

RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 1st April, 1970/the 11th
Chaitra, 1892 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED FREE GIFT OF TWO MILLION
ACRE-FEET OF WATER ANNUALLY TO**

PAKISTAN

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra):
Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister
of Irrigation and Power to the report that
India will continue to make a free gift of two
million acre feet of water annually to
Pakistan even after the expiry of the Indus
Waters Treaty between the two countries on
March 31, 1970.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRA-
SAD) : Sir, Under the Indus Water treaty
1960, the entire flow of the three Eastern
Rivers (the Sutlej, the Beas and the Ravi) of
the Indus System has become available for
the unrestricted use of India from today (*i.e.*
1st April, 1970).

The average annual flow of the three
Eastern Rivers is about 33 million acre feet.
At the time of partition, only about one-
fourth of these waters was being utilised in
the areas now in India.

At present, however, nearly three-fourths
of these waters are being utilised by India.
This has been made possible by the con-
struction of Bhakra Nangal Project, the
Madhopur-Beas Link, the Harike Head-
works, the Sirhind Feeder and the Rajasthan
Feeder. The balance will be fully utilised
after the completion of the storage on the
Beas at Pong, the Beas-Sutlej link, the
Rajasthan Canal Project and a storage on the
river Ravi.

With the construction of the Bhakra
Nangal Project the entire waters of the river
Sutlej have already been fully harness-

ed. As regards the Beas and the Ravi, the flow
of these rivers in 9 to 10 months in a year will
be fully used by India and it will be only
during the monsoon months of July, August
and September that the surplus flood waters of
these rivers will flow down. This will be the
case till the storage on Beas and Ravi, and
specially the one of Beas, are built.

From this morning, no water is flowing
down these rivers into Pakistan and this
position will continue till the *occurrence* of
floods in July.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: From the
clarification given by the Government I am
happy to note that no water will flow from the
three eastern rivers to Pakistan from today, *i.e.*,
1st April, but it envisages that water will flow
down particularly in the rainy season.
Naturally in the rainy season the rivers will
overflow. What *I want* to know is what is the
total power and irrigation potential of these
three rivers and what is the total cost of
harnessing these three systems, how do the
Government propose to provide funds, whether
it will be done in the Fourth Plan and what is
the earliest date by which all these three rivers
and their surplus water will be harnessed for the
production of foodgrains and electricity.
Secondly, is it also a fact that the Chief
Ministers of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and
also Kashmir are concerned with the
development of the waters of these three
rivers, whether any meeting has been held and
whether they have authorised the Government
to go ahead with the scheme ? I see today in
the press, I have seen in the Indian Express the
news that the Indus water to Pakistan is to stop
and in the Jaipur Assembly there was a heated
exchange between the Chief Minister and the
Opposition MLAs. So, the problem is this
water must be harnessed very promptly. I
want to know whether any agreement has
been arrived at with the Chief Ministers so
that the Government of India can take early
steps to complete this project. What is the
time required to complete the total, integrated
project ? I want the total, integrated project, not
a piecemeal project of the Sutlej or Ravi or the
Link project. Thirdly, may I know whether
the rehabilitation which was

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni.] expected to be done by the Rajasthan Government, of the agriculturists evacuated due to the Pong dam has been done? Have they been rehabilitated properly? I want to assert here that it was reported in the press that when the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh went to Rajasthan to settle these matters, the Rajasthan Government did not even have the courtesy to send a Deputy Minister to meet him. I want to say that this is a national project and it is in the interests of the nation. By integrating the water resources we will develop so much food production that we can export food. For this purpose I want to know what is the reaction of the Government to the callousness or the cooperation not coming forth to the proper extent from the Rajasthan Government. May I know whether it is a fact and what is the Central Government's view on this? Fourthly, I want to know particularly whether it is a fact that the prices in the Pong dam area have been raised recently and that is another reason why the total cost of the entire project is being stepped up. If they have been raised unduly, may I know whether the Government of India has taken up the matter with the Himachal Pradesh Government? Lastly, I want to know this. Though the Government of India have stated that they will not release any water, I want an assurance from the Minister that they will not allow Pakistan to put any pressure on the Government of India and let water into their territory. I have recently seen a statement by Shri Iyappa Prakash Narayan, Shri C. D. Deshmukh and others in the name of an India Pakistan amity committee or something like that saying that it is a historic occasion in the relations between India and Pakistan. They cannot take India for granted. It is not charity that we are going to give. We know our neighbour and we will behave with them from our own strength. For that purpose let the Government assure this House that no Pakistani pressure will be put on the Government of India and no 'Ahimsa' benevolence business will come into play in our dealings with Pakistan.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Sir, from
today we get control on these three

rivers. The hon. Member has asked for a comprehensive reply to his questions and so I would take a little time to answer them. Now, with the exploitation of these three rivers fully, we can develop 12 million acre-feet of irrigation and generate 2 million kws. of power. This will be the ultimate benefit that will come to India with the exploitation of these three rivers. The total cost of exploiting fully all this will be Rs. 1000 crores. Out of this, we have spent so far Rs. 575 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 425 crores. About the time when we will finish, it will depend on how soon we will be able to obtain this sum of Rs. 425 crores, how much we can allot in the Fourth Plan and how much we can allot in the Fifth Plan. I would expect that the exploitation, in all respects, of this system will be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan, i.e., in another ten years. Now, regarding the second question about the Chief Ministers there is no question of any disagreement. It has already been agreed to and there is no difficulty about the allocation of the waters and so on. The only difficulty is about the allocation of the water that is being given to Punjab, how much of it must go to Haryana and how much of it to Punjab. That, of course, has got to be settled. Otherwise, the overall settlement is there and that is all final. There is no question of any change in this. Then, the hon. Member said that under pressure from Pakistan we should not be allowed to give them any water. There is no question of giving them any water because these three rivers completely belong to India and we will be using these waters for the Rabi or summer crops. It is only during the flood season when these rivers will run very high that the water will flow down. It will be possible to stem back these rivers only if we build storages. We have done that for the Sutlej. Therefore, the Sutlej is completely under our control. In the case of the Beas and the Ravi we have to build storage reservoirs. It is only that we can completely control their waters. Whatever it is, the water that Pakistan will get on account of floods they cannot make use of. They cannot make use of these waters because from the allotment that has been made to them under the system, they have not been able to develop

more than 60 per cent of the water. They have got themselves a very large amount of water which they can still exploit. Therefore, the waters that are going down cannot be said to be of additional benefit to them.

