THE COMPANIES TRIBUNAL (ABOLITION) BILL, 1967

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, I beg leave . . .

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order, Sir . . .

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, you have called me.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: On a point of torder, Sir.

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, on behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith.

श्री **राजन।रायण**ः श्रीमन् मेरा, एक प्वाइंट <mark>श्राफ श्रार्डर है</mark>।

MR. CHAIRMAN: About this Bill?

श्री राजन।रायण: मैने इसके बारे मे लिख कर भेज दिया था ग्रौर ग्रापको मालूम होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Not before he has finished.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: It is a point of order about the introduction of the Bill. I had written to the Secretary and he must have informed the Chair. श्रीमन्, 61वां रूल है, जिसमें लिखा है, "सभापति से प्रार्थना की जाने पर, वह

विधेयक (उस नं संलग्न उद्देश्य तथा कारण सम्बन्धी विवरण शक्ति के प्रत्यायोजन सम्बन्धी ज्ञापन और वित्तीय ज्ञापन सहित) के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन का ग्रादेश देसकेगा'' यद्यपि विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की श्रनुमित के लिए प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा गया हो।''

तो हमारे पास नियमावली की कृषी है हिन्दी श्रंग्रेंजी में श्रौर उसके 30 वें पेज पर 61 वां रूल पढ़ा जाय, तो उसमें लिखा है:

"The Chairman on a request being made to him may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the memorandum regarding delegation of legislative power and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill."

श्रीमन्, हमको जो कार्यकारी एजेन्डा मिला है, उसको पढ़ते हुए हमने यह कोशिश की कि श्राज जो बिल इन्ट्रोइयूम होने वाला है, वह है क्या ? वह गोजर है, साप है, बिच्छू है श्रीर उसकी शक्ल क्या है ? तो हमने कोशिश की मगर ग्रापके सचिवालय से हम को उसकी कापी नही मिल पाई । शायद इन्ट्रोइयूस होने के बाद उस की कापी मिल सके । मगर नियम के श्रन्दर हमको यह हक हासिल है कि हम श्राप से यहां रिक्वेस्ट करें कि श्राप उस के इन्ट्रोंड्यूस करने के पहले ही उसकी कापी स्रवेल्च कराये । इसी संबंध में श्रीमन्, मैं श्रापके सामन ब्रिटिश पालियामेंट मे जो प्रेक्टिस है, उसके बारे में श्रापका ध्यान खीचंगा :

"A debate may then take place not so much on the merit of the actual Bill the contents of which are not yet available to the House, but rather on the question whether legislation on the subject outlined in the introductory speech is desirable."

यह हमारे पास मेज पालियामेंन्टरी प्रेक्टिस है, उसमें भी इस चीज के बारे में जानकारी है तो मैं ग्राप से यह ग्रर्ज कर रहा हूं कि

इस वक्त जरा दिमाग से देखा जाय कि मती जी क्या कह रहे हैं<sup>7</sup> वे कह रहे है कि मै एक कपनी विधेयक पेश कर रहा हु श्रीर उसकी इजाजत दी जाय । मै जानना चाहता हुं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जाने या अनजाने उसको पेश करने के बाद अगर यह भी जान न पाये कि विधेयक क्या है, तो हम कैसे कह सकते है कि इस विधेयक की इन्ट्रोड्यूस करन की इजाजत मत्री महोदय को दी जाय। यह बहुत ही कास्टिट्यूशनल श्रीर बैिड ध्वाइट है। कास्टिट्यूशनल, लीगल और संसदीय परम्परा को छोड़ भी दे, तो कामनसेस का सवाल उठता है। इसमे यह दिया है :

"to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and matters connected therewith."

अब यह क्या है कम्पनी द्रिब्यूनल क्या कभी बना था श्रीर बना था, तो नयो ज्ञनाथा?

