

Title: Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Amendment Bill, 1998 moved by Shri Yashwant Sinha on the 9th December, 1998. Motion for Consideration - adopted

1243 hrs.

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत (शाजापुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें बड़े नोट छापने का प्रावधान है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और यह महसूस करता हूँ, यह सदन भी इस बात को महसूस करेगा कि बड़े नोट छापने के कारण इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो सकेगी। विदेशों से जो नोट छपाए जा रहे हैं वे नहीं छपाने पड़ेंगे। अपने देश में आर.बी.आई. से, नोट छापने वाले कारखानों से जो डिमांड की जाती थी उसकी पूर्ति भी आसानी से हो सकेगी। जो कागज और स्याही ज्यादा खर्च होती है उसकी भी बचत होगी और जो श्रम लागत लगती थी उसमें भी बचत होगी। कुल मिला कर यह विधेयक समर्थन योग्य है, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यहां अनेक माननीय सदस्य कुछ शंकाएं व्यक्त कर रहे थे कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक पारित कर देने से कालेधन में वृद्धि होगी, हवाला कांड ज्यादा होने लग जाएंगे, मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि १९७७ के बाद बड़े नोट छापने इस देश में बंद कर दिए गए थे और उसके बाद की अवधि में कालेधन में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई। हवाला कांड ज्यादा होते रहे, उसके अनेक दूसरे कारण हैं, बड़े नोट ही कारण नहीं है।

छोटे नोट हों या बड़े नोट हों, जो गड़बड़ियां हुई हैं, वे गलत नीतियों के कारण हुई हैं। टैक्स चुराना, वास्तविक आय को जानबूझ कर छिपाना और उसे दूसरे किसी काम में लगाना, ये गड़बड़ियां गलत नीतियों के कारण हुई हैं। वित्त मंत्री जागरूक और सक्रिय हैं। उनकी निगाहें पैनी हैं। वह चारों तरफ इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियों को देख रहे हैं और उसमें सुधार करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। वर्तमान में देवास के कारखाने और नासिक के कारखाने में नोट छपते हैं। उसके विस्तार का प्रस्ताव बहुत लम्बे समय से लम्बित है। उसे शीघ्रता से पूरा किया जाए। साथ-साथ कर्नाटक में मैसूर में और वैस्ट बंगाल में नए कारखाने स्थापित किए गए हैं उनको ठीक से फुलफ्लैज्ड कारखाने के रूप में स्थापित किया जाए। कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को जल्दी से जल्दी सुलझाया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री को अच्छे प्रयास के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

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श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत उच्च मूल्य बैंक नोट संशोधन विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सुझाव के तौर पर कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। पूरे देश खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-पांच और दस रुपए के नोटों और छोटे सिक्कों की भी बहुत कमी है। इस कमी को दूर किया जाए जिससे कस्टमर्स और व्यापारियों को रोज की खरीद-फरोख्त करने में आसानी हो। इसी प्रकार पांच सौ रुपए की जगह एक हजार रुपए के नोट चलाने का जो बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। सौ रुपए के नोट की तरह दो सौ रुपए के नोट चलाने से एक्सचेंज करने में आसानी होगी। मैं खास तौर से पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। वहां फटे नोटों को बदला नहीं जा रहा है। तमाम कस्टमर मेन बैंक या ब्रांच बैंक में फटे नोट बदलवाने जाते हैं तो उन्हें बदला नहीं जाता जिससे वहां बड़ी समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश चुनाव के समय गया था। वहां एक-दो और पांच-दस रुपए के फटे नोट चल रहे थे लेकिन अन्य प्रदेशों में इस प्रकार के नोट लेने से व्यापारी मना कर रहे हैं जिससे कस्टमर्स को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। बैंकों को निर्देश दिए जाए कि वह फटे नोट चेंज करें और छोटे नोटों तथा सिक्कों का प्रचलन करें। जब हम बैंकों से पैसा निकलवाते हैं तो फटे नोट मिल जाते हैं लेकिन जब इत्तफाक से पैसा जमा कराते हैं तो एक-दो फटे नोट होते हैं तो बैंक वाले उन्हें नहीं लेते। इसलिए बैंकों को आपकी तरफ से निर्देश जाए कि उन नोटों को लिया जाए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कागज की क्वालिटी भी अच्छी हो। देखा जाता है कि कागज के नोट कुछ दिनों में ही फट और गल जाते हैं। इसलिए उनकी क्वालिटी और गुण वत्ता में सुधार लाया जाए। पूरे देश में खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में ५०-१०० और ५०० के जाली नोटों का बहुत ज्यादा प्रचलन है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एक स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स बना कर जाली नोटों के प्रचलन को रोका जाए ताकि कस्टमर्स को होने वाली असुविधा पर रोक लग सके।

