

18.00 hrs.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ADVERTISEMENT GIVEN TO POLITICAL PARTIES BY SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED, BAREILLY.

SHR SURENDRA VIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): I am extremely grateful to you, Sir, for having given me time to reveal and expose several scandalous affairs as well as anti-national and anti-Janata Party activities of a monopoly large scale industry named SYNTHETICS & CHEMICALS LIMITED set up at Bareilly in collaboration with Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., and having its Head Office at 7, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-20. This is the only synthetic rubber plant in whole of Asia at the moment manufacturing synthetic rubber from industrial alcohol available at very cheap rates from the U.P. distilleries.

The first and most sensational fact I wish to place before the hon. Members of this august House is that Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. gave advertisements worth Rs. 4,40,000 and Rs. 35,000 to All India Congress Committee in the year 1977 for its election expenses against the Janata Party candidates. There is no other political party except the All India Congress Committee which received the patronage of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited for the reasons best known to the management of the Company. On my one starred question to the Parliament along with my colleague Shri Brij Raj Singh, M.P., the Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Shanti Bhushanji has revealed that advertisements worth Rs. 2,70,000 were given to English language Special Republic Day Congress Issue in January 1977 for 27 editions at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per full page. Rs. 1,10,000 were given for Hindi Edition of Republic Day Congress Special at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per page for 11 editions. Rs. 60,000 were given for souvenirs in regional languages at the rate of Rs. 6000 per page for 10 issues. All the amount totals to Rs. 4,40,000. Another Rs. 35,000 was also given by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to All India Congress Committee during the same period for advertisement for which the Company, as revealed by the hon. Minister for Company Affairs, so far did not receive the copies of the advertisement, as the Lucknow Office of the All India Congress Committee is sealed. The Minister for Company Affairs has shown his inability to place before the House the souvenirs or specials of the All India Congress Committee in which the above highly-priced advertisements were published. It is the general practice in large industries that the payments for advertisements are made after the advertisements are published and copies of souvenirs or books are received along with bills. But here the amounts

were paid in advance in over-enthusiasm to defeat the Janata Party candidates in 1977 elections. In its Balance Sheet for 1977, the Company named Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. has stated that 'according to the legal advice received by the Company and clarification issued by the Department of Company Affairs, the expenditure incurred does not contravene the provisions of Section 293A of the Companies Act.' Even if it is so, how the Company Law Affairs permitted such advertisements is a most vital point of controversy and why this company was not put to task for squandering such a huge money for political purposes at the cost of 28000 shareholders of the Company, Government Financial Institutions, etc. This huge advertisement clearly reveals the attitudes of the Company towards the Janata Party and its counterparts. I have got a firm belief that there are many deep-rooted matters in all these matters and many things will come out only when all the copies of such advertisements are placed on the Table of the House and the CBI is instructed to make full enquiries into the matter and submit its report to the Government immediately.

After I go through these advertisements, I will be in a position to throw more light in this deep-rooted matter. I am sure the hon. Members of this House will join me in insisting upon the Government to make full enquiries into the affair, as explained above, and make arrangements to place two Government nominees on the Board of this Company so that a strict watch may be kept on such activities of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

The above are only a few scandalous, anti-national, anti-people and anti-Janata Party Activities of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited. I have in my possession many other scandals, money frauds on records of the Company, misusing of Company finances and squandering of company money and such other matters.

I am sorry I cannot bring all those point before the Parliament for obvious reasons.

However, if the Government gives an undertaking to set up an enquiry committee against this company to go into all such matters I am ready to give the same in confidence.

I may further mention here that I am also a minority shareholder of this company which has about 21,914 equity shareholders and it is the foremost duty of the Central Government to ensure proper and efficient working of the industry to safeguard the interests of the minority and other shareholders.

