

Shri Buragohain: As for the exact amount, Sir, I am not in a position to say at the moment. But slum-clearance schemes certainly will also affect the non-industrial areas in the cities and urban areas.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if the labourers working in the oil and rice mills would come under this industrial housing scheme, and is the hon. Minister aware that the labourers in non-industrial areas have no housing and they live on the verandas and in the shade of trees?

Shri Buragohain: So far as I know, Sir, the Government of the State of Assam, in which probably Mr. Chaudhuri is interested, have not sent us any scheme for industrial housing.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the names of industries whose employers have taken advantage of the loans which the hon. Minister just referred to.

Shri Buragohain: The question related only to Bihar, Sir. If the hon. Member wants to know about Bihar, I might tell him that so far only two industrial establishments have taken advantage of the Bihar Government's scheme which has been adopted as the Central scheme.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether any money was allotted during 1952 or 1953 for non-industrial housing schemes?

Shri Buragohain: No, Sir. Previously this scheme was operated by the Ministry of Labour and they had naturally the scheme for industrial housing only.

PAKISTAN'S SHARE OF WAR REPARATION

*1254. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegations made by Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pakistan Industries Minister, in Pakistan Parliament that Pakistan's share of War Reparations due from Germany estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs is not being transferred to Pakistan by India?

(b) What truth, if any, is there in this allegation against India?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no truth in these allegations. According to the Press reports, two allegations have been made by the Pakistan Industries Minister, viz., (1) that India sold away four of the Re-

paration plants allocated to Pakistan without reference to her and (2) that Pakistan's share of German external assets in undivided India estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs has not been transferred to her. There is no truth in either of these allegations.

The position in regard to the German Reparation plants is that orders for the release of four such plants to Pakistan were issued by India on 10th May 1949, but the Pakistan Government did not make arrangements to take the plants after paying for the expenditure incurred by the Government of India in Europe and in India on freight, packing, demurrage, storage, greasing, etc., till October 1951, by which time the storage and other charges had mounted to over Rs. 14 lakhs. As there was danger of deterioration in the condition of plants, it was decided to dispose of the plants. Another opportunity was, however, given to Pakistan to lift the plants after paying the accumulated charges within one month. As this offer was also not availed of, the plants were eventually disposed of and the matter was reported to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, who have since agreed to debit the cost of the plants to India's account.

As regards German External Assets held in undivided India, the position is that on the outbreak of war with Germany, the Government of India vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property all German assets held in undivided India under the Defence of India Rules. After the partition of the country India's share of Reparations became apportionable between the Government of India and Pakistan in the ratio of 82½ per cent. and 17½ per cent. respectively. Pakistan's share in the vested German assets stood at Rs. 40 lakhs (approx.). As the Pakistan Government had already received their due share while sharing out of the total cash balances of the undivided India under the Partition Settlement, it seemed to us to be clear that nothing further was payable to Pakistan on that account. This position was, however, not accepted by Pakistan at the I.A.R.A. Assembly. The Secretary General of the I.A.R.A. then made a proposal to the Government of India to the effect that the disputed sums should be charged to India's accounts pending an agreement on the issue. The Government of India have since agreed to accept the debit as a final settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Speaker: I should like to repeat the suggestion which the hon. Leader of the House made the other day. In cases, where the replies are long, somewhat in the nature of statements, it is better to keep those state-

ments on the Table of the House and invite the attention of hon. Members so that it may be circulated and supplementaries can be put. It is difficult to follow, when the answers are very long, as to what exactly the points covered are. I think, that should be the general rule even in questions which are being answered in the way in which the hon. Minister has done just now.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sometimes it happens that Members complain that the Ministers do not read the whole answers.

Mr. Speaker: My point is, if the answer is required to be long, in the nature of a statement, then it is better to place it on the Table of the House. I heard the whole statement and I must confess my inability to catch all the points that the hon. Minister has made. I even do not know how supplementaries can be put in within the scope of the answer that is given. Even from the point of view of Members, it is better that that statement should be made as short as possible and then read, or, if it is long, placed on the Table of the House, so that they can better grasp the information and then put supplementary questions.

Shri Buragohain: In this case the question actually was about the 40th question on the list. So, I thought it might not come up for supplementaries and that the reply would merely be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to find fault with the hon. Minister. But, I do not think it will be proper to spend the time of the House in putting supplementaries over such a long answer.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I put one supplementary question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Damodara Menon: The hon. Minister stated that the plant left here, which the Pakistan Government refused to lift, was disposed of. May I know the amount fetched by that transaction?

Shri Buragohain: It is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 lakhs, Sir.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government of India has disposed of all the reparation plants and whether Indians were given priority for the purchase of these plants?

Shri Buragohain: Sir, out of more than 10,000 items, we have disposed of the bulk of them. There are about, I think, 800 to 1,000 items left and the

Ministry of Defence and the other Ministries are looking into those stores. Most of them will now be taken over by the Ministry of Defence and the remaining items will be disposed of according to the usual rules.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: May I suggest that it may be put for supplementary questions on some other day?

Mr. Speaker: That is not possible. I think I shall close the supplementaries and further questions may be put on the statement later on.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: In that case, I will put one supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: He may finish with that supplementary.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: Has the Government made any protest to the Pakistan Government for making such false allegations?

Shri Buragohain: This was an item published in a newspaper in Pakistan, Sir. I do not think it was published in India and I am not aware of any protest being made.

Shri Joachim Alva: When the German plant was allotted to India, or when the division of the machinery was in favour of India, were not the representatives of Pakistan present in the Inter-Allied Commissions?

Shri Buragohain: Since independence Sir, Pakistan is a member, on her own right, of this I.A.R.A.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now take up Question No. 1434, the question of Shri Samanta to be put by Shri Barman.

BASIC AND SOCIAL EDUCATION THROUGH FILMS

*1434. **Shri Barman:** (on behalf of Shri S. C. Samanta): (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what steps have been taken to promote basic and social education in India through films?

(b) Have any separate units been set up in the Films Division to produce films on the subjects?

(c) If so, how many films have already been produced and how many will be produced next year and in what languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Films Division have produced a number of documentary films which are suitable for basic and social education. They have been shown in cinemas all over the country and in rural areas through