

पानी भर जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पानी की सतह ऊपर उठने से क्या बड़े बड़े भवनों को कोई खतरा उठने की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसको रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There are 91 observation holes in New Delhi. Of these, 85 have recorded a fall in the sub-soil water level. Only in the case of six there has been a slight rise. So far as the lift in Parliament House is concerned, for the purpose of installation of a new lift a pit two and a half feet below the basement—and the basement is 6½ feet below ground level—had been dug and water seeped in. After the lift has been installed, waterproofing coating will be given to the sides and to the base of the pit and it is certain that there will be no seepage after that.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के लिए विंडसर प्लेस में जो मकान हैं, पहले उनकी दीवारों तीन फीट तक पानी से भोग जाती थीं और अब वे सिर के ऊपर तक भोग जाती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में कोई जांच-पड़नाल की जा रही है और इसके लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Windsor Place is a badly affected area. The House is aware of the fact from the report which was placed before the House by the high-power committee which was set up in 1958 under the Chairmanship of Shri Reddy that 287 more tubewells are to be planted for draining out the sub-soil water. The plan is being implemented. 16 wells are already working.

श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से जो बड़े बड़े भवन बनाए जा रहे हैं, या जो बनाये जाने वाले हैं, उनके स्थानों का पहले से निरीक्षण कर लिया जाता है कि भविष्य में पानी की क्लह उनको कोई हानि न पहुंचा पाए ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir; it is always done and where it is considered necessary pile foundations are also made. So far as these buildings here are concerned, the Parliament House building and the Secretariat buildings are mostly on rocky soil and there is no danger whatsoever to them.

श्री म० मु० तारिक : श्री भ्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि विंडसर प्लेस में पानी दीवारों तक आ गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेश्तर इसके कि यह पानी भ्रानरेबल मेम्बरों के सिरों से ऊपर गुजर जाये, इसकी रोक-थाम के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है।

(अभी अन्रिपल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि
 वन्दसर प्लेस में पानी दीवारों तक
 आ गया है - - - - -
 कि पेश्तर इसके कि यह पानी भ्रानरेबल
 मेम्बरों के सिरों से ऊपर गुजर जाये,
 इसकी रोक-थाम के लिये क्या किया जा
 रहा है -)

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no such danger.

The Hague Court's Judgment

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- Shri Radha Raman:
- Shri Shree Narayan Das:
- Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
- Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
- Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
- Sardar Iqbal Singh:
- Shri Assar:
- *132. Shri N. E. Muniswamy:
- Shri Kodiyan:
- Shri Rami Reddy:
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
- Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
- Shri Goray:
- Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
- Shri Parulekar:
- Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implications of the judgment of the International Court

of Justice in the dispute between India and Portugal on the right of passage over Indian territory have been studied; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). Government have further examined the judgment of the International Court of Justice in the case filed by the Portuguese Government against India concerning certain rights of passage over Indian territory to Dadra and Nagar Aveli. The verdict of the World Court is substantially in India's favour. The Court has held that India acted correctly and in accordance with her international obligations. A more significant aspect of the Court's decision is that there can be no question of India being obliged to permit passage of any kind in the present circumstances. In other words, the present position obtaining in the enclaves has been stabilised and cannot change without the permission of the Government of India. Government are generally satisfied with the decision of the World Court in this case.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the International Court having accepted India's claim on this territory, has the dispute between the two Governments been finally settled and has Portugal ceased to lay its claim on the right of passage over this territory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am unable to understand this question.

Some Hon. Members: We too have not been able to follow it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I will just remind the hon. Member that between the two Governments, so far as we are concerned, it does not relate to Dadra and Nagar Aveli but to Goa.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know what special hindrances are there to

the integration of Dadra and Nagar Aveli into the Indian Union in view of the judgment making a definite implication that the *de facto* rising in Dadra and Nagar Aveli against Portugal's colonialism has been successful and it can be followed up by whatever voluntary action the people of that area want to take in regard to their association with India?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if any attempt is being made to incorporate them into India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no major impediments to that. It is a question of judgment as to when and how and what to do.

An Hon. Member: What?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this judgment of the Hague Court is in our favour and now there are no impediments in the matter of incorporating these Portuguese pockets into the Indian territory, may I know whether Government has taken up this matter with the Portuguese Government on the basis of the Hague Court judgment?

Mr. Speaker: Ask them to consent to it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member should remember that we are not on good terms with the Portuguese Government. We are not on talking terms or writing terms.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee had asked as to why independently of the Portuguese Government they have not been absorbed into India by virtue of the judgment. The hon. Member wants to go behind the judgment and ask the Portuguese Government to consent to it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Prime Minister has said, would it mean that this problem would continue to remain like that in a stalemate?