श्री ग्रकबर श्रली खान (ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश) : इस्ल पढ दीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण . 61 तो पढ दिया । 68 अब पढ देता हु। हम लोगो का सून अपर के जरा इन्लाको अभेड कीजिये।

श्री श्राई० के० गुजराल . इस इन का ताल्लुक म्राडिनेस से है जो माप पढ़ रहे है।

श्री राजनारायण देखिये 68 ''विधेयक' के पूर स्थापित किये जाने के बाद यथाशीघ्र विधेयक, राजपत्र मे प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा, यदि वह पहले ही प्रकाशित न किया जा चुका हो। "

ग्रब इसका प्रर्थ समझना पडेगा । यानी पहले प्रकाशित किया जाना जरूरी है।

ग्रगर किसी गलती स पहले प्रकाशित न हुआ हो और चेयर ने विधेयक की इट्रोड्यस करने की इजाजत दे दी हो तो यह ग्राबली-गैटरी किया जा रहा है कि इट्रोडक्शन के तूरन्त बाद ही उस को प्रकाशित कर दिया जायगा। यद्यपि जो लैग्येएज इसकी है वह हैल्दी नहीं है, लेकिन ग्रगर समझदारी के साथ इसका भ्रर्थ लगाया जायेगा, तो इसका मतलब यही है। मै अप्रेजी मे भी पढ देता हु.

"As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette."

कहते है कि अगर कोई बिल पहले ही पबलिश नहीं हुन्ना है म्रीर इट्रोड्यूम हो गया तो इट्रोडक्शन करने के बाद फौरन उसकी गजट मे पर्बालश किया जाएगा । इसमे भी यही बात श्रहरस्ट्ड है।

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: In other words it is not necessary to publish it before introduction

श्री राजनारायण यह तो में हज्र कह रहा ह चेयरमैन साहब के जिरये कि ग्रावश्यक क्यों है। इसमे भी इस बात की माना गया है कि विधेयक के इट्रोडक्शन के पहले पर्वालश होना जरूरी है। मगर यदि किसी कारण गलती से किसी जल्दबाजी मे कोई इम्पर्टिट विधेयक न हों श्रीर उसको इंट्रोइयुस करने की बात हो तो भी इल्म मे उसकी गुजाइश छोड़ दी गई है कि इट्रोडक्शन के बाद उसको वे जल्दी जल्दी पर्बालश कर दे। मगर हमारी ऐसी मान्यता है कि

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): After introduction.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: After introduction if already the Bill is published.

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[Shri Rajnarain.]

68 पढो न दिवान चमनलाल जा:

"As soon as may be after a Bil' has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette."

ग्रगर यह पहले पबलिश नहीं होता है तो इंट्रोडक्शन के बाद फौरन प्रकाशित किया जाएगा। तो मेरी ग्रजं यह है श्रीमन् ग्राप से कि इस विधेयक को इस समय ग्राप यहां इंट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत न दे। हम संसदीय, कामनसेंस ग्रौर ब्रिटिश पालिया-मेट्री प्रैक्टिंग का भी हवाला देत हुये ग्राप से ग्रजं कर रहे है ग्रौर इसी लिये हमने पहले ही लिख कर के भेज दिया था कि हम को इसके प्रकाशन करने की इजाजत पहले ग्राप दे दें ताकि हम लोग जान लें कि कैसा विधेयक है ग्रौर तब हम इस पर कह सकत हैं कि सरकार की इंट्रोडक्शन की इजाजत दी जाय या न दी जाय। यह एक वहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट है।

SHRI TRILOKI SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, may I make a submission about the point made by my friend. Mr. Rajnarain? I would like to add something to what he has said. Under Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of this House it is open to a Member of this House to oppose a motion for leave to introduce a Bill although, as I submitted a few days back, it not the practice in the House Commons that a Bill at the stage is opposed. But fortunately or unfortunately-whatever it may behere in this House I find that there has been a long-standing practice apart from this rule—this rule is reinforced by the practice-that the Bill at the stage of leave for introduction may also be opposed.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: No; that is not the convention.

