

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WATER RESOURCES
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2522
ANSWERED ON:16.08.2004
INDUS WATER TREATY
Mufti Ms. Mehbooba

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jammu and Kashmir's contribution to water sharing arrangements under the Indus water treaty is the largest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the restrictions placed on use of riparian water in Jammu and Kashmir under the treaty;
- (d) the cumulative losses suffered by Jammu and Kashmir as a result thereof;
- (e) whether the Government would consider compensating the State for these losses; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV)

(a) & (b) No State-wise contribution to water sharing arrangements has been specified in the Indus Waters Treaty 1960. However, as per the Irrigation Commission Report (1972), the State-wise distribution of the drainage area of Indus basin in India is as given below:

Jammu & Kashmir	1,93,762 km ²
Punjab	50,304 km ²
Himachal Pradesh	51,356 km ²
Haryana	9,939 km ²
Rajasthan	15,814 km ²
Chandigarh	114 km ²

Total 3,21,289 km²

(c) Under the Treaty, the waters of the Western Rivers (The Indus, The Jhelum and The Chenab) are to be received by Pakistan for their unrestricted use except for Domestic/Non- Consumptive Use and specified/restricted Agricultural Use, hydro- electric power generation and storage of waters by India. All the aforesaid uses are restricted in the case of each of the rivers, The Indus, The Jhelum and The Chenab, to the drainage basin thereof.

(d), (e) & (f) Under the Treaty, India has been permitted storage of 3.6 Million Acre Feet which has not been utilized by Jammu & Kashmir. Similarly, out of 13,43,477 acres of ultimate permitted irrigated cropped area, 8,11,568 acres could be developed during 2002-2003.