

**STOPPAGE OF WATER SUPPLY TO
PAKISTAN UNDER INDUS WATERS
TREATY**

PROF. SATYAVRATA
SIDDHANTALANKAR

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:

SHRI GURUDEV GUPTA

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU

SHRI ARJUN ARORA

SHRI M. AJMAL KHAN

SHRI ABDUL GHANI

SHRI S. C. DEB

SHRI RAM SINGH

SHRI JAGAT NARAIN

SHRI M. C. SHAH

SHRI P. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Punjab that due to shortfall of rains and water scarcity in that State, release of river water to Pakistan under Indus Waters Treaty should be stopped; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI S. D. MISRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT • At the time of Partition in 1947, the Indus and its tributaries were providing irrigation waters for the areas lying in both India and Pakistan. Both countries were anxious to develop further the use of the waters of the Indus system to serve more areas. For example, the vast areas

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Prof. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar.

of Rajasthan were awaiting development through the supply of waters. India has always been anxious to maintain peace and friendly terms with her neighbours, specially Pakistan. It was in this context that discussions were held continuously over a number of years to work out the best utilisation of the Indus waters. The negotiations nearly broke down many times and finally were carried to a successful end through the assistance of the World Bank and the "Indus Waters Treaty 1960" was signed in September 1960 to be effective from 1st of April of the same year.

2. According to the Treaty, the waters of the eastern tributaries of the Indus, namely, Sutlej, Beas and Ravi have been allocated to India for her exclusive use but a transition period of 10 to 13 years has been provided to give sufficient time to Pakistan to construct necessary-replacement works to serve her areas under the rivers before Partition. Development works to make use of the waters allocated to us have been undertaken and work is being pushed on vigorously. With the completion of the Pong Dam and the Rajasthan Canal, we would be using a substantial amount of the waters assigned to us. Through the completion of Projects undertaken, we are now using about 19 million acre ft. of water as against only about 8 million acre ft. of water before Partition.

3. To ensure its smooth working, the Treaty contains provisions for the establishment of an Indus Commission consisting of one officer from each of the Governments, and for exchange of data. Elaborate provisions have also been made with regard to the regulation of the waters of these rivers during the transition period upto 1970 which may be extended to 1973 at the request of and on certain payments being made by Pakistan. According to the provisions, irrigation waters are to be supplied to Pakistan from the Sutlej at Ferozepore and from the Ravi

through the Upper Bari Doab Canal through channels called the Central Bari Doab Channels (C.B.D.C.) that flow from India to Pakistan. Waters are to be delivered throughout the year at Ferozepore while in the C.B.D.C., the deliveries are to be made only from 21st September to 10th April of each year according to the indents to be placed by Pakistan upto certain maximums provided in the Treaty. Since 1960, regulations in the eastern rivers are being made in accordance with the Treaty.

4. It is to be noted that the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 is in effect a Triparties Pact between the Government of India and Pakistan and the World Bank. The Government of India, therefore, desire to honour the Treaty. This will also hasten the fullest use of the three eastern rivers allotted to India, for the rapid development of the Punjab and the arid areas of Rajasthan.-]-

MISUSE OF FUNDS PAID UNDER INDUS WATERS TREATY

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA

PROF. SATYAVRATA

SIDDHANTALANKAR

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY:

SHRI OM MEHTA:

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:

SHRI RAM SINGH:

SHRI RAMGOPAL GUPTA:

SHRI JAGANNATHPRASAD

SHRI JAGAT NARAIN

SHRI P. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) whether this a fact that Pakistan has misused the funds provided by India and World Bank under the Indus Waters Treaty and constructed

JFor s.supplementaries, v^de cols. 695-707 infra.

JThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.

Ichhogil Canal near Lahore for military purposes;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest with the *World Bank* against the misuse of funds by Pakistan and if so, with what result;

(c) the amount paid annually so far by India under the Treaty; and

(d) whether Government propose to suspend future payments* or whether any request has been made to the World Bank to pay the instalment under rupee payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI S. D. MISRA): (a)/ (c)
and (d). A statement is placed on the Table
of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

At the time of partition in 1947, 26 million acres were being irrigated from the Indus system of rivers. Of this, 21 million acres were in the areas now in Pakistan and the remaining 5 million acres were on our side. There were large areas on the Indian side in the Indus Basin which required to be developed and for which we needed more water. The matter was, therefore, discussed between the representatives of the two countries in May 1948 when an Inter-Dominion Agreement was signed. According to this Agreement, the East Punjab Government assured the West Punjab Government that it had no intention to suddenly withhold waters from West Punjab without giving it time to tap alternative sources. The West Punjab Government on its part recognised the anxiety of the East Punjab Government to develop areas where water was scarce and which were underdeveloped. Even after this Agreement, there was a stalemate as Pakistan insisted on getting the supplies which it had been receiving in the past from the Eastern rivers, viz., Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. At this stage,