going to have a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 from the Consolidated Fund of India.

It is said that the net expenditure incurred by the State Government for the adoption and enforcement of the standards of weights and measures in the two districts in the State of Nagaland, as in the case of the third district in that State and the other States, will be sanctioned as Central assistance in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. May I ask if that has been done in the case of other States also? I do not object to giving special treatment to the State of Nagaland. I respect the State of Nagaland. I respect the State Administration of Nagaland. But I would like to know whether this ratio prevails in other States also or not. Even if it does not prevail in other States, I would be very happy if you give the State of Nagaland this kind of ratio. But I would just like to know for the sake of clarification whether this thing is happening in other States of India also.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Sir, the Nagas are a very fine people. We have all respect for them. The Nagas are very progressive people. We admire them for it. The Nagas are Indians in the true sense of the word. I have a brotherly feeling for them. Every Indian has a brotherly feeling for them. The Nagas are living in a difficult terrain. Only these persons understand their difficulties who have lived in that kind of terrain. Of course the hon. Minister who introduced the Bill comes from Srinagar. I do not think he has gone to the inaccessible parts of Jammu and Kashmir State. If he had gone there he would have known the difficulties of the people of Nagaland. He has spent most of his time in Annantnag or in the Kashmir Valley and never in those parts which are difficult of access and where communications are not available. I think I have done more trekking in the State of Jammu and Kashmir than he has done.

When the State of Nagaland has some difficulties of communication and inter-communication, how is the Government of India going to tell the people of Nagaland what these weights and measures are. It took us ten years to get ourselves accustomed to these new weights and measures. This system has been introduced only in one district of Nagaland. Now we are going to introduce the system in the other two districts with a stroke of the pen; God knows what kind of pen the Commerce Ministry has, but it cannot be the ordinary pen that we see. What efforts are we going to make to educate these people? How can you spring this thing on them as a bolt from the blue? If just one fine morning you introduce a Bill, how can you enforce it? I want to know from the Deputy Commerce Minister what measures he is going to adopt in order that the people of these two districts learn what these measures are; otherwise, it will result in a chaotic condition. One district known what it is and

two districts are going to be integrated with that district, so far as the new system is concerned. Whereas one district has acclimatised itself to the new system, the other two districts have yet to be assimilated to this new thing. I do not know what measures the somnolent, sleepy Commerce Ministry is going to adopt in order to tell these people what these things are and how long it will take to teach these people what the new system means. Are they going to send regular teachers or other persons to teach the people or the sleepy Commerce Ministry will sit there and leave things to chance as they have been going in the State of Nagaland in this matter for the last so many years?

Shri M. Meghachandra (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill for the extension of the standards of weights and measures to the two districts of Nagaland. It has been mentioned in the Bill that the Standards of Weights and Measures Act has already been extended to all parts of India except the two districts mentioned in the Bill, namely, Kohima and Mokokchung. It is not a controversial Bill. It is a simple Bill, extending a particular Act to two districts, and it should be done. I say that it should have been extended to these districts long back. Since the Act was passed in the year 1956, I do not see any reason why this was not extended to those areas earlier.

In this connection, I would like to submit that there may be some difficulty for the people there to adjust themselves to this because they have got their own customary or traditional practices. They have got their units and the extension of the Act to these two districts will not put an end to those practices overnight. That is not possible. At the same time, the necessity for extension of this Act is there.

I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the extension of this Act is in the interest of inter-

State, inter-district and inter-regional trade, commerce and industry, which are very important, I want to say a few words in connection with the phrases inter-State, inter-district and inter-regional trade, commerce and industry.

It is very necessary that trade, commerce and industry should be brought up not only in that region but in the other nearby regions also. Therefore the main purpose of the extension of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act should be to carry forward trade, commerce and industry.

In this connection I will submit that there are two factors which must be taken into account. One factor is the political aspect and the other is the economic aspect. There are problems, political and economic. Unless these political and economic problems are solved and unless there is peace in that particular area and nearby, the very object of bringing forward trade, commerce and industry will not be fulfilled. There are instances; I can give instances not only of Nagaland but of Manipur also as to how handicloom or handicrafts, which are industries handled by the Ministry of Commerce, are not brought up and nurtured.

Coming to the political aspect, there is political instability there. This political instability must be resolved and that can be resolved only when the Government recognises and respects the aspirations of the people there. The aspirations not only of the people of Nagaland but also of the people of Manipur and the nearby Hills people of Assam, must be respected. To do that, I will suggest, the Government should not feel shy of extending the highest autonomy and granting statehood to the area. The demand of the Manipur and of the Hill people for statehood should be accepted. After this particular right of autonomy and statehood is accepted, the Government should bring forward the question of federation. Federation should come afterwards because these States must

willingly come into the federation. Only by solving the political aspect of the problem there will be peace. If there is no peace, I fear, there can be no question of carrying forward trade, commerce and industry. That cannot be.

