

क्या उनकी नियुक्ति कमीशन भाक एन्क्वायरीय एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हुई है ? अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो वे किसको बुलाना चाहेंगे बहु कोर्ट में जाकर स्टे आर्डर ला सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिपार्टमेन्टल एन्क्वायरी है या पब्लिक एन्क्वायरी है और इसके टर्मों भाक रेफरेंस क्या हैं ?

जी प्रश्नक नेहता : उन के साथ इसी पर बातचीत हो रही है, उन की राय के मुताबिक सब तय किया जायेगा ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I rise on a point of order, and I seek your protection for one thing. A little while ago, when Mr. Joshi asked whether the Minister would agree to place the agreement with the Bechtel Corporation on the Table of the House, I understood the Minister to say that he has no objection but he has not got the agreement with him or something like that. May we have a clarification on this, and will you kindly direct him specifically to put that agreement on the Table of the House, if not just now, within a day or two?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I said I must go to the office and get the copy. I have not got it with me at this point of time.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Prices of Essential Commodities

- *213. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Manbhai J. Patel:
Shri Jyothirmoy Basu:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Dr. Raneg Sen:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Shri Ram Charan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Swail:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kola Birua:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri B. K. Birla:
Shri N. E. Laskar:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Sradhakur Supakar:
Shri Lladhar Kotaki:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Ploo Mody:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been steady rise in the prices of essential commodities during the last three months;

(b) whether any survey in this regard has been made recently;

(c) whether there is any proposal to make a survey once or twice a year to determine rise in the prices of essential commodities so as to devise suitable measures to check the rise; and

(d) the details of the measures taken at present to check rise in prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Prices of a number of food articles and mill cloth have shown a rise over the three months ended May 13, 1967. On the other hand prices of kerosene, handloom cloth, soap, drugs and medicines, matches, and tyres and tubes, have remained stable during the period under review.

(b) and (c). The price situation is kept under continuous review.

(d) Measures taken to check the rise in prices of essential commodities include, among others, subsidy on foodgrains, their large scale distribution through public channels, liberalisation of imports to augment domestic supply as also to stimulate production, expansion of the network of consumer co-operatives, and opening of department stores in major cities. Government has also emphasised the need for fiscal and monetary restraints so as to check the pressure of demand.

Shri D. N. Patodia: I feel that the measures mentioned by the minister are short-term measures and possibly will not help to improve the situation very much. I feel that we are caught up in price wage spiral and whenever there is price rise, we try to cover up the increase in expenditure by imposing additional taxation. Therefore, to provide an effective remedy to the problem, will the Government be prepared to examine to what extent it is possible to reduce the expenditure by at least Rs. 150 crores for which I believe there is definite scope and use that reduction in expenditure to give relief in taxation, by which prices may be kept down?

Shri K. C. Pant: We are taking short-term as well as long-term measures. Among the long term measures that have been taken are measures to expand agricultural and industrial production, restraint on expenditure in public and private sectors, to which the hon. Member referred, checking the rate of growth of population through family planning..... (Laughter).

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You can add starvation deaths also.

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not think there is anything amusing about it if one applies one's mind to it.

Mention may also be made of selective credit control over bank advances against foodgrains, edible oils, raw cotton, etc., regulation of forward

trading and issue of licences and anti-hoarding orders.

Shri D. N. Patodia: In spite of all this, DA is being increased. Food price have gone up and there is provision for additional expenditure even in the budget. I believe all these things will have a positive effect on the prices. I want a reply to my original question whether specifically Government is prepared to consider a reduction of expenditure to the extent of at least 150 crores and given equivalent relief in taxation, by which prices may be kept down?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is very easy for the hon. Member to say, economise Rs. 150 crores in defence expenditure.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Not defence expenditure; I mean overall expenditure.

Shri Morarji Desai: If Rs. 150 crores are to be economised, one has to go into it thoroughly. We are going into it. We are not setting any limit of Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 200 crores. When we begin to economise and retrenchment has to be made, hon. Members come up against it. There is a calling attention notice today about defence, which is coming up. Then I will have to say what I have to say.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: In view of the fact that prices of consumer goods are rising mainly due to liberal grant of overdrafts by commercial banks, will Government consider nationalising the banks; if so, may I know how soon and if not the reasons therefor?

