

(b) Government have seen a press report to that effect. As far as is known, calcium is not an antidote for Strontium-90, since it does not counteract the effects produced by Strontium-90. However, it is well known that when calcium and strontium are given simultaneously, the body shows a preference for calcium against strontium, and it may be that as claimed in the report, if calcium is taken within 24 hours of the intake of strontium, the fixation of the latter in the body is reduced or prevented.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I would like to ask,—whatever might be the merits of the claim made in this matter, whether the Atomic Energy Commission has conducted any research regarding antidotes for Strontium-90.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Sir, I do not know whether any particular research is carried on, on this subject; but we are trying to get the details in respect of the claim made by the Japanese professor.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I know whether there is any collaboration between the Government of India and the Government of Japan with regard to radioactivity particularly as both Japan and India are in the fall-out zone?

(No reply)

**COTTON TEXTILE CONSULTATIVE BOARD
AND COTTON TEXTILE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

*233. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions of the Cotton Textile Consultative Board and the Cotton Textile Advisory Committee;

(b) at what intervals do these bodies generally meet;

(c) whether there are any common members; and

(d) whether any proposal for appointing a consolidated body in place of these two bodies is under Government's consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The functions of the Cotton Textile Consultative Board are to advise the Government generally on important matters concerning the textile industry, particularly in regard to production, distribution and export of cotton textiles, import and export of raw cotton and matters relating to the procurement of raw materials, machinery, and accessories required for the industry.

The Cotton Textile Advisory Committee tender advice to the Textile Commissioner on any general or particular questions relating to the textile industry, like production control, demand and supply of cloth and yarn for domestic and export purposes, rationalisation, rehabilitation and modernisation of the industry and procurement of raw materials, machinery, spares and accessories, etc. required by the industry.

(b) These bodies meet as and when it is considered necessary by Government or by Textile commissioner, as the case may be, depending upon the important questions pertaining to the industry coming up for consideration from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: From the statement I find that the Cotton Textile Consultative Board is meant to advise the Government while the Cotton Textile Advisory Committee is meant to advise the Textile Commissioner. May I know whether the

Textile Commissioner does not form part of the Government? If so, why is it necessary to have two such bodies?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: If I may simplify it, one is a general policy-making body consisting of nine persons. The other is an advisory committee which represents all the interests belonging to the industry and there are 32 members on it, drawn from all parts of India, and it goes into all the details of the production of textiles, labour relations, retrenchment, rationalisation, modernisation, etc. All this is dealt with by the second advisory committee.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: How many of the nine members of the highpower Board are members of the other Committee also?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Only the Textile Commissioner and other two are common. The rest five are representatives of the different millowners in India and cotton trade.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: What is the term of these committees and who appoints these committees?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The Government, in both cases.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know why labour is not represented on this Consultative Board and why all the five members are representatives only of the millowners?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: This body is a purely policy-making body dealing with the economic aspect of the industry, including export promotion and so on. In the second body's functions labour relations are involved and so labour is represented fully on that body.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am asking about the first committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the policy-making body.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do I understand that in the matter of this

policy-making, only the millowners' representatives are entitled or capable of giving opinions, and the labour representatives are not entitled or are not capable of giving such opinions? On what basis is this arrangement made?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: That is not the thing. One is a compact body and the questions involved are in what manner we can promote exports as well as internal merchandising, improving quality and so on. The second body is the one that goes into the detailed day-to-day working of the industry, working conditions, expansions and so on, where labour is fully represented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He agrees that on the second body it is fully represented.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, Sir. I don't agree that it is fully represented.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: We have considered the matter.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I can well understand that with five mill-owners and millionaires, it becomes a compact body; but my fear is that it is much too compact. Therefore, I want to know why on this particular committee of nine, which is supposed to be a high-power body, labour is not represented, as if labour is not connected with the various aspects of the entire problem, and why labour is asked to wait in the ante-room of this policy-making body?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: That is not so, Sir. We have considered all these aspects and we have consulted the representatives of labour also. The Board deals with different matters; it looks into different aspects, to the cotton shortage, to questions of export and so on, with which labour is not connected. Therefore, after due deliberation it was decided that the first committee should have these representatives of the industry and in the second full representation was given to labour.