

be trained in the colleges so that they can also get graduate's degree.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated that the central government on their part have also proposed larger allocations in the central sector in the Fourth Plan for basic agricultural education. It seems eight universities have been established or are likely to be established. What is the total financial aid to be given by the Centre during the Fourth Plan to these universities in various states?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The total financial aid provided by the central government is Rs. 29 crores.

Company Law

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*952. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to change the Company Law in the context of the rapid industrial development in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस तरह का कोई तरीका प्रस्तावित है कि ये कम्पनी वाले ब्लैक मनी न बढ़ा सकें और ये जो टैक्स एवाइड कर रहे हैं इसको रोक जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक) : श्रीमान्, यह जो सवाल किया गया है यह इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट और फाइनेंस के मुताबिक है, और इस ऐक्ट में काफी ऐसी दफाएँ मौजूद हैं जो कि ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ और टैक्स इवोजन के खिलाफ काम में लायी जा सकती हैं और लायी जाती भी हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी भादवणीय सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह वायदा किया था कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को बिल्कुल एवालिश करेंगे, पर अभी तक न तो ऐसा करने की डेट बतलायी है और न यह बतलाया है कि इस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम डिस्क्रेज होता जा रहा है, उसमें कमी होती जा रही है खुद ब खुद । और कम्पनीज ऐक्ट की दफाएँ 324 और 326 पर सरकार प्रमल कर रही है, और अब भी मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज बढ़ायी जा रही हैं वे बहुत कम बढ़ाई जा रही हैं, और जो प्रेस नोट इश्यू हुआ है उस पर प्रमल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of government that even while the committee is still considering and a final decision has yet to be taken, certain managing agencies were given hurried extensions upto 15 years so that whatever decision might come in these cases, the decision has already been made by the government? Has the government taken notice of it and, if so, is it going to revise it? If not why were extensions given for fifteen years?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Government has taken notice of the fact that before the issue of the Press note dated the 31st December, 1965 certain extensions had been given. It has not been possible for me so far within the short period that I have been law minister to examine why and for how long extensions were given in some cases. They were not given in all the cases.

Shri Daji: It is therefore discriminatory.

Shri G. S. Pathak: For aught I know there may be very good reasons.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will you re-examine it?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Some cases I will examine; I will examine them myself because that is the wish of the hon. House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Minister is aware of the fact that the company law is being amended so fast in terms of the clauses, sections, rules and regulations and press notes that the administrators of the company law do not understand where they stand and, if so, whether the company law will be amended not piecemeal but in a comprehensive way so that the country and the people know where they stand?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I do not accept the proposition that the company law administration does not understand the amendments which have been made from time to time in the company law. Amendments have become necessary because of the changing situations which the Government has got to meet. The company law, as hon. Members know, was revised very comprehensively in 1956. Since then there have been about five amendments and there is one amending Bill pending. Those amendments were necessitated by the changing circumstances which are natural in a developing economy.

Shri Shinkre: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that some big manufacturing companies, to overcome the handicap of managing agencies, are trying to establish massive sole selling agencies whereby they derive a lot of profit to their relations and in-betweens and, if so, what does the hon. Minister contemplate to do to overcome this?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Government is not aware of any such case. If the hon. Member is prepared to furnish information on that matter Government will consider it.

Shri Shinkre: It would be quite easy for the Government to ask from the manufacturing concerns to get a list of sole selling agents. Why should he require information like this?

Mr. Speaker: He can also send the information.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Minister referred to the changing circumstances that obtain in our country and to the changing conditions. May I know from the Minister whether he is aware of these fast changing circumstances in such a way that the entire managing agency system should now be scrapped and something else substituted in its place so as to remove all those economic disparities which are being created and for the removal of which we are committed as Government?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The managing agency system is not the only cause of economic disparities, if it is a cause; as to whether the managing agency system should be completely abolished or not, that is a question under consideration. But so far as the existing law is concerned, it is discouraging the continuance of the managing agency system.

Shri Kapur Singh: Just now the hon. Minister has informed the House that, under pressure from a section of this House, he is going to re-examine certain extensions granted in the case of managing agencies.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I said some of the cases.

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes; some of the cases. May I know whether that re-examination is going to be into the legality of those extensions or the desirability? If the legality is not to be questioned, how would the question of desirability arise at all?

Shri Shinkre: The very conception of law is changing from day to day!