Then the hon. Member said about rehabilitation. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member depended on rumour. There is no question of any Chief Minister being insulted or anything. Dr. Parmar is a very respected leader of our country. He is given all due honour. There is no misunderstanding with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan or the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. The only thing is 'Himachal Pradesh lands are submerged and the lands are to be acquired from Himachal Pradesh, and the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister naturally wants that his people must get as much money as possible, and we have got to be very careful because the prices are rising up and the cost of rehabilitation has shown a very sharp rise. In the interests of the economy of the project itself whatever is necessary under the legal provisions we are prepared to give but not anything more than that. But that is being sorted out. A few days ago I had a discussion with the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh and we are trying to sort out that problem.

I think I have answered most of the questions. I am very glad that from today we are able to stop completely the water, and the 4700 cusec of water that is flowing down the river is already diverted for our use in Rajasthan Canal, in Gang Canal and Kashmir Canal . . .

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI
(Rajasthan) : How much each ?

DR. K. L. RAO : For Kashmir Canal we were letting 20 cusec yesterday; today 210 is going down. For Rajasthan share we were letting down 900 yesterday and today it is 2800; 2800, of course, will be used by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan according to his wishes; but he gets instead of 900, 2800. Similarly in Punjab they were getting about 2000 yesterday. Today it is 4500. So you find that these waters which are very valuable waters are being

completely utilised and not a drop goes out.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only if any question has remained unanswered . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I want to submit that one question has not been answered. That I am pointing out. What I wanted to know was, I asked what the provision in the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan for the money. That is what I wanted to know. This entire project is in the interests of the nation and the country, because food and power are more important. I want to know whether the Government of India will find funds to grant for these projects out of the Plan funds to those States, because this¹ will become the granary of the entire country. I have not received an answer for that. Another answer I wanted was, I asked about the development of the Rajasthan Canal to receive this water. On this point also the Minister has not answered.

DR. K. L. RAO : The provision for all these projects in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 185 crores. Of course we would like that the provision be bigger. Only if the hon. Member who made these demands is able to make more money available, we will be very happy. With regard to the other question about the completion of the project, we hope to complete it by the end of this Plan, very likely before 1973, the first phase.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) : Is it not a sorry state of affairs that since 1960 Pakistan has been able to, have its own channels or canals and everything, and in ten years we have not been able to do whatever we have to do in this country; whether it is the Himachal Pradesh Government or the Punjab Government or the Rajasthan Government, does this not show a lack of proper evaluation and will to do these things ? Is it not also a fact that under the Punjab Reorganisation Act the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power were to divide and allocate the additional waters which we are going to get from Pakistan? Up till now

[Shri Krishaa Kant]

a spite of repeated requests of the Har-ana Government and in spite of their bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister himself many times, nothing has been done, and Haryana is not getting a proper allocation of water and more water is going to Punjab than Haryana. I do not know, but it seems when we have to work under the aegis of the World Bank, we are able to come to conclusions, but the same is not possible when we work under the aegis of the Government of India. This is a sorry state of affairs. How long is it going to take when proper allocation of waters is going to be done ?

Secondly, I want to know when the Pakistan Government was going ahead with all their plans, did the Government of India approach the World Bank or any other international organisation for the grant of loan or money so that Pong dam, the feeder canals, Sutlej-Beas Link, Rajasthan Canal, etc., could be completed ? When the World Bank is prepared to help Pakistan, was it not possible for us to approach these world bodies so that all these projects could be speeded up ? If not, are they going to depend merely on the resources in the Fourth Plan or Fifth Plan ? I do not think we will be able to provide Rs. 425 crores in the Fourth Plan even. In view of this, may I know whether they are going to approach the World Bank and get money and have their programmes completed ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I want to submit to the House that there is not particularly anything that Pakistan has done much better than us, for their main river, the Indus, which contributes more than two-thirds of their water, nearly 90 million acre feet, still there is no storage reservoir. All the water goes down the river to the sea. Actually they have started the construction of a dam, the Tar-bala Dam on that, and it will take many many years before they can complete that storage. Also I must submit to the House that Pakistan was to replace the water under the Sutlej system by water from other rivers. They have not added much of new acreage under irrigation, in what they have done. On the other hand, as submitted by my colleague, we

have increased our irrigation from 4 million acres to 9 million acres. If we judge from the actual performance, we find that India has done better, though I am also very anxious that we should have done more, and with a little more money we could have completed the projects and we could have completely utilised all the river systems. The hon. Member seems to have a fancy for the World Bank. I am sorry that in the case of the World Bank it has taken more than ten years to come to a settlement, and then even there it is my personal opinion that India had not received a fair treatment. But the main point of what he is complaining is that the water allocation between Punjab and Haryana has not been done under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. What the Act says is two years are to be allowed for the States to find out and adjust themselves, and they have reported late last year that they could not adjust. Then we have been trying to have meetings between the two Chief Ministers, and lately I am now going to appoint a technical Committee to gather all detail with regard to this. After the Committee's findings are received, then we shall settle this question. Of course it is necessary that that must be settled because we have got extra waters and the waters must be used by both Haryana and Punjab.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: What is the target date, one month, two months, or what?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is difficult to fix. Then his other point was about the approach to the World Bank. Of course we are getting money from the World Bank, from the international agency, for the Beas projects.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से सरकार ने "बाढ़ के पानी"—फ्लड वाटर—इस एक शब्द का प्रयोग शुरू किया है, तो इन तीनों नदियों का फ्लो किस सीमा से आगे बढ़ने के बाद वह फ्लड वाटर की गिनती में आयेगा या जुलाई के बाद जितना भी पानी नदियों में बहता है सारा का सारा फ्लड वाटर है। तो इसके संबंध में सरकार की तरफ से अलग

