

(a) whether it is a fact that a UAR warship visited Bombay recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government had given prior permission to the ship for this visit and to what extent it is consistent with Government's declared policy of keeping the Indian Ocean a tension-free zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit took place with the prior agreement of the Government of India who do not consider that the visit referred to in any way added to tension in the Indian Ocean.

#### Balanced Development of Different Regions of Mysore State

4800. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is aware of the statistics published by the Mysore Government of its expenditure in different regions of the State since 1958;

(b) whether the Commission consider the disparity disclosed in respect of the South Kanara District, which with a population of 6.6 per cent of the whole State has not received equivalent percentage of expenditure which is only 3 per cent for electricity, 4 per cent for Agriculture, 3 per cent for Industries, 3.6 per cent for State loans, 3.2 per cent for minor irrigation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rectify the discrimination before the Fourth Plan is finalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The disparities in respect of development of any area should be considered by taking into account expenditure in all sectors and not with reference to a few selected sectors. According to the State Government the expenditure in respect of South Kanara District in number of other sectors is proportionately much higher than the expen-

diture in these sectors in other Districts of Mysore State.

(c) Does not arise.

12.40 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONTINUANCE OF SUPPLY OF INDUS WATERS, TO PAKISTAN AFTER EXPIRY OF TREATY.

श्री हर ब्याल बेवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रीर सिंचाई श्रीर विद्युत मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ श्रीर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:-

"1 अप्रैल, 1970 को सिंधु जल संधि के समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् श्री पाकिस्तान को सिंधु नदी के जल का सम्भरण जारी रखने का समाचार।"

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : सिंधु जल सन्धि, 1960 के अधीन, सिंधु प्रणाली की तीनों पूर्वी नदियों (सतलुज, व्यास और रावी) का सारा पानी आज अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से भारत के निर्बाध समुपयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया है।

तीनों पूर्वी नदियों का औसत वार्षिक प्रवाह लगभग 330 लाख एकड़ फुट है। विभाजन के समय इस पानी के केवल लगभग एक चौथाई हिस्से का उपयोग उन क्षेत्रों में हो रहा था जो कि अब भारत में है।

बहरहाल, इस समय भारत इस पानी के तीन चौथाई हिस्से का उपयोग कर रहा है। ऐसा भाखड़ा नांगल परियोजना; माधोपुर ब्यास लिंक, हरिके शीर्ष कार्य, सरहिंद फीडर और राजस्थान फीडर के निर्माण से

### [श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

संभव हुआ है। शेष पानी का पूर्ण उपयोग तब होगा जबकि पोंग पर व्यास नदी का जलाशय, व्यास-सतलुज लिंक, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना और रावी नदी पर जलाशय तैयार हो जायेगा।

भाखड़ा नांगल परियोजना के निर्माण से सतलुज नदी के सारे पानी को पहले से ही पूर्णतया काम में ला दिया गया है। जहां तक व्यास और रावी का सम्बन्ध है, भारत साल में 9 से 10 महीनों में इन नदियों के सारे पानी को पूर्णतया उपयोग में लाएगा और केवल मानसून के दौरान जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीनों में न नदियों का फालतू बाढ़-पानी प्रवाहित होकर नीचे की ओर चला जाएगा। यह स्थिति तब तक रहेगी जब तक रावी और व्यास पर जलाशय, विशेषतः व्यास का जलाशय नहीं बन जाता।

आज प्रातःकाल से इन नदियों से पाकिस्तान को कोई पानी प्रवाहित नहीं हो रहा है और जुलाई में बाढ़ों के आने तक यह स्थिति जारी रहेगी।

श्री हरबयास देबगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है, यह बहुत भ्रांतिपूर्ण है। जहां तक सिन्धु जल सन्धि की पृष्ठभूमि का सम्बन्ध है, हमको मालूम है कि किस तरह विशद राष्ट्रीय हितों के विपरीत यह संधि की गई थी। देश के बंटवारे से पहले पूरे पंजाब में छः नदियां थीं और सिंचाई की काफी व्यवस्था थी। बंटवारे के बाद 80 प्रतिशत सिंचित भूमि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में चली गई। उसके बाद अगर कहीं व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता थी, तो वह भारतीय पंजाब में थी और इस जल के प्रयोग की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी। परन्तु पाकिस्तान के तुष्टीकरण के लिए, भारतीय हितों के विरुद्ध, यह सन्धि की गई। यह सन्धि भी पहले के सुझावों से

