

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 18th May, 1978/-he 28th
Vaisakha, 1900 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock.

Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Use of Tetrapack Cartons by the Mother Dairy, Delhi

6. SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL KARNI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent press reports to the effect that the tetrapack cartons introduced recently in Delhi by the Mother Dairy for distribution of milk are health hazard as they are laminated with polyvinyl;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for introducing such cartons;

(c) whether, before introducing them, laboratory tests were made to ensure that their use was harmless;

(d) what are the places from where the machines required for laminating the cartons and cutting them into size have been obtained; and

(e) whether Government propose to discontinue the use of the said cartons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Economic Times dated 4th May, 1978 carried a re-

(The question stood in the name of Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy, but it was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Arvind Ganesh Kuikarni.

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port entitled "PVC Milk Packs Cancerous". It is not a fact that the Mother Dairy has recently introduced in Delhi Tetrapack cartons laminated with polyvinyl for distribution of milk. The Mother Dairy has however, been selling milk in polypacks which is made from food grade low density polythylene. The Government have also recently cleared a proposal of the Indian Dairy Corporation for setting up a lamination plant as also import of "Tetrapack" units which will be used for packing sterilised milk. The laminate used for Tetrapack consists of food grade low density polythylene coated on duplex paper. The Economic Times report refers to use of PVC which is known to be a health hazard and is not being used either for polypacks now in use in the country or tetrapacks which are proposed to be introduced by Indian Dairy Corporation.

(b) Polypacks and tetrapacks are hygienic single service containers which have several advantages over the conventional returnable glass bottles. The single service containers are in great favour not only for milk but for various other food products also all over the world.

(c) Although no laboratory trials on low density polythylene have been conducted in this country, this material has been approved by F.D.A. of USA and other countries after extensive trials.

(d) The machines required for filling, sealing and cutting polypacks have been imported from countries like France, East Germany and West Germany whereas machines for proposed lamination plant as well as the tetrapack filling machines are proposed to be Imported from Tetrapack International Sweden or its subsidiaries.

(e) In view of (a) to (c) above this does not arise.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Sir, the hon. Minister has laid on the Table of the House a

statement. At the very outset, I would say that the statement says that

"It is not a fact that the Mother Dairy has recently introduced in Delhi Tetrapack cartons laminated with polyvinyl for distribution of milk. The Mother Dairy has, however, been selling milk in poly-packs which are made from food grade low density polyethylene."

Sir, my question is whether the Minister will give us the chemical composition of food grade low density polyethylene, of vinyl—what you call vinyl chloride used in polyvinyl chloride. I am a student of chemistry. I know ultimately it is a chemical group. PVC is known as a chemical group in which polyvinyl chloride and so many other chemicals are the byproducts of the same group. So, I would request the Minister to answer specifically because he has formulated his argument on the basis that it is made from food grade low-density polyethylene. Our argument is whether it is food grade low density polyethylene or polyvinyl, it comes under the group 'PVC. Therefore, firstly, I want to know the chemical composition. If he could give that, then his argument can be sustained.

Secondly, I want to know whether he is aware if the Indian Dairy Development Corporation and the Mother Dairy are both under the chairmanship of Dr. Kurien who is supposed to be a dairy expert, an expert in dairy development. Sir, the Indian Dairy Development Corporation and the dairy development agencies are organising dairy schemes in this country under the 'Operation Flood' programme. Dr. Kurien is Chairman of both these organisations which purchase material in the international markets and which also gives orders. That is, one Chairman is doing all this business. Why I am advancing this argument and am wanting a specific reply from the Minister is, I have got a grouse that Dr. Kurien who is operating the 'Operation Flood' programme is actually not developing

the dairy production or milk production in the country. But just like during the earlier days Mr. S. K. Pa-til was glorifying himself on the PL-480 programme, Dr. Kurien is also glorifying himself on the "Operation Flood" programme, whereby money has been brought for the development of dairy industry in this country.