पिछले वर्षों में बड़े नोटों के चलने से कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी हुई। एक हजार या पांच हजार या दस हजार रुपए के नोट चलाने की जो बात हो रही है, उस पर पूरी निगाह रखी जाए जिससे कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी रुक सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने चन्द सुझाव देते हुए इस बिल पर बल भी देता हूँ और विरोध भी करता हूँ। मेरे चंद सुझावों पर अगर विचार होगा तो मैं इसका समर्थन करूंगा। पांच हजार रुपए और दस हजार रुपए के नोटों का प्रचलन रुकना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन दिन से आपसे मिल रहा हूँ। यहां मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री बैठे हैं। हम बड़ी परेशानी में हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हैं। उनकी हालत खराब है। ... (व्यवधान)

जब कल मैंने मामला उठाया था तो आपने कहा है मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं लेकिन आज तो हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

लड़के मर जायेंगे।

Today the Minister is here. I will request the hon. Minister to intervene and see that the students are saved.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This matter was raised by you yesterday.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे लड़के वहां मर रहे हैं। हम तो इस बात में इंट्रेस्टेड हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी खुलनी चाहिये और मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहते हैं यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने के लिये क्या पहल कर रहे हैं? मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से श्रीमती शीला गौतम वहां गई हुई थीं और लड़कों को मिनिस्टर साहब ने विश्वास दिलाया था

... (व्यवधान)

.. लड़के मरने के कगार पर हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised this matter yesterday.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : So, let the hon. Minister reply to it now.

MR. SPEAKER: I now call the Minister of Finance to reply to the discussion on the Bill.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You raised this matter yesterday and the Government has also taken note of it.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी (दरभंगा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, लडक्रे हंगर स्ट्राइक पर हैं और आज ९ दिन हो गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way to raise matters in this House?

... (Interruptions)

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लडकों को हड़ताल पर बैठे हुये ९ दिन हो गये हैं, वे मर रहे हैं....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे सेशन में हमने कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया है....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, you have made a mention about this yesterday and you made a mention about it two or three days ago also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Minister was not present yesterday.

श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी (दरभंगा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, लडक्रे हंगर स्ट्राइक पर हैं और आज ९ दिन हो गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Fatmi, you are a senior Member of this House. This is not the way to raise matters. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called the Minister of Finance.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Fatmi, is this the way to raise a matter in this House? Please take your seat. You are a senior Member.

... (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow Shri Chavan to speak on this Bill.
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (KARAD): Sir, I will take only five minutes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I hope, you are going to speak on this Bill.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (KARAD): Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you only one minute.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, I will require five minutes but not more than that. I want to make a few points because it is a very important Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will allow you.

* Not Recorded

>SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (KARAD): Sir, it is a very important Bill. We do not mind supporting the Bill which the hon. Finance Minister has moved. But we need an assurance. He wants to introduce thousand rupee notes. It is understandable why he wants to bring it. He has given some logic about it. There are two or three serious implications to this business of currency note printing. The whole country was shocked when Government of India took a decision to import currency notes from eight different countries. Of course, the decision was not taken by this Government, but that is not the point. As a result of this decision, a serious problem of counterfeit has arisen. There was a Question in Parliament also. It was replied that counterfeit notes worth Rs. 15 lakh have been seized. The problem is very serious in the North-East. Non-availability of smaller denomination notes in North-East is also a very serious problem.