Mr. Speaker: The question does not arise.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government has taken account of the fact that even the majority judges who have delivered the judgment have recognised that the Portuguese authority over Dadra and Nagar Aveli has been overthrown? What is the position of these two enclaves now? Are they just independent and sovereign enclaves, outside India? What is their exact position in the opinion of the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to define in terms of international law. But technically they are a free territory dealing with itself, raising revenues and spending them. In actual fact, of course, they are surrounded by Indian territory. They are part, in effect, geographically of India and they will no doubt be so constitutionally also whenever we feel like taking them in. It is not a question of some permanent decision. Even now we have been giving them some kind of help in the sense of some trained people going there helping them in particular matters. They have been doing fairly well and I believe during the last two years they have accumulated a considerable sum in reserve from their own revenues after spending a good bit for hospitals, schools etc.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether it is a fact that these two enclaves, Nagar Aveli and Dadra, have approached the Government to be incorporated into the Indian Union?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no doubt that they have felt like this all the time. As I said in answer to Prof. Mukerjee, there are no major impediments. There may be perhaps some minor impediments, but they do not count really. It is one for our judgment as to what is the best time and what is the best way of taking a particular step.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. the Prime Minister just now made two statements in one of which he said that they are a free territory, and in reply to Prof. Mukerjee's earlier question he said that "when and how to incorporate them we shall consider". These are contradictions. If it is a free territory, the people will have to be asked whether they are integrating themselves, or otherwise already they are integrated and a special status is accorded to them. These two things cannot be said, that they are a free territory and we shall decide when to incorporate them. The people want to be integrated with the rest of the Union of India, and therefore that contradiction could be removed by asserting that the people will be given the right to decide. How do we decide if they are a free territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no contradiction. We have not included them in India, and they are not under anybody else. Therefore they are a free territory. And further, they have repeatedly expressed their desire in the past to be incorporated with India. There is no difficulty about that. It is only a question of the proper time to do it and the proper way.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Sir, may I suggest that Question Nos. 143 and 154 may also be taken up along with Question No. 133? They relate to the same subject.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): They are rather different.

Mr. Speaker: No. 133 is about rise in price of cloth. No. 143 is about price control on cotton. No. 154 is shortage of cotton supplies. Price control on cotton is another matter, and cotton supplies is different from rise in price of cloth.

Is the hon. Minister willing to answer all these questions together?

Shri Kanungo: Sir, the questions are different, though there is some similarity between them.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, he may answer Question No. 133.

कपड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि

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- *१३३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री सं० प्र० मेहवी :
श्री रामी रेड्डी :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र मायूर :
श्री महन्ती :
श्री नागी रेड्डी :
श्री वासुदेवन मायूर :
श्री कुन्हन :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :
श्री भास्कर :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कपड़े के मूल्य में वृद्धि की और ध्यान दिया है ;

(ख) वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मूल्यों को कम करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग) . सभा को मेज पर एक नोट रखा जाता है जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के अनेक कारण हैं । इनमें रुई के भाव चढ़ जाना, कपड़ा मिलों के मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ जाना, और कपड़ा औद्योगिकों तथा व्यापारियों द्वारा सट्टेबाजी करना उल्लेखनीय है ।

(ग) २९ जुलाई, १९६० को हुई सूती कपड़ा सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक में इस मामले पर विचार किया गया और यह प्राणा प्रकट की गई थी कि सरकार ने रुई का उदारतापूर्वक आयात करने की जो घोषणा की है

उससे स्थिति काफी सुधर जायेगी और मूल्य कम हो जायेंगे । मिलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि वे उचित मूल्य पर काफी परिमाण में कपड़ा उपलब्ध करेंगे और अगले कुछ दिनों में ही इस बारे में सभी आवश्यक कदम उठा लेंगे । उन्होंने खुदरा बिक्री की अपनी दुकानें खोलना और मूल्यों की सूचियां टांगना स्वीकार कर लिया है । उन्होंने हथ-करघे के बुनकरों को, जहां कहीं भी उनकी सहकारी समितियां बन गई हैं उन समितियों द्वारा और अपनी खुदरा बिक्री की दुकानों से सूत देना भी स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कपड़े के दामों में उतार-चढ़ाव एक दम कैसे हो जाता है और इसके रोकथाम के लिये जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनकी वजह से क्या ऐसा उतार-चढ़ाव नहीं होगा ?

Shri Kanungo: The reasons are stated in the statement which has been laid on the Table, and it has also been stated that we are expecting that there will be no further rise and there will be reduction also because of the steps that are being taken.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सूत के दामों में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है जिसकी वजह से कपड़े के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं । सरकार ने सूत के दामों में कमी करने का क्या विचार किया है, कोई उपाय किये हैं और अग्रर किये हैं तो क्या किये हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: The larger import of cotton will result in the reduction of prices and higher production.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार चीनी मिलों की तरह कपड़ा मिलों को भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कुछ छूट देने की बात सोच रही है जिससे कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़े और जो मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं या कम चलती हैं वे ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकें ?