

13.29 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. Shri U. M. Trivedi was on his legs. I find he is not present now.

Shri Bade (Khargone): So, I may be allowed to speak on the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेन्सेशन लाइ (प्रमेंडमेंट एण्ड मिसलेनियस प्रोविजन्स) बिल जब मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस प्रकार का बिल कांग्रेस शासन कैंडें ला रहा है। इसमें जितने घूसखोर हैं ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, जितने जनता का खून पीने वाले हैं उन डाकुओं और चोरों को यह लाइसेंस दे दिया है कि आप्रो, गोल्ड दे दो, तुम्हारे सब गुनाहों का माफ़ी दी जाती है। इस सोने के बदले में मैं समझता हूँ कि आप्र सन् 1980 में सोना दोगे और दस ग्राम सोने पर 2 रु० साल दोगे। फिर यह गोल्ड बांड ट्रांसफर हो सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ वेल्थ टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स, कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी भी उनसे नहीं ली जायेगी।

13.30 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

हमारी मध्यमवर्गिय रियासतों के जमाने में पिंडारी होते थे। उनका काम था घास पास चोरी करना और घाघा धन उसमें से स्टेट को देना और घाघा घासमसात कर लेना। वे घास पास चोरी करते और डाके डालते थे और स्टेटों घाघे धन के बदले में उनको संरक्षण देती थी। तो उस समय इस प्रकार ये पिंडारी पाले गए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज उसी प्रकार कांग्रेस शासन इन पिंडारियों को पाल रहा है। इस बिल में एक बड़ी विचित्र बात यह कही गयी है कि इनके लिए अदालतों का दरवाजा भी बन्द रहेगा। इसमें कहा गया है :

"Persons who have acquired the gold subscribed by them towards

the Bonds out of their income which they have not disclosed for the purposes of income-tax, excess profits tax, business profits tax, super-profits tax or surtax, will not be liable to any of these taxes on such income in assessments for any assessment year made after the 19th October, 1965, if the income had not been detected by the Income-tax Officer before the date on which the gold was subscribed towards the Bonds and the gold offered for subscription had not been seized, under any law before the date of the subscription. The assets represented by such undisclosed income will not be liable to inclusion in the net wealth of such persons. and courts will be barred from requiring any public servant to give any evidence pertaining thereto."

इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि चाहे कोई चोरी करे, ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करे, घूसखोरी करे, लेकिन सरकार को सोना खरीद कर दे दे तो फिर न उससे कोई पुलिस अफसर या इनवेस्टीगेटिंग आफिसर पूछ सकता है कि वह यह सोना कहां से लाया और न कोई अदालत उसको यह बताने के लिए बाध्य कर सकती है कि तुमने कहां क्या किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस शासन यह बड़ा भयंकर पाप कर रहा है।

रुसिकन ने एक निबन्ध लिखा है "वेन्स आफ ईथ"। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि सच्चा सोना कहां होता है। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि गं.रु.ड का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। मैं इसके बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बजाय और चोरों को प्रोत्तेषण देने के बजाय, शासन को यह देखना चाहिए कि वेन्स आफ ईथ कहां हैं। कांग्रेस शासन ने देख लिया कि आज देश पर संकट आया तो सारा देश कन्याकुमारी से काश्मीर तक एक हो गया। मेरा विचार है कि यदि राष्ट्र का प्राह्वान किया जाये और इस संकट काल में राष्ट्र के लोगों का मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम उत्पन्न किया

बाये और यदि शासन कांग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ गांव गांव घूमे और लोगों को समझावे ही भैरा विश्वास है कि हमारी महिलाएं अपना सोना देने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगी। उन्होंने अपने पृथक् मातृभूमि के लिए दे दिये, फिर उनके लिए सोना क्या चीज है। अगर शासन हमारी माताओं और बहनों को समझा सके कि आज देश पर संकट है, हम को सोना चाहिए, तो मैं कहता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोना मिलेगा और उनको मालूम हो जायेगा कि वेन्स ग्राफ गॉल्ड कहा है।

जिस प्रकार आज चोरों को संरक्षण देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है यह तो बड़ा पाप होगा और इसकी सब जगह प्रालोचना की जावेगी। शासन आज चोरों के मुकाबले फेल हो गया है। सरकार ने इन चोरों से पैसा लेने का बहुत प्रयत्न किया लेकिन सफलता नहीं मिली। पहले कानून बनाया गॉल्ड बांड का और कहा कि गॉल्ड बांड खरीदो तो हम तुम को संरक्षण देंगे। फिर कहा कि जो टैक्स तुम एवाड करके हो यदि उसका गॉल्ड बांड खरीदेंगे तो हम तुम को बचावेंगे। मोरारजी ने इसके लिए प्रयत्न किया और टी० टी० कृष्णाचारी ने भी किया, फिर भी टैक्स इवेंडर पैसा देने को तैयार नहीं हुए। अब सरकार ने यह नया कानून बनाने का विचार किया है और उन लोगों से कहा है कि तुम गॉल्ड बांड खरीदो तो न कोई तुम को पूछेगा, न पुलिस पूछ सकती है और न और कोई सवाल कर सकता है। उन से कहा जा रहा है कि तुम चोरी का सोना लाओ और हम को दो, वह सफरबिल होगा। उसको गिरवी रख सकते हो, उसके दस ग्राम के लिए पहले दो रुपया मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि शासन को सोना फिर भी नहीं मिलेगा। सोना तभी मिलेगा जब शासन गांव गांव जाकर जनता को विश्वास में लेगा और पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर जनता से कहेगा कि हमें सोना दीजिये, ही जनता देने को तैयार हो जायेगी।

मैं पूछता हू कि आप को सोने की जहरत क्यों है। हमारे पास द्वारभ में काफी स्ट्रालिंग बैलेंस था। लेकिन शासन ने पहली योजना निकाली और अपने स्ट्रालिंग बैलेंस को पानी की तरह खर्च किया, किसी को पूछा नहीं, किसी को विश्वास में नहीं लिया। कहा कि यह रुपया हम एंटी-कलचर के लिए और किसानों के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं। पर उससे अपनी पार्टी वालों का उद्धार किया, किसानों का उद्धार नहीं किया। जो पार्टी के प्रभाव लोग थे उनके लिए यह सोना काम में लाया गया। बाहर जाने के लिए यह सोना खर्च किया गया। मर्दानों बाहर से मंगाने पर यह सोना खर्च किया गया। आज हम को 18 साल गीता पढ़ते पढ़ते हो गये पर यह ध्रुवन आज तक लड़ाई के लिए, एटम बम बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। भगवान कृष्ण ने तो एक दिन में 18 अध्याय गीता ध्रुवन को सुना कर उसे लड़ाई के लिए तैयार कर लिया था लेकिन हम 18 बरसों से गीता पढ़ते हैं भी ऐसा नहीं कर सके। तो जब शासन के पास सोना था तो उसको पानी की तरह बहाया गया और अब कहते हैं कि सोना चाहिए क्योंकि हम को बाहरी देशों से देश की रक्षा के लिए शत्रु मंगाने हैं।

मैं समझता हू कि इस दिन से देश का कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है, उम्मा यह होगा कि जो लोग धूमधोर थे, ब्लैक मारकेटियर थे और उनके और चोरी करते थे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। जो कच्चे लोग थे वे टैक्स के घनतगत घा गये लेकिन जो पहले चोर थे वे कानून के घनतगत नहीं घाये या जिन्हें कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों ने पालन किया था उन्होंने कुछ नहीं दिया। इसलिए यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है। इससे तो पिछारी पने को, चोरी को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। आप उन से कह रहे हैं कि घाघा हम को दे दो। आप उनको उनका सोना 1980 में वापस करने का वायदा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हू कि थोड़े थोड़े कर वायदा हैं, यह हास्यास्पद है। दुनिया

[श्री बड़े]

के अन्य देशों के लोग इस कानून के पास होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यही कहेंगे कि यह पुलिस स्टेट तो नहीं है, लेकिन टैक्स कलेक्टिंग स्टेट हो गयी है। इस काम के लिए शासन एक के बाद दूसरा एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रहा है। पहले मोरारजी ने एक्सपेरिमेंट किया, फिर टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने किया, और अब यह नया एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है। जब शासन के अन्य एक्सपेरिमेंट फेल हो गये तो उन्होंने यह कानून बनाने का विचार किया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह यहाँ भयानक कानून है। इसका तो मतलब होगा कि तुम गॉल्ड बांड खरो दो और धूमखोरो करो, डाका डालो, चोरी करो। इस कानून के द्वारा आप ऐसे लोगों को संरक्षण दे रहे हो जैसे कि पहले स्टेटे पंजाबियों से कहती थी कि तुम लूट लूट कर लामो धोर आया हम कां दे दो तो हम तुम को संरक्षण देंगे। आज फिर बैसा ही हो रहा है। इस वास्ते मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और शासन से अपील करता हूँ कि ऐसा हास्यास्पद कानून न बनावे। इस पर अन्य देशों के भ्रन्दर काफी टीकाटिपणी होगी। इसके बजाय आप जनता से अपील करिये, उनको मातृभूमि का दर्शन दीजिये, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आप को पता चलेगा कि देश में बेन्स ग्राऊ गॉल्ड कहा है, ऐसा करने से आप को गॉल्ड मिलेगा।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Chairman.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हाउस में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. Shri Himatsingka might continue his speech.

Shri Himatsingka: Mr. Chairman, on the 19th October, 1965, the Government announced the scheme of Gold Bonds and this Bill has been necessitated on account of certain

concessions that were announced in respect of the issue of Gold Bonds under the scheme.

The amendment that has been proposed covers different laws of taxation and it provides that Gold Bonds will not be liable to certain taxes under certain circumstances. I was surprised to hear some of the speeches condemning this scheme. Mr. Masani attacked it on certain grounds. He said that it will be an encouragement to black-marketeers, etc. In the end, he himself said that 80 per cent of the gold is in the shape of ornaments and 20 per cent is in the shape of bullion and other forms. As you know, there is no requirement of any declaration of gold in the form of ornaments and, therefore, anybody who puts in ornaments for the purpose of converting the same into Gold Bonds does not violate any of the taxation laws.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: हाउस में इस समय गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung... now there is quorum.

Shri Himatsingka: Mr. Masani doubted whether the scheme will be successful and he put forward three reasons for the same. The first reason was that the people do not have faith in the Government. The second reason was that the return on Gold Bonds will not be attractive. The third reason was that 80 per cent of the gold is in the shape of ornaments and the 3 per cent per 10 gramme; that has been offered to be paid extra when ornaments are offered for being converted into Gold Bonds is not attractive enough. What I feel is that the reasons he has put forward contradict themselves. If 80 per cent of the gold is in the shape of ornaments, then there is nothing immoral in certain concessions being offered by Government to those who

convert the same into Gold Bonds. As we know, the gold ornaments are mostly held by ladies and ladies will be averse to parting with ornaments that they have. But a large number of ornaments held by some persons have become old-fashioned and they are not used. So, if certain attractive terms are offered, I have no doubt that. . . .

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (दमोह) : महिलाओं ने अपने स्वर्ण आभूषण सहर्ष दिये हैं उन्होंने तो मंगल सूत्र तक दे दिये हैं। महिलाएं नहीं पुछ्य लोभो हैं।

श्री हिममतसिंहका : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि महिलाएं बिनाफ हैं बल्कि मैं ने तो यही कहा है कि यदि उन्हें प्रॉटिक्टिव टर्म मिलें तो वे आसानी से बेंगे। प्रॉटिक्टिव टर्म घोषण होने से महिलाएं आसानी से स्वर्ण आभूषण देंगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप के कहने का मतलब है कि मुश्किल से दे रही हैं खुशो से नहीं दे रही हैं।

श्री हिममतसिंहका : टर्म अच्छी मिलेंगी तो उन्हें अपने धन देन में सहूलियत भी होगी। और लोगों का उतराह भी बड़ेगा। मैंने कोई महिलाओं के बिनाफ नहीं कहा बल्कि बतलाया कि ऐसा होना से महिलाओं के पास जो महने हैं वे आसानी से आदेंगे।

Mr. Masani suggested two remedies also. One of them was to repeal the Gold Control Act and the other was to reduce taxation. It has already been suggested in the scheme itself that any gold that will be offered for being converted into Gold Bonds will not be hit by any provisions of the Gold Control Act. Therefore, that apprehension need not be there.

Then, I am glad to note that Mr. Daji, a Communist, has been thinking in terms of morality and I am glad to note that he believes in moral principles. There was not a single adjective that he left untouched. . . .

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छबाय : सदन में गण-वृत्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . . now there is quorum. The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shri Himatsingka: Mr. Daji called the Bill as corrupt, devilish, impotent an insult to Parliament and an immoral measure. I am glad that he is also thinking in term of morality, but he forgets that this Bill does not give any additional advantage beyond what has been provided in the two previous amendments which were accepted in this House for giving a certain amount of relief to those who disclosed their undeclared amount.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member may try to conclude.

Shri Himatsingka: All my time has been taken away by the question of quorum.

I feel that this scheme will be attractive, but it needs a number of improvements to make it successful. At present very few people know what the scheme is. In any event, it has not reached the villagers in distant places. Speaking to the Commissioners, the hon. Finance Minister invited their attention and suggested that the scheme that had been passed by this House in offering certain advantages to those who disclosed their unaccounted money should be publicised and made know to the public because he felt that it was not very well known to the income-tax assesses and, therefore, they were not coming forward to make disclosures. If that be the case with a scheme which is advantageous to income-tax assessee who know the position well,

[Shri Himatsingka]

what will be the fate of this Gold Bond scheme? So unless sufficient time is given and unless publicity is given to the scheme and the advantages brought to the notice of the persons who hold gold and who are expected to put in the same for the benefit of the Government, the scheme may not be successful. Gold is very necessary in order to replenish our foreign exchange which can be used for the purpose of buying anything from foreign countries. Therefore, I feel that certain things have to be done to make the scheme more attractive.

At present the agencies that have been suggested are the branches of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and subsidiary banks. I feel that all other banks also should be authorised. As you know, when entrepreneurs start any company, they ask certain big industrial agencies to underwrite their shares; they also employ other persons to sell their shares. Some such thing should be done here, so that the scheme may reach all the persons and they may be able to buy the bonds from different agencies.

So far as the period is concerned, at present it is limited to January, 1966. This period is much too small and the scheme should be kept open for at least two years, if not more. It should also be given wide publicity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति, महोदया, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum. The Hon. Member may continue.

Shri Himatsingka: There are 21 lakh assesses and I feel that, if the income-tax officers appeal to them to contribute at least five tolas of gold each; that itself will be a substantial

amount. There are 4,000 legislators and if each one of them takes it up as his duty to collect a certain amount of gold from his Constituency, that also will bring in a large amount of gold and the scheme will be successful.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member may please try to conclude.

Shri Himatsingka: The bond should be made negotiable and easily transferable by endorsement, if not by mere delivery, so that it becomes very popular. It should also be quoted in the different stock exchanges to make it attractive and it should also be acceptable as security by the Government where security has to be deposited.

In this connection I also feel that certain amendments to the Bill should also be accepted. At present the provision is that National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, to the extent of the principal value of such Bonds for an aggregate weight of fifty kilogrammes of gold will not be taken into account for the purpose of Estate Duty, but that applies only to the first holder. Mr. Morarka has suggested an amendment here and that should be accepted.

Similarly, so far as Gift Tax is concerned, it provides that exemption to the extent of the value for an aggregate weight of five kilogrammes of gold will be available to the initial subscriber of the said Bonds. I feel that this should be available to the extent of the value of such Bonds whether they are with the initial subscriber or are in the hands of any person who takes them from such initial subscribers. Then the scheme will be more attractive.

I feel that, with these additions, the scheme will be more attractive and people will come forward to buy these Bonds. This is very necessary for the defence of the country and

for various other improvements. I support the provisions of the Bill and I hope every member will take it up as his duty to make this scheme successful.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When I read the appeal of the Hon. Prime Minister that he wanted gold for guns, I thought that I would lend my support to the Bill because this was necessary to purchase armaments and to strengthen the defence of our country. After all, during the Chinese Aggression, what was our slogan? Our slogan was "ornaments for armaments". This time it is "gold for guns". But when I read this Bill, I found that this was nothing but giving premium to immorality or to those who are hoarding gold even today. Before lending our support to this Bill, let us analyse what happened during the time when Gold Control was introduced. The Government's idea was to bring down the price of gold, to stop smuggling of gold and to see that gold was made available to the nation for other purposes. But what was the response? The response was so poor and except the goldsmiths everybody enjoyed this Gold Control.