I would like the hon. Minister to investigate why the two printing presses, one at Salboni and other at Mysore, which were bought to enhance the capacity are not functioning properly. Is there a conspiracy? Our presses are not working and the Government is importing currency notes. Rs. 350 crore worth of import took place. Please assure us that these thousand rupee notes will not be printed outside. There are very grave implications to this.

Another issue I would like to touch is that the whole apparatus of currency printing notes and paper printing notes needs to be overhauled. They cannot function like the ordnance factories. Please convert all these currency printing and paper mills into companies and corporatise them so that they can work efficiently and the country is

not held to a ransom. I would request the hon. Minister to study the counterfeit aspect very seriously. There are reports that the counterfeiters have got excellent technology. There are reports that some of our neighbouring countries are using it as an unconventional economic warfare against this country. I would not like to name those countries. The terrorist activities are being funded by the counterfeit notes. Our currency notes are being printed in eight different countries. What is the guarantee that more notes are not being printed? What is the guarantee that the security papers which are being supplied by you perhaps, are not produced in larger quantity? What is the guarantee that it is not being misused? What is the security during transportation? It is a very serious matter. Currency notes worth one lakh crores of rupees were printed abroad by eight different countries and that too by the private companies. Let us not repeat this. Please give an assurance to us that you do not intend to print 5,000 and 10,000 rupee notes as this Bill does not prevent the Government from doing that. Please clarify the position of the Government.

Now, you have specifically come to the House to get permission to print 1,000 rupee notes. Perhaps, there is a logic to it. But you assure us that you will not get these 1,000 rupee notes printed outside, we will find it difficult to support the Bill.

I understand that the design for thousand rupee notes has already been done. I do not know whether it is true or not. When you design it, for the photographs to be put on the currency notes, please consider the photographs of great leaders of the past. I would request you to put the photograph of Chatrapati Shivaji on the thousand rupee notes. When you introduce some other currency notes later on, you can consider other great national leaders of the past. Please assure us that you will restructure the whole currency printing mechanism. This situation of going abroad to get our currency notes printed should not arise again. Please investigate why these two printing presses imported at great cost are not functioning properly.

1300 hrs

>THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Speaker, sir, I am glad that this Bill which I have brought before this House has led to a very lively debate and a number of issues have been raised. One very important issue which has been raised is the question of consensus across the House. Kumari Mamata Banerjee and a number of other speakers have referred to that. I entirely concede the point that in the days of fragile polity and fractured politics, no Government can get through anything without a consensus. Therefore, this is the first point which I would like to tackle.

The suggestion that thousand rupee notes should be printed was first mooted by the Reserve Bank of India for some very good reasons in April, 1994. The suggestion came from the RBI. The then Government of the Congress Party took a decision in principle in July, 1994 that thousand rupee notes should be printed. Most of us who have been in Government are aware of the very complicated and dilatory mechanism by which the Governments work, especially the Government of India. The final decision could not be taken on this during the regime of the Congress Party. The proposal was revived or continue to be considered when the United Front Government came to power and that Government decided to go ahead with the printing of these thousand rupee notes. A decision was taken at the level of the Cabinet. Then political events intervened and they could not bring the Bill before this House. When our Government came into power the proposal was put up to us and we looked at the justification and background recognized by the two previous Governments. Then we also decided to go ahead with this and it is in that background that this matter has been brought before this House in the form of a legislation.

So, if consensus is an important consideration, I would dare say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all humility, that there has been a consensus across the board spanning three Governments including ours which have been in power for the last three years. Unfortunately, in this country there has been a shortage of both notes and coins. This is not a recent origin. For almost two decades this country has been facing the shortage of notes and coins. From time to time steps have been taken to get over the shortage. Fresh capacities have been created in the form of new mints and new presses to get over this problem. Despite the efforts which have been made, unfortunately, the availability in terms of the supply and demand position has been going down and I have figures to suggest that it has come down from a high of 55 per cent of availability to something like 38 per cent of availability in 1997-98. Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan has left the House immediately after raising his point. Therefore, it was in that

background that the United Front Government, when it was in Office, decided to import both currency notes as well as coins from abroad. It was a decision taken by them. I am not reflecting on the merit of the decision, But I would like to say that the present Government has had no hand in that decision.