The third thing that I wanted to know. . . . (Interruptions) Just listen. Mr. Kalp Nath Rai. [interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalp Nath Rai, please allow him to put his supplementary.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: The third point is, even during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime these tetrapacks were not allowed to be used. But during Emergency, I accept, it was used. (Interruptions) But I know, the Emergency, Manu-bhaiji, is a different facet of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But the Cabinet as such previously had not given permission to use these tetrapacks. And, Sir, if I know rightly, Dr. Kurien was asked to resign from the post...

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA: Please ask him to put the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Mr. Sharma, I say what I mean.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA: What is the facet he is talking about?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am listening very carefully. I know where to stop and where not to stop. Now, Mr. Kulkarni, you put your supplementary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA: Why are you threatening?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I am not threatening. You are threatening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both should not threaten each other. Now, put your supplementary, Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: What I want to say is, the previous Cabinet had not given sanction to use these tetrapacks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: What I want to say is, Mr. Jagjivan Ram—it is recorded on the file—had asked Dr. Kurien, who is involved in this international swindling, to resign from the post and it was due to the favour of Prince Sanjay that the order was stayed. I want to know whether it is a fact...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please stop. b

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: ... and whether the Government will stop issuing these tetrapacks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, stop.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: That is my question. Why should I stop?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I do not know anything about the last part of the question, whether some Prince has done it or something like that. I do not know. It is not in my personal knowledge. But I know that from the record it is not apparent that Shri Jagjivan Ram asked Dr. Kurien to resign. It is not apparent from the record.

Regarding the second question, it was mentioned that Dr. Kurien was doing all this just to attain fame. In fact, a good deal of progress has been made in dairies and milk production in this country, as is quite evident. I need not mention it.

The first part of the question was regarding the chemical composition. I

won't be able to supply the hon. Member the chemical composition of poly-thylene or polyvinylene just now, but I will be able to supply him maybe tomorrow.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Now the point...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now don't go into the first question.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: The point is, the statement of the hon. Minister says that low food grade polythylene packs are being supplied. Now, unless the Minister himself has studied the problem, how can he issue this statement? The problem has been raised and there is a difference of opinion among the authorities. In the USA, Sweden, everywhere it has been discarded on the ground that it is cancerous, it is a health hazard and an environmental hazard. If the Government does not know its mind and if it does not know the chemical composition, why should the Minister agree to the issuing of these tetrapacks?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you put your second supplementary also?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: So, my second question is, I would request the Government to go through the chemical composition of this. I am aware, Mr. Barnala, that in this country also there is a difference of opinion among the top scientists. I am aware of that. But I would appeal to you that the poor people should not be burdened with this cancerous pack because the rich people may- afford not to purchase it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you put your supplementary. Why argue?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I would like to know whether it is possible for the Government to stay the issue of these packs for the present till a complete research is done and the research opinion is obtained by the Government. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, about the first part, you have said that you will collect the information. It is the right of the Minister to say, if he has not got full information, that he will collect and supply the information. Now, you may reply to the second part.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He was mentioning regarding low grade polythylene being used. That is not in the answer. The answer is that these packs are made from food grade low density polythylene. He has suggested that we should go into the composition of these packs. We will surely go into the composition of these packs.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: What about staying the issue of such packs for the present?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The sale is going on and there is no intention of staying it for the time being. It is quite popular with the people.

SHRI MANUBHAI MOTILAL PATEL: Generally tetrapacks are utilised where there is milk production in abundance and where milk is to be preserved for more than a week or two weeks. It is generally being utilised in foreign countries. But in India we are short of condensed milk products and people daily want fresh milk. Apart from the scientific hazards, etc., in view of the fact that the material, the paper, for tetrapacks is brought from foreign countries—it is imported from Scandinavian countries—will the Government consider dropping the scheme of keeping milk in such packs?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not done for the reason that it is economical. It is for preservation also for some time. Milk in tetrapacks can be preserved for about six weeks without keeping in refrigeration. That is one advantage of it. We can set up a plant, say, in Rajasthan, in some place like Bikaner, where milk is available in plenty. We can put it in tetrapacks and then send it to any

part of the country. Milk cannot be processed in any other convenient method excepting this, of course, it is slightly costlier than the other milk. So probably it will not be acceptable for the poorer classes. But it is done for the purpose of preserving for some time and making it available from the milkshed areas to far off places where it cannot be made available otherwise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakshmana Mahapatro. Please put your supplementary straightway.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: Who?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yourself. Put your supplementary without any introduction.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: I have to say a word or two to explain my point, otherwise, the Minister will not be able to follow me.