अलग नदियों में कितना वाटर का फ्लो नार्मल है और कितन वाटर का फ्लो उसके ऊपर जाने के बाद फ्लड वाटर मान कर के वह पाकिस्तान को जाने देना चाहती है। इसका एक आंकड़ा दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार का यह दावा है कि जितना पानी कल रात तक पाकिस्तान को जा रहा था, उतना सब का सब हमने इस समय जो विद्यमान सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है, उसमें इस्तेमाल कर लिया तो इस आधार पर क्या पोआंग बांध के रिज़रवायर का पानी जो कि नार्मली नदियों से फ्लो करेगा, क्या उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है? क्योंकि यह बात सत्य है कि पोआंग बांध अभी तक नहीं बना, पोआंग बांध के बनने में कम से कम तीन वर्ष लगेंगे या जब तक वह नहीं बनता तब तक इन नदियों का पानी पोआंग बांध में रोका नहीं जा सकेगा। आज मैं मंत्री जी ने यह इम्प्रेजन देने का प्रयास किया है कि जितना भी पानी जा रहा था वह सबका सब डाइवर्ट कर दिया, तो पोआंग बांध के संदर्भ में इस पानी को रोकने की आवश्यकता नार्मल टाइम्स में नहीं रही। क्या सारा का सारा हमने अपना इरिगेशन काम्प्लेक्स डेवलप कर लिया कि बिना पोआंग डैम के भी कल रात को बारह बजे तक जितना पानी पाकिस्तान को जा रहा था, उतना सब हमने इन अपनी चैनल्स में डाइवर्ट कर लिया है?

एक तीसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है कि इस काम्प्लेक्स में से 15.85 मिलियन एकड़ पानी राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिये था। इस 15.85 मिलियन एकड़ के मुकाबिले में कुल 4.5 हजार क्यूजक पानी राजस्थान को दिया जाने लगा है। इन दोनों फिगर्स में एक दूसरे के साथ वह किस तरीके से तालमेल बिठाते हैं।

public importance

that we are not claiming that all the waters from these three rivers are stopped. What I meant was, in nine to ten months in a year when the water flow is not very heavy, when the floods are not very heavy, it is only then that we can completely use the water. In July, August and September, a part of it, an extra amount of water will be going down the rivers, and that has to go. In these three months also we will draw as much as we can and carry in the canal. For example, in the Ravi River, we are going to carry as much as 18 thousand cusecs. But that river rarely carries more than 18 thousand cusecs. Only for a few days it carries more than that much of water and that extra water will go down the river. Eighteen thousand cusecs we will draw from there; only a very little balance of water of the river can go.

In the case of the Beas, we can draw only 18,500 cusecs and any water in excess of these 18,500 cusecs will go down the river. Suppose it is two hundred thousand cubic feet of water per second, out of this, 18,500 cusecs we can draw and the rest will go. The function of the Pong Dam is obviously to hold back and store that water, and it is that water that we will release during the rabi period for increased irrigation for wheat and other crops.

Therefore, the Pong Dam is most essential. Not only the Pong Dam. I was also mentioning about the dam on the Ravi. Punjab asks about their dam. Some others ask about some other projects that we have not conceded that. That is not the point. On the Ravi also there will be a dam. The Pong Dam will be responsible, and will be able to store up as much as five and a half million acre feet. And the Ravi Dam will be able to store up to million acre feet. All these waters will one be going down during the flood season. That will be stopped if we complete the storages and we have got to do that. There is no question about that.

I am afraid, the hon. Member has said that Rajasthan is going to get 15.8 million acre feet. Rajasthan will not get 15.8 million acre feet. 15.8 million acre feet is the surplus water that is available

DR. K. L. RAO : I would submit once again that it has been made very clear in the statement and I have also answered

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

or distribution among all these various itates, and Rajasthan gets eight out of hese 15.8 million acre feet.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : Jut it is getting 4.5 thousands cusecs only.

DR. K. L. RAO : They will get eight; 0 the extent they use, they will get.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS [Orissa): The Minister has said just now hat about three-fourths of the water ilow-ng from these rivers were being utilised up till now. The Treaty was signed in 1960 and he had about ten years at his Jispos'al. Why was not proper planning done to utilise these waters ? It is no use blaming either Haryana or Punjab or Rajasthan Governments. After all, because this Treaty was signed by the Central Government, it is the duty of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission to s'ee that by lne end of the decade, the entire water should have been utilised. So, may I know what are the difficulties because of which proper planning was not done by the Central Water and Power Commission of which he has been an integral part ?

Secondly, may I also know from the Minister when exactly all these projects will be completed to utilised all those s'urplus waters that are going down these rivers and what will be the extra irrigated area will be covered in these States ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I hav_e already submitted that the main difficulty was one of financial restrains. I repeat again what I have said—the total money required was of the order of one thousand crores nnd we could have seen them completed in ten years if we had all that money. That is how it has spilled over. It is" the finan cial restraint that is causing delay. Other wise, if we had more money, we could have completed them; these are simple ones. There is no engineering difficulty and it is only a question of utilising the finance, whatever we have.