We have not taken any decision so far, despite the shortage that we are facing, to import these currency notes. I can assure, with all the emphasis at my command, that as far as thousand rupee notes are concerned, it is not the intention of the Government to get them printed outside this country. They will be printed within this country so that no problem arises.

An issue has been raised here by various speakers in regard to the shortage of small denomination notes.

DR. ASIM BALA (NABADWIP): May I know whether the five thousand rupees notes will be printed outside or within our country?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will come to that. If you just have the patience to listen to me, I will try and satisfy the curiosity of all Members.

The decision not to print the notes of one, two and five rupees was taken many years ago. The decision not to print one rupee notes was taken in September, 1994. The decision not to print two rupees notes was taken in January, 1995 and the decision not to print five rupees notes was taken in November, 1995, by the then Governments, maybe for good reasons.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : That is why we are here. Do you want to be here?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The problem, Sir, is, that all the wisdom dawns on Members and Parties when they go to that side.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : That is your experience.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: And, I have known of Parties changing their positions and stands when they are in power but I know a very few cases where Parties have changed their stands on decisions taken when they were in power.

This was done, as I said, for obviously good reason that the currency notes used to get soiled and, therefore, it was decided that they should be replaced with coins. That is the status at the moment. The reason why soiled one, two or five rupees notes are still in circulation is the fact that they have not been printed and they will not be printed in future. As I said, they have not been printed for many years. The arrangement of the Reserve Bank of India is that anyone who is in possession of these small notes can go to any of the currency chests of the Reserve Bank of India and get them replaced for coins of these values. That is the suggestion that I would like to make. Anyone, who is in possession of such notes, should go to the nearest currency chests and get them exchanged. There is no point in trying to keep in circulation notes which are soiled, damaged and which are not going to be printed in future. If there was a proposal to print them, then I would have said that they will be replaced. But they will not be replaced. The replacement will be on the basis of the coins.

An issue has been raised here, Shri Mohan Singh and other Members were kind enough to raise that issue, with regard to the Permanent Account Number. I would like to repeat it once again with all the clarity and all the emphasis at my command that the requirement of the law is not that a PAN is absolutely mandatory for any transaction, including opening of a bank account. The requirement of law is, if somebody wants to go and make a transaction or open a bank account, then the bank would ask whether he is an assessee of the They did not have to come to Parliament because it was not necessary. It was within the framework of the law. So the then Government in 1987 went ahead with work of printing Rs.500 notes. If through demonitisation we could put a brake on generation of blackmoney, then in 1978, when this demonitisation Bill was made into an Act and thousand rupee note, Rs.5000 note and Rs.10,000 note were demonetized, then Shri Chacko would not have been required to make that contradictory statement. Then the blackmoney circulation and quantum of blackmoney in this country would not have gone up between 1978 and 1998. That is exactly what I meant when

I said that it is not the denomination, but there are other things which determine whether blackmoney will be generated in this country or not. I dare say, once again, with all humility that in this year's Budget I have taken a number of steps to strike at the root of generation of blackmoney. The quoting of PAN is one such measure that I have taken. We are all aware that people have gone and bought cars in cash. They have bought properties in cash. The cash has been in many lakhs of rupees. Now, I am saying that if you go and indulge in any of these transactions then please let us know whether you are an income tax payee. If somebody is going and making property deal in cash of lakhs of rupees, then the Revenue Department has a good reason to know where that money came from. So, these are some of the measures that I have introduced in this year's Budget to strike at the root of blackmoney.