In Delhi we have two types of milk: one supplied by the DMS and other by the Mother Dairy. Sterilized milk supplied by the Mother Dairy will be put in tetrapacks. Now, is it the intention of the Government to secure optimum sterilization by putting this sterilized milk in tetrapacks and is for that reason that the Minister is interested in continuing it in spite of he has himself stated, 'Although no laboratory trials have been made'? Then the Minister says, "It has been clearer by some organisation in USA". An organisation of USA clearing it does not mean that we are free from the hazard. It does not mean that. That is the reply given by the Minister. It may not be according to the journals that you are showing me. The Minister's reply is based only on a clearance that is given by some organisation in USA. Here we are afraid of certain things. We are afraid of the cancerous effect of this particular pack. Therefore, would the Minister have the laboratory tests done which have not been done according to his own admission? That is the first thing. The second thing is this. The

DMS has put a high price on its milk. It is asking us to pay a higher price. Would the Minister also have this price lowered so that the common man of Delhi can buy this milk at the earlier rate?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding the first part of the question, neither the DMS nor the Mother Dairy is supplying milk in tetrapacks so far. They are supplying milk in polythylene packs. Tetrapack? now, prevalent in 72 countries of the world, not in just two or three or four countries, but in 72 countries tetrapacks are being used for a long time. Food and Drug Administration of USA has analysed it and.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: It depends on the climatic conditions. USA clearing it does and make it good for us here.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Climatic conditions will not make any

Eerence in this matter. The effect of the material has been studied properly. This has been studied properly by the Federal Drug Administration and they have approved of it.

SHRIMATI HAMIDA HABIBULLAH: Sir the matter is causing some disturbance. On the 4th of May, "The Economic Times" carried a report stating that the PVC milk packs are cancerous. That is something disturbing. Now, Sir, the Government has given us a statement saying that the Mother Dairy is not using the PVC packs at all and that they are using polypacks and the Government has also stated that these packs are quite safe. I would like to know from the honourable Minister what the basis is for his making such a statement that the tetrapacks and polypacks are quite safe. Have they done any investigation into it or not?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I have earlier mentioned that in vestigations have been made by Federal Drug Administration and already many countries have

been using it and it is considered quite safe. It is not the PVC which is being used as has been mentioned by the honourable Member. PVC has been discarded. So, it is only polypacks which are being used and not PVC as was mentioned by the honourable Member.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Sir, it has been mentioned in the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No: it cannot be allowed now.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Sir, under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Drugs Act, packages are also to be cleared in which the food is to be packed. This is to be done under these Acts. Has the honourable Minister thought it worthwhile to have this food-grade low-density polythylene cleared by that authority or not?

Secondly, Sir, will he refer this matter to the Indian Standards Institution which goes into such matters so that the people's doubts are set at rest that this particular type of good-grade low density polythylene is non-cancerous? Thirdly, Sir, I would like to mention that certain other food products also are being packed in the food-grade polythylene packs which are also associated with cancer. So, Sir, will the Minis' after the session is over, come out with more details so that the fear in the minds of the people is allayed?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I accept the suggestion of the honourable Member and I will refer this matter to the Indian Standards Institution to go into this matter.

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON: Sir, the honourable Minister has stated that a machinery is going to be imported to make these backs. It is not only the PVC packs, Sir, but also the plastic containers generally in use that are now being

suspected of causing cancer and they are being suspected of being a health hazard. So, in that event, to import a machinery is to add to the trouble. Therefore, I would like to ask whether it would not be better to stop it till we finally decide that it is not a hazard to health at all and that it could be used.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, we are not introducing these packs for the first time. They are already being used in the country and they have been there earlier also. But I would like to say that no plastic substance is being used as the, honourable Member has mentioned. Plastics are not being used at all.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय ने जवाब दिया अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कि पानीपक या टैट्रापैक ही एक सिंगल कम्पेन है और फिर उसके बाद कहा it has been approved by F. D. A. of USA and other countries after extensive trail.