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of liberal overdrafts is a matter which requires examination. All these questions are being examined—how banking credit should be utilised, in what way the banking institutions should be managed, etc. All this is being done and I believe in the course of the next three or four months, I will be able to come to some specific conclusion.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I asked whether Government propose to nationalise the banks and if not, the reasons therefor.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not bound to give any reasons just now about it. Until I come to specific conclusions, I am not going to say either way.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बसु : कितने दिनों से आप एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are examining it and it will go on for three or four months.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The short-term and long-term measures that the Minister of State gave in his reply are old, outmoded things.

An hon. Member: Just like you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do not talk like that. Sir, we have found that these have been repeated like a mantram all these years without yielding any results.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Sir, is this** to be tolerated?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma is too old.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I ask the hon. Minister whether a very simple thing which was suggested in this House and elsewhere for controlling the prices, that each commodity should have a price fixed and each shopkeeper should display on a blackboard the price list of various commodities, is going to be undertaken or not? If that is not going to be done, I think all these measures will lead to the spiralling of prices.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Sir, Shri D. C. Sharma is a respected and veteran Member of this House. I would like the word** used by the hon. Lady

Member, to be expunged from the records.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: I did not say he is a **.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, it is to be avoided. It is not parliamentary. It is to be avoided particularly when it is said about an elderly Member.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Sir, I have greater respect for Shri D. C. Sharma than anybody else in this House. He knows it too well.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I never knew that the word** was said about me.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Sir, since you want the word to be expunged, I want to give an explanation.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary now.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: To say that such and such a person is a ** is wrong, but the word ** is not wrong.

Mr. Speaker: You are perfectly right. You did not use it against Shri D. C. Sharma but about Shri Sharma's characterism. There is nothing wrong. But it stands expunged anyway. (Interruption).

Shri K. C. Pant: Sir, the hon. Member took objection to my repeating old remedies, but he has himself repeated an old suggestion. It will be considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the objection to that suggestion? When we say something sensible to them they say it is an old suggestion.

Dr. Ramen Sen: Sir, when the hon. Minister was enumerating the steps taken by the Government to resist the increase in the prices of essential commodities we were reminded of the fact that for the last 3 or 4 years the

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

same measures are being put across this House to show that prices will be frozen due to the introduction of these measures. May I know whether it is a fact that the Government did not take sufficient courage or the Government was not serious enough to control the prices and to check the profiteers who went amuck in this country and that is the reason why the prices could not be checked and the prices could not be frozen and, if so, may I know why did the Government not take such steps to check these profiteers?

Shri K. C. Pant: The Government is taking all possible steps, but one of the main factors of the rise in prices has been the sharp rise in the price of food and one of the main reasons for that has been the two droughts we had in the last two years. I do not think it is correct to say that our measures have had no effect. Because of the enlarged distribution of foodgrains through our channels at least the vulnerable sections have been kept satisfied to some extent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the Government has miserably failed to check the rise in prices of all essential commodities, including medicine, I would like to know whether steps, other than those which have already been taken and which have proved to be futile, are being taken by the Government and whether the Government is going to support the price resistance movement which has been launched throughout the country by persons who want to resist the price rise instead of giving police protection to the hoarders as is being done now.

Shri Morarji Desai: Price resistance movements, if they are legitimate and not lapsing into *gheras*, will certainly be supported.

श्री राजकीयक वाचक : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ज्ञान इस बात की घोर गंवा है कि बीजों के दाम, खास तौर से चावल

घीर बढ़ते जा रह हैं क्योंकि जिनको उस को रोकना है उन क पास खर्च करने को इतना धन है कि उन्हें इसकी चिन्ता ही नहीं है ? यदि ऐसा है तो क्या सरकार कोई इस प्रकार का उपबन्ध लताने जा रही है कि डेढ़ या दो हजार रुपये मासिक से ज्यादा कोई बढ़े से बधा घाटमी भी न खर्च करने पाये ?

Shri Morarji Desai: This is not a possible proposition.

श्री हेम राज : जिस समय सरकार का बजट पेश होता है उसमें पहले ही वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालगी जिसमें दाम बढ़ने न पायें ?

Shri K. C. Pant: It is quite true that before the budget comes, in certain commodities there is a tendency for prices to rise but the Government does take all possible measures to see that the price rise does not exceed the rate of taxes. Even now Government is making attempts by calling and having talks with producers etc. to see that the price rise is not inordinate in relation to the excise duties.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the critical situation may I know whether Government is thinking of freezing the profits and dearness allowance so that the price rise may be checked in a more effective way?