[Shri Surendra Vikram]

For information of the members of this ceremonial House, I may mention that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has 14,237 equity shares of Rs. 100 each in this Company; the Unit Trust of India has 15,802 shares of Rs. 100/- each in this Company; the General Insurance Corporation has 35,955 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each in this company and the nationalised banks have 20,588 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each in this Company as shareholding. The total shareholding of Government institutions comes to Rs. 86,58,200/- as per face value of the shares and the I.C.I. C.I., I.F.C.I. and L.I.C. are in the process of giving huge loans to this Company for its activities. When the Company is so badly managed with such illegal activities, I would plead that no loans be given to this Company unless at least two directors from Government shareholding institutions and two directors from Government financial institutions are placed on the board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to keep a strict watch over all activities and all mismanagement and squandering of Company finances and such other anti-national activities be stopped.

There is an urgent need to set up an enquiry committee to go into the affairs of this Company or enquiries be made by C.B.I. on various charges which I will give provided that the Government will take over the Company in case the charges of corruption, mismanagement, squandering of funds etc. are proved.

इस कम्पनी ने 1,000 एकड़ जमीन किसानों की सी धी जब कम्पनी बनी थी और उन लोगों को ऐक्सेस दिया था कि जब कम्पनी में सर्विस की भर्ती की जायेगी तो स्थानीय लोगों के बच्चों को उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर प्रायर्टी में रख लिया जायगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया। साथ ही जो वैजान कम्पनी को बैगन्स से भेजा गया, सप्लाई हुआ वह ऐक्सेस में गया और जितना ऐक्सेस था उसका पेमेन्ट कम्पनी ने आज तक नहीं किया। इस प्रकार कम्पनी ने चोरी की। मैंने इसके बारे में नियम 377 में मामला उठाया था जिसकी जांच हो रही है, ऐसा मुझ को इस्पात मंत्री महोदय ने लिख कर भेजा है। वहाँ सुरा और सुन्दरी का नाच होता है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के सारे कागजात जप्त कर लिये जायें और उनकी जांच की जाये। मंत्री महोदय मुझे आश्वासन देंगे तो मैं इसकी फोटोस्टेट कोपी पेश कर सकता हूँ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मान्यवर, हमकी लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने सदन में कुछ कांड और पॉडिबेरी कांड जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह सी स्पट ही हो गया है, जो तथ्य माननीय

सदस्य ने सदन के सामने रखे हैं कि उसके ऊपर सी० बी० आई० जांच की मांग करना तो कम से कम मांग है। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन बातें मैं मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह विज्ञापन की राजनीति जो भारतवर्ष में चल रही है इसका जो कुछ प्रमाण है वह सब लोगों के सामने है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है जैसा उन्होंने बताया है कि लगभग एक हजार एकड़ कृषकी की जमीन छिन गई और जो उस समय आश्वासन दिया गया उसका परिपालन नहीं हुआ। यह सरल किसानों के साथ एक फ़ोड है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को जो विज्ञापन दिया गया वह कितने रुपये का विज्ञापन दिया गया? सरकार को कितना मालूम है? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो विज्ञापन दिया गया यह चुनाव के समय दिया गया और चुनाव में किस दल के लिये यह खर्च किया गया था?

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : यह तो मैंने बतला दिया।

डा० रामजी सिंह : तीसरी बात यह है कि जो प्राइमफेशी कागज माननीय सुरेन्द्र विक्रम ने दिया है, जैसा इन्होंने कहा जो प्रमाण दिया है, तो क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में जल्दी से जल्दी सारे कागजातों को सील करेगी और प्रचलित सी० बी० आई० को आदेश देगी ताकि इस कांड की पूरी छानबीन हो सके और जनता के सामने प्रकट हो कि किस प्रकार से भारतवर्ष में पूंजीवादी लोग भारतवर्ष के जनतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विधि मंत्री साहस पूर्वक आगे बढ़ कर ऐसे समूह पूर्णपति के संबंध में सी० बी० आई० की प्रोब करवायें, जो पैसे के द्वारा भारतवर्ष के जनतंत्र को खरीदना चाहते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, this firm of Synthetics and Chemicals is Kilachand's family concern more or less. It should not be called a business concern. It should be called a concern of dacoits and it would be better if their head office is shifted from Bareilly to Chambal Valley.