SHRI TRILOKI SINGH: That a.y although I made a submission that if you, Sir, agree and the House is also so minded, we could establish a convention that thenceforward no motion for leave to introduce a bill would be opposed. I am sorry to say it was not agreed to. As it is, the rule is there and the practice is also there.

Now, the main question is, if it open to a Member to oppose motion for leave to introduce a Bili, Member must contains. It what the Bill not necessary that the Bill before it is brought forward here and leave to introduce it is asked should be published in the Gazette. It may be published in the Gazette; before or after the leave is asked for. But if the publication in the Gazette has not been made should be Member on the Table so that the knows what he is called upon grant leave to because the right How can I opopposition is there. pose a thing unless I know what it is. Therefore the rule is there and the practice is also there. Whether it is afterwards, published previously or the availability of the Bill to Members is necessary and unless that is done the right given under Rule 67 cannot properly be exercised.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Sir, the Rule of course, as Shri Triloki Singhji has said, does give the right to oppose at the stage of introduction as well but it has been an established practice in the House of Commons and in this House that at the stage of introduction it is not opposed as a matter of course, unless there is anything very fundamental or it is a question of the competency of this House as raised in the case of the Industrial Securiy Force Bill when it was said that that Bill cannot be considered by In such cases in special this House. circumstances there can be opposition. otherwise not.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, you will have noted that even Mr. Akbar Ali Khan conceded that. He said that unless there is fundamental objection, normally there should not be opposition to introduction. Therefore he concedes that there may be objection on very fundamental grounds. I start from there. How do I know whether a matter is fundamental or incidental?

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: It is provided in Rule 67.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I shall deal with it just now. How do know whether a matter is fundamenapprised beforehand of what the Bill apprised beforehand of what the Bill contains? Therefore even according to Mr. Akbar Ali Khan in order to judge whether there is valid ground, to judge on the fundamentality otherwise of 1t, the Members should be supplied with copies of the Bill or should be made acquainted with the text of the Bill. That settles Mr. Akbar Ali Khan said I am glad that he said it.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: You must remember the rule which was read out that publication is not necessary.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You never said that under no circumstances must there be opposition at the introduction stage. You said normally there chould not be and you vehement about it and with all your vehemence you said that there might be some fundamental objection in certain cases. So the question arise unless we know what the Bill is about. Therefore even if we were to accept your thing, we would like to have the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, about the convention I may tell you that hundreds of Bills have been passed by this House and the other House. Well, generally we do not oppose at the introduction stage, but there does arise sometimes an occasion when we have to oppose I know of a case its introduction. when I sought leave of the House to Government but introduce a Bill. opposed its introduction. We had two, three or four occasions, I also did oppose introduction in all these fifteen years or so. Therefore,

by and large we have that kind of convention, but there may be a certain very atrocious Bill, which is repugnant. You cannot even look at it. The very name of the Bill, the very nature of the Bill, is horrifying. In such a case any sensible man would register his protest right at the beginning. That right should not be denice Rules provide for it. Now, here our difficulty is this. In the other House the Bills are circulated before they are introduced. In our House it has been somehow or other a convention that the Bills are not circulated before they are introduced. Therefore, there does arise some kind of contradiction between the rule that we may object to and the practice we follow, namely, we do not know what the Bill is until it has been introduced and only then we know it. Therefore, I think the best course would hence forth for you to direct that Members should be apprised of the contents of the Bill a day before. The Bills could be circulated, say, days before the introduction of Bills. The Bill could be circulated to the Members of the House, as is done in the other House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I look at this matter both as the Chairman as well as a common man. Some two years before this matter was raised in this House, but the practice was allowed I also note that to continue. Lok Sabha is circulating the before among the Members introduction. You may kindly leave it to me to discuss it with the Leaders of the Parties here, and I am There is favour of the suggestion. Therefore, no question about it. whatever the practice is, let us follow now. but certainly I shall place the matter before the Leaders of Parties and get it changed.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, एक निवास्ट ग्राप से ग्रीर करूगा । इसमें जल्दी से न चिलिये, जरा धीरज से सरे पाइन्ट को सुनिए। इसको में बहुत ही जोर के साथ ग्रीर समझदा के साथ कहना