What actually do we mean by this legislation? Supposing it becomes an Act, what will be the response today in the country? I do not know whether the Finance Minister himself believes that this will be successful because I come from Kanpur which is a city of poverty and I know what will be the response. Those people who have got gold are not going to subscribe for the Bonds or give gold for guns. There is a feeling in this country as to how the Government will be in a position to return the gold after 15 years. That is the layman's question. Another question is this: by passing such a legislation, are you not giving a premium to immorality? What is happening in the country today? A declaration was made in this House by the hon. Finance Minister that anybody who

surrendered unaccounted money will be charged only 60 per cent income-tax. What was the response in those 90 days? I have a feeling that this was done particularly to help big business houses. I want to know from the Minister today whether it is not a fact that at the time the declaration was made by the Finance Minister, the big business houses had to pay a huge quantum of income-tax and their cases were pending here in Delhi and that after this announcement, the business houses declared about Rs. 4½ to 5 crores and thus saved 40 per cent of income-tax and at the same time 150 per cent penalty. I really want to know this because I gather from knowledgeable sources that such declarations are made only to help certain big business-houses. If that is true, then I am sorry that declarations should be made just to help some of the big business magnates.

14 hrs.

I would also like to know what the response was after the declaration, and how much concealed income or unaccounted money Government got after that declaration. Today, I had tabled a question in this House about one company where unfortunately or fortunately the Finance Minister is concerned, namely Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. My question was very simple. I wanted to know whether as a result of the declaration by the Finance Minister giving concession for 90 days, Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. declared unaccounted money to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs. It was a very innocent question and I wanted to know what the facts were. This question has been rejected with the following remark, namely:

"I am directed to state that it has not been found possible to admit your question noted above as it lacks factual basis."

What should be the factual basis? Should I be associated with the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

counting of the notes or what else should be the factual basis? Unaccounted money was declared by many concerns whether in bundles or in gunny bags, and that information was disclosed in this House. I want to know whether Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. has in good and earnest faith declared Rs. 45 lakhs. I do not know why this question should be disallowed and why the hon. Minister should feel shy of giving this information in regard to the unaccounted money declared by Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. I had put this question because it would be a bad example before others and other business-houses may criticise that where the Finance Minister is concerned or is directly or indirectly connected with a concern, the things are concealed in a much more stringent way than otherwise. From this Bill also we find that the names will be kept confidential.

Before I lend my support, and conditional support, to this Bill, I would like to know what the response was since October up to date, to the three declarations made by the hon. Prime Minister, and whether certain amendments are going to be accepted, particularly whether the amendments of Shri Morarka, which, I think, are sensible ones, are going to be accepted by the hon. Minister and this House. For, nobody is going to give gold unless gold is seized from him. There is a general saying in our State of Uttar Pradesh:

चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना
सो गया और कोई उसको जमाने वाला
नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : क्यों सोया
हुआ है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यही मैं धाप से
पूछना चाहता हूँ । धाप को कुछ तो मालूम
होगा । धाप इसके बारे में कुछ तो बतायें ।

So, I would request the hon. Minister to convince this House at least. Otherwise it is impossible for us to convince the people in the rural areas, the people in the urban areas, and the working class people who have nothing with them and yet who want to donate some gold. During the Chinese aggression, who donated gold to Government? It was not the maharajahs and maharajahs; none of them donated gold, but gold was donated by those middle class families which had only a simple pair of bangles and nothing more and which donated those bangles. It may be that they did so out of emotion or out of a sense of patriotism. But even this was not acknowledged in the way that Shri Rameshwar Tantia's contribution was acknowledged. Such information is not given usually to the press. Supposing a middle class family wants to donate the only pair of bangles that the housewife has got, the press will not take notice of it but they will only take notice of something if it is auctioned in a Congress Parliamentary Party meeting....

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : बनर्जी
साहब धाप यह गलत बात कह रहे हैं । अगर
किसी ने चार घाने भी दिये हैं या चार घाने
का सोना भी दिया है, उसका नाम भी
अखबार में धाया है, उसकी उसको रसीद
मिली है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं धाप की बात
को मानता हूँ । अगर ऐसा मध्य प्रदेश में
हुआ है तो मुझे बड़ी खशी है । लेकिन सवाल
यह है कि हमारे यहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश में
या दूसरी जगहों में क्या हुआ है । मान लीजिये
किसी एम० पी० की बीबी ने सोना दिया है,
तो उसकी शक्ल भले ही अखबार में न आई
हो लेकिन दो हाथ की तस्वीर जरूर आई है
जब वह दे रही थी । दूसरे लोगों ने जिन्होंने
दिया है उनको एतराज है इस बात पर कि
उनकी चर्चा तक नहीं हुई है ।

में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धाज सोना देने की इवाहिषा लोगों के दिलों में है। लेकिन कुछ शक व शूबहात लोगों के दिलों में हैं। लोग सोचते हैं कि क्या होगा ? सुरक्षा कोष की बात हम कर रहे हैं। धाज देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि हमारे कोष में काफी पैसा ध्राये। लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था ? नौ करोड़ रुपया सुरक्षा कोष में ध्राया। उस में से छः करोड़ रुपया सेंटर को दे दिया गया और ढाई करोड़ रुपये से उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सी० बी० गुप्त ने एक ट्रस्ट बना कर ध्रलग रख दिये। उस ट्रस्ट के सर्वेसर्वा वही थे। ट्रस्ट का पैसा कहां लग रहा है। उसका पैसा ध्रलमोड़ा की कांस्टिट्यूएँसी में जहां से वह जीते हैं, वहां लग रहा है। ध्रगर ऐसी चीज होती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात गलत होगी। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन ध्राया है उसका मान लिया जाना चाहिये। जो लॉग ईमानदारी से सोना देना चाहते हैं वे दें और जिन के पास ध्राज भी छिपा हुआ सोना है और वे उस सोने को नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन से सोना लिया जाये। कहा यह जाता है कि देश में तीन से चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना है। उस सोने को निकालने के लिए यह बिल है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। ध्राडिनेस से निकला है या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन ध्रगर वाकई में सरकार चाहती है कि वह सोना निकले तो उसके लिए ध्राप को ध्रगर जरूरत हो तो दूसरे तरीके ध्रपनाने होंगे। वे तरीके क्या हो सकते हैं, इस पर बहस हो सकती है। लेकिन लोगों के दिलों में ध्राज यह विश्वास नहीं है कि ध्रगर वे सोना दे देंगे तो वही सोना उन को वापिस मिल जायेगा। कुछ लोग तो यह भी पूछते हैं कि ध्रगर ध्राज सरकार के पास सोना नहीं है तो पंद्रह साल के बाद उसके पास कहां से सोना ध्रा जायेगा ? ऐसे जो सवालता हैं इनका जवाब हम को देना होगा। सिर्फ देश भक्ति को ध्राधार बना कर ही सोना ले लिया जाये,

तो यह नहीं होगा। क्योंकि ध्राजकल एक मसल मगहर है ध्राम तरीके से ध्रोर लोगों का कहना यह है कि यह सरकार एक ऐसा जादूगर है जो जिस चीज को छूती है वही गायब हो जाती है। एक कहानी ध्राप जानते ही हैं। यह कहानी प्रफुल्ल बाबू के बारे में है जो बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। एक ध्रादमी के बदन में दर्द था। वह डाक्टरों को दिखाता दिखाता हार गया लेकिन उसका दर्द दूर नहीं हुआ। उसने कहा कि मैं बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को दिखाऊंगा और ध्रगर वह हाथ लगा देगे तो मेरा दर्द दूर हो जायेगा। लोगों ने कहा कि बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जो डाक्टर थे वह तो डा० बी० सी० राय थे, प्रफुल्ल बाबू क्या करेंगे। उसने कहा कि नहीं, ये मेरा बदन का दर्द दूर कर सकते हैं। उसने कहा कि इन्होंने चावल में हाथ लगाया, चावल गायब हो गया, दाल में हाथ लगाया, दाल गायब हो गई, सरसों के तेल में हाथ लगाया, सरसों का तेल गायब हो गया और ध्रगर ये मेरे बदन में हाथ लगा देंगे तो मेरे बदन का दर्द गायब हो जायेगा।

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० र० भगत) : कलकत्ता से बाहर के ये लोग होंगे जो ऐसा कहते हैं। कलकत्ते के लोग नहीं होंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वह तो बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के पास जाना चाहता था और ध्राप के पास ध्राता तो वह खुद ही गायब हो जाता।

इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सोना हुआ सोना भी गायब हो जाये। ध्राप को लोगों के दिमाग में विश्वास की भावना भरनी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल कारामद हो, यह एक कारामद साबित हो। लेकिन यह कारामद हो इसके लिए कुछ समझने की जरूरत है, कुछ समझाने की जरूरत है। मैं ध्राशा करता हूँ कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): From the speeches which were made on this Bill....

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : इतने अच्छे बक्ता बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन हाउस में गणपूति नहीं है। पूंजीपति बोल रहे हैं और हाउस में गणपूति तो होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Morarka may resume his seat for a while because the quorum has been challenged. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Morarka may now resume his speech.

Shri Morarka: As I was saying, from the speeches made on this Bill the other day, that is, Friday, and from some of the speeches made today, it appears that the Bill is facing a very violent opposition. The main ground on which this Bill is opposed is that it gives undeserved concessions to blackmarketeers in respect of unaccounted money. If this objection is taken on principle, I have nothing to say. But if it is taken on the ground that this Bill gives more concessions to unaccounted money than the concessions already given by this very House in this very year, I have to join issue with those hon. Members.

As you know, in the last Budget, the hon. Finance Minister said that it is a complex problem, how to tap this unaccounted money, that all efforts are being made and that most of them have been without success and that he wanted to give one more chance to the people concerned to return to the path of civic responsibility. The Finance Minister had to amend that scheme soon, in last August. His justification then was that this unaccounted money is invested by these people in some assets, that the unaccounted money could not easily be realised from those assets and so they could not pay the 60 per cent tax immediately; hence some time for the payment of the tax had to be given. Accordingly that scheme was amended, and the amended scheme was also accepted by the House.

My point is that the present Bill does not give any more concessions to unaccounted money than the one which has already been given with the approval of this House on two previous occasions. The proof of the pudding, as they say, is in the eating. If this Bill had provided such a paradise for unaccounted money-holders, for the blackmarketeers, I would like to know why the response to this new scheme is so poor. Till yesterday the total quantity of gold given under the gold bonds scheme is 1150 kgs. which, according to the market value, comes to about Rs. 1.24 crores and according to the international price, about Rs. 60 lakhs. The two previous gold bonds schemes had more success than this one. Under the first scheme, Government got Rs. 8.25 crores and under the second, they got, I think, Rs. 3.29 crores. We are still far away from those targets.

Therefore, those hon. Members who have criticised this Bill have gone only on one assumption, namely, that it gives the facility to disclose unaccounted gold which people have. But they have not tried to analyse the economics of it, be whether such a disclosure gives more benefit or less benefit or the same benefit to the persons holding such unaccounted gold.

I think it would be interesting to the House to know that if I deposit today Rs. 100 with somebody at the prevailing market rate of interest, namely, 12%—the rate at which the biggest industries in this country are borrowing money today—at the end of the 15th year, the period for which the gold is borrowed by Government, I would get back instead of Rs. 100, Rs. 560. It is important; it will do good to hon. Members to understand this point, because the entire criticism of and opposition to this Bill is based on the point that it showers undeserved and undue concessions on these people. I repeat that if I give today Rs. 100 in deposit on interest, at the end of the 15th year, I would get back Rs. 560, that is, an addition of Rs. 460.

So far as this gold bonds scheme is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister announced that questions will not be asked of the persons who give gold under this scheme. That again, I submit, is not a new thing. Even under the previous two schemes and even in the scheme of disclosure of unaccounted money, this facility was given, i.e., the guarantee was given that no questions would be asked. After all, what is the purpose of this scheme? It is to somehow or other, to tap the gold to bring the hoarded gold out, gold which is required for our national security, national stability and national defence.

As I had said on a previous occasion, there are two ways, the hard way and the soft way. The hard way is by raiding and searching places, and seizing and confiscating. The Government have tried that and still try it, but one cannot say that it has been an unqualified success. The second, the soft way, is to persuade people by giving some incentives, some temptations, to bring out their gold. The scheme which the hon. Prime Minister announced this time is certainly a scheme which gives concessions and temptations to the people who hold gold. But these concessions or temptations, in my humble opinion, are available more to the people who hold gold in a disclosed manner in the honest way. Those people who hold gold today, in the form of ornaments will by giving it to Government, earn at least a modest income every year. Today, whatever the social value of their ornaments, the economic return on them so far is zero. But by giving it to Government, they would get every year at least Rs. 2 per 10 grammes. That would be a sure, though modest, income for the people who would part with their gold ornaments. Not only this; at the end of the 15th year, they will be sure to get back their gold. In my opinion, it is an idle question for anybody to ask how and wherefrom the Government would get the gold after 15 years. When you do not put this question at the time when the Government borrows money in hundreds and thou-

sands of crores from abroad, every pie of which is repayable in gold, it is idle to ask that question when you borrow a few hundreds of crores worth of gold within the country, from our own nationals, for a national emergency.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a lay man's question I agree, but this question is naturally put by people. We have to give some answer to that.

Shri Morarka: I think there is a lot of force in what Shri Banerjee says. It is quite true that people ask this question, but my point is that, purely on economic grounds, there is no force in this argument, no point in suspecting the solvency of the Government or the ability of the Government to repay this gold after 15 years, because, if Government cannot return your gold worth Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores at the most which they might get under this scheme, how is the Government going to repay Rs. 3,400 crores of foreign debt which the Government has incurred.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is on the basis "payable when able".

Shri Morarka: I do not think he is correct when he says that it is payable when able. This foreign debt is falling due and our Government is fulfilling every commitment as and when it falls due. No respectable Government can ever repudiate any international obligation, particularly of a financial nature, particularly a self-respecting Government like our own.

I do not think it is necessary for me to give quotations from the speeches of the hon. Finance Minister wherein he said in this House that he was making a deliberate concession for undisclosed money, he was making that to give a chance, in order to cure that malady. I agree with those hon. critics who say that that scheme also has not been a great success, but that does not mean that efforts should not be made in that direction or that the schemes once presented here should not be improved upon.

[Shri Morarka]

I say that this scheme is more in favour of the honest person who holds gold. I say this because those who hold ornaments. When they give the gold today, get, to begin with, Rs. 3 for 10 grams for the making charges of the ornament. Many hon. Members here said that this Rs. 3 was too little. Perhaps they are right. I agree that now-a-days the making charges are high, but the Government arrived at this figure, and they think it is much better than not giving anything at all as in the original scheme where there was no provision for making this payment. Thereafter you get Rs. 2 every year as interest. But more than that are the concessions which the gold bond holders will get by way of exemption from income-tax, exemption from capital gains tax, exemption from wealth tax, partial and limited exemption from estate duty, and a qualified exemption from gifts tax. I think that when you have made these gold bonds negotiable—they are freely negotiable from person to another—there is great merit in giving these concessions. There is no doubt about the fact that these concessions bestow a special privilege, right, financial incentive, on these people who surrender gold, but that is the purpose viz. to induce the people to part with gold. Otherwise, you could have easily given Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per gram instead of Rs. 2, but the Government, in its wisdom, thought that so far as the interest was concerned, Rs. 2 would be adequate and reasonable, but that this Rs. 2 must be free from income-tax, and simultaneously they also thought that so far as gold bonds are concerned, they must be free from other levies.

There is another very important point to note here. Do the people with undisclosed gold pay any tax today? Do they pay wealth tax on the gold, gift tax or income-tax on it? So, it is no use your comparing the provisions of this Bill with a thing which is non-existent. Concessions are given and

should be enjoyed by person who is already paying tax, but to these people who are not paying any tax at all, these concessions would mean nothing. They will have to pay something at least in future.

Of course, the whole purpose of this is to give them a chance to make a clean breast of it. There again, I must say that even under the existing scheme of disclosures, if a person has gold today he can sell that gold, convert it into money, and tender that money under the existing scheme. As I said, the Bill is not meant for the blackmarketeers alone. That is a wrong conception.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): The objection is only to Clause 8.

Shri Morarka: If you take away Clause 8, it will not serve your purpose. Clause 8, by itself, does not do any good or harm to the provisions, because the operative provisions are contained in Clause 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Clause 8 only says that the identity of the person would not be disclosed etc. But that guarantee is not given in this Bill alone but at many places in many other acts also it exists.

Therefore, I think that even today a person who has undisclosed gold can convert it into money and disclose that as income and earn all the benefits that are available to him under the schemes approved by this House.

