

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-28-दिसंबर-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है. इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी.

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> परदेखें



Telangana Today 28-December-2020

Gangetic fish swims into TS waters

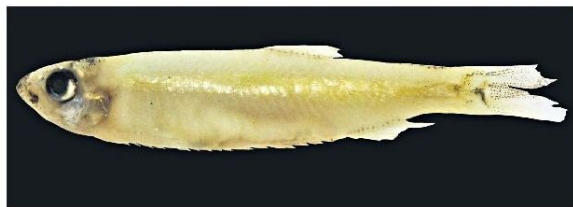
SANTOSH PADALA

Kumram Bheem Asifabad

A team of researchers from Osmania University discovered a Ganges River Sprat in a hilly stream at Talai village in Bejjur mandal of the district. This is the first spotting of the fish in peninsular India.

The record of this fish species was published in a recent issue of an international research journal - Journal of Threatened Taxa, an open access and print, peer-reviewed, monthly international journal on conservation and taxonomy.

This species was spotted and recorded by Kante Kr-



Ganges River Sprat discovered by a team of researchers of Osmania University in a hilly stream at Talai village in Bejjur.

ishna Prasad of the Department of Zoology and Mohammad Younus of Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation Studies, Osmania University. It is so far known to inhabit only in River Ganges and its tributaries from Uttar Pradesh in the west to Bangladesh in the

east. This species was also reported once from Ponnani Estuary in Kerala. Other than India, it has also been recorded in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Prof Chelmala Srinivasulu, Senior Assistant Professor at Osmania University, who headed the

research, said: "The discovery of the Ganges River Sprat, known as Kechki in Bengali, in Godavari river basin of Telangana State is interesting, and indicates that more scientific surveys and studies are needed to detect the rich species diversity occurring in the State."

The researchers discovered this rare species of fish along with many native species including Telangana endemic Bakalu fish, Rita bakalu. They team is conducting research on fish diversity in Telangana State.

In November last, a team from OU discovered a new fish species called Indoreonectes Telanganaensis.

Telangana Today 28-December-2020

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Share Polavaram diversions water

Eleven years have elapsed since Polavaram was cleared but the Centre is yet to implement the Tribunal Award

SRIDHAR RAO
DESHPANDESALLA VIJAYA
KUMAR

As per the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal Award (GWDIT), detailed project report submitted to the Central Water Commission subsequently and GOs by erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, it is clear that water availability for Srisailem Left Bank Canal is based on the dependable waters, out of the share from Godavari diversions through the Polavaram project. Since the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014, is silent on this issue, it is the duty of the Union government to implement the provisions of the GWDIT Award.

Since 1956, successive Andhra Pradesh governments have focused their attention on irrigation facilities to Andhra areas. In the Krishna basin, Andhra Pradesh secured allocations to serve outside basin areas in the Andhra region while neglecting inside basin areas of Telangana. As a region, Telangana was not allowed to put forth its arguments before the Tribunals. However, Karnataka and Maharashtra have strongly protested the over-appropriation and outside basin diversions by Andhra Pradesh. They have also pointed out the undue influence and clout of Andhraites in Delhi.

States' Objections

Maharashtra submitted: "Since this water shortage had been created by over-appropriations by Andhra Pradesh with evident assistance of the Centre, it was the responsibility of the Andhra Pradesh government to take up this work of diversion at its own cost and meet its water requirement from its share of the Godavari waters..." Karnataka submitted: "If Andhra Pradesh desires to irrigate lands outside the Krishna Basin, she could well divert the surplus waters of Godavari for such purposes."

Further, Maharashtra and Karnataka submitted before the KWDIT-I that in the event of augmentation of Krishna water by the diversion of the Godavari waters, the Ganga or any other river, liberty should be reserved to them to claim the



In the Apex Council Meeting in October, it was recorded that "as per the GWDIT report, Telangana is asking for its share of 45 TMC from out of the waters diverted by AP from Godavari River to Krishna River" but it did not decide on it

benefits of the diverted waters. In 1971, before the GWDIT and the KWDIT-I, a joint statement was submitted by all the riparian states of Godavari and Krishna basins stating that the States will be at liberty to divert any part of the share of the Godavari waters allocated to them from the Godavari basin to any other basin.

Hence, in the Krishna case, the KWDIT-I (1976) decided that in the event of the augmentation of the waters of the river Krishna by the diversion of the waters of any other river, no State shall be debarred from claiming before the reviewing authority or tribunal that it is entitled to a greater share in Krishna waters.