Let me make it very clear that this Government does not believe in promoting or encouraging the generation of blackmoney and then coming repeatedly with one amnesty scheme after another. We shall not do this. What we shall do is, we shall continue to strike at the root of generation of blackmoney so that blackmoney generation is reduced to the minimum and honest taxpayers are not discouraged in this country. Every honest taxpayer comes to us and says, 'what is the point in paying taxes if at some point of time or the other we know that you will bring measures which will give amnesty to all those who have avoided paying taxes and evaded paying taxes'. So, PAN was considered in that context. We have a programme where we shall be giving to the majority of income tax payees a PAN before the end of this financial year and whatever is left shall be completed within the next financial year.

श्री विजय गोयल (चांदनी चौक): मेरा एक छोटा सा क्लेरीफिकेशन है। आपके जो १०० रुपये और ५०० रुपये के नोट हैं, वे बहुत आइडेंटिकल हैं, वे मिकस हो जाते हैं। आप उस पर भी थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए।

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, it was pointed out that the ISI is printing counterfeit notes and that fake notes are being circulated in this country. The Government is aware of that and it has taken a number of steps through the Ministry of Home Affairs and through the intelligence agencies to make sure that that mischief is nipped in the bud. This has also been a continuing process. We will continue to take the strongest possible action against any foreign agency which tries to disrupt our system by bringing into this country, currency notes which are fake or counterfeit.... (Interruptions). If you hear me through, many of your questions will be answered. If there are any unanswered questions left, I am here to answer them. I am not running away from the House.

Sir, Kumari Mamta Banerjee raised a very important point about the circulation of Bhutanese currency in the North of Bengal. I have checked up on that. This is very much in the knowledge of the Enforcement Directorate and it is taking steps to see that we put a stop to that. Wherever information is coming to us or to the Ministry of Home Affairs or to the Government about any such incident or series of incidents, the Government is acting with alacrity and effectively to put an end to it. If the Government of the day had not --I am not merely referring to the last eight months, I am referring to all the previous Governments also -- acted with alacrity then perhaps those mischief makers and those foreign agencies would have, by now, succeeded in achieving the objective that they had put forth.

Now it is true that we are bringing an amendment in the 1978 Act. The intention of the Government is to bring only one thousand rupee notes at this point of time. For all those who are raising the question of notes of smaller denomination and the poor people, I will say that once we use the existing capacity to start printing one thousand rupee notes, it is quite clear that somebody who is earning Rs.500 or Rs.50 a day will not be using those one thousand rupee notes. But there are people in this country who will find one thousand rupee notes convenient. Now what will happen is, this will release capacity for the smaller notes. It will then remove the pressure on the notes of smaller denomination and then it will be possible for us to make sure that the difficulty in regard to the notes of smaller denomination is removed and the difficulty which people are facing are also taken care of.

I would like to say at the end that in the last eight months that we have been in office, we have taken a number of steps. The mints at Hyderabad, Bombay, and Calcutta have been put on 54 hour working instead of 48 hours per week. There was some difference with the trade unions. We have resolved those differences and they have now agreed in the national interest to work for 54 hours a week instead of 48 hours. This will lead to increase in capacity. We have also devised an incentive scheme which has been introduced, to begin with, in NOIDA Mint.

When it works well, we will introduce it in other mints also. The mint at NOIDA is the latest and the modern one. But the NOIDA mint has unfortunately been working only one shift. It is the intention of the Government to introduce the second shift which will lead to doubling of the capacity.

All these steps have been taken in consultation with the Government and in full concurrence of the workers and the trade unions who are in these mints. So, we are keeping a watch on the situation. As I said, we have absolutely no intention at this point of time to go in for imports. I suppose, the then Government had to go for it because the exigencies of the situation so demanded. But we have no intention of importing notes printed abroad. It will be our endeavour to ensure that all our needs are met from within the requirement, within the capacity available in the country. We are also going to increase the capacity of the note paper and all this will ensure that the shortages that I had mentioned in the beginning when I was moving the Bill, would be taken care of in future. Therefore, in the light of the fact that in this particular case, at least it has been a continuous process spanning three Governments, I would appeal to the House and to the hon. Members to withdraw their objections to this and please vote this Bill unanimously. Thank you.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (RAJNANDGAON): What about import of note paper?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The note paper has been imported in this country over the years because there is a shortage. Therefore, this Government has taken the decision that we shall create additional capacity for note paper so that we do not have to look for imports to meet our requirements.