Shri K. C. Pant: Well, this is a broad question under the consideration of the Government. At the moment nothing specific can be said about it.

Shri Swell: The Minister of State just now stated that the main cause contributing to the rise in prices is the severe drought during the last few years resulting in severe shortage of food production. Now, to my mind, it should be the other way about because the bulk of the people's money has gone to the purchase of foodgrains and they do not have enough money to

there is no demand in the market. I think the overall shortage of production in the country is the main cause for the rise in prices. I would like to know from the Government whether they are aware of this fact that the uncertain political climate in the country and the acute labour problems that are now taking the shape of *gheraos* and other forms of violence have been mainly responsible for the shortage in production. If so, what steps do the Government propose to take to put an end to this kind of things so that people may use their energy for production?

Shri Morarji Desai: Government will carefully consider what steps are to be taken and how effectively they can be taken under the Constitution.

Shri Hem Barua: I remember our hon. Finance Minister saying that on no account the prices of commodities will be allowed to rise.

Shri Morarji Desai: On account of excise duties.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes. That is what the hon. Minister said, but unfortunately the price rise is staring us in the face and the rise is not only abnormal but is shooting up to giddy heights. In the face of that why is it that our Government have not taken certain very strong measures like having an Ordinance against those people, the profiteers and hoarders, who are responsible for the rising of prices? I can cite particular instances. The Raman Gas Service of Moti Bagh have raised the price of domestic gas and when they were asked about it they said that *Burmah-Shell*, whose agents they are, have asked them to raise the price. Is he going to have an Ordinance to check this price rise?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot have an Ordinance when Parliament is sitting. That is not possible, therefore, there would have to be a law

and the law would not be passed within less than six months. I have no doubt about that. Then, I have not said that all prices will not be allowed to be increased. Only for three categories I said that, that is, about rayon, nylon and aluminium. These are the things about which I said that they will have to absorb the excise duties in their profits. That is what I have said; I have not said about other things. Yet, I am trying to see that these prices are not increased and that if they are increased, they are lowered. I shall be prepared to take whatever step is at one's disposal and that one can take. If it is necessary to have a law, we shall certainly bring a law before the House.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Taking into consideration that in spite of the precautionary measures taken the tendency of the prices is towards rising, does the Ministry think of fixing prices for different commodities beyond which they will not be allowed to rise?

Shri Morarji Desai: It may be easy to fix prices but it is not easy to get things sold at those prices because it concerns many many shopkeepers. It will require some other kind of method to look into that.

Shri Ambeshagan: Will the hon. Minister tell us as to why when the Government has proclaimed that the price level of essential commodities will be kept at a level so that the people do not suffer, the Central Government does not come forward to support the State Governments when they are thinking of bringing down the prices of essential commodities like rice and when they have brought up a policy to give rice at a lesser price, at about 60 or 62 paise a kilo? Why does the Government not come forward to help such State Governments, in order to stabilise the prices for the facility of the poor class people?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Governments which want to bring down the prices themselves by giving subsidies should do it from their own resources. They cannot put that cost again on the Government of India because if the Government of India takes up that cost then the Government of India will have to give these subsidies throughout the country and I do not know whether it will be less than Rs. 1,000 crores.

Shri Gadhakar Supakar: The hon. Minister talked about the vulnerable section of the population. There is rationing in cities and other places. The people who are residing outside the cities and who are more vulnerable than the people living in cities suffer on account of their having to pay higher prices for essential food-grains. May I know what is the remedy that the Government is thinking of in this respect?

Shri K. C. Pant: Apart from the ration shops, there are also fair price shops in many of the rural areas and the prices at which Government issues grains to State Governments for sale through these fair price shops and ration shops are substantially lower than the open market prices. For example, in the case of imported wheat, the basic issue price is Rs. 55 per quintal as compared to the open market retail price of indigenous wheat ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 165 per quintal in 131 centres from which data are available. There are similar divergences in the case of other foodgrains.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टार्ट टर्म और सांग टर्म मैजर्स यह ले रहे हैं ताकि कीमतें बढ़ने से रकें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि तीन चार महीने के बाद यह और जांच करेंगे कि क्या स्टेप लिफ्ट जाने चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप यह गारंटी दे सकते हैं कि कम से कम एंसेलस कम्पोजिटीव की छः महीने के बाद कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी? मैं यह भी जानना

चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं खास तौर से एंसेलस कम्पोजिटीव और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन जिन चीजों को मंगवाता है, उनमें घाप नक्का नहीं लेंगे? क्या इस बात की भी गारंटी दे सकते हैं?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: गारंटी दे सकते हैं

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of giving a guarantee now in the Question Hour. During the Question Hour, the practice is that no guarantee is given.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: गारंटी न सही, क्या घाप विषयाम दिला सकते हैं?