Submergence Issue

In May 1978, Andhra Pradesh submitted the Polavaram project report before the GWDIT. On the submergence issue, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa opposed it. Maharashtra and Karnataka, which were also basin States of Godavari were very interested in the diversion part of this project. Finally, on August 4, 1978, an agreement was signed so that the three riparian States of the Krishna basin would share the diversions from Polavaram. It was agreed that in lieu of 80 TMC of Godavari waters, diverted from the Polavaram project into Krishna above Prakasham barrage, Maharashtra and Karnataka shall utilise 35 TMC of Krishna waters and the erstwhile AP, 45

TMC for the areas upstream of Nagarjunasagar. It was also stipulated that the CWC could make the utilisations from the date of clearance of the Polavaram project, irrespective of the actual diversion taking place.

Due to various issues, taking up the Polavaram project was being delayed. Meanwhile, based on its share of 45 TMC of Polavaram diversions, Andhra Pradesh proposed the Srisailem Right Branch Canal (SRBC) serving outside basin in the Andhra region and the Srisailem Left Bank Canal (SLBC) serving inside the basin in the Telangana region. Sensing possible delay in Polavaram, the then AP government shifted the basis of water availability of the SRBC from Polavaram diversions to dependable flows, namely, return flows and savings out of modernisation of projects.

We need to know that since all the Telangana projects are in-basin projects, 90% of the return flows belong to the Telangana region but have been reallocated by erstwhile AP to the outside basin project SRBC. Based on it, the AP government obtained clearance for the SRBC from the Planning Commission in 1981. But the SLBC was kept under the same water availability, ie, out of 45 TMC of Polavaram diversions.

In 1986, the CWC returned the DPR of SLBC advising to resubmit after the clearance of the Polavaram project since

the water availability is based on Polavaram diversions. In 2009, the Polavaram project received all clearances from the Centre. Karnataka and Maharashtra have already taken up projects based on their share of Polavaram diversions. However, erstwhile AP did not resubmit the DPR of SLBC to the CWC for clearance. In March 2013, the State Level Technical Advisory Committee also recommended for reallocation of 30 TMC out of 45 TMC of the share from Polavaram diversions to SLBC.

In the AP Reorganisation Act, this issue was not addressed. Telangana thought that the Act was silent since it was an established fact that SLBC was based on the share of dependable waters of Polavaram diversions. The Telangana government had approached the Centre on the issue. Instead of clarifying, it constituted an expert committee in 2016 to resolve the issue, which became dormant. In the inter-State meeting in February 2018, Telangana requested the Centre to allocate the water to it based on the August, 1978 agreement, but in vain.

The sorry state of the Centre's response can be seen from the minutes of the latest KRMB meeting in June 2020 which states that "the issue was discussed in the Ministry of Jalashakti in February 2018 and was recorded that Ministry will examine the issue for taking a further course of action. KRMB will submit the opinions of both the States to the Ministry in this regard."

Ironically, in the Apex Council Meeting in October 2020, it was recorded that "as per the GWDIT report, Telangana is asking for its share of 45 TMC from out of the waters diverted by AP from Godavari River to Krishna River" but did not decide on it. At the same time, surprisingly, without having allocations decided for the projects by the KWDIT-II, the Centre expressed that it would notify the jurisdiction of the KRMB though the Telangana Chief Minister opposed such a move in the 2nd Apex Council Meeting on October 6.

Eleven years have elapsed since the Polavaram project was cleared. At least now, the Union government should act to implement the provisions of Tribunal Award with regard to Polavaram diversions.

(Sridhar Rao Deshpande is Co-Chairman and Salla Vijaya Kumar is Secretary, Telangana Engineers JAC)

The Hans 28-December-2020

Minister reviews 20kl free water supply prog

HYDERABAD

ANIMAL Husbandry Minister Talasani Srinivas Yadav has directed Hyderabad Metropolitan and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) to ensure 20,000 litres of drinking water is supplied free of cost to domestic households every month. He held a meeting with them at his office in West Marredpally on Sunday. The minister asked the officials to prepare details of beneficiaries. He sought to know of preparedness to supply water to the people from January 1. He instructed them to complete sewage reconstruction works if any.

“We are fulfilling the promise made by Chief Minister K Chandrasekhar Rao last month to supply drinking water to households living in Greater Hyderabad limits,” the minister said.

HMWS&SB will incur about Rs 35-40 crore per month or Rs 400 crore per annum by supplying the water, which would be reim-

Talasani checks preparedness of officials to roll out supply from Jan 1

bursed by the State government. For households that consume about 20,000 litres per month, the monthly bill comes up to around Rs 320-325, which will be waived off. To ensure that every household gets 20,000 litres water, the board is drawing an additional 90 million gallons of water per day (MGD) from Singur, Manjira, Himayat-sagar and Osmansagar reservoirs. The Board is now drawing 536 MGD of water daily from these reservoirs.

If consumers claim that they are not getting 20,000 liters of water, the same would be proved through readings of the water metre at their homes. If the houses don't have the metres, the board will install them. Some managers will be appointed to monitor the supply.