Having said so much in favour of the Bill, I think there are a few points which deserve the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and his draftsmen, because I personally feel that the Bill has been drafted in a hurry, and therefore it suffers from certain invisible lacunae.

What is the scheme of this Bill? Clause 2, 3 and 6 of this Bill exempt the gold bonds completely from income-tax, capital gains tax and wealth tax without any qualification. Whether the bonds are held by the original subscriber or by the subsequent purchaser, whether they are hold in the

quantities of 1 kg. or 100 kg, there is no difficulty at all—without any limit as to time, as to value, as to the identity of the person. The exemption is available in quantity, in time, in person. But when you come to estate duty, there is a qualification that the gold bonds would have only one exemption so far as estate duty is concerned. If the gold bonds are included in the assets of one person, then the same gold bonds cannot get exemption while computing the assets of another person if these bonds form the part of the estate of the other person. What is the rationale behind this? Wealth tax is an annual levy, and is leviable on everybody the moment he holds a certain amount of wealth. To that extent, this provision helps him.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): This is the point which supports blackmarketeers.

Shri Morarka: But so far as death is concerned, it is an event which you cannot forecast, which you cannot control, which is not at regular intervals, it has no time schedule. There you are qualifying restricting the currency of these gold bonds. If it was the other way, I could understand, that is, for the purpose of Estate Duty—death duty—the gold bonds would have no limit, but for the purpose of Wealth-tax they would have exemption in respect of one person only.

There is one more point, which is more important than all this. So far as Wealth-tax is concerned, there is a very serious lacuna; because, according to the Bill as it has been drafted, now one gold certificate in the same year can get three or four exemptions. Suppose there are three persons—A, B, C. "A" has a year ending in March, "B" has a year ending in June, and "C" has a year ending in December. One gold certificate "A" can have at the time of his accounting in March. The same he can sell to "B" in the month of May

or so, and he would have it available with him at the time of the close of his accounts, that is in June. And after his accounting period is over, he can sell it to "C" who will have it available in the accounting year at the time of his closing of accounts in December.

14.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure this could not be the intention of the Department that one gold bond should earn three exemptions, for three people, in the same year. Because, as the amendment is sought to be made in the Wealth-tax Act by this Bill there is no qualification that this gold bond must be held for a minimum number of months or for a certain prescribed number of months before it can earn that exemption from the levy of the tax. I feel that this unintended benefit which is given to the gold-bond certificates is likely to lead to abuse and is likely to attain currency which would definitely open a loophole in the assessment of Wealth-tax; and unless something is done, I am sure this would become an easy escape for those people who are liable to pay Wealth-tax.

Now, Sir, when you come to Gift-tax, the provision is still more restricted. There it would be available only to the original subscriber. Unless the original subscriber makes the gift, the bond will not earn any exemption. For example, if you, Sir, subscribed to gold bonds, and if you sell your bonds to me, and if I gave a gift of them to Mrs. Mukerjee, then I would not get that exemption.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Always to your neighbour?

Shri Morarka: The point is, I would not get the exemption. But if you, Sir, make the gift to me, then you only would get the exemption. What is the rationale behind it? For

[Shri Morarka]

the Wealth-tax and for the Estate Duty this qualification of original subscriber is not there. But why is it that only in the case of Gift-tax this additional qualification that only the original subscriber could get the exemption is prescribed?

In short, Sir, the Bill has been drafted in a hurry, the schemes has not been examined, there is no rationale behind the Bill or the provisions therein. And while I cannot object to the principle of the Bill, I think proved, it could have been made more thought the Bill could have been improved, it could have been made more rational and more acceptable.

In conclusion I would only say this, that so far as the gold bond scheme is concerned, it is very good, it would succeed in due course; but it still needs one more amendment, and that is that the Government must instruct the post offices to advance money at the international rate, namely Rs. 62 per tola, to all those small people who want to borrow money in the hour of their difficulty as a lender of the last resort. Unless they know that they will be able to get money whenever they need it, they will always have attachment to gold and they will be slow to part with it. On the other hand, if they are assured that whenever they need money, the post office or the savings bank or the banks are bound to lend them money at least at Rs. 62 per tola. I feel the scheme would have a much better chance of success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं प्रवासियों बार बोलने के वास्ते खड़ी हुई लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया और उन्हीं मैम्बरों को इस पर भी बुलाया जा रहा है

जो कि पहले भी चार, पांच दफे बोल चुके हैं। हम लेडीज मैम्बरों को जो कि बहुत ही कम हाउस में बोलती हैं उनको इस पर बोलने का मौका ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इनकमटैक्स एक्ट, इटेट इयूटो, ऐक्ट प्रॉर वेल्व टैक्स ऐक्ट को धमेंड किया जा रहा है इसमें भाग को क्या चांस मिलना चाहिये ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : जब अन्य मैम्बरों को एक बार नहीं धनेकों बार, पचास पचास दफे मौका प्राप्त होते हैं तो हमें भी तो कभी न कभी बोलने का प्रापको अवसर देना ही चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री काशी राम गुप्त ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे देहात में एक कहावत प्रसिद्ध है :-

“नाई बाल कितने बड़े हैं तो वह जवाब दे देता है कि जजमान यह प्राप के सामने प्रा जायेगे।”

इस सदन में पक्ष में और कियत में बहुत दर्लितें दी गई हैं। धमी धमी श्री मृत्तारका ने जो दर्लितें दी उन से एक बात स्पष्ट होती है कि यह बिल वास्तव में बड़े प्रादमियों से सोना लेने के लिए बना है क्योंकि इनकमटैक्स, सप्लि कुर या इटेट इयूटी यह सब बड़े प्रादमी दिया करते हैं साधारण प्रादमी नहीं दिया करते हैं। जब बड़े प्रादमियों से लेने की बात है और 19 अक्तूबर को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने रेडियो पर जो प्राषण दिया और उस के प्राधार पर जो यह प्राध्यावेश जारी हुआ वह इसी प्राशय से हुआ था कि यह बहुत सा सोना इधमें प्रा जायेगा किन्तु प्राज

स्थिति क्या है ? श्री मुरारका ने बतलाया कि अभी तक केवल 60 लाख रुपये का सोना हासिल हुआ है। जिस सरकार को यह दशा हो कि यह प्रत्यादेश जारी कर बड़ी बड़ी प्राशाएं लगाये और फिर नतीजा यह हो कि थोड़ा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया। हाँ सकता है कि भरी बात पूरी सही न हो। अभी इतना जनवरी तक का समय पड़ा है। जिस व्यक्ति के पास सोना या सोने के गहने हैं वह किस बात की आशा लगाये बैठा है और वह उसे सरकार को देने में क्यों देरी कर रहा है ? यदि केवल इस्टेट ड्यूटी की देरी है तो वह देरी न करे क्योंकि तब तक शायद हमारे वित्त मंत्री उसे ठीक कर दें किन्तु वास्तविकता यह नहीं है बल्कि वास्तविकता यह है कि यह बिल जो लाया गया है जिस प्रत्यादेश के आधार पर लाया गया उस की नींव ही गलत है। यह सामायिक नहीं है। यदि सामायिक होता तो यह दशा नहीं होती। जिन्होंने सोने को छिपाया हुआ है बड़ी तादाद में वह इस के जरिये लायेंगे तो क्यों लायेंगे यह हमें देखना है। बार-बार यह कहा गया कि नाम नहीं बताये जायेंगे, उनका इनकमटैक्स माफ़ होगा, सब बात होगी लेकिन फिर भी वह नहीं ला रहे हैं तो इसका यह अर्थ होता है कि उनको अभी भी सरकार के ऊपर कोई विश्वास नहीं है। तो फिर जैसे डाकुओं को विश्वास दिलाने के लिए कोई बीच में समझौता करने प्राया करता है और डाकुओं को यह विश्वास दिलाता है कि तुम को छोड़ दिया जायगा तुम हाजिर हो जाओ उसी तरह यहां भी किया जाय। चूंकि वैसे काबू में नहीं आते हैं तो उनके लिए भी बीच में किसी समझौते वाले प्रादमी को ले लिया जाय और इस दो महीने में वह समझौता करा दे और लोगों को यह विश्वास दिला सके कि वे सरकार को सोने के जेवर दें प्रागे उन्हें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। एक तरह तो यह सरकार जो है वह स्वर्ण

नियन्त्रण कानून बनाती है उस कानून के बनाते समय हमारे इधर के पक्ष के बहुत से साधियों ने बार बार यह कहा था कि सोने को प्रशुद्ध न किया जाय। सोने को हतोत्साहित करना है इसलिये यह 14 फीट का कानून बनाया जा रहा है यह सरकार की नीति है। उस के विरोध में हम लोगों ने कहा था कि यह नीति गलत है और आज वही सरकार उसी सोने को जो कि 14 फीट का नहीं है उसे मांगने जा रही है। वह यह भूल गये कि कुछ दिन पहले जिस सोने के लिए उन्होंने यह कहा था कि इस को हतोत्साहित करना है आज उसी सोने को मांगने की जो फिक्र पड़ी तो क्या जरूरत थी उस कानून को पहले बनाने की ? जब कुछ दिन बाद हमें उस शुद्ध सोने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है तो फिर उस कानून को नहीं बनाना चाहिये था और अगर बना लिया है तो उस को वापिस लेना चाहिये। जब तक वह स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण कानून रहेगा तब तक कोई सोना इस सरकार के पास नहीं आने वाला है। कितने शर्म की बात यह होगी कि प्राशा तो हम करते थे कि 4 हजार करोड़ के सोने में से सम्भवतः 500 करोड़ का सोना इस प्रत्यादेश के और इस कानून के बनने के बाद सरकार के पास आ जायेगा लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जैसी रफ्तार चल रही है उस को देखते हुए कोई प्राशा 500 करोड़ की तो क्या 50 करोड़ की भी नहीं रह गयी है। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? बाहर की दुनिया यह कहेंगी और वह ठीक कहेंगी कि या तो यहां की जनता का, यहां के पूजापति वर्ग का और यहां के साधारण प्रादमी का कोई विश्वास इस सरकार में नहीं रह गया है या फिर वास्तव में यह सब झूठ डकोसला ही था कि यहां देश में 4000 करोड़ का रुपये का सोना है या यह है कि यह समय नहीं है जनता यह समझती है कि सरकार ने यह जो कानून बनाया है और लागू किया हुआ

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

है उसकी अभी कोई जरूरत नहीं है या अभी जरूरत नहीं है इस वक्त सोना निकालने की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तीसरी बात में कुछ दम नजर आता है क्योंकि वह सोना तो तब निकल जाया करता है जब देश के ऊपर एक पूरी ताकत से हमला हो रहा हो और उस वक्त अगर कोई बात होती तो लोगों के दिमाग में आता। आज सीज फायर चल रहा है और आज जब सोने की बात हो रही है तो आम आदमी यह समझता है कि सरकार की अपनी बनाई हुई कठिनाइयों को हम क्यों भाँगे? सरकार ने जो गलत नीति बनाई यह उसी का नतीजा सामने आ रहा है। उस चोरी के नतीजे के तौर पर देश में विदेशी मुद्रा का जो संकट पैदा हुआ है, सरकार अग्य तरीकों से उस का मुकाबला क्यों नहीं करती? वे तरीके ये हैं कि सरकार अपने निर्यात को बढ़ाये, करीब पचास करोड़ रुपये की जो रई यहाँ पर फ़ाइन कपड़ा बनाने के लिए आती है, उस को बन्द करे, हमारे यहाँ जो फ़ालतू पेट्रोल है, उस के एक्सपोर्ट करे। अगर किसी मुल्क की सरकार अपनी जनता से सोना मांगती है, तो सिर्फ़ इस अवस्था में कि दूसरा कोई रास्ता न रह जाये। लेकिन आज इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इस लिए इस कानून में दम नजर नहीं आता है।

हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग यहाँ दफ़तर में बैठ कर सोना इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। कोई उन से मानूँ करे कि यह देशभक्ति उन्होंने पहले क्यों नहीं दिखाई। अगर वे चाहते, तो वे पहले भी यह सोना वे सकते थे। आज उन की ओर से अख़बारों में यह प्रचार किया जाता है कि उन्होंने सत्तर हज़ार ग्राम सोना देने का टारगेट बनाया है। क्या इस तरह कानून का पालन हुआ करता है? इस कानून को चलाने के लिए जनता से अपील

करने और गांव-गांव जाने से यह अच्छा होगा कि हम लोग खुशी से नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में रुपया आदि दें। लेकिन जो कानून बनाया जाता है, वह वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बनाया जाता है। यह कानून वैज्ञानिक नहीं है, यह बात अब प्रमाणित हो गई है। इस के नतीजे हमारे सामने आ जायेंगे।

इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि न वह चोर कुछ देने वाला है, जिस को यह सरकार साहूकार बनाने जा रही है और न ही साहूकार देने वाला है। यदि यह दशा होगी, तो यह कानून बतर्द असफल होगा और जब यह असफल होने वाला है, तो सरकार को इस को वापस ले लेना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून को रद्द कर दे और चौदह कैरट के नियम को समाप्त कर दे। वह सोने को अपने कब्जे में ले ले और उस का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दे। इस बात की इजाजत दी जाये कि लोग अपने पास प्यूर ज़ेवर रख सकें और जो लोग उन में से कुछ देना चाहें वह दे दें। सरकार ने गढ़ाई की जो दर निश्चित की है, वह गलत है और इस लिए उस को ठीक करना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think that we must view this Bill from two points of view. Firstly, it is intended primarily to help us out of our foreign exchange stringency and adverse balance of trade at the moment and secondly, to have a better mobilisation of wealth in the country. At present it happens that the per capita deposits and the per capita credit is

such that that the ratio of deposit to credit is about 70. So that if a man puts so much in a bank most of it comes back to the individual and therefore the ratio is about 14 per cent of the national income. There are two ways in which government could do this. It is true that there is a considerable amount of tax evasion. We have to mobilise wealth so that we can increase our industrial output and defence output. As I said, the present ratio of deposits is about 14 per cent of the national income. In the first year of the Plan it was about 9 per cent and in the last four years it has been stable at 14 per cent. One of the reasons is that due to lack of banking facilities and also to conventional habits money is being put in gold and other things rather than in industrial investment. Government had two ways of doing this; one was to get at the wealth of the people by compulsion; the second was by way of co-operation. In the last year we saw that they tried to get people's co-operation. In that last budget the Finance Minister gave some concessions regarding the disclosure of wealth. When that did not prove satisfactory on the 11th September there were further concessions to provide facilities for bringing out undisclosed wealth. Unfortunately, neither of these had had the response that the government expected and once again the government has come out with a further facility. This is a facility which not only exists for people who have undisclosed wealth but for people who have disclosed their income and jewellery. It also provides a way for earning interest while helping in the national effort for reducing our adverse balance of trade and for our defence production etc. So, despite a lacuna which the Members may possibly point out and which is not entirely wrong, I would say that this is a very laudable effort on the part of the government and one hopes that it will have the necessary response.

Regarding the success of this scheme, we say that in 1962 when

the Chinese invasion took place, people, came out most enthusiastically and the government got gold worth about Rs. 58 crores or so. There is sometimes a sudden change regarding the policies of the government and this creates some kind of uncertainty in the minds of the people and therefore today although it is guaranteed that the identity of the person who gives gold will not be disclosed and that no steps will be taken against him, there is some amount of doubt in the minds of people that tomorrow this thing may be changed. I think the government should give some kind of assurance for keeping to this provision in the future.

Thirdly, I think that with regard to the gold deposits there must be first of all facility given to the small investor because it is the small investor who has gold much more than the big man. Mostly in the rural districts, very few banking facilities exist and very little effort is expended on explaining to these people how the scheme will operate and if the government wishes to have some measure of success it is not enough for the government to depend upon the rich man who may or may not give it out but there will be a good response from the rural areas, from the ordinary man if it is explained to him how this scheme will work to his benefit as well as for national development.

Then there is a very important thing which may stand in the way of the operation of this scheme. There is the old Gold Control Order which is still there. I do not know how it will fit in with the present Bill, because it is illegal to possess gold worth more than a certain amount which is not 14 carat. There seems to be no provision in this Bill, and perhaps the Finance Minister would look into it and provide some safeguard for this, because if the Gold Control Order exists, it contradicts the provisions of this Bill.

Lastly, I would say that the success of this scheme will have to be

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

watched very carefully. As regards our foreign exchange stringency, one notices that the International Monetary Fund has given far more assistance to the developed countries than to the under-developed countries. It has given during 1957 something like 11,000 million dollars a year to the developed countries, whereas the backward countries like ours have only had about 10,000 million dollars a year. In this respect also, if we are going to deposit a certain amount of gold as collateral security, when it comes to the repayment of our debt what facility is our Government going to be given by the International Monetary Fund? This is a matter which Government should check, because if we have to pay back in dollars or in trade balances, it may not work to our advantage.