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीकी जो संस्था है अप्रूव उसमें क्या किया है और अप्रूव द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से। अमरीका में दूध जो बिकता है और मलाई बिंधा जाता है, कागज का क्वाटर होता है, वह मोटा लम्बा जैसा और वह काफी मैडिकेटेड और हाइजीनिक होता है, स्लेज होता है। इसके अलावा दूसरे खाद्य पदार्थ जो बिकते हैं, स्लेज पेपर में बिकते हैं।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अप्रूव किया है, उनका जो अपना मिल्क क्वार्ट जो दुकानों में बिकता है, लोग खरीदते हैं, वह आप लोगों का ज्यादा मैडिकेटेड होता है या उनका। यदि अन हाइजीनिक हो जाता है उसको भला क्यों यहां चलाते हैं।

दूसरा सवाल सभापति महोदय, कि क्या सरकार एक नीति बनायेगी खाद्य-पदार्थ जो बिकें वे आम तौर पर स्लेज और मैडिकेटेड पेपर ही में पैक होकर बिकें? ऐसे

इसे कागज में नहीं बिके जो स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक होते हैं। क्या यह सरकार इसके लिये कोई नीति बनायेगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स में जो यूज हो रहा है जैसे इन्होंने बताया वहां कोई और किस्म का केस यूज होता है, दूध के लिए भी होता है। जो टैट्रापैक यूज करते हैं वह मैडिकेटेड नहीं होते हैं। स्टैरिलाइज्ड मिल्क होता है, उसका स्टैरिलाइज करते हैं ताकि काफी देर तक रखा जा सके और बिना रेफ्रिजेशन के रखा जा सकता है। एफ-डी-ए ने यह अपने लिए ऐम्बामिन किया है, हमने नहीं करवाया है। इसी वजह से दूसरे मुल्क इसको ले रहे हैं।

यहां तक यह सवाल था कि भारे पैकेजिंग मैडिकेटेड होने चाहिए, यह तो देखा जाता है कि जो पैकेज इस्तेमाल किया जाए वह ठीक होना चाहिए ताकि हेल्थ हैजर्ड प्रियेट न करे। इसलिए हमने जो स्पैसिफिकेशंस रखी है उसमें कागज ठीक लगे, वह ठीक तरह से रखा जा सके, यह ध्यान रखा है।

SHRI SADASIV BAGAITKAR: Would the hon. Minister consider that unless the public at large are assured that the use of such material is not injurious to health, its use will be stopped?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already replied that the matter will be referred to the ISI.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Sir, I want to seek a clarification. There are three phases of cancer, initiation, promotion and carcinogenesis. May I know whether the hon. Members have any record as to whether these polypacks and other packing materials contain anything of this sort, i.e., initiators or promoters or otherwise carcinogens? If not, they need not create any psychosis in this regard. I would also like to request at the same time that these materials may be subjected to animal

experiments or other tests to see whether they contain any such thing, so that it may be seen whether it should be used or not.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is no health hazard from this material and this material is not at all cancerous.

डा० भाई महावीर : श्रीमान् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मन्त्री जी ने जो यह कहा है कि इस तरह के पैक के कई लाभ हैं शीशे की बोतलों की तुलना में। जो शीशे की बोतलों की तुलना में लाभ हैं क्या उनका थोड़ा सा संकेत करेंगे कि क्या शीशे की बोतलों से मस्ता तरीका नहीं है अब कि पिछले दिनों में घाटे के कारण दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम की कीमत तक बढ़ानी पड़ी है। तो पैकिंग का खर्च बढ़ाने से क्या जो घाटा है उसकी सम्भावना ज्यादा नहीं होगी। यदि इन सब बातों को आपने देख लिया है तो क्या दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम में इस तरह के पैकिंग को रोकने की इच्छा रखते हैं ?