## [श्री राजनारायण]

चाहता हूं। ऐसा नही है कि हमने इसे यहां ही डिस्कस किया है, यहां डिस्कस किया, उसके ग्रलावा इलाहाबाद गए थे, इलाहाबाद के जो बड़े-बड़े एडवोकेट्स है उनसे डिस्कस किया ग्रौर सब लोग इस बात को बता रहे हैं कि राज्य सभा में एक काम बिल्कुल चल रहा है। श्रीमन् वह यह है कि ग्राफीशियल लेंग्वेज बिल में यह है कि—

"This Act may be called the Official Language Act, 1963." Section 3

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with this matter,

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Sir, just hear ine. Let me say my point. It says:

"Section 3 shall come into force on the 26th day of January, 1965 and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act."

But as far as section 3 of this Act is concerned, it has taken force from the 26th day of January, 1965.

भ्रब हमको यह देखना चाहिए कि मेक्शन 3 क्या है। मेक्शन 3, 26 जनवरी 1965 से लागू हो गया। ग्राफीशियल लेंग्वेज एक्ट की यह बहुत ही साफ भाषा है। सेक्शन 3 क्या है:——

"Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed date, continue to be used in addition to Hindi . . ."

"Used in addition to Hindi" श्रह सेन्ट्रेन, श्रीमन्, श्रन्छी तरह से समझा जाना चाहिए। इसका मतलब हम यही समझ रहे हैं कि हिन्दी के साथ साथ 15 साल के बाद भी ग्रंग्रेजी चल सकती है, मगर हिन्दी पहले ग्राएगी सेक्शन 3 का 'ए' . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I have given my ruling. Whatever may be that, I have given my ruling. I do not wish Mr. Rajnarain to continue this.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं नया पाइन्ट कर रहा हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not allow you.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मै ग्रापसे एक रिवर्वस्ट जरूर कर सकता हू।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling. What  $i_S$  the use of discussing a matter on which I have given my ruling?

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Yes, you have done something. मगर पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेविटस में चेथरमेंन को सर्वदा राइट है कि वह अपनो रूलिंग को रिवाइज कर सकता है, इसलिए मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं। हम दो मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लेगे। मेवप न 3 का 'ए'-"For all official purposes of the Indian Union . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: . . . for which it was used immediately . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Raj-narain. I have given my ruling.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: For the transation of business in Parliament . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave my ruling recently.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, यह चीक पढ़ी नहीं गई।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have heard you. The House has heard you sufficiently and I have given my ruling.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं स्नाप से अपील कर रहां हूं, में श्राप से सर्ज कर रहां हूं कि जब इसमें लिखा ह कानून में, मेक्शन 3 के 'ब' में :— "For the transaction of business in Parliament, to introduce a Bill in Parliament . . ."

पालायामेंटरी एक्टिविटी है, पालियामेंट्री एफेयर्स का ट्राजेक्शन है। इसलिए इस कानून के रहते, जब तक यह कानून एक्जिस्टेंस में है तब तक कोई विधेयक यहां पर नही ग्रा सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will be wasting our time. After I gave my ruling, let us stop at that.

श्री राजन। रायण : श्राप श्रपनी रूलिंग पर स्टिक करते हैं, उसे रिवाइज नहीं करेंगें? हमारा दूसरा पाइन्ट श्राफ श्रार्डर है। हमने प्रिविलेज का मोशन रखा है। हम जब जा रहे थे शुक्रवार को तो हमने एक लेटर भी लिखा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I got a letter from you and I am dealing with it. You can certainly leave it in my hands.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: For how many days?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not ask me 'for how many days or how many hours'. Certainly I am dealing with it.

