

श्री राम सहृदय पाण्डेय : तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाकी दो वर्षों में तमाम राज्यों में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो प्रगति हो रही है, जो इण्डस्ट्रियल प्राप्ति हो रही है, क्या उसमें भाव बढ़ने के कारण कुछ फिनांशियल डिफ़ीकल्टीज आ रही हैं; यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किन चीजों के भाव ? क्या माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य भनाज के भावों से है ।

श्री राम सहृदय पाण्डेय : मेरा मतलब कास्ट फ़्रॉम मटोरियल्स से है । I want to know whether Government have received any complaint from the State Governments in this regard.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सामग्रियों के भाव बढ़ने से प्राजेक्ट्स को कास्ट बढ़ ही जाती है ।

Mr. Speaker: Whether there is some defect in the loud-speaker may also be examined, because there is a constant complaint that the hon. Members are not able to hear the answers.

Krishna-Godavari River Waters Disputes

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 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri S. B. Patil:
 Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final settlement of the dispute regarding the distribution of the water of the Krishna-Godavari rivers has been arrived at; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Not yet Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: How do Government propose to fulfil the promise made by the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, a promise which was subsequently reiterated, though not in identical terms, but more or less conveying the same meaning, by the Minister himself that the needs of Maharashtra for irrigation will be attended to, in view of the fact that the total amount of water from Krishna and her tributary has been already allotted?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is ample margin still in the water allotted and there is no necessity for any fear in this respect.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that still there is dissatisfaction among the three States which are concerned? In view of that and to raise this issue above any parochial and narrow linguistic and provincial considerations, will Government try to reallocate it on the basis of the single principle, that is maximum utilisation of the available national resources?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so, Sir; the allocation will be made on the basis of the best utilisation in national interest.

Shri S. S. More: May I know whether the Government of Maharashtra requested the Central Government to appoint a tribunal and if so, what action the Central Government proposes to take on that?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Maharashtra wanted a tribunal to be set up; but, under section 4 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the Government has to be convinced that the matter cannot be settled by negotiation. The Government does not feel that it cannot be settled by negotiations.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know the main difficulties in settling the dispute?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The main difficulty is that the friends of the three States should be to get together and understand each other's problems.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने मेन डिफ़ोकल्टीज नहीं बताई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्रीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इसमें सेल्फ-इन्ट्रेस्ट होता है। प्रौर कौन सी डिफ़ोकल्टी होती है ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मन्त्री जी को बताना तो चाहिए कि झगड़े का विशेष कारण क्या है।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the recent decision of the Government of India allocating the waters has not been acceptable to any of the State Governments and they have asked for the appointment of a tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have just answered that question. The Maharashtra Government asked for a tribunal. But it is not considered desirable to appoint it at this stage, because the Government feel that the matter can be solved by negotiations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister just now said that this matter could be solved by negotiations. May I know what has held up the progress of the settlement of the dispute through negotiation all these years and what are the factors that have inhibited the Central Government from taking action, so that this harūy annual is put an end to?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Government is taking every step to try to solve this problem amicably as soon as possible.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether it is optional for the Central Government to set up a tribunal once the State Government makes a request, to the Central Government to set up a tribunal or the Central Government is under an obligation to the tribunal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would request the hon. Members to refer to section 4 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act where it is stated that the Government of India has to be convinced that the matter cannot be settled by negotiation before it can appoint a tribunal.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the Government will take into account the immediate and also the remote requirements of the States in giving the allotments?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Government, in trying to solve this problem, will take into account all the possibilities of the uses both for the present and in the future.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, जब कृष्ण-गोदावरी के पानी को लेकर इन दो राज्यों के सम्बन्धों में अपसी तनाव बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, तो क्या भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी इस समस्या को सुलझाए ? मं जाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस विषय में क्या कर रही है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Government will be most pleased to settle the question as quickly as possible.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a criminal waste of national water resources to allow water to flow into the Arabian Sea after using it only for power production instead of allowing it to go down to be used for multi-purpose schemes, for production of power as well as for irrigation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It will be kept in view at the time of settlement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As it is well known that disputes between two State always result in national loss, may I know why the Government is not inclined to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and take more power to solve them?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government are aware that the

waters, particularly of Godavari, because of uncertain conditions, are not being utilised and thereby even the minimum water necessary is not available with the result, for example, under Poachampad the fields are being kept parched?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No development work either in the Krishna or Godavari Basin is suffering for want of settlement.

हीरों का तस्कर व्यापार

*६६१. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हीरों का तस्कर व्यापार बढ़ रहा है और हीरे ट्रांजिस्टर के बैटरी सटों में रख कर तथा अन्य उपायों से चोरी छिपे लाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इनका किन देशों से तस्कर व्यापार हो रहा है तथा क्या इसको रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष में चोरी से धाये कितने हीरे पकड़े गये ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) और (ग). सीमा-शुल्क (कस्टम्स), भू-सीमा शुल्क (लैंड कस्टम्स) और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क (सेण्ट्रल एक्साइज) अधिकारियों ने १९६३ में चोरी-छिपे लाये गये लगभग २३ लाख रुपये के मूल्य के हीरे पकड़े। यह समझने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि चोरी-छिपे हीरों का लाया जाना बढ़ रहा है। हीरों को चोरी-छिपे लाने के कई तरीकों का पता चला है कि जिनमें उन्हें ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो सेट के अन्दर छिपाकर लाना भी शामिल है।

(ख) जान पड़ता है कि पकड़े गये हीरे स्विटजरलैंड, ब्रिटेन, पूर्व और दक्षिण अफ्रीका, दूर-पूर्व (फार ईस्ट), बेल्जियम, श्रीलंका, बर्मा और पाकिस्तान से चोरी

छिपे लाये गये थे। हीरों का चोरी-छिपे लाया जाना रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कई कानूनी और अमली उपाय किये हैं।

[(a) and (c). Diamonds valued at about Rs. 23 lakhs were seized as smuggled by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during the year 1963. There is no reason to believe that smuggling of diamonds is on the increase. Various methods of smuggling of diamonds have been noticed including concealment in a transistor radio set.

(b) The seized diamonds appear to have been smuggled from Switzerland, the U.K., East and South Africa, the Far East, Belgium, Ceylon, Burma and Pakistan. Government have adopted various legislative and executive measures to combat smuggling.]

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : पिछले एक वर्ष से, जबकि सोने का अधिनियम लागू हुआ, हीरों की चोरी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि उससे पहले हीरों की कितनी चोरी होती थी और अब कितनी होती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : १९६२ में १४ लाख के चोरी छिपे लाये गये हीरों को पकड़ा गया था। १९६३ में जैसे मने कहा है २३ लाख के हीरे पकड़े गये हैं। जो यह थोड़ा वृद्धि हुई है, पकड़े जाने वाले हीरों में बढ़ती हुई है, इससे यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है कि स्वर्ण अधिनियम के कारण यह हुई है। और भी कई कारणों से चोरी छिपे लाये जाने वाले हीरों में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : चोरी छिपे लाये जा रहे जिन हीरों को पकड़ा गया है, ये किस किस्म के हीरे थे ? क्या ये वे हीरे थे जो यहां से तराश करके नए ढंग से बन कर जाते हैं अथवा वहां से बने बनाये हीरे जो छाटे हैं वे थे ?