So, I have pointed out two things. One was that this Bill is calculated to have a greater mobilisation of the domestic resources and for meeting our adverse trade balances. As far as domestic mobilisation is concerned, I think the Government will have to watch very carefully whether the response that it expects comes in the measure that it should. Secondly, a better arrangement with the International Monetary Fund should be made so that we find that we can use the gold to our advantage in the repayment of our debts.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (वाराणसी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य राष्ट्र रक्षा ऋण और सोना हासिल करना है। लेकिन घण्टर विधेयक के नतीजे पर हम जाएँ तो उसका साफ मतलब हो जाता है कि चोर को साहूकार बनाने वाला यह कानून कड़ा जाएगा। इस विधेयक में जो व्यवस्था है वह यह है कि जो राष्ट्रीय ऋण देगा या जो लोन सोना देगा उनको मृत्यु कर, प्राय-कर, गैट कर आदि करों से मुक्ति मिलेगी और साथ ही किन किन लोगों ने यह ऋण दिया है, किन किन लोगों ने सोना दिया है, घण्टर वह चोरी का धन है

तो उसको जानफारी भी किसी को नहीं होगी। इस तरह से सरकार जिन लोगों को सजा देनी चाहिये चोरी के कारण, टैक्सों का छिपाने की वजह से उनका सजा देने के बजाय, वह इनाम देने जा रही है इस कानून के जरिये। इस मामले में इस विधेयक का घोर विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस कानून को वापिस ले लें।

जो कर का चुराते हैं, जो तस्करी व्यापार के जरिये सोना एकत्र करते हैं, वे सामाजिक चोर हैं, समाज के बड़े शत्रु हैं और उनको न तो कानून और न ही समाज और न ही न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण से कभी छूट मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन दुख है कि एक तरफ सरकार ने जब सोने का कानून बनाया तो उसके दिमाग में यह था कि उस कानून के जरिये तस्करी व्यापार को वह समाप्त कर देगी, सोने के भावों को गिरा देगी और इस तरह से सारी चीज समाप्त हो जाएगी लेकिन वह काम उससे नहीं हुआ। जब एक बार उस कानून की असफलता हमारे सामने आई तो आज सरकार एक दूसरा कानून उस असफलता को छिपाने के लिए बनाने जा रही है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के जरिये भी उसका सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने जिन्होंने इस कानून को पेश किया है, मैंने प्रश्नकारों में उनके एक जवाब को पढ़ा है जिस में कहा गया था कि ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने सोना छिपाया है, घायकर को बचाया है और उस रुपये को बाहर निकालने की जो बात कही जा रही है, वह बात ऐसी नहीं है बल्कि इस कानून के जरिये—जनता से सोना हासिल किया जाएगा। और मंत्री महोदय ने तर्क यह दिया कि आज सोने का कानूनी भाव 85 रुपये है लेकिन उसका चोर बाजारी का जो भाव है वह 135 रुपये है . . .

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : 165
पया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने 135 बताया था । 165 ही सही । मैं उसको ही मान लेता हूँ । 85 रुपये कानूनी भाव और 135 या 165 रुपये चोर बाजारी का भाव है । ऐसी सूरत में कौन आपका सोना देगा ? और जब योजना मंत्री ने एक बार यह कहा कि उस सोने के लिए यह विधेयक नहीं है तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि इस विधेयक को लाने का उद्देश्य क्या हो सकता है ? इसलिये उनके ही कथनानुसार यह विधेयक निरर्थक हो जाता है ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नारा दिया है और वह नारा यह दिया है "जय जवान, जय किसान" । जहां तक जय जवान के बारे का सम्बन्ध है वह सही है, वह अपनी आत्मा में भी सही है और बाहरी स्वरूप में भी सही है । लेकिन जहां तक जय किसान के बारे का सम्बन्ध है वह केवल नारा मात्र है । जहां तक आत्मा का सवाल है, वह आत्मा भी उस में नहीं है । जब हम इस विधेयक को देखते हैं और जब किसान के बारे को देखते हैं तो लगता है कि जय किसान का नारा, नारा मात्र है, यह तो जय धनवान का असली नारा है । यह विधेयक साफ साफ जय धनवान कहता है, जय किसान नहीं कहता है । सत्य तो यह है कि आज जब संकट है, पाकिस्तान और चीन से देश को जो खतरा है और हमारी सेना ने और जनता ने इस बड़े संकट का बड़ी हिम्मत और बहादुरी से मुकाबला किया है, तो सरकार को ऐसा काम करना चाहिये या कि देश में समान त्याग का वातावरण बने, समान त्याग के लिए लोग बाध्य किये जा सकें । लेकिन नारा तो है जय किसान का और कानून बनता है जय धनवान का और किसान को पानी बीज खादि की सहूलियतें तो दूर, आज उसका लगान

बढ़ता जा रहा है । मैं ऐसी स्थिति में समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि कहां से जय किसान हो रहा है । जय किसान की धाड़ में यह जय धनवान का काला कानून आज इस सदन में प्रस्तुत है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सही मानों में इस देश में ...

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जय धनवान है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जी हाँ, जब किसान का अगर नारा होता तो काला धन जो छिपा हुआ है बड़े लोगों के पास, उसको आप करो से मुक्त न करते । यह जो पैसा आएगा यह धायकर से मुक्ति पाएगा । यह एक काला कानून है । उसको मृत्यु-कर से छुटकारा मिलेगा, उसको भेंट कर से छुटकारा मिलेगा । जिन लोगों ने तस्करी की है ...

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आएगा तब भी नहीं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जी हाँ, आएगा तब भी नहीं । जिन लोगों ने तस्करी की है उन्होंने समाज के साथ धोखा किया है और जगह जगह पर जनता को लूटा है । बजाय इसके कि आप उनको सजा दें, बजाय इसके कि जो समाज के शत्रु हैं, जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं, उनको सजा दी जाये, आप इस कानून के जरिये इनाम देने जा रहे हैं और किसान के ऊपर लगान लगाते जाते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जय किसान का नारा धोखा है, असल में तो यह कानून जय धनवान होने जा रहा है ।

15 hrs.

आप कानून कितने ही बना दें, लेकिन क्या उस पर प्रभाव हो सकता है या नहीं इसको भी आपकी देखना चाहिये । कानून बना देना एक चीज है लेकिन वह कानून व्यावहारिक है और आपकी मशीन

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

उस कानून को बरतने लायक है या नहीं, इसको देख लेना भी बहुत आवश्यक होता है। किसी कानून की सफलता या असफलता होने पर भी बहुत कुछ मुनहसर करती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज प्रापकी मशीन इस लायक नहीं है, वह बहुत भ्रष्ट हो चुकी है और वह इस चीज को कर ही नहीं सकती है वह इस काबिल ही नहीं है कि किसी भी कानून से इसे कर सके। आज मंत्री महोदय तलाश करने चले हैं कि कानून कहां छिपा है और उसे उन को निकालना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोरा धन है कि पूंजीपतियों का काला धन बैठा रहता है। वह चला करता है ट्रुडियों के नाम पर। वह कभी नहीं बैठता है। काला धन चुप चाप बैठा रहता है बड़े भ्रमरों की तिजोरियों में। काला धन छिपा रहता है मंत्री लोगों की तिजोरियों में। जैसे कि टी० टी० के० ऐंड कम्पनी का मामला अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया कि 45 लाख ६० टी० टी० के० ऐंड कम्पनी ने दिया है। इस तरह की चीजों को जायज करने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट कानून बनाया करती है, लेकिन इस से समाज को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इत विरोधक का विरोध करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकार काले धन को लेना चाहती है जो कि छिपा हुआ बैठा है, तो उस को लेने के लिए वह बड़े बड़े मंत्रियों के यहां तलाश करे और बड़े मंत्रियों का जो धन विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है उस का पता लगाये। ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी हमारा काम चल सकता है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सभी वर्गों के लोगों को आप को मौका

देना चाहिये बोलने का। चूंकि मुझे मौका बहुत कम मिलता है इस लिये मेरे क्षेत्र के लोग कहते हैं सहोदरा बाई कुछ बोलती ही नहीं। भ्रष्टचारों में कभी उस का नाम नहीं निकलता।

श्री शिव नारायण : भ्रष्टचार वालों से कहो कि नाम निकालें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : नाम निकलवाने का सबाल नहीं है। लेकिन हर एक को मौका मिलना चाहिये।

जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने सोने का बिल रखा था, तब जनता में यह बात फैल गई थी कि सोना 14 कैंट का होने वाला है। आज से दस पांच साल पहले घर घर में काफ़ी सोना था ब्यापारियों के पास, गुजरातियों के पास, मारवाड़ियों के पास। जो बड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उन के पास करोड़ों का सोना रखा हुआ था ईंटों की शक्ल में। जब उन लोगों ने सुना कि यह बिल पास ही हो रहा है तब जैनियों की महिलाओं ने, राजाओं और महारानियों ने सब सोना इकट्ठा कर के जमीन के धन्दर गाड़ दिया। आज सोना गड़ा हुआ है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सोना देश में है नहीं। कारण यह है कि लोगों के मन में डर समा गया कि कहीं हमारे पास सोना ज्यादा निकलने से हमारे ऊपर प्रांच न प्राये। पांच सात वर्ष पहले सोने की कोई रसीद नहीं हुआ करती थी। जब रसीद का सिस्टम चला तो लोगों को डर हुआ कि कहीं यह झगड़ा न उठ खड़ा हो कि यह सोना कहां से ले प्राये। पुलिस वाले ले जा कर कोट में मुकदमा न चलायें इस लिये उन्होंने सोने को लं जा कर बिल्कुल दबा दिया है। अगर सरकार की तरफ से यह एलान हो जाये कि जो सोना जमा करता है, चाहे वह चोर बाजारी का सोना हो, चाहे इकैती

का हो चाहे साहूकारी का हो, उस से पूछ लाछ नहीं होगी कि वह सोना कहाँ से से ध्राये, तो करोड़ों रुपयों का सोना बाहर ध्रा जायेगा और बैंकों में जमा हो जायेगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : कानून में ऐसा दिया हुआ है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मेरी तो बात सुनो। कानून में दिया हुआ है तो क्या मैं सुझाव नहीं दे सकती हूँ।

मैं कह रही थी कि लोगों के मन में डर है नहीं तो भारतवर्ष में सोने की कमी नहीं है। सभी प्रदेशों में सोना भरा पड़ा है, बैंकों में जमा है। कटनी क्षेत्र में भी है। सारे मध्य प्रदेश में सोना पड़ा हुआ है। कटनी से मिला भी काफी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि जनता में भावना नहीं है। फिर भी लोग सोचते हैं कि कहीं पन्द्रह साल बाद ऐसा न हो जाय कि सोना गायब हो जाय और वापस नहीं मिले। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि भले ही गायब हो जाये, भले ही सरकार न दे, लेकिन हमारे देश की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। हमारे मन में यह विश्वास होना चाहिये कि हमारी मूछ ऊँची रहनी चाहिये। भले ही सोना चला जाये। लेकिन हमें नीचा नहीं देखना चाहिये।

हमारे भारतवर्ष में 20 करोड़ महिलायें हैं। सभी भी उन के पास ध्राभूषण है। वह देने को तैयार हैं, इस लिये कि हमारे देश को इज्जत बनी रहे। हमें सोना पहनने का मांह नहीं है। सोने के जेवर लॉग इसलिये बनवाते थे वक्त पर काम ध्राये, हमारे लड़के लड़कियों की मुसीबत में काम ध्राये। आज वह स्थिति नहीं रही है। सन् 1962 में हमारी महिलाओं ने काफी सोने के जेवर दिये हैं, और अब भी देने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना सरकार से है कि आज व्यापारी वर्ग के पास, गुजराती, मारवाड़ी, राजे महाराजे, बड़े बड़े जमींदारों और जामोरदारों के पास जितना सोना है, उतना हरिजन, आदिवासी और बंकरवई, शोणों के पास नहीं है। जो कुछ छोटा बहुत

उन के पास है, दो तोसे, चार तोसे, वह उस में से दे रही है। लेकिन ध्राप को सोना उन लोगों से लेना चाहिये जिन के पास उनकी इंटें रक्छी है तिजोरियों के धन्दर बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में उन पूंजीपतियों से लीजिये। सब जगहों पर और सब प्रदेशों में है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा): वह मंत्रियों के बंगलों में है।

श्री शिव नारायण : जन संघियों के बंगलों में है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : माननीय सदस्य मेरे बोलने में रुकावट न डालें। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक ध्राया है वह बहुत ध्रच्छा ध्राया है। और इस को जल्दी से जल्दी पास होना चाहिये देश की रक्षा के लिये। चां यह सोना बन्दूक के लिये हो चां हवाई जहाज के लिये हो, चां सरकार उस से मिट्टी गरीदे, हमें इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। हम अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये और देश की एकता को बनाये रखने के लिये सोना देने को तैयार हैं। मैं भारत की 20 करोड़ महिलाओं की ध्राप से, प्रतिज्ञा करती हूँ कि चां बूड़ियां, चां मंगलसूत्र हो, चां कर्णफूल हों, चां पसा हों, चां टांफरी हो, जो भी जेवर हों, हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। हम पुरुषों से लड़कर भी उमे लायेगी। ध्रगर पुरुष नहीं देंगे तो हम उनको कांठरियों में बन्द करवायेगी और सोना देगी। लेकिन पुरुषों को भी चाहिये कि वह महिलाओं को दबा कर सोना जमीन में न रक्छें। जितना भी रुपया, सोना या जो भी चीज देश के काम ध्राने वाली हो, चाहिये, पुरुष और महिलायें मिलकर दे ताकि वह भारत के लिये काम ध्राये। मैं यह चीज इसलिये कहना चाहती हूँ कि पुरुष लोग जो होते हैं वह जरा सूम होते हैं, महिलायें उदार होती हैं, और देश के लिये धन और जेवर सब कुछ देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

अन्त में मैं यही प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक प्राया है वह बहुत अच्छे ढंग से प्राया है। इसको पास होना चाहिये। अगर इस में कुछ त्रुटियाँ हैं भी तो वह बाद में ठीक हो जायेंगी।

अभी हमारे भाई श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि सी० बी० गुप्त ने रक्षा कोष के 9 करोड़ 50 में से ढाई या तीन करोड़ 50 अगने क्षेत्र में खर्च किया। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारी कांग्रेस में ऐसा कोई नहीं है जो कि सरकारी धन को अपने काम में लगाये। गुप्त जी ने कोई धन खर्च नहीं किया है, बनर्जी साहब की बात बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारा विरोधी दल तो हमेशा नुक्ता चीनी करता रहता है। जब तक वह नुक्ता चीनी नहीं करते हैं, उन को बूख प्यास नहीं लगती है। मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह मौका नुक्ता चीनी करने का नहीं है। यह समय देश की रक्षा के लिये एक होकर काम करने का है। यह विधेयक सोना निकाने के लिये प्राया है जिस की आवश्यकता बेश की रक्षा के लिये है। हमें ऐसा काम करना चाहिए जिस से सोना निकले और हमारे देश की रक्षा हो। भले ही उस से हवाई जहाज बने, बम बने, गोला बने, बारूद बने, लड़ाई का सामान बने, लेकिन देश की रक्षा हो।

इस लिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और अपने विरोधी भाइयों से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि मैं उन को इस मामले में विरोधी नहीं समझती। आज नुक्ता चीनी करने का समय नहीं है क्योंकि यह सारी बातें विदेशों से जाती हैं। हमें अपने घर में एक होकर रहना चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज सबेरे से इस विधेयक पर बहस सुन रहा हूँ। पहले दिन भी श्री मसानी साहब का भाषण सुना। इस समय श्री मसानी यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। गोल्ल कंट्रोल पर जो संयुक्त समिति बनी थी श्री मसानी भी उस के मेम्बर

थे और मैं भी मेम्बर था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस के चेयरमैन थे। हम ने देश के एक एक आदमी का एग्जामिन किया, लेकिन किसी ने भी क्लू नहीं दिया। इस गवर्नमेंट ने यह विधेयक लाने में डिले कर के अपना समय बरबाद किया। जब चीन ने आक्रमण किया था तभी इस कानून को यहाँ पर लाना चाहिये था।

आज हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि सोना अफसरों की जेब में है। पूंजीपतियों की जेब में है। इस बिल ने सब की जेबों को बन्द कर दिया और कह दिया कि आधो सोना जमा करो, खुला मैदान है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जेबें बन्द हैं तो सोना प्रायेगा कहाँ से।