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, he means that no guarantee can be given.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या आपने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि जो प्रशासनिक ढांचा है वह भी काफ़ी हद तक मूल्यों की वृद्धि करने में सहायक होता है? जिन चीजों के दाम नियत किये भी जाते हैं वे चीजें निश्चित मूल्य पर मिलती नहीं हैं, लेकिन काले बाजार में चाहे जितना मात्रा में और अधिक मूल्य देकर घाप उनको खरीद सकते हैं। इस प्रश्न को प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से दुरुस्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, क्या विचार किया है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र गुप्त: जून 1966 में एक सिविल सप्लाईज प्रॉवनाइजेशन सेट अप की गई—मिनिस्ट्री आफ फ़ूड्स में—जिसका काम यही है कि वह मूल्यों को देखती रहे, जास कर एंसेलस कम्पोजिटीव के मूल्यों को और स्टेट्स के साथ उसका कोरिनेशन रहे। जहाँ कहीं उबरत हो स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिये वह कदम उठाये। कंज्यूमर इंस्टीट्यूट को

की वह सुविधा दे अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में। जहाँ कहीं सरकार ने कोओपरेटिव स्टोर्स इत्यादि स्थापित किये हैं उन को कम मुश्कों में उद्योगों की वस्तुएं मिल सकें, इसके लिये की वह कार्य करती हैं।

Shri Pileo Mody: As far as I know, there are three known methods of bringing down prices. One is to improve production, the other is to improve distribution and the third is to reduce indirect taxes on items of common consumption. To this, of course, the Minister has just added another one, that is, to reduce the manufacture of babies. I think, it can be reasonably assumed that the Finance Minister is in the knowledge of these three methods. I would like to know from the Finance Minister why it is so difficult for him to convince his colleagues also on the same subject? And what measures have been taken to improve production? What has been done to get rid of the wretched zonal system which is impeding distribution and what measures he is taking to reduce indirect taxes? Finally, at what point of time can we expect relief in this regard?

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend does not know that babies are not manufactured; they are born.

Shri Hom Barua: They are manufactured also.

Shri Morarji Desai: He is also forgetting that his philosophy of removing the zonal system is not accepted by the other friends in the opposition.

Shri Banga: Your AICC accepted it.

Shri Morarji Desai: But it is not accepted by several other people. We have, therefore, to find a way if we can accept this. If all of us can come to an agreement in some matters, we can be more effective, but that does not happen; if any action is taken, that action nullified by the opposition people

whoever they are—I am not saying only from the opposition benches; whether they are from here or there, they are similar in this matter.

Then the question of increasing production is being considered and is being implemented also. Agricultural production is the chief thing, the pivot, on which everything rests. There, we have said that a new agricultural strategy has also been placed before the House. I am quite sure, if there is no drought, the next monsoon will solve a lot of our difficulties. But if that does not happen, God forbid, if the monsoon is not helpful, then we will have to take to many hard and ruthless measures and I hope my hon. friend will be one of the persons who will support those measures.

Shri Pileo Mody: We will co-operate with you.

An hon. Member: He will have to eat less. Close down the Bhim Club.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Is it not a fact that most of the professional hoarders are enjoying the patronage of certain political parties and are receiving encouragement from them to cause rise in the prices of essential commodities to defame the Government at the Centre and if so, what steps do Government propose to take against such political parties?

Shri Morarji Desai: No action can be taken against parties in a democracy.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वर: चीकों के जो ताब बढ़ने हैं इन में मनाफाखोरी के ताब ताब सरकार की जो टैक्स नीति है वह भी जिम्मेदार है। केरीलीन एक चीकन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु है। वह 15 वा 17 सेंटी मिटर में तैयार होता है जब कि इसको 50-55 सेंटी मिटर के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है। चीनी, कपड़ा आदि तनाव पर सरकार ने बहुत ही जबरदस्त टैक्स लगा रखा है।