श्री राजनार।यण : प्रिविलेज में इतनी देर नहीं हो नी चाहिए क्योंकि शीलभद्र याजी यहां है श्रीर श्रनावश्यक ंग पर एक बात तमाम जगह फैनाई जा रही है। SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith.

The question was proposed.

श्री राजन।रायण ः श्रीमन् मैं इसकों भपोज करने के लिए खड़ा हुग्रा हू।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I adjourn the House to meet at 2.30, I must make an appeal to Members, namely, the Railway Budget will be taken up this afternoon. I would like you to sit for an hour more, so that all people can take part in the discussion of the Budget. The House meets at 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock. The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री र।जन।रायण : माननीया, जो विधेयक इंट्रोड्यूम करने की इजाजत माननीय मंत्री जी ने मागी थी . . .

श्री **डाह्याभाई व० पटेल** (गुजरात) : ग्रभी वही चल रहा है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You state it briefly. Before Lunch Hour also you had said something.

श्री राजनारायण : हां बहुत क्रीफ हूं। लंच के पहले तो मैं सिर्फ उठा ही था।

श्री फखरहीन ग्रनी ग्रहमद ने इजाजत चाही है इस हाउम की to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith यानी ग्रब यहां एक बिल पेश किया जाय ग्रीर इसको खत्म कर दिया जाय। माननीय पहले तो मैं इसका विरोध इस नुक्तेनज़र से कर रहा हूं कि कम्पनीज़ ट्रिब्युनन क्या है सके

## [श्री राजनारायण]

बारे में सरकार ने यहा कोई सफाई नही दी, सरकार ने यहा matters connected therewith कहा है लेकिन उस टाइब्यनल से कौन कोत से मैटर्स कनेक्ट्रेड थे उसके बारे में भी कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। मझे जहां तक बताया गया है कि एक ट्राइब्युनन बना था जो शायद टाटा के सम्बन्ध में या बिडला के सम्बन्ध में या ग्रोर बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियो के सम्बन्ध मे जा कुछ गडबडिया थी। उनके बारे में जाच करता ग्रोर जाच कर हे जो उसमे दोष, जा उसमे प्रवगण थे, उसके सबन्ध मे ग्रवनी मिकारिश करता । ऐमा लगता है कि हमारे मित्र वन्द्र शे बर ग्रोर ग्रर्जन ग्ररोडा जो ग्राज टेजरी बैच मे पड़े हुये है ग्रपनी सारी शक्ति को सड़ा रहे है, बावजूद उनकी तमाम कोशिशों के भी इस सरकार के दिमाग में ग्रभी वह बात घर नही की जिससे वह पंजीपतियो, करोडपतियो, श्ररबपतियो को सरक्षण देना छोडे।

श्री **शीलभद्र याजां** (जिहार) यह भी साह सर्विस की बात है।

श्री राजनार त्यण नुने यह भी जानकारी कराई गई, मैं बहुत ही श्रदब के साथ कहना चाहूगा, यह ट्राइब्युनल साहू सर्विम कम्पनी वालो की बनाई, मैं च हता हू कि साहू सर्विस कम्पनी वालो का खत्म किया जाय जो वस्तुत. साहू पविम में लगे हे, क्यों कि माननीया मैं तो भुक्तभोगी हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश एक गरीब राज्य हे, उत्तर प्रदेश में 1 कराड़ 15 लाख रुपया श्री शान्तिप्रसाद जेन का देने का कहा गया .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. You need not give comments in that running fashion. You say why you want to oppose the Bill. You say it only in two or three minutes.