Then the other question is what are th; extra advantages that we will get. I have already Submitted about the ultimate areas

that we are going to get under irrigation as 12 mililon acres and we have got so far about nine million acres. That is. by doing further work, we will be getting another three million acres or 30 lakhs of acres under irrigation. And we will be getting another one million kw. of power. We have got half-a million at Bhakra and when the Pong Dam and the Pong-Beas-Sutlej complex is completed, we will get another one million kilowatts of power. We will be very happy to have it much earlier. But I expect that the complete utilisation of this will take another ten years.

SHRI S. D. MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) : In the year 1960 when this Indus Water Treaty was being talked about high hopes were given to this nation that within ten years there would be utilisation of all the usable water from these three rivers. There was also the position of Pakistan that they were building the Mangla Dam. Tt is Pakistan which was able to complete the Mangla Dam and they are utilising the total water that is to be utilised. In this very House, since the last four or five years, every time it was pointed out by the Members that it will not be utilised¹, you cannot utilise it. Trie Minister has just said that out of 33 million acre feet of usable water only three-fourths is being used by 1970. By which year will all the 33 million acre feet of usable water be used ? If there was shortage of funds' for the Pong Dam and the Rajasthan Canal, why did not this scheme go into the Central sector, which was the demand from the Members of Parliament ? Even now, the Minister has stated in answer to the question of Mr. Krishan Kant that only Rs. 185 crores are being set apart for this in the Fourth Plan it will be nowhere near completion. It is a question of international treaty. Why do not the Government and the Planning Commission come and help through the Central sector the Rajasthan Canal '. How long will this go on and how Jong will this water flow unnecessarily into.. Pakistan ? And ihey will be able to utilise* it. They are not asking for it We cannot use it ours'elves and it has to go there. It cannot be absorbed in the ground. Therefore this Government willy-nilly, is allowing Pakistan to use that water which

can be used in Rajasthan, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Why is it not being done ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am afraid the hon. Member wanted something to say against the Government. Therefore, he has said all sorts of things. What I want to submit is, in the performance of this Indus Treaty, India has done better, though I do not want to claim any credit for that. And if you see what Pakistan has done and what India has done, they have constructed the Mangla Dam, we have constructed the Bhakra Dam. If they are constructing the Tarbella Dam, we are far ahead with our Beas Dam. If they have done three million acres, we have done far more. What I mean to say is I do not want to compare because we have done better. But I want to dispel the impression in the minds of the hon'ble Members due to some wrong reporting by the newspapers that a certain amount of water was allotted to Pakistan and a certain amount of water was allotted to India. We have made a better use of water than Pakistan has done. They have utilised only 60 per cent, of their water, and that too for replacement of the works, whereas in India we have utilised the water for increasing our irrigation potential by 5 million acres.

Then, Sir the hon'ble Member was saying that we are letting down all these waters. But it is to be noted that many river waters are going down to the sea. Narmada water is going down. Why Narmada ? . The water of the most sacred Ganga is going down. The whole water of Ganga is going down. In fact, many more crores of rupees are going down the Ganga than any other river system. Nearly 200 to 300 million acre feet is going down the Ganga river. Therefore, what I want to submit is' that there is no restriction on the Ganga water. We can use our Ganga water completely for our development.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Why are you not using the Ganga water ?

DR. K. L. RAO : What I want to submit is that the development of these rivers takes time and there are financial restraints on us it does take some period of time.

With regard to the Central sector, that is, the Rajasthan Canal being taken in the Central sector, that has been discussed many a time with the various Ministries of the Government of India, and they are of the view that it does not serve much purposes, in view of the limited finances, to take it up in the Central sector.

SHRI S. D. MISRA: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is' not clear as regards one point. What I said was not with regard to the flow of the river that India can change. The water which is in excess will go to Pakistan anyway because India in spite of its best engineering skill cannot change the flow of the river. I did not mean that. All I mean is I took the statement of the Minister himself. Out of the treaty clause, in which it is stated that 33 million acre feet of usable water will be exhausted and used by India. That is the usable water, not all those waters which flow away by way of floods and of anything else into the sea. So I was stating about the 33 million acre feet. Does' the Minister mean to say that he is making use of all the waters that was intended to be used by 1970 ? If he says, "Yes", then I will be satisfied. If he says "No", then who is at fault ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am afraid that 33 million acre water is usable. There is no more extra water. It is the average water, including the flood waters and everything. This does not mean that there is some more water going down to Pakistan; there is no more water. All the waters, for example, in the Sutlej, 14 million acre feet, were completely normal water, only we had storage facilities to control the floods and not to allow any drop of water to go down. That is why I have said that for storage of the Beas waters the construction of the Pong Dam is essential to control the balance, of the water. I have said all that.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY (Tamil Nadu) : In view of the fact that the Indo-Pakistan treaty on the Indus water has expired on the 31st March 1970, may I know if during the months of July, August and September the Government of India think of constructing any additional , dams on either Beas or Ravi so that even

ISHRI R. T. Parthasarathy]

during the monsoon period no water at all would flow into Pakistan either by way of surplus or in excess, and if that is so should we not involve ourselves into a particular project without any further additional flow of water to Pakistan ? Is it open to Pakistan to refer this as an international dispute ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no question of any international dispute. It is settled. All these waters completely belong to us. That is why in order to store the waters of the Ravi and the Beas we are proceeding with the construction of the Pong Dam. We have done it half way and we want to spend about Rs. 80 crores on it. We want to complete it. Then not a drop of water will go down. Similarly, on the Ravi side the Punjab has surveyed for a site. We have to get a dam there. There is another place in the Himachal Pradesh there we are very likely to construct a dam. Then we will be able to stop the water of the Ravi from going down to Pakistan. Therefore, it is a question of storage on these two rivers. And that is what we are engaged on. For the Beas we have to have a bigger dam which we have already done half way, and we have got to do another half.

[Some hon. Member's stood up in their seats.]