Sir, in Hundred and Seventy-Second report of PAC about this firm it was said:

"The import of ethyl alcohol allowed during 1972-73 for the manufacture of synthetic rubber by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. and the exemption of customs duty thereon cause greater concern to the Committee. The Committee have been informed under item 22(4) ICT, works out as much as Rs. 102.94 crores and an amount of Rs. 88.20 lakhs had been allocated

in foreign exchange for the import. Even though the imports had been permitted on a plea of urgency to meet the raw material requirements of the factory, the Committee are amazed to find that the alcohol actually moved from the port of import, Kandla, to Bareilly only during July to October, 1974 more than 18 months after the actual import into India. What is even more surprising is the fact that after having imported the alcohol Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. represented for its re-export or diversion to other uses."

The Report also said:

"The Committee are unable to accept the reasons advanced by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for the delay in the movement of alcohol from Kandla to Bareilly. It has been stated that one of the reasons for the non-movement of alcohol was the general shortage of wagons. The Committee, however, were astonished when they were informed by the Railway Board that no indents for tank wagons for the movement of alcohol from Kandla to Bareilly had been placed on the Railways by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. in 1972-73. The statement by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, therefore, sounds baseless in the light of what has been stated by the Railway Board. The imported alcohol must have found its way into uses other than what was stipulated".

These people were able to purchase everyday. In one stroke the erstwhile Prime Minister gave the customs exemption to the tune of Rs. 234 crores to two firms, viz. ICI and Kilachand.

Sir, during the course of evidence very interesting facts came out. I quote:

"The Committee desired to know whether the Uttar Pradesh Government had expressed its inability to allocate alcohol to Synthetics and Chemicals. The joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals stated:

"The review of the position in respect of U.P. took place in the room of Shri B. N. Tandon on 14-8-1972 at 11.00 A.M. when Shri R. K. Kaul, Excise Secretary and Shri Sehgal, Excise Commissioner, U.P. were present....."

"The Committee asked who were the other persons present at this meeting besides the officials of the State Government and the Central Government. The witness stated that the record did not show anything more. Subsequently, in a note

furnished to the Committee in this regard the Minister told that no minutes were kept."

Why? Because Kilachand was sitting there and the deal was struck in the official room of the Prime Minister in the South Block. This Rs. 234 crores customs exemption was given by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and I am told, she got a consideration money of Rs. 3 crores.

Mr. Chairman, this buying of political parties, purchasing favours and bribing political parties the easiest means now discovered is to give advertisements to existing and non-existent souvenirs. It is now revealed that 70 per cent of those souvenirs for which they had collected advertisements worth crores of rupees were never published—not even the paper was purchased. This is a serious act of crime. I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Minister who is a sound lawyer and our country is proud of having such a lawyer in our country. He should find out ways and means to root out this corruption. He should ban giving advertisements to subsidise publications, controlled, owned and belonging to political parties.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): This half an hour discussion has brought to the forefront one of the most dangerous diseases that had crept in our political fibre, and polity during the last several years, and although this particular question was answered by the Minister, it is only one example involving a few lakhs of rupees. None the less it is a pointer to the dangerous and dirty games that were being played in the last several years, making the whole thing nonsense in terms of credibility, acceptability of the political parties, particularly the then ruling party, in the eyes of the people. In this background, and feeling concerned and anxious as I do about the cleanliness and freshness of political life, I want to ask my esteemed friend the Law Minister some questions. First of all his answer to the original question on 2nd May, is not quite clear. In his statement he mentions: Details regarding the journals as furnished by the company are as follows: 27 issues of the Republic Day number—Congress Issue in English language, Rs. 10,000 for one page; 11 issues of *Gana Tantra Din*, Congress—Ank, in Hindi. Now what does it mean? Does it mean that there was some kind of a party monthly? Or, was it a party annual? Was it an issue in which this advertisement appeared? Was it for eleven months or 11 issues of the same, 11 copies of the same? How can so many advertisements be given