Coming to the economic aspect, there are economic problems. There is the question of economic disparity, uneven development, industries not being there and irrigation and power not being developed. As a result of that the standard of living of the people is very low. When there is this backward economy, I do not think that trade, industry and commerce will flourish by the mere extension of this particular Act to these two districts. By this trick you cannot do it. Therefore I want that you should think in terms of having more industries and irrigation and power. Only by solving the economic problems there can be peace and the people will think they want to be in India; otherwise, I fear, people will not want to be in India; Some people are saying like that.

Therefore my submission is that the Government should respect the aspirations and the demand of the people for Statehood. The demand of the Manipur people and Hills people of Assam for statehood must be recognised. On that basis I look to the extension of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act to the two districts of Mokokchung and Kohima in Assam. I support the Bill.

**Shri Viswanatha Menon** (Ernakulam): Sir, it is a very simple Bill and there is nothing much objectionable in the Bill. But the objection comes on how you are going to implement this. The main question is that you want to extend this Act to Nagaland. Are you going to implement this in Nagaland by guns and violence? That is my question. By merely extending some Acts or by merely extending certain small benefits to

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

the people there saying that it is progressive and all that, without solving the basic problem, the political problem of Nagaland, you are not going to reach anywhere. By simply passing a Bill here, saying that it is a progressive measure—for 20 years you had not brought it; you have brought it only now—you cannot solve the basic problem in Nagaland. First you have to solve the basic political problem there. Otherwise, I am sure, the hon. Minister must take the help of the Defence Minister or the External Affairs Minister, of guns and all those things, and then only he can implement it. That is the position in Nagaland now.

Their economic problem is there; their political problem is there. You have to solve all those problems. In that, our Government has failed miserably. They have not got any idea how to solve those problems. I do not want to oppose this Bill because by merely opposing or supporting the Bill, it is not going to be implemented there. For 20 years you have not been able to solve the Nagaland problem. By merely passing this Bill you are not going to solve the problem.

My submission is that if the Government is serious of these things, they should come before the House with a solution of the bigger problem, the political problem. They are not doing it. They are simply bringing forward small things. I ask my learned friend, the Commerce Minister: Are you implementing the Indian Penal Code there? Are you implementing the Criminal Procedure Code there? Have you got a Government there? The hostile Nagas are ruling that part of the country. This is the basic political problem. You cannot solve it by merely extending these small benefits to the people there.

Lastly, I submit that this problem must be seen as a whole. It must be solved like that. Otherwise, this kind of measure will not do any good

to the people there and you are not going to win over the Naga people.

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this very innocuous but very important Bill. I am quite aware that a revolutionary and a vital system like the metric system, when it is introduced, affects every segment of society, the man in the village and the man in the town. It requires proper education. Unless we have the co-operation of the people and the State Governments, the implementation becomes not so useful.

As the hon. Members have mentioned, ours is the job to extend the Act to certain areas and we have done it in a phased manner. From 1956 onwards, we have seen that the areas where the education of the metric system is necessary, we have introduced education there by publicity, by films, by posters, by lectures and by radio, and we have tried to educate the people about the new system. It has taken us about 8 to 9 years to introduce this system in different parts of the country.

One point was raised by Shri D. C. Sharma as to whether there are areas left where this metric system is not in vogue. I should inform the hon. Member that with the passing of this Bill, the entire India will be covered by this new system. In the first Act of 1956, there was a clause that the Act would extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1960, the Act was extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With this extension to the two districts of Nagaland, it will be made applicable to the entire country.

Certain useful suggestions have been made and I have taken note of them. It is true that the implementation of this new system will depend upon the cooperation of the State Govern-



ments concerned. Whatever help the State Governments would require in this matter, the Centre is prepared to give. I have taken note of the suggestions made and I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made certain useful suggestions. The Government will see that in the area to which this new system is being extended which is a backward area the people are properly educated and they are persuaded by education and by other methods to take to this new metric system.

With these words, I request that the Bill be passed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to extend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, to the Kohima and Mokokchung districts in the State of Nagaland, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we take up consideration of the Bill clause by clause.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Shafi Qureshi:** I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are only two or three minutes to 1 o'clock. We adjourn for lunch.

12.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS\* (RAILWAYS), 1964-65**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget Railways) for 1964-65.

**DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 46,49,848 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

**DEMAND No. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 24,30,157 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel', for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

**DEMAND No. 12—PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 40,49,900 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Payments to General Revenues' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

*Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.  
 The Lok Sabha then adjourned for*

\*Moved with the recommendations of the President.