श्री शिव नारायण : यादव साहब, यह पोलिटिकल गेम नहीं है। यह सोना निकलेगा। इस बिल ने दूध का दूध और पानी कर के दिखला दिया है। हंस की तरह से नीर और क्षीर को इस से अलग कर दिया है, लेकिन हमारे यादव जी को बिल्कुल किनारा ही दिखाई दे रहा है। हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि मिडल क्लास ने सोना दिया। संयोग से आज इस गवर्नमेंट के प्राइम मिनिस्टर मिडल क्लास के आदमी हैं। मिडल क्लास के आदमी उन के पीछे हैं। और तमाम मुल्क हमारे साथ है। आज दो या तीन पूंजीपतियों और पैसे वालों के भरोसे गवर्नमेंट चलने वाली नहीं है। यह गरीबों की सरकार है और गरीबों के बल पर ही यह टिकी हुई है। कंपिटलिस्टों, राजाओं और रानियों के बल पर यह सरकार चलने वाली नहीं है। इस गवर्नमेंट ने काफी मौका दिया है। आज भी मौका दे रही है। मैं इतिहास के पन्ने की तरफ सदन का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ जब कि भामाशाह ने अपना तिजोरियों को खोल दिया था और महाराजा प्रताप से कहा था कि यह धन लो और निपटो मुगलों की हुकूमत से। धन

वही स्पीरिट हमारे देश में फैली हुई है। प्राज देश का बच्चा बच्चा इस सरकार और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पीछे खड़ा हुआ है। और मैं प्राज प्रपील करता हूँ कि जो आफिशियल्स हैं वे गवर्नमेंट से को-ऑपरेट करें और को-ऑपरेशन हो रहा है, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं अपने विरोधी दल के मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कान खोल कर मुन लें कि देश जाग चुका है, गांधी और नेहरू को आत्मार्थे प्राज शांति प्राप्त कर रहा है। यह देख कर कि बाईस बाईस साल के नौजवानों ने बदला ले लिया और अपना खून दिया और बलिदान दिया। और कल जैसा हमारे एन्पनी साहब ने कहा उनकी कम्पुनिटी के एक नौजवान ने पाकिस्तानी सैबर जैट मार गिराया, और हमारे यहां के भद्रदुल हमीद ने पाकिस्तान के पैटन टैंक तोड़ दिए और ऐसा करने में उस ने अपनी जान दे दी। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि प्राज देश का बच्चा बच्चा बलिदान के लिये तैयार है।

मैं गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गांव गांव में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोल दे, किसान गोल्ड देगा देश के नाम पर। प्राज देश एक सूत्र में बंधा है, यह कोई पोलिटीकल नेम नहीं है।

कल मुझे हैरत हुई जब हमारे कम्पुनिस्ट भाई श्री दाजी ने पूंजीपतियों की वकालत की और कहा कि ऐसा बिल गवर्नमेंट क्यों नायी। वह तो कम्पुनिस्ट हैं उन को तो इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिये था। (व्यवधान)। मैं समाजवादी भाईयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विस्सन ने सोशलिस्टों का गला काट दिया, पर वह कोई बात नहीं है। प्राज तो इन लोगों के पास न ती सोशलिज्म है, और न देश प्रेम है और न गरीबों की रक्षा का सवाल इन के सामने है, न इनको देश से मुहब्बत है। इनको तो यह चिन्ता है कि इनका मतलब सिद्ध हो। चाहे देश नरक

में जाए या स्वर्ग में जाए। इसके लिए तो मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

महिमा पटी समुद्र की रावण वस्यो पास।

इस बिल को सरकार को तुरन्त कानून बना कर लागू करना चाहिए। इस से सरकार ने पुल्सि के डण्डे को खत्म कर दिया और फिर भी कहा जाता है कि यह सरकार निकम्मी है। हमारे भाई बनर्जी यहां बोलते हैं, अगर कानपुर में बोलते तो देश को लाम होता।

इस बिल में रिलिफ दिया गया है (व्यवधान)।

मान्यवर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत मुनासिब है, और प्राज देश प्रापके पीछे है। हम सचेत हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जबानों ने खन दिया है तो हमारी जनता सोना देगी। जैसा हमारी बहिन ने अभी कहा कि प्राज देश की बीस करोड़ बहिनों को इजाजत दो कि वे अपना सोना जमा करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो स्त्री अपना सोना दे उस के ऊपर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो। (व्यवधान) उधर से जनसंघ के नेता बोल रहे हैं जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग पैसा जमा किए हुए हैं। मैं बाहर से नहीं आया हूँ, गरीब किसान का बेटा हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को अपना बेटा समझते हैं।

श्री शिख नारायण : ये लोग इसलिये डिस्टर्ब हो रहे हैं कि इनको जबाब मिल रहा है।

तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो टन्स प्राप ने दी हैं वे बहुत अच्छी हैं। हम जो अमरीका से भीख मांगने जा रहे थे उसका हमारे विरोधी दल वालों ने विरोध किया तो मैं ने भी विरोध किया। हमको अगर मांगना होगा तो हम अपने देश के सामने हाथ फैलावेंगे और मांगेंगे। इंग्लैंड और अमरीका से नहीं

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मांगेंगे । इस बिल का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए । हम ने स्वर्ण बाबों को टैक्स फ्री किया है । हम चाहते हैं कि लोग दान दे और खुशी से दे ।

आज इस सोने चांदी के कारण गांवों में कल हो रहे हैं । चोरियां हो यही हैं । हम इस बिल को लाकर अपने गांव वालों को संरक्षण दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि जिनके पास सोना है वें इस को जमा करें । हम अपने धन को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहते हैं । इसके लिए हम अपने देशवासियों को सूद भी देंगे । हम विदेशों को सूद नहीं देना चाहते । हम अपने देश वालों से मांगते हैं । इसमें अपमान नहीं है ।

हमारे बनर्जी साहब को सिर्फ सी० बी० गुप्त ही दिखाई देते हैं, न मालूम उनका चश्मा किस प्रकार का है । हमारा चश्मा तो साफ है । हम तो कहते हैं कि सरकार गांवों में रनिंग बैंक चालू कर दे तो गांव गांव सोना मिल सकेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आदरनीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोल्ड कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से सज्जनों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं ।

किसी भी चीज की सफलता और असफलता के सम्बन्ध में यह सामान्य नियम है कि अगर उसका जनता द्वारा उत्साहवर्धक स्वागत किया जाय तो ऐसा मान लिया जाता है कि वह सफलीभूत होगी । परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से गोल्ड कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी कानून बनाए गए और जितनी भी सुविधाएं देश के सामने लायी गयीं उन्हें आज तक असफलता का ही भुंह देखना पड़ा है ।

अभी कुछ सज्जनों ने कहा कि साठ लाख रुपये का सोना केवल इस वक्त तक

धरिया है । मुझे भी इसका पता लगा है । इस 44 करोड़ लोगों के देश में केवल 60 लाख का सोना धराना मैं राष्ट्रीय अपमान मानता हूँ ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि अभी शुरु शुरु है, थोड़े समय के बाद उत्साह जाग्रत होगा । मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि यदि किसी कार्य का श्रोगणेश अच्छा होता है तो उसमें सफलता मिलती है अन्यथा नहीं ।

मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश को इस समय सहायता की आवश्यकता है । संसार में अनेकों देश ऐसे हैं बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र हूँ जिनको समय समय पर अपने देश का सहयोग मांगना पड़ा और उनको सहयोग मिला । परन्तु सहयोग लेने के लिये एक विशेष प्रकार का वातावरण का निर्माण करना पड़ता है ताकि जनता का सहयोग हमें मिल सके ।

मैं यहाँ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब गोल्ड कंट्रोल लाया गया तो वह फेल हुआ, साथ ही गोल्ड बांड स्कीम भी जिस पर विरोधी सज्जनों ने काफी प्रकाश डाला है उसी प्रकार असफलता का मुँह बराबर देख रही है ।

गोल्ड कंट्रोल से जो सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य इस देश के लिए हुआ उसकी ओर मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जिन परिवारों में कोई बूढ़ा स्त्री या बूढ़ा सज्जन थे और अगर उन के परिवार में चार लड़कियाँ हैं और उन के पास सी तोले सोना है और वे एक-एक लड़की के विवाह में 25-25 तोला सोना देना चाहते हैं, उनका व्यवसाय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उनको भी इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल ने बेईमान बनाया । आज हमारे सामने यह सीधा प्रश्न है कि देश में एक आदमी अपने पास कितना सोना रख सकता है । सरकार पूरी शुद्धता की बात करती है । यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि सोने की

जो किसी भी देश की बड़ी से बड़ी चीज है, यह सरकार प्रशुद्ध करने जा रही है।

यहां मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक जितना सोना देश में धाया, हमारे दो दो वित्त मंत्री यहां विराजमान हैं उनको पता होगा कि जितना सोना धाया है उसमें 85 प्रतिशत सोना चोरी का धाया है, सोने के टुकड़े धाए हैं। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि धारनामेंट क्यों नहीं धाए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा कल्पना करिए और विचार करिए कि अगर एक तोले की चीज सोने की धाप बनवाते हैं तो सबसे पहले उस में दस या बीस रुपया बनवाई लग जाती है, तो उतना रुपया तो खत्म हो जाता है, उसके बाद उसमें बट्टा होगा। अगर ईमानदारी से हिसाब लगाएं तो जो एक तोले का सोना देगा उसका रुपया में चार धाना रह जायगा। आज दस ग्राम सोने का भाव 132 रुपया है पर धाप उसको 53 रुपए में लेते हैं, इस तरह धाधा तो पहले ही रह गया। उसके बाद जब उसको सोने की शकल में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा तो उसमें बनवाई का लास होगा और बट्टा जाएगा, और इस प्रकार एक रुपये की चीज के केवल चार धाने रह जाते हैं विचार करने की बात है कि अगर धाप सोना ऐक्चुअली चाहते हैं तो धाप को एक वातावरण का निर्माण करना पड़ेगा। कोई भी धादमी 100 रुपये की चीज सरकार को देकर 75 रुपये तत्काल बना ले यह मैं कोई ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री लोग बड़े योग्य प्रयत्न बुद्धिमान हैं। अब चूंकि हमारे भगत जी का ध्यान मेरी तरफ हो गया है इसलिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 132 रुपये का दस ग्राम का सोने का एक डेवर एक धाभूषण कोई शकल ला कर जमा करना चाहता है तो 132 रुपये की लागत के 53 रुपये तो इंटरनेशनल रेट पर धाप उसी वस्तु कर देते हैं और उसे 53 रुपये में वह चीज जब गसाई जाती है उस की बनवाई

का खर्चा और उसमें टांका जो लगता वह मिल कर एक रुपये का चार धाने बनता है। चूंकि धापने उसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण नहीं किया फिर धाप के सामने इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न है कि हमारी गोल्ड बौड स्कीम जिसमें कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय की निजी भावना इस के अन्दर प्रकृत है अगर वह फेल हो रही है तो उस का उत्तरदायित्व मैं वित्त मंत्रालय पर मानता हूँ। उन्होंने शकल चीजें तय करने की चेष्टा की है। अगर ईमानदारी के साथ देश की प्रयत्नशील और स्थिति को समझा जाय तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल के हटते ही और सोने की मुगमता बनने पर धापको देश में सोना मिलेगा। आज तो यह ही पता नहीं है कि धापके मुंह से जो बात निकली है वह सत्य है परन्तु जनता क्या कहती है? जनता तो यह कहती है कि 15 वर्ष के बाद भगवान जाने कौन सरकार होगी यह सरकार रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी? अगर यह सरकार रही भी तो भगवान जाने वह हमें हमारा सोना देगी भी या नहीं या कह देगी कि फिर बौड से लो? जनता में आज यह भावना विद्यमान है जो कि मैं धाप की सेवा में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। 15 वर्ष के बाद अगर धाप ने सोना दिया भी तो भगवान जाने उस समय रेट क्या होगा? कोई भी धादमी रिस्क लेने से पहले इसे जाना चाहेगा। जैसा मैं ने पहले भी निवेदन किया था और पुनः धाप को ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि धापको जब प्रत्यक्ष मालूम है कि 85 परसेंट सोने के टुकड़े, कौन से विदेशी वह टुकड़े जो धाप के यहां जमा हुए तो उसका अर्थ यह है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट में धाप सोना जमा करने के लिये लोगों को उत्साहित कर रहे हैं कि वह अपने ब्लैंक रुपये को सोने में तब्दील कर लें। वह अपने ब्लैंक के रुपये को सोने में कनवर्ट कर में और हमने देखा कि इसके बाद विदेशी सोना ज्यादा धाया। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन्हीं विचार

[श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ]

करना पड़ेगा कि सोने की परिस्थिति को ठीक प्रकार से समझें और उसके समझने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि मंत्री लोग उनसे विचार विमर्श करें और सलाह हासिल करें जोकि इस सोने चांदी का काम करने वाले है लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि उन्हें दूर बंठाल दिया जाता है और ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने कभी अपनी जिन्दगी में सोने, चांदी के व्यवसाय को नहीं देखा, मंत्री महोदय और उनके सहयोगी ऐसे अफसरान को पास में बिठाकर यह निर्णय लिया करते हैं जोकि कसौटी पर ठीक नहीं उतरता है। जो लोग एक जमाने से यह काम करते आये हैं और जिन्हें इस माइन का पूरा-पूरा अनुभव प्राप्त है उनसे मंत्री और सरकार पहले सलाह करके तब निर्णय लिया करें तो इसमें कोई शर्म की बात नहीं है। आप हमें बतलाइयें, हम आपको उपयुक्त सलाह देंगे और फिर आप उसकी जांच कीजिए मेरी उस बात की जांच कीजिए मैं बह बिल्कुल नहीं कहता कि जो मैं कहूँ उसे आप मानिये। आप उसे एग्जामिन कीजिए और अगर मेरी बात में कोई तत्व हो, मेरी बात में कोई मूल्य और बजन हो तो उसे मानिये वरना नहीं मानिये। हम चाहते हैं कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जो बात देश के सामने निकाली है वह सत्यता से पूर्ण हो तो फिर आपका यह नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उस व्यवसाय के जानकार लोगों को बुलाइये और उनसे सलाह लीजिये। यह एयर कंडीशंड आलीशान इमारतों में अपने महज आफिशियल्स के साथ बैठ कर क्या तय करेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : गोल्डस्मिथ की है डीलर की नहीं है।

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मैं आप से बहुत अधिक जानता हूँ। मुझे सब मालम है।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं आपसे यहां पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काले धन के सम्बन्ध में यह जो आपने उपाय निकाला है इसका भी एक कॅल्कुलेशन मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक सज्जन अगर 100 रुपये का सोना खरीदे और फिर 53 रुपये में दें तो सीधा जोड़ लीजिए 40 परसेंट रह जाता है रुपया और यह चार्लाम परसेंट जो रुपया रह जाता है उस पर आप जो इंटरैस्ट देते हैं वह साढ़े 6 परसेंट पड़ता है लागत पर। अब कल्पना कीजिए कि 4 रुपया 12 आने आप डिफेंस बॉन्ड पर देते हैं यह 4 रुपये 12 आने अगर 132 रुपये की कीमत पर देखें तो वह 6 रुपये 6 आने बनते हैं। एक और 132 रुपया आप जमा करें तो आप 6 रुपया 6 आने सैकड़े का ब्याज देने के लिए तैयार हैं और दूसरी और अगर हम उस को सोने में तबदील कर आपका ब्याज लेते हैं तो हमको केवल आप डेढ़ परसेंट ब्याज देते हैं। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर विचार करें और उसकी वस्तुस्थिति को समझें।

सोना देश में है मैं मानता हूँ और वह आना चाहिए यह भी मैं मानता हूँ और इस बात का अच्छा हूँ कि वह आये। शायद आप के मन में डिलाई भी हो लेकिन मेरे मन में वैसी कोई डिलाई नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सोना पर्याप्त मात्रा में आये। अगर सोना नहीं आता है तो देश नहीं बचेगा और जब देश ही नहीं बचेगा तो सोने वाले भी कोई नहीं बच पायेंगे और वह सभी मर जायेंगे। प्रश्न तो यह है कि आप उस को बाहर निकालने के लिये सामान्य वातावरण का निर्माण कीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : मुझे इस पर एक दो मिनट का समय और दिया जाय

वैसे भी मैं सेशन में बहुत ही कम प्रवक्तियों पर बोला करता हूँ और फिर यह जो विषय है उस पर मैं अपने अनुभव और जानकारी के आधार पर निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