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

for one issue? Advertisements generally, are given, even if the figure is very big, for a particular issue or a particular special issue, no matter how many copies there are. So, the answer is not clear. I should like the hon. Law Minister to tell the House what exactly is meant by his statement in the original reply? He must tell this House what are those other issues, English, Hindi or regional languages for which Rs. 60,000 is given as the total.

In the original answer the Law Minister says that no copy of the said journal was available with the Government. I can understand that answer because that means he could not put it on the Table of the House. It is not a Government document. But I should like him to tell the House whether his Ministry had gone into the copies of those journals, so called journals. Has he assured himself whether such journals did exist or did not exist? Has he made any enquiries whether they were fictitious journals or real journals? Has he seen them? He may not lay them on the Table of the House. But he cannot merely tell the house that copies are not available with the Government. He is not obliged to put it on the Table. But he must tell us whether he and his ministry have gone into them? He will also have to tell us whether CBI enquiry is going ahead, a full fledged enquiry, into the matter. In view of the experience that he has got with regard to this particular case is the Janata Government going to take legislative measures to see that such mischief does not take place in future. The whole point of the half an hour discussion is not merely to find fault with one particular thing. Of course that company must be punished if it is found to be guilty. But if the former Prime Minister, and former rulers went on playing havoc in this fashion, this House and this country is entitled to know whether the Janata Government are going deeply and seriously and earnestly into the whole matter, bringing into light the whole gamut of all these ugly, bad things.

Secondly, under the existing laws what action are the Janata Government taking against those offences? In view of the experience that they are getting, what new changes in the company law and other laws the Janata Government and the Law Minister are thinking of so that these things are not only brought to light, but the guilty are punished? Finally, I would like to ask him—I am sure that he will give that assurance—but I would like to go on record and I want to ask him this point finally whether the law Minister of the Janata Government

will assure the House that not only they will be instrumental in digging out the dirt, but they will tell this House and through this House, this country, that they will never follow this kind of path for getting party funds for Janata Party even in the so called innocuous or innocent way because it is the thin edge of the wedge, you start with small money and then you do not know how to end up the whole thing, we do not want that thing to happen. I hope the hon. Minister will answer all these points.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this was supposed to be a half-an-hour discussion under Rule 55 which provides that the Speaker may allot half an-hour on three sittings in a week for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, oral or written and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact, so that that is the purpose of a half-an-hour discussion. If the answer has been given to a question which needs elucidation, for the sake of seeking that elucidation, there can be a half-an-hour discussion and in fact the subject matter which has been listed in the Order paper also says :

“Shri Surendra Bikram to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 2nd May, 1978 to Starred Question No. 944, regarding Advertisement given to political parties by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly.” I am happy that some questions for seeking elucidation of matters arising out of the answer to the question has been raised. But I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that so many other matters have been raised...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not answer them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why under-estimate the Minister?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Now, so far as the question was concerned, the position was that the company had paid in 1977 i.e., before the Elections, Rs. 4,75,000 to one political party, the All India Congress Committee, I would say, the Congress for the purposes of advertisements in several souvenirs. According to the information given by the company, copies of these souvenirs in which advertisements of a value of Rs. 4,40,000 out of the amount of Rs. 4,75,000 had been published, had been received by them

namely, one copy each of 48 souvenirs had been received by them but so far as the balance of Rs. 35,000 is concerned, souvenirs had not been received. It was not that two separate items of Rs. 4,40,000 and Rs. 35,000 have been paid. Only one amount of Rs. 4,75,000 was paid. Since they had received copies of souvenirs which contained advertisements of a value of Rs. 4,40,000, they said that those 48 souvenirs had been received; but so far as the other souvenirs in which those other advertisements of the value of Rs. 35,000 were to be published, they said that the Congress Party had written to them that their offices in Delhi had been sealed.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What for?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN ..... in connection with a case under Section 145 and 146 and since it was sealed, they were not able to send other souvenirs which would contain advertisements worth Rs. 35,000.