बहुत आगे बढ़ कर की गई। पहले सिर्फ पांच वर्ष के लिए सन्धि करने का सुझाव था और उसमें केवल 50 से 65 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आने की बात थी। परन्तु सन्धि में यह व्यास्था की गई कि हम पाकिस्तान को दस वर्ष के लिए पानी देंगे और पाकिस्तान को 83 करोड़ रुपया दिया जायेगा, जो शायद विदेशी मुद्रा में 1 अरब रुपये से ऊपर चला गया है।

1 अप्रैल से उस पानी के भारतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रयोग करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह पानी आज से भारतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा। परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह पानी किस तरह से हमारे क्षेत्रों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा। इसके लिए दो स्कीमों थीं : रावी पर थाइन डैम और व्यास पर पोंग डैम। पोंग डैम का काम मंगला डैम के साथ ही शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन वह अभी तक तैयार नहीं हुआ है, जबकि मंगला डैम तैयार हो गया है, और उसके लिए प्रधान मन्त्री ने पाकिस्तान को बर्खास्त भी भेजी थी। जहां तक थाइन डैम का सम्बन्ध है, उसको बनाने के लिए अभी योजना भी नहीं बनी है। पंजाब सरकार कई वर्षों से केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिख रही है कि रावी के क्षेत्र को सिंचित करने के लिए उसे रुपया दिया जाये, परन्तु उस को रुपया नहीं दिया जा रहा है और वह योजना भी तैयार नहीं हुई है। पोंग डैम पर जितना रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं किया गया और वह निश्चित समय के बाद, शायद 1973 में, तैयार होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब यह पानी अब फालतू हो गया है, तो सरकार इस को पाकिस्तान में जाने से कैसे रोक सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है....

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):** वह परस्पर-विरोधी जवाब है। एक तरफ कहा जा रहा है कि पानी बन्द कर दिया गया है और दूसरी तरफ कहा जा रहा है कि पानी के उपयोग का इन्तजाम नहीं है। दोनों बातें कैसे सही हो सकती हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे जो क्वेश्चन एराइज होने हैं, माननीय सदस्य वह पूछें। वह तो एक लम्बे भाषण में पड़ गये हैं।

**श्री हरचयाल देवगुण:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक रावी पर थाइन बांध और ब्यास पर पोंग बांध न बने, तब तक जो पानी रावी और ब्यास में बहेगा, भारत उस पानी का कैसे उपयोग कर सकेगा और पाकिस्तान कैसे प्रयोग नहीं कर सकेगा।

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** Sir, I would like to submit that the waters of these three rivers have become ours from today. The Sutlej river waters are completely used. Not a drop of water is going down. With regard to the other two rivers, Beas and Ravi, for about 9 to 10 months during the year, these waters can be used. Till yesterday, we were allowing 4,700 cusecs of water to Pakistan and we were using 3,000 cusecs of water ourselves. But this morning all the gates have been closed and the 4,600 cusecs of water have been diverted partly to Rajasthan, partly to Kashmir canal and partly to Punjab and Haryana. So, we are completely using these waters.

Then, the question is what will happen to the waters that will flow during the months of July and August. We will draw to the maximum extent that we can do the waters in the canals. At Ravi, we have got the canal capacity of 18,000 cusecs and most of the time the river carries about 18,000 cusecs and, therefore, the Ravi waters are, more or less, controlled.

It is only the question of Beas river waters. It is true that during the flood time, we can draw only 18,500 cusecs through the canals.