जहाँ तक मैं ने समझा है गॉल्ड कंट्रोल के बर्ग खरम किये यह प्राप का कार्य पूर्ण नहीं होता है। मैं उस का एक छोटा सा उदाहरण प्राप को देना चाहता हूँ। प्राज से थोड़े समय पहले रेजगारी देश में नहीं रही थी मुझ अच्छी तरह याद है कि एक रुपये में रेजगारी की शकल में साड़ पन्द्रह आने भी मिले थे। अगर 10 रुपये की रेजगारी मिल जाती थी तो लेकर फौरन डाल लिया जाता था। लेकिन अभी कल ही की बात बतलाऊँ कि मेरे पास तीन रुपये की रेजगारी थी और जब मैं ने टैक्सी ड्राइवर को तीन रुपए की रेजगारी गिन कर दी तो टैक्सी वाला तंग भा गया लेकिन बेचारा करता क्या जैसे तैसे लेकर चला गया। इसलिये जैसा मैंने कहा आपको इसके लिये एक उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाने की जरूरत है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अपना सोना जमा कर देने के बाद अपनी रुचि के अनुसार और अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार सोना खरीद सकता है और अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अनेकों प्रादमी देश में ऐसे हैं जो कि आपको सोना देना चाहते हैं वे अपना सोना आपको देने के लिए प्रागे प्रा जायेंगे। लेकिन प्राज उन्हें उसे देने में हिचकिचाहट ही रही है कि किसी की बेटे का विवाह चार दिन के बाद होने वाला है, किसी के बेटे का ब्याह होने वाला है तो उसे यह भरोसा नहीं है कि बाद में उसे सोना मिलेगा भी कि नहीं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि वस्तुतः प्राप चाहते हैं कि देश में सोना प्राये तो यह गॉल्ड कंट्रोल हटाइये। मैं सोना चांदी का एक बहुत पुराना व्यापारी हूँ और आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इतना सोना कभी देश में नहीं प्राया जितना कि

इन दिनों में प्राया है। कारण उस का क्या है? इंटरनेशनल रेट 62 रुपये तोला है जबकि हमारे देश में उसका भाव 150 रुपये तोला है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 160 रुपये तोला है।

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : 160 टोला क्यों कि प्राव तो मैंने यह सोने-चांदी का काम छोड़ दिया है। बहुरहास डार्ड गूने से ज्यादा है। अगर एक प्रादमी विदेश से 100 रुपये का सोना लेकर चले तो वह हिन्दुस्तान में 250 रुपये का बन जाता है। जहाँ तक उस प्रबन्ध सोने के पकड़े जाने का सम्बन्ध है एवेंज यह है कि कहीं दस बार में एक बार सोना पकड़ा जाता है। दस प्रादमियों में से कहीं एक पकड़ा जाता है। सोना भी इन एवेंज से ज्यादा नहीं पकड़ा जाता है।

श्री त्यागी : यह मॅम्बर साहब को कैसे खयाल हुआ कि सोने की जगह सोना वापिस नहीं किया जाएगा? सोने की जगह उतना ही सोना वापिस करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ली है।

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : सवाल कंडीशन का नहीं है बल्कि काले रुपये को सोने में कनवर्ट करने का है और प्रापके पास 58 रुपये के रेट पर उसे जमा कराने का है।

श्री त्यागी : जो सोना प्राप डिपोजिट करेंगे वही सोना प्रापको मय ब्याज के मिश्र सकेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस सेठ जी खरम करें।

श्री विशानचन्द्र सेठ : अन्त में मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँ कि सोने के सम्बन्ध में अगर सरकार को निर्णय लेना हो तो एक अच्छे प्रकार के बुद्धिमान प्रादमी हैं और जोकि सोने का कार्य करने वाले हैं उनके साथ बैठ कर इस बात का फंसला करिये। यह

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

मैं नहीं कहता कि हम लोग जो भी कहें उसे धाप वैसे ही मान लें। उस पर छानबीन करके भ्रगर वह सही मालूम पड़े तभी उसे भ्रमल में लायें। हम लोग जितने भी सोने चांदी के बड़े-बड़े ब्यापारी हैं, हम सब लोग सरी लाइन में चले गये और भ्रव हमारे यहां यह सोने, चांदी का काम नहीं होता है परन्तु हमारा गिडला भ्रनुभव काफ़ी लम्बा है और उस हमारे भ्रनुभव का लाभ भ्राज सरकार को उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन भ्रगर आपने इस प्रकार की तख़्ती से कहा तो सोना इस देश में आपको नहीं मिलेगा। बस इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ क्योंकि घंटी पर घंटी बजते सुन कर मैं उतर डर गया हूँ।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry there is not much relevance in what the hon. Member who just now spoke has said. When we are at war with our neighbours and that war is of an attrition type, which is more dangerous than a regular war, we have to avail of all resources at the disposal of Government and available in the country. In the last two world wars England and France fought their wars on the basis of their gold reserves. Both in France and in England not an ounce of gold remained; all went to America to secure arms and other necessities. Situated as we are, no country can conduct its war on its own resources; it will have to get some things from outside.

If we print notes, currency would not fetch us anything from anywhere round the world. It is gold alone that helps in such a difficult position.

So, it is not a question of 'if' and 'but'. The 'if' and 'but' of logic have no relevance to the exigencies of war. There is the question of life or death. If you want to live, you have to give everything. I have yet to find a man who will die because his suit is finely knit and he cannot get rid of it. Life is precious; life is worth having. If life is precious, if life is worth having,

much more precious is the freedom of our country and the security for the generations to come. On such an occasion to argue that this comma is not right, that fullstop is wrongly placed, is sheer nonsense.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. Shri Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Others have risen to the occasion. How have others behaved? They were as good humans as we are. We are expected to rise to the occasion. To say that there are four daughters—well, daughters are welcome visitors, but that the daughter may live, gold has to be parted with. You cannot have gold and daughter both in the house because life is in danger. So, gold has to be parted with. Gold has to be given over, gold has to be handed over to Government so that the war may continue and can be fought well. It is a question of life and death. It is a question of honour and security of our people.

I appeal to my hon. friends that the 'if' and 'but' of logic have no relevance to the exigencies of the time. Let us rise to the occasion. For such a time there are legal conceptions, what is called, the eminent domain in American law or the security of the State in UK law. During the last war a house worth crores of rupees was rented for Rs. 15 a month in England and precious things, valuable things, were taken possession of in America. A rich country with resources, a powerful country had to take resort to the principle of eminent domain—in England, the security of the State. It is such a time when the ordinary law does not hold good; for it the special conception of law is there.

So, for the country's sake, do not resort to "if" and "but", but rise to the occasion. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

बी रा० सं० लिबारी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि कि भाज देश को इस की आवश्यकता है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि स्वर्ण बौद्ध नहीं खरीदने चाहिए और पहले स्वर्ण का नियंत्रण नहीं करना चाहिए था। जहाँ तक स्वर्ण नियंत्रण का प्रश्न है, वह बात तो गत हो गई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति सोने को रखना धर्म का अंग मानता था, चाहे किसी के पास रुपया हो या न हो, लेकिन शादी-विवाह में स्वर्ण का होना हर एक व्यक्ति के लिये जरूरी समझा जाता था, उस समय कांग्रेस और इस सरकार की ही यह हिम्मत थी कि वह सोने पर नियंत्रण लगाए। सम्भव है कि इस समय कुछ सदस्यों के कहने से जनता इस बारे में भड़कती हो, लेकिन इस में संदेह नहीं है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण से साधारण जनता को राहत हो गई है और कम से कम उस के लिए कहने को हो गया है कि चूंकि सोने पर सरकार का नियंत्रण है, इसलिए हम सोना नहीं चढ़ा सकते। स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून में कुछ खामियां और गलतियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन वह एक दूसरी बात है।

मुझे यह देख कर अफसोस हुआ कि जो बात हिन्दू महासभा के माननीय सदस्य ने कही, उमी बात को सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य कह रहे हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार का विरोध करने के लिए दोनों पार्टियों का एक सिद्धान्त हो गया है। हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह लिखा है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की जायदाद या सम्पत्ति बिना मुद्रावजा दिये नहीं ली जा सकती है। तो उस अनुच्छेद की अवहेलना हम कैसे कर सकते हैं? सरकार आज कहती है कि उस को खोना दिया जाये, जिस का मूल्य वह देती रहेगी और पंद्रह वर्ष के बाद वह सोना लौटा दिया जायेगा। वह सोना कौसा है,

खराब है, घट्टी है, इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। जूकि हमें इस समय विपत्ति और परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और देश की रक्षा के लिये हथियार और लड़ाई का अन्य सामान कागजी मुद्रा से नहीं खरीदा जा सकता है, इस लिए यह निश्चित किया गया है कि सोना इकट्ठा किया जाये, ताकि उस से विदेशों से आवश्यक सामान लिया जा सके। इस लिए यह बिल बहुत आवश्यक है और इस का विरोध करना या इस के बारे में घटा-बढ़ा कर कहना कोई उचित बात नहीं है।

हम सब ने जिस संगठन, सहयोग और एकता के साथ देश की रक्षा के लिए काम किया है, उस की सोने के विषय में भी आवश्यकता है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम सब गांवों और शहरों में जा कर लोगों से प्रार्थना करें कि उनके पास जो सोना हो, वे उस को सरकार को दें, क्योंकि देश की रक्षा के लिए उस की जरूरत है।

एक सोशलिस्ट माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि इस से चोरों को मदद दी जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने आवश्यकता समझ कर स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून बनाया, लेकिन कुछ पूंजीपतियों ने सोने की ममता के बश हो कर सोने को गाड़े रखा। यदि माननीय सदस्य की यह मर्जी है कि जबर्दस्ती वह सोना वसूल किया जाये, तो वह जबर्दस्ती वसूल होगा। उस में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन आवश्यकता यह है कि देश की रक्षा के लिए हम जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी धन इकट्ठा करा सकें, हम सब को गांवों और शहरों में जा कर उस के लिए फ़िजा बनानी चाहिए, ताकि देश की रक्षा करने में सरकार के हाथ मजबूत हों।

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में और कुछ नहीं

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

कहना है। मेरा निवदन केवल यह है कि हम संगठित हो कर इस कार्य में सहयोग दें।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, those who supported this Bill have given the reason that this Bill has been necessitated to mobilise gold and other resources for the purpose of defence and for industrial improvement of the country. This is a very laudable object and there can be no two opinions in attaining these objectives. But the whole question is how to attain this objective. The ends are fine, laudable. Are we going to accept any means to attain this end?

An hon. Member who was speaking before me referred to the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru and said that by doing such-and-such a thing we were giving peace to their souls. I request the Member not to bring in the name of Mahatma Gandhi at least when discussing such a Bill, as this one. Here some dubious means, some questionable means, unethical, unconscionable, immoral means are being proposed to attain a desired end. As I said, there can be no two opinions. Gold should be mobilised; all resources should be mobilised for the defence of the country and for the improvement of the country's status. There we agree with you; but, what are the means that you are going to adopt? On that principle the whole opposition bases its argument.

The Member who spoke before me—Shri Morarka, I think—said, "There is hoarded gold; we have to bring it out somehow or other". That phrase "somehow or other" I do not like. A totalitarian government may put that one. We want to attain some laudable end, but are we going to practise some means or other to attain this end?

In this world there can be no end as such; often the end becomes the means and it is a continuing process.

Therefore, this Bill is based on a principle which is not acceptable. It is a heinous breach of public morality. It is beginning to pay homage to law breakers, black-marketeers, tax-evaders, profiteers and anti-social elements. If the Government had come forward boldly to unearth the hoarded gold and to bring out the black money, we would have thrown all our weight and the entire country would have been at their back.

When this Government came to power, when the Congress Party came to power, in 1947, the Prime Minister boldly announced that every black-marketeer will be hanged by the lamp post. What has happened since then? It is not the lamp post we are taking them to but to the pedestal and we are giving bouquets and are garlanding them. We are helping them in whitening the black money that they have hoarded.

It is an open admission that the Government has failed in its objective to unearth the hoarded gold. It is not only the hoarded gold that is to come out. It is also the unaccounted money, the black money, that is to come out. The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to one thing, that is, whether it is black money or white money, it does not matter. I want the Minister to give a categorical statement as to whether they are going to raise the revenues by any means. When the liquor trade was abolished in some parts of the country, when the prohibition was introduced, the Congressmen said, "We do not want money out of the liquor trade. Though the revenue earned from the liquor trade will help to develop the country, we do not want that contaminated money". This is what they said. Now, are you going to open the flood gates for evil things? Are you going to scrap prohibition? Are you going to encourage immoral trafficking? Are you going to introduce all these things in order to get some revenue? The same principle should have been applied

here. Some hon. Members were saying that our country should not go to other countries with beggars' bowl and that we should not go to America for food. The pity is that our Government is going with beggars' bowl before the black-marketeers, hoarders and anti-social elements. Instead of that, it should have come out boldly to take the money from them. We would have been with them. Not only that. The black-marketeers have been allowed to have their own way. They have been allowed not only to whiten their black money but also to earn annual tax-free bonus. The *Economic Weekly* from Calcutta has calculated it. Supposing a person is able to invest 10 kg. of gold, he will get 9 per cent nett annual return for 15 years. If he also avails of other benefits of the Gift Tax, the Wealth Tax, etc., he will earn about 12 per cent return on his investment. That means you are not only allowing black-marketeers to whiten the black money but you are legalising that.

Then, the acceptance of gold at 99 per cent fineness and its return with the same fineness is the first blow to year Gold Control Order. The 14 ct. gold is thrown over-board.

Then, I want to know what happened to the previous two series of Gold Bonds? The first series of Gold Bonds was issued in November, 1962 at 6½ per cent which was taxable by which Rs. 8.61 crores were collected. The second series of Gold Bonds was issued in March, 1965 at 7 per cent which was also taxable by which you got Rs. 3.29 crores. Why were you not able to make the best advantage out of those two series? What is the guarantee that this is going to be the last chance? Probably, after February, 1966, they will give another lease of life to black money and send another appeal to the black marketeer.

Sir, this is one way of giving a bonus to black-marketeers. Some-time ago, they brought forward the

Bonus Payment Bill. Now, this Bill is a Bonus Payment Bill for black-marketeers and hoarders. I am afraid that since they would have to deposit their unaccounted money in Gold Bonds only in form of gold, there will be a spurt in gold smuggling also. You want to conserve foreign exchange, but upto February, I say, more gold will be smuggled in. Smuggling of gold has not been rooted out. The Hon'ble Minister may say that there is no smuggling of gold and that it has come down. But if you read the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of September, 1965, they have clearly stated:

"During August, divergent trends were in evidence in Bombay bullion market and gold prices dropped sharply during the first half of the month on reports of larger arrivals of contraband metal. 14 carat gold moved down from Rs. 80.25 on July 31 to Rs. 71.00 by August 12."

Therefore, the Government itself is aware that contraband gold is coming in and they are legalising all the gold that is coming in by issuing these Gold Bonds.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Have you seen the current market rate?

Shri Sezhyan: I am quoting from the Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India and the hon. Deputy Minister should be aware of this. I do not know the current rates of gold. Probably, the Minister may now say more about the contraband gold and the way that has been smuggled in.

About the 14 carat gold, they wanted to reduce the prices. What happened to that? According to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, the average price as in August, 1963, when the 14 carat gold was introduced, was Rs. 61.35 and now in August, 1965, it is Rs. 77.55 p. Therefore,

[Shri Sezhiyan]

the object of the Gold Control Act which sought to control the price of gold has completely failed. Now, instead of rectifying that, our Government has come forward with a begging bowl before the black-marketeers and tries to beg some hoarded gold to tide over the foreign-exchange crisis.