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम को दूध बोतलों में ही दिया जाएगा जैसे पहले दिया जाता था। इसका और उमका मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता। जहाँ तक बोतलों का ताल्लुक है वह कुछ मन्त्री पढ़ती है, लेकिन बोतलों को इकट्ठा करने और डिपट करने, ट्रांसपोर्ट करने में बहुत टूट जाती है, इससे काफी नुकसान उभरता है और कई दफा पैसा भी खर्च में आया है, अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे हाउस में बताया गया कि बोतलों में लकड़ी का टुकड़ा रह गया।

श्री कमलनाथ सा : लकड़ी नहीं, काँड़ा था।

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : नहीं, लकड़ी का टुकड़ा था।

डा० भाई महावीर : उसमें भी तो खूब सकते हैं।

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : बोतलों में ऐसी बात हो सकती है। इसलिए टैट्टा पैक में इस किस्म की गुंजाइश नहीं है। हमारे टैट्टा पैक दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के लिए भी आरम्भ किया जाए, ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

श्री मनोहर प्रसाद शाही : श्रीमान्, मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि अमरीका में और दूसरे अरब देशों में हमका इस्तेमाल होता है। तो मन्त्री जी इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिए कि अमरीका और जर्मनी में फूड प्रोड्यूसन नहीं होता जितने बड़े स्केल पर अपने देश में होता है और वहाँ फूड इंटीरियल के लिए जितने प्रीकाशंस हैं वह अपने यहां मन्भव नहीं। यहां के तात्मान में फूड इंटीरियल पर जितना असर होता है वह अमरीका में या जर्मनी में नहीं होता है। क्वाड्रेंट का फर्क होता है। यह सारा बोध इसलिए आ रहा है क्योंकि डेरिज का केंद्रीकरण होता जा रहा है। बड़ी-बड़ी डेरिज बन रही हैं और छोटी-छोटी डेरिज नहीं बन रही हैं। अगर छोटी डेरिज बनें तो सारा संकट उपपन्न न हो। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस पर विचार करेंगे कि बड़ी डेरिज बनाने के बड़े छोटी डेरिज गार्बों में भी स्थापित करने की नीति प्रकियारा करने के द्वारा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टैट्टापैक और पॉलिपैक के बढ़ने में बोतल का इस्तेमाल ही कायम रखने का विचार है या नहीं क्योंकि टैट्टापैक और पॉलिपैक बड़े बड़े कॉर्पोरेट ही बनाते हैं ?

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : बोतलों का बन्द नहीं किया जा रहा है। बोतलें बननी रहेंगी। आपने जो यह कहा कि अपने देश में दुध में मिलावट की ज्यादा गुंजाइश है हमारे देशों के मकानों में, इसमें सीक नहीं समझना। अगर है भी तो टैट्टा पैक और पॉलिपैक में बिल्कुल ही गुंजाइश नहीं है मिलावट की। क्योंकि टैट्टापैक और पॉलिपैक एक बार

कल यथा र्था बन्द नहीं हो सकता अब वि ब्रोतलों के बन्दकों को खोलकर द्वाग वीमे ही बन्द किया जा सकता है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन प्रार प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। दूध का मन्त्रालय उन स्वाम्श्रुतों से है वह प्रश्न उत्तर का नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि हाउस को मदन को सम्पन्न आश्वासन दें....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said 'aspasht'.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : अस्पष्ट स्पष्ट नहीं हो सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I do not understand you.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मुझसे के लिए स्पष्ट करने का क्या है।

कनीयस एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स डेवलपमेंट को देंगे कि कामियों को दूर करके दूध को मन्त्रालय कर सभी लोगों को स्पष्ट करेंगे ? इस बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इनका जो मुझसे है उन पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts of the various State AgTo-Industries Development orporations for different years

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Agro-In-dushies Development Corporation

Limited, Gauhati, for the year 1971-72, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the worki.ig of the Corporation.

(ii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1972-73, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

(iii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited Chandigarh, for the year 1973-74, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh^ for the year 1974-75. together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of. the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75.

(iv) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur for the year 197&-77, together with the Auditors* Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.