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is a difficult task to re-examine cases which were disposed of a considerable time ago. I cannot anticipate today what would be my reaction on re-examination of some of the cases.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not ask for his reaction. I want to know whether he will re-examine the legality of the extensions. If the hon. Minister is satisfied about the legality, then, is

there any other basis on which he can re-examine the grounds of those extensions and, if so, what?

Shri G. S. Pathak: What would be the basis of my examination, I cannot state today, because I have informed the House that I propose to examine some of the cases in pursuance of the wishes of the House. Otherwise, I cannot say what would be the basis of the examination.

Shri Kapur Singh: What can we say about the Government which does not know the basis of the action which it proposes to take?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I will decide about the basis when the cases are before me. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vidyalankar.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Is the government aware . . .

Mr. Speaker: The leader of the SSP has moved to a front bench without the seat being given to him for the present. He must write to me first and then after that, change his place; not that he should do it himself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is unauthorised occupation.

Shri Kapur Singh: Your indulgence in such matters is usually presumed by the members.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm in presuming, but now I find there will be some difficulty.

Shri Kapur Singh: I understand.

श्री बागड़ी : वैसे मैं कोई इसलिये नहीं कि यहां इस जगह पर बठने का इरादा था और न मैं कोई बहुत इच्छुक था, अगर होता तो लिखकर भेजता, वैसे ही स्वाभाविक तौर पर बैठा था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बुलाने में जरा दिक्कत होती है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे बारे में जरा ज्यादा होती है । वैसे तो काफी इधर उधर बैठा करते हैं । मैं तो थोड़ी देर के लिए बैठा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें और ज्यादा तकलीफ होगी अगर दो मिनट के लिए बैठें हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो मैं ज्यादा देर के लिए बैठ जाऊंगा । फिर मैं बैठा ही रहूँ यहां पर ? (ब्यवधान) . . .

श्री बखशसिंह : ऐसे-ऐसे महानुभाव जो यहां आ कर बैठ जाते हैं . . . (ब्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: I will request hon. members to remain in their seats at least for the Question Hour.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो हमेशा अपनी जगह पर बैठता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं खम्भे की छाड़ में पीछे बैठता हूँ । वहां मेरा नाम है । वहां से न आप मुझे देख सकते हैं न मैं आपको देख सकता हूँ । (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो और भी अच्छा होगा ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : घरसे से जहां बैठते प्राये हैं वहीं बैठें ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I find it inconvenient to sit behind.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vidyalankar.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Is the Government aware that many companies exist only in name in order to cover various financial irregularities of various persons and groups, and if so, what is the government doing to weed out such companies?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I know that there have been cases where such companies have existed. But I cannot tell you today whether there are such cases known to the government. I will require notice of a question like that, as it will require a very considerable investigation into the existence of such companies.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि वित्त मंत्रालय के बजाय विधि मंत्रालय में जो यह तब्दील किया गया है इसके कुछ नतीजे निकलेंगे और निकलेंगे तो क्या ?

Shri G. S. Pathak: This question does not arise out of this.

श्री बागड़ी : क्यों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो हम नहीं फैसला कर सकते ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ तो कारण है कि जिसकी बिना पर यह बात हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह एलाटमेंट तो अन्दर की बात है ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह कोई धर की जायदाद या बपौती तो नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन विभाग किसके पास रहे यह उनके अपने तय करने की बात है ।

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क़रीब गया चावल और धान

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*953. श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :

श्री भागधर झा झाजब :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा :

क्या झाब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने, राज्यवार, कितना-कितना तथा किन दरों पर धान अथवा चावल खरीदा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को दिये गये समाहार मूल्य उत्पादन लागत और बाजार दर से कम थे; और

(ग) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप किसानों में असंतोष के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A statement (Annexure I) showing the approximate quantities of rice and paddy purchased in different States during the crop year 1965-66 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5976(i)|66]. Another statement (Annexure II) showing the rates at which purchases of rice and paddy, on Government account, are made in different States is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5976(ii)|66].

(b) Procurement prices given to agriculturists are not lower than the cost of production. In States where there is no maximum controlled price, the procurement price may, in some cases, have been lower than the market rates.

(c) As the price paid to the farmer is not lower than the cost of production, this question does not arise. Moreover, the procurement price is relevant only for a part of his produce and he is free to dispose of the balance at the prevailing market prices in States where there are no maximum controlled prices.