

started operations for oil exploration in the country;

(b) the progress so far made in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to launch a crash programme for exploration both for on-shore and continental shelf areas; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) Recently the Oil and Natural Gas Commission started exploratory drilling operations on "Shumarwali Talai" structure in Rajasthan and at "Tarapur" and "Bombay High" structures in the Arabian sea.

(b) The drilling at 'Shumarwali Talai' structure commenced on 23-12-1973 and the present depth of the well is approximately 300 metres against the projected depth of 3,500 metres. The drilling on the "Tarapur" structure commenced on 11-10-73 with the help of 'Sagar Samrat'. After drilling down to a depth of 2782 metres, as compared to the projected depth of 4,500 metres, further drilling had to be abandoned because of a; underground blow-out, heavy mud loss and the severe down hole complications. Drilling of an exploratory well on the 'Bombay High' structure commenced on 3-2-1974 again with the help of 'Sagar Samrat'. As on 19-2-1974 the depth of the well was 990 metres against the projected depth of 2000 metres.

(c) The O.N.G.C. is launching such a programme.

(d) The crash programme of the ONGC envisages stepping up of production of crude oil from 1120 to 1500 tonnes per day by May, 1974 from its Assam fields and from 1500 to a little over 2500 tonnes per day by March 1975 from its North Gujarat fields. The programme also includes stepping up of exploration by the ONGC in the Arabian Sea. It is also proposed to maximise development of drilling.

#### Krishna Waters Dispute

•106. SHRIMATI SUMITUA, G. KULKARNI:

SHRIMATI RATHN VBAI SREENIVASA RAO :

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR :

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADEER :

SHRI H. S. NARASIAH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribunal on inter-State dispute over Krishna Waters has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 have, in their report, given the following main decisions:—

(i) The 75% dependable flow of the Krishna into Vijavawada has been determined at 2060 TMC and distributed amongst the three States. Maharashtra shall not use in any water year more than 565 TMC and Karnataka more than 695 TMC. Andhra Pradesh can use the remaining water, but shall not acquire any right for use of any water beyond 800 TMC. The States have also been allowed to use the return flows in the manner laid down by the tribunal.

(ii) Out of the waters allocated to Maharashtra, this State should not divert more than 67.5 TMC out of the Krishna Basin from the Koyana Hydel Project annually and more than 212 TMC from the Tata Hydel works in any consecutive period of five years or more than 54.5 TMC in any year. The Tribunal have laid down the phasing for the reduction of the present westward diversion of 97 TMC on the Koyana Project. No other westward diversion is permitted.

(iii) Restrictions have been placed on the uses to be made in the Ghataprabha, Tungabhadra and Vedavati sub-basins, as well as from the main stream of the Bhima river and from the catchment of the Kagna river.

(iv) The Tribunal have also outlined a scheme for distribution of Krishna waters every year whereby flows up to 2060 TMC would be distributed in the proportion of 565 : 695 : 800 (Maharashtra : Karnataka : Andhra Pradesh) and flows above 2060 TMC would be shared equally by the three States. This would enable greater use of the Krishna Waters by having carry-over storages to conserve water from good years. They have stated that this scheme may be brought into operation in case the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh constitute an inter-State administrative authority by agreement between them or

in case such authority is constituted by legislation made by Parliament.

(v) The award may be reviewed at any time after 31st May, 2000 without disturbing any utilisation that may have been undertaken by any State within the limit of allocation made under this award. If in the meantime, there has been any augmentation of Krishna Waters, the States may press their claims for revision of the share before such a reviewing authority.

#### **Scheme for controlling flood in and erosion by Ganga River**

\*107. SHRI YOGENDRA SMARMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by Government to control flood in and the erosion by the Ganga in Bihar-

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The State Government of Bihar have prepared the following schemes to provide protection against floods and erosion by the Ganga in Bihar:—

(I) Buxar-Koilwar embankment scheme on the right bank of Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.10 crores to protect an area of 79000 hectares.

(2) Raising and strengthening of the existing embankments along the Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.85 crores for stabilising the protection already provided.

(3) Protection of areas upstream of Mansi on the left bank of the Ganga for protection against erosion, first phase costing Rs. 3.52 crores and second phase costing Rs. 1.0 crore.

(4) Protection of areas downstream of Rajendra Bridge on the right bank of Ganga for protection against erosion at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.22 crores.

(5) Protection against erosion on the left bank of Ganga near village Parbatta estimated to cost Rs. 49 lakhs.

Schemes (1) and (2) have been approved for implementation and are in progress. First phases of scheme (3) and scheme (4) have been received by the Ganga Flood Control Commission for examination and

processing for approval by the Planning Commission.

The State Government is also formulating schemes for protection against floods and erosion in other vulnerable areas along the Ganga.

#### **Mathura Oil Refinery**

\*108. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up the Mathura oil refinery; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) Expenditure incurred upto 31st December, 1973, is Rs. 11.97 lakhs.

#### **Statement**

The following action has been taken for the implementation of the Mathura Refinery project which consists of three sectors namely, the refinery, overland pipeline and an offshore terminal:—

(i) A protocol has been signed on 20th July 1973 between Government of India and the Government of USSR which provides for economic and technical co-operation between the two countries in setting up the refinery.

(ii) Agreement has been entered into with the Government of Iraq for a foreign exchange credit of \$ 50 million to meet part of the foreign exchange requirements of the project. Dutch Credit to the extent of Rs. 4 crores has also been arranged for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the Salaya offshore terminal.

(iii) Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for acquiring land required for the refinery. Site survey, soil investigation and preliminary investigation for water supply, temporary construction, effluent disposal etc. have already been taken in hand by the IOC.

(iv) Process licensors for the various processes in the refinery have been selected.

(v) A Memorandum of Instructions for the designing of the refinery was finalised by IOC in October, 1973, after discussions with a team of Soviet Specialists. A contract for technical assistance between IOC and NEFTECHIMPROMEXPORT