There will be more water than that, and that will be going down the river.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** That is the point.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** For that, I submit, we have started the construction of the Pong Dam. We have spent nearly Rs. 84 crores on that and we have to spend another about Rs 80 crores. That is what we are doing now. We hope to complete it by 1973. When the Pong Dam is completed, we will be able to control the waters of the Beas river. The question that the hon. Member has asked is, why should we not do the work early. I would submit that for developing all the three rivers, the total cost involved in Rs. 1,000 crores. Out of this, we have spent so far Rs. 575 crores in these 10 years and we have got to spend another Rs. 425 crores. If the finances do not stand in the way, there is no difficulty, there is no engineering difficulty, there is no legal difficulty, of any type why we should not be able to control the waters of all these rivers.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore):** Sir, the hon. Minister stated in his reply that nearly three fourths of waters is now being used by India. I think, the reply is somewhat misleading because, according to the information available to me, on an average, India will not be able to use more than two-thirds of the waters. About 8 million acre feet of waters will be permitted to be wasted because there is no adequate arrangement. It is a tragedy that whereas in parts of Rajasthan and Haryana irrigation facilities are very much needed, and in Rajasthan we are facing drought and famine year after year, on the other hand, although water is available, we are not able to make use of it and we are not able to create irrigation facilities.

May I, therefore, know what are the specific reasons for delay in respect of each one of these three projects, namely, Rajasthan Canal, Pong Dam and Thain Dam? It is not enough for the hon. Minister to say that the finances were not available. The finances were available in plenty. And if the finances are not available, I want to know what arrangements he has already made and in what manner he is in a position to assure the House that finances will be available in the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

course of the next 2-3 years. Has any provision been made in the next Five Year Plan for providing the entire finance? If not, what is he going to do in the matter? With regard to the Rajasthan canal it is an admitted fact that delay has occurred on account of the lethargic activity of the State Government. May I know whether with regard to the Rajasthan canal, the Central Government is prepared to take over the canal completely directly under them? In that case, by what time would he promise that the canal would be completed?

DR. K. L. RAO: I submit that I do not agree with the hon. Member that the work on Rajasthan canal has been stopped due to politics. Had adequate finance been provided, it could have been completed—both the stages. As at present, the indications are that the Rajasthan Canal's first stage which is upto a distance of 250 miles including the feeders which will irrigate 14 lakhs of acres will be completed by 1973-74. The second stage will remain. Sir, it is nothing else. It is only the question of finance that is standing in the way. We expect to complete the Pong Dam by 1973. We expect by the end of the Fourth Plan works will mostly be completed except the dam on the Ravi and the second stage of the Rajasthan Canal.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि जब रावी नदी पर हमारा बांध पूरा हो जायगा, व्यास-सतलुज लिंक पूरा हो जायगा और व्यास पर पोंग बांध पूरा हो जायगा तब इस पानी का पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बरसात में व्यास और रावी का कितना पानी पाकिस्तान की तरफ बहेगा और वह पानी पूरे का पूरा कब तक हम अपनी नहरों में ला सकेंगे, उस का इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे? राजस्थान नहर कब तक पूरी हो जायगी, पोंग बांध कब तक पूरा हो जायगा, रावी पर बनने वाला तीयन बांध कब तक पूरा हो जायगा? यह पूरा पानी कब तक हम अपने उपयोग में ला सकेंगे, इस से सम्बन्धित हमारी जितनी भी योजनाएँ हैं, वे कब तक पूरी हो जायंगी?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted in the statement, we are now losing about 8½ million acres of water which goes into the sea. When the Pong Dam is completed, we will be able to take 5½ million acres and also with the Rajasthan canal coming we can try to utilise as much as possible. My feeling would be that by the end of the Fourth Plan we will still have about a million acre feet of water unutilised because of not completing the dam on the Ravi river. We are hoping to take up work on that also in the course of the Plan itself.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिन्धु नदी के पानी के बटवारे का करार 1960 में हुआ और उस में 10 साल की अवधि इसी लिये रखी गई थी, कि 10 साल के बीच में पाकिस्तान भी कोई वैकल्पिक योजना बनाये और भारत सरकार भी भारत के हिस्से का जो पानी है, उस के मुकामिल इस्तेमाल के लिये कोई योजना बनाये। इन के उत्तर से राफ़ जाहिर होता है कि इन चार योजनाओं को 10 साल के अन्दर ये पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं—क्या यह सरकार की अयोग्यता और असफलता की स्वीकृति है कि 10 साल के अन्दर इन्होंने इन योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं किया? जहाँ तक पैसे की कमी की बात है—सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने 1960 के बाद जितने बिल मंत्री रहे, मोरारजी भाई रहे, कृष्णमाचारी रहें, सचिन चौधरी रहे—इन लोगों से आपने अच्छा झगड़ा नहीं किया और इस सारे काम के लिये पैसा नहीं लगाया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि विदेशी सहायता पचासों कामों के लिये आप लेते हैं—क्या आपके मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस के लिये भी कोशिश की गई कि इन चार योजनाओं को 10 साल के अन्दर पूरा करने के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी सहायता भी प्राप्त की जाये।