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am calling hon'ble Members in the order in which I have got their names with me.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY : My point was not answered. May I know whether Pakistan has got any right to refer it to the international body, whether there is anything in the past treaty to enable it to go to the international body ? Can they do it ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no question of right to Pakistan, I have already said. So far as the waters of these three rivers are concerned it is completely left to India. There is no question of international interference, nothing of that kind. If you are able to stop these waters today, you can completely stop them for all time.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Referring to the question of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Banka Behary Das, the hon'ble Minister stated that to utilise the flow of the water which is now going to Pakistan the total cost would be about a thousand crores of rupees. But the lack of availability of resources stands in their way. Later on he said that the project would be completed within a course of time. May I ask him how he proposes to raise the necessary financial resources for the completion of the projects. He also made a statement in the course of one of his replies that the World Bank has been delaying its decision in this matter for the past ten years. What is standing in the way of the World Bank ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry I have not been clear to the hon'ble Member. What I said about the World Bank—not in this case—was that it took them ten years to arrive at a settlement. When the hon'ble Member asked why we should not refer to the World Bank. I said we are not faring any way worse than the World Bank. That is what I said. The total cost, I submit, would be Rs. 1000 crore* for the entire complex, including the Bhakra dam. Now for the future work we require another Rs. 295 crores besides Fourth Plan provision.

SHRI A. D. MANI : And will you be able to raise it ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes. As I submitted, the question is whether we can complete it in less than ten years. We are sure to complete everything within ten years. If we are able to find the finances and complete it earlier, so much the better. That is all.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 10 वर्ष की अवधि की संधि क्यों हुई और 10 वर्ष का पीरियड क्यों रखा गया, इसका उत्तर साफ आना चाहिये। 10 वर्ष का पीरियड बीतने के बाद अलिखित सन्धि ज्यों की त्यों है यानी कागज पर यह हो गया कि पहली अप्रैल, 1970 से पानी नहीं जायेगा, लेकिन व्यवहार में पानी जायेगा। यह अलिखित संधि उस लिखित

संधि के रूप में परिणीत हो गई है, तो इसका दोष किसके ऊपर है। यह सरकार क्यों नहीं मानती है कि यह सरकार अक्षम्य है, अयोग्य है और इसीलिए इस सरकार ने 10 साल तक इस मामले में खिलवाड़ किया है। अब आगे देखा जाए। राजस्थान कैनाल के संबंध में अभी भी गंगानगर में आन्दोलन चल रहा है और वह कैनाल अभी भी पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। यह सरकार अगर मुकम्मल रूप से यह चाहे कि जो पानी पाकिस्तान को जाता था उसे रोक दें, तो यह इसके बुत्ते का नहीं है, क्योंकि उस पानी को खपाने का जरिया इस सरकार के पास नहीं है। तो वह जरिया क्यों नहीं हुआ और इसका दोषारोपण कहाँ जाता है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करें। हम सरकार से यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि वह अनावश्यक ढंग से यह कहे कि तीन चौथाई, एक चौथाई काम हो गया है या नियर अवाउट या नियर कम्प्लिशन हो गया है।

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न कीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : यह शब्दों की जगलरी और वाक्यों की जादुगरी में इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को मंत्री जी भूलावे में डालने की नापाक कोशिश न करें और सीधा-सीधा उत्तर दें।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सतलज, रावी और व्यास ये तीन नदियाँ हैं, तीन नदियों का पानी है, मगर सरकार अजीब व गरीब उत्तर देकर यह कहती है कि जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीनों में बाढ़ का पानी बराबर जायेगा। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसके पास कोई माप है और बाढ़ का पानी यह सरकार किसको कहेगी। बाढ़ का पानी केवल इन तीन महीनों में ही जायेगा यह बिल्कुल मूर्खता है और अज्ञानकारी है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सरकार की सबसे बड़ी गलती है, अज्ञानता है और जितनी अज्ञानता में वह रहती है शायद हो कोई दूसरी रहती होगी। तो मैं

यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात का सीधा-सीधा उत्तर दे कि वह समझ कब आयेगा जब इन नदियों का पानी जो पाकिस्तान को जाता था, संधि की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद वह पानी की एक बूंद भी नहीं जाने देगी।

श्रीमन्, क्या इस सरकार को मालूम है, हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि हमारे देश में 33 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर खेती होती है। इसमें से 7 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन के लिये पानी है और 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन असिंचित है। आज देश की 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन केवल आकाश के सहारे रहती है और इस देश के सिंचाई मंत्री केवल आँकड़ों से हमारा पेट भर देते हैं, जो इस देश के लिये एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है और इस सरकार के लिये भी एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिम्मेदारी के साथ हमारे इस मुद्दा को माने कि सरकार एक सिंचाई सेना तैयार करे और उस सिंचाई सेना का केवल एक ही काम होगा कि जैसे भी हो पाँच साल, सात साल की योजना के अन्दर सम्पूर्ण सिंचाई योग्य जो जमीन है, उसको पानी मिल सके। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार हमारे इस मुद्दा पर ध्यान देगी।

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, the ten-year period was stipulated in the treaty because Pakistan had a large area under irrigation under the Sutlej system, i.e. under the rivers Beas and Sutlej and when we wanted to use these waters completely in India, they had to construct a number of channels from the Chenaub, Jhelum and Indus. From all these rivers they had to bring water connecting channels to their area which was coming under the Sutlej system. That naturally required time and that is why the ten-year period was given in which they had to complete all their work so that they can get waters from the various other rivers and not depend on . . .

