

employed certainly depends upon the amount of contribution. But there are two factors: first is the kind of posts occupied, that is to say, it may be that a large number of lower posts are occupied by Indians, and not the relatively higher ones; secondly, the calculation depends upon another factor, as to how or where the calculation begins. There is difference of opinion as to how to calculate. There are a considerable number of people who are not included in the calculation; they are supposed to be local people taken in. So, the matter is not quite so clear as all that.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: May I know (i) the highest salary of a member of the staff in the U.N. and (ii) the highest salary of an Indian member of the staff?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Presumably, the highest salary is that of the Secretary-General. I do not exactly recall how much it is, but it is the highest salary. There is no Indian at present in any of the superior grades. There is only a Director. Presumably Mr. Menon knows about it. There is the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General and then come the Directors. There is one Indian working as a Director at present. There was an Indian Assistant Secretary-General till last year, but he finished his term and came away.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: May I know what is the method of recruitment of the staff in general and of Indian staff in particular?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think they are all beyond this question.

BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITING INDIA

*85. **SHRI M. VALIULLA:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the British Textile Industry recently visited India;

(b) if so, who were the members of the delegation; and

(c) what was the purpose of their visit?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) and (b). The U. K. Cotton Industry Export Trade Delegation consisting of the following persons came to India in April 1955:—

- (1) The Hon'ble A. D. Campbell—*Leader*.
- (2) Mr. A. Haugh.
- (3) Mr. W. Roberts.
- (4) Mr. G. D. Hughes.
- (5) Mr. D. C. Straw.
- (6) Mr. T. D. F. Powell—*Secretary*.

(c) To investigate the reasons for the fall in the off-take of the British cotton textiles in India and explore ways and means to remedy the position.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Has the Government of India given them any help or promise to reduce the duties so that their goods may come into India?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: They had discussions with the Government of India and also with the textile industry in India. As a result of those discussions, certain reductions in duty and certain other things were announced by the Finance Ministry in May.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Has the Lancashire trade in India improved as a result of the abolition and reduction of duties?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It is too early to assess it.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is it not a fact that there was a cry in England

that because our goods were coming in there, we were capturing the market? Has our Export Council gone into that?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Our exports have not appreciably decreased and I must say that there is no duty for the import of our cloth into England whereas we have got a stiff import duty.

SHRI M. P. N. SINHA: I want to know what the "certain other things" mentioned by the hon. Minister are.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: That is about the size of quotas and all that. Those were announced by the Government in the Lok Sabha.

*86 & 87. [The questioner (Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 579—581 infra.]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONAL SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

*88. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Regional Settlement Commissioners' Conference have been implemented by Government; and

(b) if so, what are they; and when they were implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION (SHRI J. K. BHONSLE): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the Regional Settlement Commissioners' Conference held in February 1955 and their implementation.

I.—Disposal of first batch of priority category applications (i.e., compensation applications received up to the 30th June 1954).

All claimants of the maintenance allowance category, whose compensation was Rs. 3,000 or less and who were living in evacuee houses in big towns should be paid compensation in cash.

Instructions to all concerned were issued in this connection on 29th April, 1955.

II—Invitation of applications from the remaining claimants under section 4 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and estimate of the time required for finalising these applications

(1) Applications for compensation from the residual body of claimants should be invited on the 1st of April, 1955.

(ii) The first instalment of interim compensation should be paid to all claimants within two years and the second instalment within a year from then.

Compensation applications from the residual body of claimants were invited on the 27th June, 1955 and all efforts are being made to implement the compensation scheme as early as possible.

III—Processing of applications for compensation, filed by the purchaser claimants.

In the case of sale of properties by auction where vacant possession was to be given, the approximate net compensation payable to the claimant purchaser should be set off against the purchase price and provisional possession given to the purchaser.

Orders were issued to all concerned on 17th June 1955.