अन्त में, मैं पूछना चाहूँगा—राजस्थान नहर को समय के अन्दर पूरा न करने की

बात को ले कर क्या सरकार अब इस योजना को स्वयं अपने हाथ में लेगी और राजस्थान में जो लगातार अकाल की स्थिति हो रही है, उस को दूर करने के लिये कोई योजना बनायेगी, क्योंकि सुखाड़िया साहब का अब अकाल में वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हो गया है, अकाल के लिये जो करोड़ों रुपया मिलता है, उस में चोरी होती है, ये पैसा लूट रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान के अकाल को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उस के बारे में बुद्धि से काम लेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would like to submit this. I do not say that we have done all that is to be done; we should have done much better. But I submit this. Very often it is stated that Pakistan has done better than us. It is not correct.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैंने यह सवाल नहीं उठाया है, आप इस का जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं। आपने क्या किया है यह बताइये ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Under the Indus Waters Treaty, of all the waters that have been allotted to Pakistan, they have only used from 50 to 60 per cent whereas we are able to do much better than that, namely, we have used upto 75 per cent.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ये आंकड़े नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ, पाकिस्तान क्या करता है, उस से मुझे मतलब नहीं है। हमारी आवश्यकता क्या है, राजस्थान की अकाल की जो स्थिति है, उस के बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would not like to compare myself, because I am very anxious to see that we completely utilise whatever water we have got. That of course, I agree. Then he referred to the question of finance. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power took up the matter with the Ministry of Finance even when Mr. Morarji Desai was there; we always make demands for greater allotment but the Finance Ministry naturally has the financial restraints. We have got so many projects in the country. We have undertaken

very large number of projects, as much as 525 projects in major/medium irrigation sectors alone. We are not able to get the money to the extent that I would like or the Ministry of Irrigation and Power would like to have. The difficulty of finding additional money is always there and even now only Rs. 185 crores is allotted for the systems of Beas, Beas-Sutlej and Rajasthan Canal. Only Rs. 185 crores is allotted in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. I have been thinking, if I can get more money, we can accelerate the progress of these various projects.

Then in regard to foreign aid we do get foreign aid from the World Bank, the US AID for our Beas projects. In regard to taking Rajasthan Canal as central project, this has been considered a number of times and it was given up. There was no administrative lapse or any difficulty in the implementation of the project by the State and therefore the Centre did not want to interfere.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Sir, the people of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan had waited for a very very long time in the hope that when the Indus Waters Treaty would come to an end the States will be the beneficiaries of more water. According to newspaper reports, official circles say that even if India adopts immediate measures, the flow of about 2 M.A.F. of Rabi water to Pakistan cannot be stopped for another 7 or 10 years. To say the least, this reflects very poorly on the Planning Commission and the Ministry as such, although we have a great regard for Dr. Rao personally. As Mr. Madhu Limaye has rightly said, as far as the Rajasthan Government is concerned, they have a very big vested interest in the famine works, and about the corruption level there as it is, we all very well know. And, one of the Ministers of Rajasthan, Mr. Latha, in an attempt to mislead to Rajasthan Assembly, has said: "Not a drop of water would go to Pakistan." And, he added, "Already 1,600 cusecs of water had been allowed in the Ganga Canal in Ganganagar district." The hon. Minister himself knows that this is not a true state of things, and that we will indeed be giving water to Pakistan, even though the Treaty lapses. Now, Sir, Members of Parliament from all over India and particularly from these three States, have been clamouring for a very very long time appealing to the

[Dr. Karni Singh]

hon. Minister that as far as the working on the Pong dam and the Rajasthan Canal are concerned, they are considered to be treated on a war footing because we have been told that when the Treaty lapses, India would not be able to use these waters. Exactly the same situation has transpired to-day. Now that the Treaty comes to an end, in view of this, I would like to have answers from the hon. Minister to a few questions.