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह उत्तर हो रहा है ? पाकिस्तान की महुलियत के

[श्री राजनारायण]

लिये दस साल हमारी कोई रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी
उस पानी को खपाने की नहीं थी।

DR. K. L. RAO : Therefore, the idea was not to favour Pakistan. The area under Sutlej was both in Pakistan and in India. When we wanted these waters for our own use, naturally we had to give time to dig canals to bring water from the other rivers to feed that area. That is why 10-year period was given, and it has taken them all these ten years. The other thing is, the hon. Member asked what is meant by floods. I thought I had given the answer already. There is no specific definition as to what it is. The waters that we can take from Ravi and Beas we are taking. Only the extra water goes and that has to go. The only way these waters can be held back is by the construction of reservoirs as we have done in the case of the Sutlej river. There we have built the Bhakra dam and we have been able to control that completely. The Same thing we have to do with these two other rivers also. As I have submitted already, by and large, by the end of this Plan, it will be possible to control most of the rivers

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा अदब के साथ मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—दस साल में पाकिस्तान की सरकार क्या करेगी उसको देखकर दस साल तय किये गये, यह मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं—कि उन दस सालों में भारत की सरकार की रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी क्या थी अपने मूलक के लिये। इसके बारे में मंत्री जी सफाई से आयें।

श्री सभापति : आपने यह सवाल पूछा था ?

श्री राजनारायण : हाँ। मालूम होता है आपका ध्यान बंट जाता है।

DR. K. L. RAO : In these 10 years we had to let down the water required for Pakistan areas in their territory under the Sutlej system. That is, we were sharing the Beas waters', for example. We were giving 79 per cent of the Beas waters to Pakistan and we were using 21 per cent in India. Now we are able to divert all

these waters, into the Bikaner Canal and the RaJESthan Canal. Similarly, from Ravi we were sharing the waters with Pakistan. All that sharing is gone now. We are now able to completely use all those waters.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi) : Sir, it is nice the hon. Minister has agreed to answer this Calling Attention notice at least to-day. To-day is All Fools Day when we are supposed to have some jokes also at the expense of people who are otherwise wise. Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to answer this question. I asked this question when for the first time reports' appeared in 1969, when the session was on. The hon. Minister did not accept the short notice question and my Calling Attention notice was also not admitted. At that time, the Chief Minister of Punjab had asserted that the scheme of the Thien dam had been given technical approval and it was lying with the Central Government in the Water and Power Commission. 16 was collecting dust for a number of years and the Government did not move its little finger to start work on that scheme which had received the technical approval. I would like to know when that scheme was submitted to the Central Government, when it was approved, and just as my friend, Mr. Rajnarain has said, the answer to that very valid question has not come. (*Interruption by Shri Neki Ram*) I do not know what is wrong . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not listen to him.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : He is enjoying the All Fools' Day.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : All right, if that is his way . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not listen to him. Please do not interrupt, Mr. Neki Ram.

(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : From the trend of the questions and the interruptions it does look as if it is All Fools' Day.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Now, when the Minister elaborated about why the 10-year period was given, he stated that Pakistan had to arrange for alternative channels to draw water from the Indus' and Chenaub rivers. Pakistan is one party and India is the other party to the agreement. Now, is it wrong or unjust for our country to expect that the Government which, had permitted the 10-year period to Pakistan, would also undertake to provide an arrangement for stopping the flow of water within this 10-year period so that when the Indus Water Treaty came to an end, we would be under no obligation or compulsion to permit the water which is ours to flow down? It is being said—I do not understand why—that there is plenty of water in the Ganges also which is going down and we are unable to use it. Now, if that argument was there, we should not have agreed to pay all the money that we have paid to Pakistan during these 10 years. We should have allowed the water to go because we are not able to use it ourselves. What I would like to know is why this paucity of funds is being quoted and whether the Government did not know 10 years ago that it would not have funds to make alternative arrangements for all that water. If in reality the question is one of funds, I would like to know whether, when the Government is spending hundreds of crores and is also creating finances through deficit financing, such deficit financing would not have yielded extra crops, if it had been used for this purpose, which would have balanced the deficit financing and relieved the country from the pressure of prices also. I would like a little more clarification on how the shortage of funds stood in the way of fulfilling our obligations which we ourselves accepted at the time the Indus Water Treaty was signed.

DR. K. L. RAO. Sir, about the Thien dam, there is no technical approval for the project. It has been submitted like any other State. The Punjab State submitted the project report and that is under scrutiny. There are two difficulties with reference to that project. One is it submerges land in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, and both the Governments have objected to it. Then Himachal Pradesh has also claimed certain benefits from

that project because they claim that the water has come from Himachal Pradesh also. Himachal Pradesh has suggested two other schemes higher up which they say are much better. Therefore, all these factors have to be taken into consideration and they are under scrutiny. I myself went to the site and inspected the site. I think we will be proceeding with that shortly. But the main difficulty in all these things is this. The Thien dam will be able to store only one million acre feet of water whereas the Pong dam is a much bigger dam. Therefore, the first important thing we should do is to construct and complete the Pong dam project, and we are concentrating at the moment on that. When I gave the Ganga parallel all that I wanted to say was that we are wasting our precious waters in many other rivers, not only here. That is what I wanted to say. That is no parallel to that. I was not suggesting that.

Another thing I want to submit is that Pakistan has no right on these waters. There is no question of Pakistan's right on these waters. Whatever we do with these waters is our lookout. There is no question of any objection to that from Pakistan or anything arising out of that. If we are not able to stop these waters completely, it is only because we have not been able to complete these dams—the dam on the Beas and the dam on the Ravi. That is the only simple reason and there is no other reason why we cannot use these waters.

And then, of course, the honourable Member has spoken about the question of financing. But I am not able to convince honourable Members why we are not getting any more funds. Of course, I have already submitted that if more funds are made available for these projects, we can easily finish them earlier. There is no engineering difficulty in their completion.