के लिये जीवन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं। इसकी वजह से इन के पास बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं समझना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना अपनाने के लिए तैयार होगी कि किसी भी जीवन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु का दाम उसके लागत बर्ष से ऊपर गुना से ज्यादा न हो।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह इकोनॉमिक फिलोसोफी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। माननीय सदस्य जो कहते हैं उसका क्या नतीजा होगा, वह भी उनको समझना चाहिये। कर्नलमेंट की ओर से सब टैक्सज घटा दिये जायें और इसकी वजह से अगर रेवेन्यू कम हो जाए तो मुझे इस में कोई एतराज नहीं है। परन्तु इस सब का नतीजा क्या निकलेगा? नतीजा यही निकलेगा कि एम्प्लायमेंट काफ़ी कम हो जाएगा, इन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ता जाएगा और ज्यादा चित्ताने के लिए माननीय सदस्य को मौका मिल जाएगा।

श्री चार्ज करवेन्सीज : इसका खुलासा हो जाना चाहिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैंने जीवन के लिए जो आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं उनकी बात कही है। मोटर गाड़ियों, रेफ्रिजरेटों, बर्बर की बात नहीं कही है।

श्री Samar Guha: May I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether he tried to impress upon the hon. Railway Minister that increasing the charges for carrying essential goods by train also increases the prices of essential commodities?

12-99 hrs.

श्री Manoj Das: The railway budget is being discussed. But I am very much in sympathy with my colleague, and I understand his difficulties even more than he understands them.

श्री S. H. Patil: (Spoke in Kannada).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question will have to be translated into English first and then the answer will have to be given and then it will have to be translated and so on. There is no time for that now, and so, I am not allowing the hon. Member now.

श्री Samar Guha: On a point of order. Rule 37 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha says:

"Not more than three questions distinguished by asterisks by the same member shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day...."

Mr. Speaker: That can be discussed later.

श्री Samar Guha: May I know whether this rule has been relaxed, because I find that for the last few days, more than three oral questions are being admitted in the name of the same person?

Mr. Speaker: That is wrong. The rule has not been relaxed.

श्री A. B. Vajpayee: That rule does not apply to questions which are clubbed together.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, we are not covering more than three or four questions a day, and that would not make any difference at all.

श्री H. N. Mukerjee: How is it that every day it is being done? If you are going to relax the rules, that would not be quite good.

Mr. Speaker: When clubbing of names is done that is a different matter. But the point that is urged is that there are four or five questions admitted in the name of the same Member and not that there are more names on the same question. That would be looked into.

श्रीmanj Susheta Kripalani: In reply to श्री K. N. Pandey's question, the

hon. Finance Minister had said that it was easy to fix prices but it was very difficult for Government to see that things were sold at the prices fixed. That would amount to a confession on the part of the Government that they are unable to control the prices. The hon. Minister said that there were other methods. I would like to know what other methods he has under contemplation, which may be very effective in pegging down the prices.

Shri Morarji Desai: I said that other methods had to be found.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Use of Staff Cars for Presidential Election purposes

S.N.Q. 5. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any transport of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs was sent to the Railway stations and to the Airports to bring Congress Party Members for voting in the Presidential elections that took place on the 6th May, 1967;

(b) whether the log books of the Department record the time and hour of the transport and whether the Minister will lay on the Table copies of the entries in the log book; and

(c) whether any officer or member of the staff of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs was deputed to attend some Congress M.Ps. at the stations on that day?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**): (a) to (c). The staff car of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs was not utilized to transport any Member of Parliament for voting in the Presidential elections that took place on 6th May, 1967. An officer of the Department was, however, asked to see that necessary arrangements were made for the hospitalization of **Shri C. D. Gautam** who was ailing from multiple fractures.

That Officer travelled by the staff car from Parliament House to Willingdon Hospital and thereafter to the Railway Station to see that the Member was given medical attendance at the Railway Station. A copy of the entry in the log book relating to the travel of the officer from Parliament House to the Willingdon Hospital and the Railway Station and back is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-495[67].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether it is not a fact that another member of the staff, **Mr. Bakshi**, was also sent to the railway station to receive Congress MPs coming for voting?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not a fact.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether any staff car was sent to the Palam airport to bring some Members of the Congress Party for voting on the 6th May?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a white lie. That is not a fact.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is a black lie?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: It is un-Parliamentary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Lie is not parliamentary. He should withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: It will be corrected as "it is not true".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He must withdraw it, or it should be expunged.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am prepared to withdraw it if it is unparliamentary, but he should be prepared not to state things which have no relationship with any truth.