



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2
PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

100
29/6/89

सं० 61] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, दिसम्बर 13, 1988/अग्रहायण 22, 1910
No. 61] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1988/AGRAHAYANA 22, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 13th December, 1988:—

BILL No. 127 of 1988

A Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988.

Short title and commencement.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 31 and 33 to 95 shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1989.

CHAPTER II

AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961

43 of 1961.

2. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Income-tax Act),—

Amendment of section 2.

(a) in clause (24),—

4 of 1988.

(i) in sub-clause (ii) [as amended by section 3 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], for the words, brackets, letters and figures "or by a trust or institution of nation"

BILL No. 129 OF 1988***A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.***

Enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:--

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Act, 1988.

**Short
title.**

2. In article 326 of the Constitution, for the words "twenty-one years", the words "eighteen years" shall be substituted.

**Amend-
ment of
article
326.**

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Article 326 of the Constitution provides that the elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage, that is to say, a person should not be less than 21 years of age. It has been found that many of the countries have specified 18 years as the voting age. In our country some of the State Governments have adopted 18 years of age for elections to the local authorities. The present-day youth are literate and enlightened. Lowering of voting age would provide to the unrepresented youth of the country an opportunity to give vent to their feelings and help them become a part of the political process. The present-day youth are very much politically conscious. It is, therefore, proposed to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years.

NEW DELHI;

B. SHANKARANAND.

The 9th December, 1988.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend article 326 of the Constitution to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. It is estimated that as a result of this reduction in voting age, the number of votes will be increased by 47 million. If the Bill is enacted and brought into operation, the electoral rolls have to be revised to include all those persons who are between the age of 18 and 21 years. It is not possible to precisely estimate for expenditure involved in the revision of electoral rolls. On a modest estimate given by the Election Commission, it is estimated that this would come to anywhere between rupees 1 crore and 1.50 crores. Some more expenditure is also likely to be involved in the conduct of elections, in the form of printing of additional ballot papers, the establishment of more number of polling stations, etc. It is not possible to precisely estimate the expenditure that would be incurred on this account.

The Bill, if enacted and brought into operation, would not involve any other expenditure, either recurring or non-recurring.