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN (QUILON): Regard the PAN and GIR, we have been receiving a number of calls from our constituency for subscription of telephone connection and purchase of a car. It seems to be difficult to show cause why they are not income-tax assessee. It seems to be very difficult for the common people and rural people. It is noted that the Samadhan Scheme has been extended to 31st December. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would propose extending the date of the new scheme so that the common people would be aware of the things so as to avoid these difficulties.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The date for Samadhan Scheme has not been extended. The original date of Samadhan Scheme is 31st December. As far as other requirements of law which I had mentioned in the Budget Speech, are concerned, they have come into operation from the 1st of October. We have to recognise one fact and that is that the number of people who have been traditionally evading paying of taxes in this country, that must get reduced. It is with that intention that I have brought all this. It is not to cause inconvenience to them. Therefore, exemptions have been granted to agriculturists, retired people and others who want to own a telephone.

But others who fall within this category have to merely say whether they are assessee or not. If they are not assessee, we are not going to say that they must pay their income tax whether they are required to pay income tax or not. This requirement will be there only if they are required to pay income tax on the income that accrues to them.

श्री भगवान शंकर रावत (आगरा) : मान्यवर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है, उसके बावजूद भी वित्त मंत्रालय के नीचे के जो अधिकारी हैं, इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर और इन्स्पेक्टर, वे पैन के नाम पर परेशान करते हैं, इसलिए वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि उन्होंने जो बात यहां कही है, उसी प्रकार का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी नीचे हो। अन्यथा पैन के नाम पर पेनिक क्लिएट किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक प्रकार से करें।

मेजर जनरल भुवन चन्द्र खण्डूडी, एवीएसएम (गढ़वाल) : माननीय मंत्री जी जो पैन और जी.आई.आर. का जो क्लैरीफिकेशन है

... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने क्लैरीफिकेशन नहीं चाहिए।

मेजर जनरल भुवन चन्द्र खण्डूडी, एवीएसएम : यहां पार्लियामेंट हाउस का जो बैंक है, वहां भी शंका है कि आपको पैन चाहिए या जी.आई.आर. चाहिए।

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : इसीलिए मैंने जोर देकर इस बात को इस सदन में कहा है। अगर इस सदन से इस बात का प्रचार नहीं होता है तो मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि मैं और क्या कर सकता हूँ। मैंने स्वयं रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से बात करके कहा है कि बैंक्स किसी के साथ इस प्रकार का कोई दुर्व्यवहार न करें, जो उनके यहां एकाउंट खोलने जाता है। एकाउंट खोलने के ऊपर कोई भी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। कोई आदमी दस लाख रुपये लेकर गाड़ी खरीदने जाता है तो उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तुम टैक्स देते हो या नहीं देते हो। अगर नहीं देते हो तो बता दो, नहीं देते, बात खत्म हो गई।

... (व्यवधान)

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श्री सत्य पाल जैन (चंडीगढ़): विजय गोयल जी ने जो बात उठाई है, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। १०० और ५०० रुपये के नोट इतने मिलते हैं कि जब लेना होता है तो ५०० रुपये के बजाय देने वाला गलती से १०० रुपये दे जाता है, ४०० रुपये का नुकसान होता है। जब आपको देना होता है तो १०० रुपये के बजाय ५०० रुपये का नोट चला जाता है, फिर ४०० रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी क्या इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि नोट प्रिण्ट करते समय दोनों नोटों का डिजाइन बिल्कुल अलग-अलग हो ताकि किसी किस्म का कन्फ्यूजन न हो।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, this is a suggestion for action. I have taken note of it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

MR. SPEAKER: 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 YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.