13 hrs.

Firstly, will the Centre make a categorical statement to-day that in view of the inefficient handling by the Rajasthan Government in the speedy completion of the Rajasthan Canals this project will now be taken over by the Centre?

Secondly, I would like to know how much water will now be released to the Ganga Canal system of Rajasthan, the Bhakra Canal system and the Rajasthan Canal system as a result of some water to Pakistan being stopped.

The other question is whether the hon. Minister has had a survey conducted in the northern parts of Rajasthan in areas adjoining Haryana in the Churu District whereby another left channel can be constructed for irrigation and drinking water purposes.

Fourthly I would like to know whether in view of the additional quantum of water that we will be getting for our own use in India the Rajasthan Ganga canal left channel will now be widened and given extra water because more water is available and whether, as a result of this additional quantum of water, the Government proposes to connect the Rajasthan Canal to the Kandla Port and make it navigable?

DR. K. L. RAO: With regard to the amount of water that was going, as I submitted earlier, to Pakistan was 4,700 cusecs and it is now transferred to India since this morning. From Kashmir canal from 20 cusecs it has been since increased to 210 cusecs this morning. Similarly, from Bikaner, canal, from 900 cusecs till yesterday it has been increased to 1,600 cusecs. The increase can be even more than 1,600

cusecs because Rajasthan's share is 2,800 cusecs. Some water for Rajasthan is required from Rajasthan canal apart from Bikaner canal. The total amount of water released for Pakistan to-day is 2,800 cusecs. Similarly, Punjab and Haryana get 2,600 cusecs of water. This is what they were getting till yesterday. To-day they are getting 4,500 cusecs. So, I submit that all these States have got very good additional water and in time.

With regard to the suggestion of the Hon. Member as to why the project could not be taken up by the Central Government, I want to repeat what I have told Shri Madhu Limaye namely that as a sort of policy, the Government of India is not taking it over as the centre's project. I would submit once again that financial stringency is really standing in the way and there is no other difficulty. With regard to Kandla Port and the link channel, we shall have it examined once again whether it is possible for us to stretch the canal so as to cover a wide area.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Mishra.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: This is regarding the information submitted either by your Secretariat or by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Such papers should be sent to me. That is not on the agenda.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Sir, this is a wireless message dated 17th March. This is regarding the attack on Shri Kashi Nath Pandey.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not mention such things in the House. You should first mention that to me in the Chamber.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Should I not bring this fact to the notice of the House? If you want me to bring that to your notice, then what is the use?

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shivmoga): Sir, In Shivmoga, yesterday, there was a firing by the police and I have given a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't mention calling attention now as it is past one.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: I would make an appeal to you to ask the Home Minister to direct the State Government to suspend the district police authorities who are perpetrating atrocities on the people there.

MR. SPEAKER: The debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry are coming up, and the hon. Member can say all these things at that time.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: The situation is explosive there.

13.06 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOA SHIPYARD AND MAZAGON DOCK

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3012/70].

##### DEFENCE AUDIT REPORT, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Defence

Services, 1970, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3043/70].

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF CARDAMOM BOARD

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये इलायची बोर्ड के कार्य सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3044/70]

##### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

###### SIXTIETH REPORT

SHRI BHALJI BHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

##### PETITIONS

- (1) EXCISE DUTY ON TIN BOXES UNDER FINANCE BILL, 1970

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Kartick Samal and others regarding levy of excise duty on tin boxes under the Finance Bill, 1970.

In addition, I may also submit this. For the consideration of the Committee on Petitions, here is the tin box on which excise duty is now, being levied. The tin is collected from garbage actually. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सब बाद की बातें हैं !