So far as the point which was raised by Mr. Mavalankar is concerned, viz., how there were 27 issues, Republic Day issues, now the position is that Congress organs in different States are supposed to have published different souvenirs with the result that 27 of them were in English, one republic number, second Assam, Third Arunachal, Fourth Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, etc. Different States and Union Territories were supposed to have published different souvenirs in English language, each of them being a Republic Number. Therefore, there were 27 in English and this company is supposed to have given advertisements in each of those 27 souvenirs and each was a full page one, supposed to be in two colour, worths Rs. 10,000 and therefore those 27 issues at Rs. 10,000/- each came to Rs. 2,70,000.

Apart from that, there were others in Hindi, Assam, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Goa, Kerala and Maharashtra are the States which issued souvenirs in Hindi, full page, printed in two colours, Rs. 10,000 each. Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam issued in vernacular. This was full page on plain paper, Rs. 6,000 each as against Rs. 10,000 in English and Hindi. Apart from that, there was a Republic Day Number in Marathi, a Republic Day Number in Assamese, a Republic Day Number in Bengali and a Republic Day Number in Gujarati. These were the 48 issues and the company said, they have received copies of these 48 issues. Of course, the company which

gives the advertisements receives one copy each. Since the matter is under investigation by the CBI, it is understandable that a company which has got one copy each would not like to part with that copy. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to lay such copies on the Table. But the fact remains that in the investigation which the CBI are making in this matter of advertisements being given to souvenirs, they have collected from some companies some copies of such souvenirs. So, if there is any apprehension that no souvenir has been published at all and nothing has been done, perhaps it does not appear to be correct, because the CBI supplied us a few copies of some souvenirs which contained advertisements of this company also. So, it does appear that some souvenirs have been published.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not possible to say. This is a very big matter. I have had occasion to inform this House earlier that a question arose as to whether, when a company gives an advertisement in a souvenir which is published by a political party, it amounts to a contravention of section 293A of the Companies Act, because as the House is aware, company donations to political parties or for political purposes were banned by an amending Act in 1969. When a company gives advertisement which is published in a souvenir of a political party, whether it amounts to a contravention of section 293A is a vexed question, on which the companies have relied upon the legal opinions of certain eminent lawyers and eminent people. They have said that it all depends: you cannot say in every case whenever there is some journal published by a political organisation, giving of advertisement to that journal *per se* would amount to a contravention of section 293A because it will become a donation. On the other hand, perhaps the other extreme also would not be possible, namely, whenever any amount is paid by a company to a political party purporting to be for the purpose of getting an advertisement published in that journal, irrespective of what the rate is, what the circulation is, etc. it can never amount to a donation. Since this is a vexed legal issue, I would not venture to hazard a definite view on this controversial issue. It would require a detailed investigation about each company and each advertisement—what is the rate and so on—and even then the conclusion may not be quite definite so far as the legal position is concerned and controversies would be there. At that stage, when we tried to elicit facts all the public companies and later on even Government companies were addressed

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

a communication by the Company Affairs Department, to elicit facts. A large number of companies replied to this questionnaire and it turned out that about a thousand companies had given advertisements in the souvenirs of political parties. Out of them, some of the people had paid amounts which were less than Rs. 1 lakh. About 200 companies had paid amounts exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. Thereafter, it was decided that the CBI should investigate it whether there has been some kind of a conspiracy and so on. The matter was referred to the CBI for a full investigation, because of the magnitude of the whole thing and so many companies have given advertisement in different souvenirs of a political party.