As I said, though the object is laudable, the means by which you want to attain it are highly deplorable and questionable. Because of inflation, the mounting cost of administration, the long spell of deficit financing, because of all these things, there has been a crisis of foreign exchange and this should be mended by other ways and not by such an unethical, unconscionable, immoral and atrocious piece of legislation which is a heinous breach of public morality and public principles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much will the Minister take?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: Mr. Bhagat will be replying and I think half an hour will do.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will call the Minister at 16.20 hrs. Shri Man Singh P. Patel.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is not much left for me to say something in support of the Bill. Many of my colleagues have already done it. This Bill shows the anxiety on the part of the Government to unearth the hoarded gold. It is admitted by one and all that this Bill provides special concessions for those persons who convert their gold into Gold Bonds and this is likely to come from about million people. Let us look at the list of the assesseees who pay the income-tax. There are about 15 lakhs of people in this country who pay the income-tax. And it is only those who pay the income-tax can alone pay the remaining taxes, that is, the Gift Tax, the Wealth Tax, the Estate Duty Tax and so on. The Government's anxiety to get more

and more gold will never be satisfied by this Bill alone. The question of immorality of the Bill does not arise out of this. We have, in the past, accepted in principle the recovery of the unaccounted money. This can, be said to be a second attempt or a third attempt to recover either gold or the unaccounted money. There are some possibilities that some people who might not have declared their wealth may do so either in the shape of cash money or gold. They will naturally get an opportunity to do so. They get some indirect advantages also out of it. There are no two opinions about it. But we are concerned more with the spirit of the Bill. The Government should see whether the last two or three measures did give a sufficient quantum of gold required by us. It is admitted by one and all that war cannot be fought unless sufficient amount of gold is brought into the exchequer.

As I said initially, there are a much larger number of people who are not at all affected by this Bill. They will definitely be much more moved by the spirit of the Bill, but have Government taken any action to see that the gold of the poorer section of the people comes near the exchequer. A suggestion was made by my friend, Shri Morarka, that the poorer section of the people do hold gold for security purposes. It is commonly believed that gold is kept for ornamental purposes, but only very few hold it for ornamental purposes; most of them hold it as a measure of security to maintain themselves in future. If you want to get this gold, the post offices should give advances against this gold. Here in the case of Gold Bonds, they are eligible to get only some interest and they cannot utilise these Bonds for getting advances unless they are transferred. So, if a measure is brought out enabling post offices to advance loans against these bonds, some more gold will come out.

An assurance has been given that whatever gold is put into these Bonds,

will be definitely returned in the same form of gold after 15 years. But unfortunately cent per cent faith has not been created in the minds of the people about the economic policy of the Government. People do have faith, but it has diminished because of the changes that have been made in the economic policy in different financial years. There should, therefore, be a categorical statement that whatever amendments may be made to the Act in future, the gold that is put in the Bonds will be definitely returned in the form of gold after 15 years. If after that period, gold is necessary, there should be another legislation, but the gold taken under this scheme should be returned. The Government should give a solemn assurance to this effect. This faith in the minds of the people can be created only by the representatives of the people. There are about 3,000 legislators in different States and 700 to 800 Members of Parliament. We ourselves should set an example by giving the maximum percentage of gold, in whatever form we may have them. People do not believe in the solemn declarations made by the All India Radio or in the various pamphlets. They go by actual realities and if the maximum percentage of gold is given by their own representatives, then faith will be created in them and they will also react.

Regarding the exemption given, one point has been raised by my friend, i.e., the amount invested on these two Loans and the Gold Bonds is being exempted from the annual payment of income-tax. I would urge that exemption to every person need not be given. Let us take a hypothetical case; suppose a man has Rs. 2 lakhs, of which Rs. 1 lakh are unaccounted; if he shows 50% of his income in one Loan or the other and if he is exempted from the payment of income-tax, it will be absolutely immoral. People will feel that those people who can afford to keep their money hidden will be rewarded by some such measures by which exemptions are allowed. Therefore, exemption should not be

given to all the people.

15.58 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : सदन में गण-
पूति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung ... Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Therefore, Government need not give exemption to certain category of persons even though they may give the maximum amount of gold. There should be some marginal point beyond which they should be taxed. Now what is left in the Gold Control Act? Old ornaments are allowed to be repurified for 24 carat. For ornaments given under this scheme, Gold Bonds will be given and they will be allowed new ornaments of 22 carat later. So, excepting the name, what is left in the Gold Control Act? If Government feels that the previous two measures could not bring in sufficient quantum of gold as anticipated, they should not feel shy to scrap the Gold Control Act. In the name of old ornaments being repurified into new ornaments, there is a lot of disturbance going on among goldsmiths and then there is also the question of unemployment among them. If the Government could not achieve what they had anticipated, they should re-examine the situation and should not feel shy to scrap it. It should not be allowed to remain simply because it is in the Statute Book.

16 hrs.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): We are passing today through most critical times. We are facing very serious danger from two neighbours, Pakistan and China. In view of that, we have to strengthen our defences and increase our military equipment considerably. USA and UK have now

[Shri Muthiah]

stopped military aid and we have to depend upon ourselves and we shall have to purchase military equipment from those countries which are prepared to give us military equipment for gold. This means considerable foreign exchange.

Our foreign exchange today is less than Rs. 100 crores, and in such a situation Government have been compelled to mobilise all the gold resources in the country for national defence. With this object, Government have issued the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980.

To make the gold bonds attractive, certain concessions have been deemed necessary in respect of income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty.

The new gold bond scheme announced by our Prime Minister in October, 1965, is a welcome measure and it is an indication of Government's realistic approach to the utilisation of the gold resources of the country.

There are two ways of mobilising gold, the first is getting gold from the rich hoarders of gold and from those having large amounts of unaccounted money, and the second is by getting gold from the common man whose stock is small, and is primarily in the form of ornaments.

The total contribution to the gold bond schemes amounts to about Rs. 30 crores at the internal price of gold which is about Rs. 150 per tola. We cannot expect much contribution of gold from the hoarders. The success of the present scheme depends on the generous response of the common man who is patriotic enough to contribute some share of his gold holding. The contributions of countless small holders put together can make a large amount of gold. The common people should be persuaded to contribute gold, however small it may be, for the defence of the Motherland. Even

1 gm. of gold should be accepted gladly by Government.

Today, there are certain apprehensions in the mind of the common man, which should be cleared by Government. The labour charges involved in making ornaments, now offered by Government, are Rs. 3 per 10 gms. of refined gold. The actual labour charges are, however, much higher. Every year, the investor in gold bonds earns income at the rate of Rs. 2 per 10 grms. of refined gold as a sort of interest for his investment, but this amount of Rs. 2 per 10 grms. may look unattractive to the investor.

The new gold bonds will be exempted from all taxes such as income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty. The gold bonds are transferable and can be pledged in any bank for loans. At the end of fifteen years, the gold will be returned at a purity of 23.88 carats, and the investor can make ornaments of higher purity than 14 carat out of that gold. A serious apprehension in the mind of the investor is whether after fifteen years when all his gold is returned to him he will be allowed to retain that gold which is in excess of the quantity permitted to him under the Gold Control Act. The present Gold Control Act with its severe provisions stands in the way of people declaring their gold stocks and offering them to Government for gold bonds. If Government want to get substantial contributions in gold to be invested in gold bonds, the severe provisions of the Gold Control Act which create apprehensions in the minds of the people should be either modified or made flexible during the emergency. With the gold control in force, most of the gold has gone underground. Only a free market in gold will bring out the hidden gold.

The common man at present is reluctant to part with his old ornaments, because of the fear that he cannot make new ornaments of similar purity. This fear should be

completely dispelled by Government by adequate guarantees and by adequate publicity.

The quantity of gold tendered up to the 13th November, 1965 under the new National Defence Gold Bonds Scheme is 1117 k.g. which is worth about Rs. 70 lakhs at the international price and Rs. 1.5 crores at the current market price. The total gold holdings in India, according to the Reserve Bank Estimate, amount to about Rs. 5000 crores. Most of the gold remains in the form of gold bars, gold coins and gold ornaments and articles. Government should bring out this gold by powerful appeals to the patriotism of the people and by proper inducements. Full use should be made of the press and the platform and the radio and the films for this purpose. Organisations should be set up at the Central, State, district and panchayat union levels to achieve this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What does Kamaraj Avargal say?

Shri Muthiah: The Bill provides tax concessions to persons investing in the National Defence Gold Bonds by amending the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act. The concession in the case of the National Defence Gold Bonds is the exemption of the value of gold purchased by undisclosed income and invested in the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, from taxation under the Income-tax Act or any kind of profits tax act, for any year from the 20th October, 1965, if the income is not detected or the gold not seized before that offer. The annual payments on the bonds will be exempt from income-tax. No capital gains tax will be levied in respect of the sale or transfer of the bonds by any person. The value of the bonds will be exempted from wealth tax. Gifts of gold bonds by a person who has originally subscribed to them will be exempted from gift tax to the value of 5 k.g. of gold for each year. Gold bonds up to the value of 50 k.g. will be exempted from estate duty for the

first inheritor. Suitable amendments have been sought to be made in the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act, to legalise these concessions. I want to say something about clause 8. Certain Members of this House have criticised clause 8 and have objected to it on the ground that it puts a premium on tax evasion and hoarding of gold and money. But they should realise that clause 8 does not completely rule out the ordinary procedure of search and seizure of gold and hidden or unaccounted money by the officers of the Income-tax Department. Government are very anxious to get a very large quantity of gold at this most critical juncture of our history and they want to mobilise as much gold as possible. That is why they are appealing to all the people to contribute gold and that is why they are adopting persuasive methods now, so that the people may willingly contribute gold for the defence of the country and for national security.

Shri Bade: Even the courts are prohibited from going into those things.

Shri Muthiah: I would like to conclude with a few words on the capacity of Government to repay gold after fifteen years. Some Members have raised certain doubts with regard to that. My submission is that Government have the capacity to repay the gold at the end of fifteen years. The country has a number of gold mines and Government are making full utilisation of them. Government have the capacity to earn more and more foreign exchange in the course of fifteen years by increased exports. They will also save as much gold as possible in the course of the next fifteen years. All the gold that is collected now is not going to be completely sold away to foreign countries. Some reserves of gold will be always in the country with the Reserve Bank. All these considerations should convince the people of the capacity of Government to repay the gold at the end of fifteen years.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raijaj): I shall make only one suggestion to the hon. Minister. These concessions in driplets make it rather difficult for us to realise the objectives in view. These should have been given at the earliest opportunity.

While the object of the Bill has been accepted as laudable by all sections of the House no one has said that the Bill has not a laudable object. Therefore, it is perhaps the duty of all sections of the House to help in the fulfilment of that laudable object and not to make speeches in such a manner that the persons who may help in the fulfilment of that object will be scared away. That is the submission that I wish to make to some of my friends in the Opposition who had delivered speeches opposing the Bill on certain grounds.

As regards the provisions of the Bill I was just thinking of the previous gold bonds where the persons were patriotic enough to deliver their gold for exchange in terms of money, and this was done in order to ensure that because of the patriotism they had shown they might not suffer. I wish to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that those persons who had contributed to the gold bonds of 6 and 7 per cent later should be allowed the option of converting those bonds in terms of the present bonds. I believe that is the least that we can do in justice to them. They give their gold, but get it back in terms of money and that money may not have the same value at that time. Now we are asking others to give their gold in exchange for gold at a later date—we are giving them the assurance that they would be paid back in the same fineness of gold. So persons who made their contribution under the gold bonds scheme in 1962 and 1965, previous to this scheme, should be given the option, if they so like, to have their bonds or contribution converted in terms of the present gold bonds scheme so that they get the same concessions as are being exten-

ded to persons who are buying these bonds now under the present scheme.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Madam Chairman, I support this Bill. I support it not because it is all good, but because it is all necessary.

श्री वृकम चन्द्र कछवाय : सनाति महोदया, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन म गणरूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. **Shri Gandhi,**

Shri V. B. Gandhi: As I was saying, I support this Bill not because it is all good, but because it is all necessary. We must remember that we are still in the midst of a national emergency and the need for augmentation of resources for Government still continues to be imperative. I do not see what else we can do except support the Bill, although we support it with a lot of mental reservations on the subject.

Shri Sezhiyan: The headphone is not functioning properly. Both the floor language and the translation are coming through in the same channel.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): We are not able to hear as a result of that.

Mr. Chairman: It will be looked into.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am sure Government itself is not very happy in having to bring forward a Bill of this kind. But we all recognise that at this critical time Government must have gold at any price, even at these concessions that the Bill has offered.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The direct voice as well as the interpretation are coming in the same channel.

Mr. Chairman: That technical defect is being repaired.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: No one would be happy to defend the concessions except on the score of emergency. Concessions of this magnitude are unthinkable in normal times.

Shri Bhagat, the Minister of Planning, was right when he said:

"These tax concessions are felt to be very essential for maximising the investments in these bonds and loans".

Now it is true that the Bill provides for very substantial concessions. But since the need for mobilising the resources for the defence of the country still continues, we have to support it. It is, however, in view of these large concessions, possible for us to ask ourselves the question: whether such concessions could be too large, could be more than are reasonable or necessary. But considering the response we have had so far in the shape of subscriptions to the new bond issue, we must agree and we have to concede that the concessions are none too large. In fact, if we cannot give them any more concessions, these concessions cannot be reduced.

A word about how desperate is the need of our country of gold. It is very interesting that we have got an illustration of how dire our need is. In the booklet on demands for grants which we are about to consider as the next item on our agenda, one of the demands is for Rs. 17.5 crores for subsidising sugar export. In this case, we realise that what we are doing is that in order to earn foreign exchange of Rs. 11.5 crores, we are actually subsidising export to the tune of Rs. 17.5 crores. That shows how dire is the need, how difficult is our foreign exchange situation.

Another item, to which I would briefly refer, is about the subscription we have to pay to the International Monetary Fund, the increase of subscription that all members have agreed to pay and so has India agreed.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will you be able to get so much gold from this scheme?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am coming to that.

Actually, the gold part of the subscription that we have to pay within a certain time limit is about \$ 37.5 million. Now we have not got that gold; it is obvious. In fact, what the statement in the booklet says is:

"Payment in gold will be accommodated by a special drawing from the Fund".

That probably is the officialese of what in plain English would mean that we have not got the gold, but shall have to borrow it from the Fund and pay interest. But that only goes to illustrate the great need we have, and we must be willing to accept any such proposal from the Government and help the Government to go ahead and attract as much of new subscriptions to the new National Defence Gold Bonds as possible.

Mr. Chairman: Shri P. C. Borooah. He should take only five minutes.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): My lot is always five minutes.

Shrimati Yashoda Beddy (Kurnool): A lot can be done in five minutes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The object of the Bill is to mobilise the gold available in the country whether in the form of ornaments or otherwise, as we want this for defence and development purposes. Our foreign exchange situation is very bad, and that is why we need gold. We cannot get gold from any other country, we have to collect it from our own country, and that is why this Bill has come.

Nobody has opposed the Bill as a whole, but there has been a lot of criticism of Clause 8 where concessions are proposed to be extended to those who have minted hidden money and hidden gold.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

My hon. friend Shri Morarka put up some very strong arguments in favour of this Clause. Whatever he may say, whatever be the response to this scheme, good, bad or indifferent, the fact remains that it is in a sense penalising the honest tax-payer and giving licence to the tax-dodgers.

Even then, I may say that these are peculiar times. We are in very great difficulties, we are in peril. So, can we not overlook this? We can think of this matter at a later date when the emergency period is over. As every one of the speakers has said it is for defence and development purposes that we want gold, so do I, so that we may tide over our foreign exchange difficulties.

Let us see what percentage of gold is in hidden hands or with the Rajas and Maharajas. It is estimated that it is much less than ten per cent.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): The Maharajas have already given their share.

Shri P. C. Borooah: If even after these concessions nothing comes out from this ten per cent, we will have enough time to deal with them suitably after the emergency is over, but let us not harm the holy cause of collection of whatever gold we can from the remaining 90 per cent in the hands of the people at large.

Having said so, I have four suggestions to make. The hon. Minister is here. He may kindly see whether these can be accepted.

The interest of Rs. 2 per ten grams under the scheme is to be treated as free of income-tax. On the basis of the ruling price of gold of about Rs. 125 per ten grams, it will work out to 1.6 per cent. Even if it is calculated on the basis of the international price of gold, the return comes to about 3½ per cent only. This rate of interest should be raised to bring it to a more realistic level.

Secondly, those who subscribe ornaments under this scheme will be given a premium of Rs. 3 for ten grams immediately to compensate them for the cost of getting the ornaments made. This rate, again, is rather low, because the making charges are about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for ornaments. Therefore, this should be raised to some extent.

Thirdly, the gold bonds have been made negotiable, and even money can be raised on the security of these bonds. The attractiveness of the gold bonds will be enhanced further if these are issued as bearer bonds. This will improve the negotiability of the bonds.

Lastly, he may consider whether it will be possible to have a moratorium on the disposal of gold at least up to 31st January, 1966.

With these words, I support the Bill, and I hope the Minister will throw some light on the feasibility of the suggestions that I have made.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I confess that the mixed reception that the Bill has received was quite unexpected by me. I had hoped that in the context in which this has been brought forward, it would receive the unanimous support of the House. I fail to understand the reason for this mixed reception.

It was very sharp the other day when the hon. Members belonging to parties almost diametrically opposed to each other converged on this point, but it is heartening to find that the reaction has mellowed, and we have got very solid support today for this measure.