श्री राजनारायण : वही तो बता रहा हुं। तीन मिनट तो आप सुन ले।

ता मै यह ग्रर्ज कर रहा था कि 1 कराइ 45 लाख उस गरीब सुबे से दलहीपुर में साह जैन को फैक्टी खोलने के लिये दिया गया. उस समय भी मै उसका बड़ा जबरदस्त विरोधी था भीर भैने इसके बारे में बराबर सरकार से माग की थी। हमको भ्रतेक प्रकार को जान-कारी है कि किस प्रकार से उद्योगपति लोग लाइमेस ले लेते हे. इसरे रोजगार को छेक देते है ग्रीर सारे देश के उद्योग की मार रहे है। ये सारी की नारो बाते है। तो जब तक इस टाइब्यनल की रपट न ग्रा जाय, जब तक उस रपट पर सदन में विचार न हो जाय तब तक सरकार का किया विधेयक को ला करके उस टाइब्यनल का खत्म करना नितात श्रनचित है, सविधान श्रोर सदन का श्रपमान ह । उसका क्यो बनाया गया, टाइव्यनल के बनने पर कितना पैसा खर्च हम्ना, ट्राइब्युनल के वनने के बाद उसकी कितनी मिटिग हई उनके बारे मे अभी तक कोई रपट आई या नहीं और उस रपट पर सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की या नहीं, ये सारी की सारी बाते इससे उठती है ग्रीर गोलमाल करके एक श्रनावश्यक विधेयक यहा पर लाने को उद्यत हा गये है । इसलिये मै आपके द्वारा सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से जोरदार ग्रापील करूगा कि इस सरकार को इस विधेयक को इंट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत यह सदन कतर्डन दे।

K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY. Exately to facilitate very objectives which the hon. Member had mentioned in his speech we are seeking to abolish the tribunal for the purpose of quick disposal of these matters by the High Court. I wish to dispel the impression that has been sought to be created that something is happening by the abolition of this tribuna'. Nothing is going to All the proceedings that are before the tribunal are going to be

transferred to the High Court. Instead of going through a tortajus, complicated and prolonged legal procedure, we want to avoid litigation so that the remedies which are sought for and the objects which are to be achieved from the tribunal would be achieved quickly by the procedure before the Hight Court. This is the main intention and the purpose for which this Bill is sought to be introduced. I hope the hon. Member will agree.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we go to the Budget (Railways), 1967-68 Shri Ruthnaswamy.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1967-68— GENERAL DISCUSSION

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, those of us who are interested in the Railway Budget must congratulate selves that it has at last come up for discussion. The unpunctuality characterises the running of our railway trains seems to have pursued the presentation of the Railway Budget in our House also. As I turn to the Railway Budget, I wonder why such a good man has produced such a bad budget.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): He is in bad company.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: I do not want to go to any metuphysical explanation like 'karma' or fate, but I think it is due to the fact that he has inherited this system from 893 RSD-5.

his predecessors. He has been unfortunate enough to produce an unpopular budget, a deficit buget which he tries to cover by raising the rate of passenger fares and freight charges. All this is due to the original sin of the Railway Administration which is the convention which a large sum of money is to be paid to the General Revenues. This time it is about Rs. 155 crores. 1967-68. I have been attacking this convention from the time I began to speak on the Railway Budget year after year, and the only reply is that this convention is approved by Parliament and therefore it must be allowed to go through. As a result of convention the Railway Administration is obliged to pay, whether it makes a profit or not this amount of crores agreed to in the convention, and it is this large amount that has to be paid to the General Revenues that is largely responsibile for the sins of omission, the failures of the Railway Administration to give us as good a railway system as the people deserve. All these tears that we have to shed on the Railway Budget is due to this original sin as I have called it. It not only accounts for the rise in our pasfreight charges senger fares and but is also responsible for the lack of improvements, not enough improvements, in our railway system. For instance, we have not enough double tracks. For the speedy running of our railway trains and for increasing the number of railway trains, double tracks are absolutely necessary. far, only 15.47 per cent. of our railway mileage has been covered by double tracks. I cannot understand it because a large quantity, of rails is lying idle in our steel works at Durgapur and other steel works. I do not see why such a large amount of rails should lie idle when the railway cries for the rapid increase in double tracks. No new lines are being proposed whereas year after year I have been proposing that there should be a direct rail connection ween the Capital of Andhra Pradesh and its chief port, Vishakhapatnam.