DR. BHAI MAH WIR : I am sorry, Sir. I asked him a specific question. When the Government signed the treaty, did not the Government understand the implications thereof, that it was undertaking to set up works necessary for diverting the waters after ten years? In case we could not do it and if we realised it, why did we make it a ten-year period? If we had made it a twenty-year period perhaps a lesser amount of money would have been necessary.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry I forget to answer that question. There is no point of our not being able to complete it. What happened was unfortunately the costs have gone up. For the Pong dam while the sanction at that time was Rs. 75 crores, the cost has now actually gone up to about Rs. 160 crores. And this has thrown out all our plans. At the time of this estimate we were quite sure that we would be able to complete it in ten years. Some of these projects have been started and, except the Thien dam, sufficient work has been done. Therefore, the only question was that the costs are going up, as, for example, in the case of the Rajasthan Canal the cost has gone up very very high. Therefore, the large amount of money that was required for completing these projects is not available, and that has in a way upset the plans.

SHRI T. N. SINGH (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, the point at issue was whether a decision was taken to utilise the waters according to certain programmes within ten years or so. Yet, the decision as to where these dams should be started has not so far been taken. No decision has yet been taken. That is the main point. For instance, on the proposed Ravi dam no decision has been taken though ten years have elapsed. That is a fact which stands out. The question is not about the problem of the high cost. That problem will always be there. That cannot be used as an excuse for not taking decisions. So, the fact remains that no decision was taken.

In regard to the Pong dam also, is it not a fact that it was a part of the Third Plan Programme, but the Third Plan has gone and Fourth Year has passed thereafter thus ten years have elapsed, and yet this has not been completed so far. It will take another three years. The Bhakra Nangal project also took ten years. Its estimates also went up. It is not unknown, because the honourable Minister was also a member of the Central Water and Power Commission. He knows that the estimates have been going up in each case from the original ones. The explanation that has been given up till now does not carry conviction. Therefore . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN ; What is your question

SHRI T. N. SINGH ... the question is : Why is it that the Government has not taken such a long time to decide on the question of the dam on the Ravi ? The explanation he has given does not satisfy me. I want to know what other explanation he has. My second question is : Knowing in the past that all your estimates have gone up double or treble the original estimates, why did not the Government realise that this thing would not be done within the estimates and in so many years in view of the rising costs and why did not the Government plead with the Planning Commission and the people here in this House saying that the resources were not enough ? If we had known in this House that these were the real difficulties that the estimates were all wrong, probably a better decision could have been taken. What is the explanation for all these errors ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have submitted already, the dam he mentioned is a very minor dam. Out of the 33 million acre feet, it can store only one million acre feet. What I want to submit is this. We must concentrate first on the construction of dams on the Ravi and the Beas. We must concentrate first on the Beas dam and complete it so that we will be able to utilise most of these waters. For a theoretical argument I may say that if only we had the sanctions, if only we had the required money, we would have gone ahead with another project also. And the Pong dam could have registered a much greater progress. The Rajasthan Canal could have registered a greater progress than it has done. Therefore, what I want to submit is that we must concentrate on the important and big projects first. In fact, Sir, the honourable Member was himself a member of the Planning Commission and he knows it. We concentrate on the big projects and complete them first. It is better to complete projects like the Rajasthan Canal than concentrate on so many small things. . .

SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated) : That is very good.

DR. K. L. RAO : Anyway, what I want to submit is that out of 33 million acre feet we are going to utilise 32 million acre feet . . . (Interruption). Therefore, just

to take some thing and blame the Government for that is really not fair.

Then the other thing which the honourable Member has said is that we must know the estimated cost price. We know the cost price. But I cannot say by how much actually it is going up. We have put in, for the next plan so much money in so much time. But how can I say that it will be exactly Rs. 10 crores more for the Pong dam by the time it is completed? Supposing we provide Rs. 70 crores; it may go up to Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 170 crores. But how can I say that now? We have got to plan on the basis of the realistic estimates prevailing at that time.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I think the honourable Minister is answering quite beside the point. Let him give a categorical reply. When a detailed project report is made and estimates are made, one can expect that within 10 per cent plus or minus the project will be completed. His saying in this fashion that the cost will go up indiscriminately ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : How could he satisfy you?

SHRI T. N. SINGH : Sir, he has cast aspersions on the Planning Commission and the estimates-making body. The Planning Commission had accepted the estimates made by the technical staff of the Government ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order?

SHRI T. N. SINGH : I am not rising on any point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your question?

SHRI T. N. SINGH : He has not answered my point. His saying that the estimates have gone up is not enough. The estimates will go up. It is very wrong to make this kind of an excuse ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly mention which part of your question has not been answered so that I can ask him to answer that.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : That is what I am asking. He says that the estimates

have gone up indiscriminately. But that is not enough. Is it or is it not a fact that when a detailed estimate is made, it is expected that such and such a project will be completed within so many years within so much cost with 10 per cent plus or minus?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you please answer it, Mr. Minister?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry that it is not possible to say specifically that the rise would be only 10 per cent or 15 per cent and so on when the conditions are changing. The conditions in which we are such that they are changing continuously. And that 10 per cent plus or minus may be there, can be expected if it is a short period. But for a long period one would not expect the estimates to be so correct as he suggests.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the question has been answered.

SHRI B. K. KAUL (Rajasthan) : Sir, he said he is concentrating on the Rajasthan Canal. And I want to ask him a very important question. He should give me a categorical reply. How many more years will be taken in the construction of the Pong dam and when the Pong dam is ready, how many more years will the entire project of the Rajasthan Canal take for its completion? Is it not a fact that the Pong dam will not yield any benefit to the State Government so long as the entire Canal is not constructed? Secondly he has said that in the Fourth Plan he has to spend Rs. 5 crores for the Pong dam. Is it for the Pong dam or for the construction of the Rajasthan Canal also? He further stated that he would need Rs. 475 crores for this project. That means in the next five years he will not be able to complete that project. I would rather suggest to him that in order to complete this project he should take the help of the PL-480 funds, so that the evictees from the Pong dam area should not create any trouble in the matter of rehabilitation in the Rajasthan area.