I would like to dwell upon the arguments against this Bill by those who have shown this sharp reaction. After listening to the speeches and also going through the text of those that I could not listen to personally, I find that the main reason for the

opposition to this measure boils down to two or three facts.

One of these is that this strikes, as they say, at the root of public morality, and will breed cynicism and disrespect for law. The second reason seems to be that most people are not prepared to believe that Government is really going to give the gold back in 1980. The third reason seems to be rather curious in that those who have attacked the incentives say in the same breath that the incentives are not adequate. It was said that while the compound interest for 15 years comes to nine per cent, in this case, at the most, including the concessions offered, it is not more than 4½ per cent.

They say that if we want to succeed in this scheme, we have to repeal the Gold Control Order. That is the only constructive suggestion that has come from the hon. Members.

I really felt very unhappy that the tone I set in my speech for the success of this scheme and for the co-operation of this House and the country, had been lost. Therefore, even at this late stage I shall try to recapitulate it, because I want to repeat and stress again that we must visualise this measure in the context of the emergency. It is the extreme urgency of the situation that compelled the Government to bring this forward. In the climate that has been created by repeated aggressions against us, the last of which we fought off so successfully, for defending the integrity of the country, I expected that a measure of this urgency would receive the unanimous support of the House.

The concessions offered should also be viewed in the proper perspective. I repeat that there is no offence to public morality or any morality. There are no untoward concessions given. Whatever concessions are given, they are being given for definite reasons and I shall explain them. What is the situation that the country is facing today? With one voice, the whole country has said: come what may, we will defend our freedom,

whatever be the pressure.... (Interruptions.) I have listened very patiently and I would like to be heard because I have a case to put forth. Government has been charged with breaking the law of morality and, therefore, I would like to take the indulgence of the House to put forward my view. We have proclaimed that we will be self-reliant and we will withstand all pressures on ourselves. So, we have to augment all the resources. We are rephasing the plan and reorienting the policies so as to stand on our own legs; we have taken measures that will cut down our imports; we will improvise with substitutes. All our scientists and technicians are contributing towards this and are now engaged in developing substitutes to avoid imports. Similarly, efforts are made to develop exports. Knowing that these things take time and we may be faced with a very difficult situation in the immediate future, as these measures will take time to become effective, a year or two years hence, what are we to do in the coming few months or early next year? When the aid pipeline dries, and there is no free foreign exchange and there is no external aid as already the promises made are not being fulfilled, what should be done? The urgent thing that could have been in that context is only this. In that context, we thought of gold. In the coming months the country is going to face a very difficult situation on the foreign exchange front and ours is a country which is known to have a large holding of gold. For centuries we have been getting gold and it has become a national habit for women and for everybody to have gold. It may be that a few people have larger stocks but there are a large number of people who have very small bits of gold. Gold is freely convertible in foreign exchange and if we get sizable amount of gold in the coming months, we will be able to proclaim to the world that we are able to meet our urgent requirements, whether they be of defence or other essential imports or of food which is going to be

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difficult in the coming months, or for fertilisers which we need so badly. For want of free foreign exchange we may have to cut whatever limited supply of fertiliser imports that we may have had planned in the coming months of the next year. It is in this extreme urgency that we resorted to gold and therefore it is not an ordinary situation. This would have been the best way of proclaiming: here is a country of 470 million people which will go to any extent to maintain its freedom and be self-reliant. It is a challenge for all of us. The main appeal in this measure especially in this climate is an appeal to the sense of patriotism of the people. All other considerations go behind. We have offered concessions to persons or trusts or temples or institutions which have large stocks of gold. A good amount has been declared under the gold control order. But there are large amounts which have not yet been declared. We have to accept the facts of life. There is a law and in spite of that there are undisclosed hoards of gold and we are not able to tackle it. One hon. Member said that we tried the hard way. There are harder ways in other systems of government and in other countries where completely and compulsorily everybody had been disowned of the gold and everything. We cannot follow it... (An Hon. Member: Why not?) It is not a practical proposition in the present context to search every house and get the gold. Hon. Members themselves will come here and say that the womenfolk in their constituency had been searched. Nor is it a democratic method. To say that this Bill is undemocratic and an affront to morality is beyond the comprehension of my intelligence at least. The motive may be different; any stick is good enough to strike the government with; that may be the motive or it may be opposition for opposition's sake. But the grounds on which it has been opposed are not there.

Some hon. Members pointed out

that there were no extra-ordinary concessions offered. The House itself has accepted the principle of giving concessions to unearth black money. Similar concessions have been offered to persons who have gold. So far they have not found it acceptable to tender the gold. Taking advantage of the present situation, we have given them enough incentive to tender gold and get the advantage. Probably wealthy persons and richer persons who have a large holding of gold may be motivated by economic considerations. Already there is a demand and the same hon. Member who opposed concessions says that more rate of interest should be given to make it more acceptable. It may be that those who bear in mind only economic considerations may be attracted by it. We have considered that aspect also and we have provided the concessions or the rate of interest; they are in a moderate form, in a reasonable form. That is so for two reasons. Although we expect that some class of people may be guided by these economic considerations, a large class of people, particularly smaller people, small farmers, workers or the middle-class who constitute the bulk of our countrymen are not affected by wealth or gift tax or other things and these concessions have no meaning to them. We want gold whether it be 2 or 5 or 10 tolas. Only then it will become a success. Therefore, the main burden of this Bill is patriotic, that we want to approach 90 per cent of the people for gold. To them the appeal is purely patriotic. It is only a small microscopic number who may have a large holding of gold whether they be institutions or individuals, who may be interested in concessions. To them we have offered these. That is the fact of the situation today. We have to accept it. It is not an affront to morality because we have never broken any law.

There is another bigger charge that to black money we have given additional inducements. The concessions and the inducements that we gave

under the voluntary disclosure of income are there and therefore they say that people will convert their black money into gold and tender it. I think it is not correct to say so. If that be so, we would have got much more gold today than we would otherwise have got. Mr. Masani who knows the ways of these people would not have said even in the beginning that the gold bond scheme has failed. He has already proclaimed it for his party and he knows that these people will not tender it. Why? Because the inducements had been given to those who have gold. Suppose I have 100 KGs of gold, I may take advantage of the gold bond scheme. Why should I not go and tender it myself rather than sell it to some other person and allow him to tender it? The economic considerations do not operate like that. I accept the point made by some hon. Member who said that there may be a tendency to smuggle more gold and this black money can be invested in freshly smuggled gold and that can be converted into gold bonds. We have borne in mind that eventuality and we are absolutely alive to this danger. Even then, we have, on the balance of considerations, decided that even if some gold is smuggled—although you should see that we are not softening the anti-smuggling measures—we are not softening any measure to disclose undisclosed income, although we have given concessions in regard to undisclosed income or undisclosed gold or may be undeclared gold. And we are trying to be as stiff on this anti-smuggling measure as before, if not more. So, we are vigilant on that front but even then, taking the worst, if some gold is smuggled and tendered this way, it will be a very small percentage. There is no immediate drain on foreign exchange in that respect if the motive is to tender it back and convert some black money into white. Therefore, all the fears that black money will be converted into white through the gold bond scheme or the concession given to the big holders of gold will be abused are

not justified. If you take it in the proper perspective and in all its actualities, the danger is not in that significant proportion as is feared.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you explain how it is paid back.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : 14 कर वाले को भी प्राप्ते मांगा है जिसको प्राप्ते बनवाई ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): How will they give the gold back to us?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will answer all the questions at the end. (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. No interruptions please.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I plead before this House that the House should judge this scheme in this context, and I wholly repudiate this charge that it is cloaking robbery. Some Members used strong words and said that it is robbery with patriotism. I think it is none of these things. Such words only represent the extreme opinions sometimes expressed by hon. Members.

Then, I would like to dwell on the main constructive suggestion that if you want the success of this scheme, the Gold Control Order should be repealed. Some hon. Members have put it this way that the Gold Control Order comes in the way of tendering the gold, and another hon. Member asked, what is this measure which violates another measure under the Statute Book. I think probably one point escaped notice of the hon. Member, Shri Masani. I would not say that he has deliberately done it; probably it must have escaped his notice, namely, in the Gold Control Order, we have a provision where we give powers of exemption. We have given powers of exemption in various forms for converting gold into ornaments of the same purity. That concession is exercised also while giving the concession in favour of the gold-

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smiths. Similarly we have powers to exempt, for national purposes, any people who have gold. So, we have, similarly, issued a notification under the provisions of the Gold Control Order in which a person who comes and tenders under the gold bond scheme will be exempt from the provisions of the Gold Control Order. Therefore, for that limited purpose of facilitating the success of this scheme, the power that has been given under the Gold Control Order has been already used. So, to say that the Gold Control Order will come in the way of the success of this scheme is not true.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about paying back in terms of gold?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Another point was made that nobody will tender gold to this Government because they doubt whether—or they know—after 15 years this Government will be there or not and so they will not get back their gold. So far as this scheme is concerned, gold bonds are Government security; like any other security, they have all the facilities. Government is not only borrowing from their own people here but it has borrowed a large amount from outside. So far our record is that we have not defaulted on any single account. Even in our worst moments, we have paid back our dues. Even in the Fourth Plan, we have taken up our external-resource liability. In the next five years, we may have to pay to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores on account of capital and interest in foreign exchange. At the most this gold will amount to a few hundreds, not thousands, of crores and certainly we would be able to pay it back at the end of 15 years.

This government may or may not be there, but certainly there is not going to be anarchy in this country. There will be some government and the country will be able to pay it back. It has been paying back every year. Even last year we must have paid back Rs. 50 crores. Every year in

the budget provision is made for paying back external debt. So, to create a climate in this country that our own people have lack of confidence in the credit-worthiness of our government, while people and governments outside have full faith in our credit-worthiness, to say that our people do not have faith that their gold will be paid back to them, is a very illusory, if not dangerous, assumption to make.

This is not a measure which provides a free-for-all for black-marketeers, nor a measure which gives concessions of an extraordinary or untoward nature. This is not a measure which makes any affront to any public morality. It is a measure which has been conceived in an extreme urgency, which takes into account the facts of life in the country. The concessions offered are moderate and reasonable. When I expected that the measure will get all-round support, I only tried to reflect the general mood and climate of the country today. It is not the economics or material considerations that go behind the success of this scheme. I still feel that the gold scheme has yet to make a start. Up till now we have got 1,332 kgs of gold and its value is Rs. 1.73 crores at the local price and about Rs. 71 lakhs at the international price. So, it is yet to make a start. According to me, a start can be made if it has the support of all the parties and elements of this country.

An hon. Member: You will not get that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Those who do not wish well of the country will say that. To say that the Government will be pressurised into abolishing it or making further concessions is wrong.

Shri Bade: Because we do not support certain portions of the Bill, you cannot say we are not wishing well of the country.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not named anybody. I said, those who do not wish for the success of this scheme do not wish well of the country. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Warrior: The trouble is, Government is not touching where the gold is.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are trying to touch their heart. You want us to touch them with a danda.

Shri Warrior: When people can be sent to the front to die, why can't you touch these people with a danda?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member wants to touch their heart with a danda, we want to touch their hearts with persuasive arguments. For the blackmarketeers and hoarders the danda is there. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उन का जेब को स्पर्श कीजिए, हृदय को नहीं। उन के हृदय को स्पर्श करने से क्या फायदा है ?

श्री बड़े : उन के हृदय है ही नहीं।

Shri Warrior: We are not saying that the Government should not get the gold, we are opposing this measure taken by the Government to deal with crooks and dishonest men.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Now I come to some of the specific points made by Shri Morarka. He said that as there is exemption in the case of wealth tax for all successive transactions, similarly, for Estate Duty and gift tax also there should be exemption for all successive transactions. He knows all about these matters of taxation very thoroughly, at least much more than I do. He has conceded this point that wealth tax inherently is a tax which is levied annually and its rate

is low. It is the nature of the law itself. Whoever possesses wealth—of course the tax cannot be levied twice a year—will have to pay the tax if he comes under that category. Therefore, whether he is an initial subscriber or not, he gets the exemption. Because it is wealth we have provided the exemption. In the Estate Duty what we have provided is, if a man who possesses the Bonds is dead then the estate duty will not be attracted, whether he is an initial subscriber or a purchaser of the Bonds. Therefore, at least up to one death exemption is given. In the gift tax it is only given to the initial subscriber. The idea is this. As I said, it is a concession given to the investor of gold. If somebody has gold and he wants to invest it then exemption is given. Therefore, it is an incentive, an inducement for him to invest it. In the case of Estate duty one may calculate, psychologically or by some other process, that he may have to pay Estate Duty. Therefore, that exemption is given. As I said, exemption is given in the gift tax also where the rate is very, very high. In the case of Estate Duty also the rate is high. Death is uncertain as to when it will come. Death is certain also. Therefore, it is a peculiar thing. Everybody knows that one has to die, but when he will die nobody knows. In the case of gift tax it can be controlled. One can make a gift every month, two months or three months. The rate being high, I have calculated that if one has Bonds for 5 kg. gold valued at Rs. 40,000 the gift tax will come to something like Rs. 4000 and if in 15 years it is transferred 10 or 15 times the government will lose more than the value of the gold. Therefore, it is distinct from wealth tax. Wealth tax, as I said, is an annual tax. The rate is also 1 per cent or 1½ per cent. In the case of gift tax the rate is as high as 50 per cent. Estate duty at the highest rate is 85 per cent. Therefore, a distinction has to be made and I am not able to accept the proposition which the hon. Member has so ably made.

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[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

With these words, Sir, I hope the House will appreciate the urgency of this measure and also appreciate the scheme of this Bill and the nature of the concessions we have offered in the light of the present emergency. I would again, at this belated hour, appeal to all of them to appreciate this. I know the country is charged with a feeling of patriotism. This scheme, more than any other scheme, I still maintain is not an economic scheme, although some economic considerations and inducements have been given, and this should be a popular scheme. We have to approach everyone who has gold. Particularly, our womenfolk have to go and convince their sisters that they must give gold, because the country needs it. They must give gold because their freedom is involved. They must give gold because in the coming months the country has to face difficult problems and meet the challenge. For that purpose, the country has decided to be self-reliant. I know that only the patriotism of the people can make this measure a success. I have no illusions about this measure. We have to ask every patriotic citizen to offer gold to help the country meet the challenge. Therefore, coercive measures will not succeed. It is not *danda* but persuasion that will work. It is in that spirit that this Bill has been conceived and it should be taken in that spirit.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had a long discussion.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He has already promised that he will answer questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have spoken on the subject. I will allow questions to be asked only by those

hon. Members who have not spoken on the Bill.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस बिल में जो रियायतें दी गई हैं, वे उन को दी गई हैं, जिन के पास अधिक सोना है । दूसरी तरफ वह माननीय सदस्यों से यह चाहते हैं कि वे इस बारे में लोगों को कहें । जिन के पास ज्यादा सोना है, उन लोगों को तो यदि लोक सभा के सारे सदस्य भी कहें, वे अपनी तरफ से मानने वाले नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making another speech.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह सोना नहीं आता है, यदि सब कुछ करने के बाद भी सरकार को सोना नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या वह इस कानून को सही मानेंगे ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : तो वह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी ।

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. We have already had a full discussion.

I am sorry, I cannot allow any further questions.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and to provide for exemption from tax in certain cases of undisclosed income invested in National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Sir, it has failed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The light has failed....Now the machine is all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Division tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion has been put. The machine failed.

Shri Warrior: We should be told that you are going to have another division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will put it again.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Even the machine fails. Why do you want to give any more gold to these people who deserve nothing?

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The machine is not co-operating with you.

Division No. 6]

[17.04 hrs.

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Barman, Shri P. C.
 Basappa, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B.R.
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Daffe, Shri
 Das, Shri B. K.
 Das, Shri C.
 Dorsi, Shri Kasinatha
 Dubey, Shri R. G.
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Hamatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kuzel, Shri B. N.
 Laxhan Das, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Morarka, Shri
 Makerice, Shrimati Sharda
 Munhiab, Shri
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahadra Bai
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddy, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. Surendra
 Saibu, Shri Kamachwar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Shastra, Shri Ramchand
 Shinde, Shri
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tuls Ruan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Venkatasubbanah, Shri P.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Wade, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bawa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Buta Singh, Shri

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
 Kachhawayia, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Ranga, Shri
 Seshyan, Shri
 Worar, Shri
 Yadav Shri Ram Sewak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes—55; Noes—14.

17:05 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for reasons already stated in my letter addressed to the hon. Speaker, I have made a request that my No-Day-Yet-Named Motion posted for tomorrow