The CBI has informed that the investigation will take quite some time. A large area is to be covered in the investigation, collecting facts, then going into what is the rate and what is the circulation, and therefore, whether it is a fair amount, because if it is a genuine advertisement and the amount which is paid represents the market value of the advertisement itself, genuine market value or anywhere nearabout that then, perhaps it may be difficult to say that it amounts to a contravention of section 293A. On the other hand, if it is merely a cloak and its really a donation, in fact, because, there is no relationship whatsoever between the amount paid and the value of the advertisement, then it may be that the court is prepared to take the view that it amounts to a donation in law and therefore, it is a contravention of Section 293A. But this means that the facts have to be collected and the CBI has to go into them, sift them and thereafter come to some conclusion. So, the matter is still with the CBI. They have informed that it will take a pretty long time for them, and they are unable to say at this stage as to when the investigation would be completed. It is only after the investigation is completed that a view can be taken in the matter. In fact the CBI also wanted that other organs of the Government should stay their hands for a while because otherwise it might hamper the CBI investigation. When the CBI investigates a certain matter, they do not want that any other parallel investigation or inquiry should go on simultaneously because they have a feeling that is likely to hamper a proper investigation. That is how the matter stands at this stage.

Two more points were raised as to whether legislative measures are going to be taken. Now, evidently, so far as company donations are concerned, the provision is already there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked about the advertisement part of it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Until all this investigation is completed, the matter can not be considered. So far as revision of the Companies Act is concerned, as the House is already aware, there is a high powered committee which is going into the entire Companies Act and Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices Act.—the Justice Rajendra Sachar Committee.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many prosecutions are you contemplating now?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not possible at this stage to say as to what the position would be because if the hon. Member expects me that even before the investigation is carried on, prosecution should be contemplated, it is not possible. Perhaps the hon. Member has access to some... (interruptions) fortune tellers who can forecast the future, because he is also in the habit of forecasting the future. But so far as I am concerned, as a person concerned with law, I can say that until the evidence has been collected and the matter has been investigated, it is not possible for me to give any answer as to whether there would be any prosecution, how many prosecutions and so on and so forth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, kindly help me. I want to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, he is meeting your points. He is a Minister. He is not neglecting any point. He is meeting every point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, I know. In how many cases so far notice has been issued, Mr. Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Surendra Bikram has also raised a point and said that there are other instances of misconducts on the part of this Company and so on which involved, as he has put it in his own words, many frauds, scandals and other kinds of things and so on and so forth. So far as they are concerned, I would like to inform the House that an inspector has already been appointed under Section 237(b) of the Companies Act to investigate into the affairs of this Company. If the hon. Member had specified details of the kind of facts that he has in mind, then if he supplies those specific

details, it would help investigation, because if one merely uses these expressions and adjectives like frauds, this, that and the other, then that is not very helpful. Of course, the inspector has already been appointed to investigate. The inspector will investigate even without any information from the hon. Member. But if he (the hon. Member) has some concrete information also, if the hon. Member supplies that concrete information to the Government, then perhaps it would assist the task of that inspector to go into those matters also. So far as the appointment of...

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Whatever material I have I will not give it to the inspector, but I will give it to the Minister concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is asking that only.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have not said that you give it to the inspector. You give it to the Government, the Department of Company Affairs—of course the inspector has been appointed by the Department of Company Affairs—so that the inspector can go into those things.

So far as the appointment of the Government directors is concerned, first of all the report of the inspector who has been appointed, will have to be received. Then it will have to be gone into, as to what is established because this important action of appointing Government directors on the Board of a company cannot just be taken merely because there is some suspicion, or because somebody makes an allegation. It is only as a result of the investigation, that the facts come out, to justify the appointment of Government directors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is not the report of the PAC good enough?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If any points are raised, of which I did not have prior notice, how can I reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't get into trouble with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. The House now stands adjourned and will meet again on the 15th at 11 hr.

18.37 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 15, 1978/ Vaisakha 25, 1900(Saka).*