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, the Pong Dam will be completed in 1973 and the first stage of the Rajasthan Canal will be com-

[Dr. K. L. Rao] pleted by about that time. The second stage will take some more time; it has not yet been sanctioned. Now the hon. Member has very correctly said that we should try to get as many funds as possible. That is also the aim of this Ministry. The other question is whether the water from the Pong dam will not be of much use unless the Rajasthan Canal is completed. Theoretically it is quite correct, but we propose to divert the waters so that we do not allow the waters to be unutilised.

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG (Himachal Pradesh). Sir, so much has been talked about Pakistan the canals and other things. I would like to know how much irrigated area is coming under the Pong Dam and how much money has been paid to the oustees as help. Everybody is thinking about constructing dams and other things but nobody is thinking about settling those oustees, because neither the Rajasthan Government nor the Central Government seems to be doing anything for them. So I would like to know whether the Rajasthan Government has allotted land to these people and, if so, how many people have been settled and how much land per family has been given to them. Also, Sir, the Bhakra Dam has been completed. I would like to know whether all the oustees affected by that dam have been given land and have been settled somewhere. Then the hon. Minister was saying something about the third dam which is being constructed. Are we going to solve the oustee problem also? Is that a part of the plan so that the people who are uprooted from those places should not feel that they are not being looked after? Lastly, I would like to know whether in respect of all these dams which have been constructed in Himachal Pradesh any agreement has been reached with the Government of Himachal Pradesh about the use of water and electricity or any other facilities due to these projects.

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, it is not possible to give the figure with regard to the Pong Dam because all these rivers are treated in an integrated manner. But the total in respect of these three rivers is about 12 million acres. Then of course the hon. Member has stressed the importance of oustees. We have not done anything ap-

preciable in this respect. Only something has been done. We have nearly 21 thousand families from the Pong Dam area to be settled. It is a big problem and is being looked into very carefully. The other question raised by the hon. Member is about the agreements with regard to these dams. It is quite true that both the Pong and Bhakra dams are in Himachal Pradesh but there was no agreement at the time of their sanction. The Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister raised certain issues that because these areas are located in their territory and the water also comes from those areas, they should be given some consideration. That matter is under consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we should stop now.

श्री सुल्तान सिंह (हरियाणा) : सभापति महोदय, आपकी मार्फत मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी के कम्पलीट होने के पहले व्यास के पानी को डाइवर्ट करना था सतलज में और उस सतलज के पानी को हरियाणा में लाने के लिये भाकड़ा मेन लाइन के साथ एक पैरेलल लाइन बननी थी और दो साल हुए तब से आज तक उस पैरेलल लाइन पर काम पंजाब के लोग करने नहीं देते। तो मंत्री महोदय यह ब्रताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कब तक व्यास का पानी मुकम्मल तौर पर सतलज में डाइवर्ट कर दिया जायेगा और भाकड़ा मेन लाइन के साथ साथ जो लाइन हरियाणा में बननी थी उसको मुकम्मल करने के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाया गया।

दूसरे यह कि हरिका पट्टन से जो राजस्थान कैनल निकली है उसका कंट्रोल आज भी भारत सरकार के हाथ में है या पंजाब सरकार के हाथ में है और मेरा यह संदेह है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आज भी राजस्थान कैनल के अंदर उसकी कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक पानी नहीं चलता और जो उसका शेयर है वह चूंकि पंजाब का हरिका पट्टन पर कंट्रोल है वह पूरा पानी नहीं देता और इन बज्रहात की बिना पर पाकिस्तान में पानी जाता है।

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भाकड़ा पैरेलल लाइन कब तक हरियाणा की मुकम्मल हो जायेगी और उसके साथ-साथ यह कि व्यास का पानी कितने दिन में सतलज में डाइवर्ट हो जायेगा और हरिका पट्टन का कंट्रोल आपके हाथ में है या पंजाब की सरकार के हाथ में है। यह, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, the Beas link cannot be completed until 1973. As the hon. Member has said, it is true that there has to be a parallel canal or some other modification has to be done in order to take the waters to Haryana. The only question is with regard to the apportionment or allocation between, Punjab and Haryana. That is yet to be decided; some other matters are also under consideration.

Then, Sir, with regard to the Harika barrage, according to the Punjab Reorganisation Act it would have been transferred to the Centre but the Punjab Government has stated that the control must be with the Punjab Government. This matter is under consideration. A few days back also I had a discussion with the Home Minister and the matter is still under consideration. But it is not fair to say that we are not allowing the water to go to Rajasthan but to Pakistan. From 6 o'clock this morning no water is being allowed to go to Pakistan.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN
BY GOVERNMENT OF THE VARIOUS
ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS
GIVEN DURING THE VARIOUS SESSIONS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the sessions shown against each :—

(i) Statement No. XV—Sixty-third Session, 1968.

(ii) Statement No. XIII—Sixty-fifth Session, 1968.

(iii) Statement No. XI—Sixty-sixth Session, 1968.

(iv) Statement No. IX—Sixty-seventh Session, 1969.

(v) Statement No. VII—Sixty-eighth Session, 1969.

(vi) Statement No. V—Sixty-ninth Session, 1969.

(vii) Statement No. II—Seventieth Session, 1969.

[See Appendix LXXI, Annexure Nos 111 to 117]

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (1968-69) AND AUDIT REPORT (1970) OF THE DEFENCE SERVICES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution :—

(i) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1968-69 and Commercial Appendix thereto.

(ii) Audit Report (Defence Services), 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT— 3043/70 for (i) and (ii)].

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking), under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 :—

(i) Notification No. F. 17(10)-BC/69, dated the 5th November, 1969, containing the scheme for the amalgamation of the Bank of Behar Limited, Patna, with the State Bank of India.

(ii) Notification No. F. 17(2)-BC/70, dated the 20th February, 1970, containing the scheme for amalgamation of the National Bank of Lahore Limited, Delhi.