

The Times of India- 12- February-2023

# After 30 yrs, 4 lakh residents in Cantt to get alternate day water

'Funds Allotted To HMWSSB From ₹10Cr Grant-In-Aid'

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**Secunderabad:** In a first in the last 30 years, four lakh residents of Secunderabad Cantonment will get water on alternate days in the sizzling summer season, thanks to enhanced quantity of 81 lakh gallons per day (LPGD) from 55 LPGD.

With Secunderabad Cantonment Board (SCB) signing an agreement with Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWS&SB) recently, supply of 81 LPGD to consumers has



been made possible, senior officials said. Areas falling in neighbouring GHMC limits will also get alternate day water now.

"Every effort is being made to provide alternate day water to our consumers in the summer," SCB chief executive officer D Madhukar Naik said. "We will allot funds to HMWS&SB from the ₹10 crore grant-in aid received from the ministry of defence," he said.

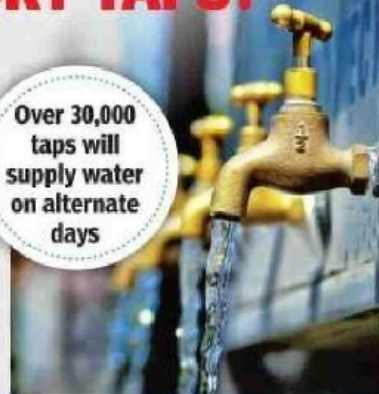
## NO MORE DRY TAPS?

**55L** gallons per day: Domestic supply in Cantt areas

**81L** gallons per day: SCB deal with HMWSSB

- Neighbouring GHMC areas will get alternate day water
- Earlier, erratic potable water supply

Over 30,000 taps will supply water on alternate days



Several colonies which experienced water woes for past several years will be able to breathe easy. This move will go a long way in alleviating drinking water problems of residents – RWAs

Residents heaved a sigh of relief as they were used to getting potable water four to five days in a week and erratic supply. "Enhanced water quantity is a huge relief to all of us. Finally, SCB has woken up to this necessity of lakhs of residents," said P Rama Rao of Trimulgherry.

Officials said over 30,000 taps will be supplying water on alternate days. Resident welfare associations said several colonies which experienced water woes for the past several years will now be able to breathe easy. Many RWAs lauded SCB's initiative and said this move will go a long way in alleviating the drinking water problems of lakhs of residents.

SCB, which has own storage, pumping and distribution network within the Cantonment limits, will soon ensure alternate day supplies, a senior official said. "Excision of SCB civil areas and merging them into GHMC is at a brisk pace along with arrangements to supply potable water on alternate days," he added.

SCB's initiative comes close on the heels of implementing 20 kilo litre free water scheme to the consumers. Officials said 40% consumers have already registered for the scheme and are availing it. "SCB is earning ₹1.2 crore per month through monthly water bills and sanctioning of new water connections," a senior official said.

The Times of India- 12- February-2023

# Min: Land for LI project has been acquired

**Hyderabad:** Stating that Telangana would overcome all hurdles and complete Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation on war-footing manner, minister T Harish Rao said the state government has completed land acquisition process for the project.

He said of the 26,000 acres required for the project, except 207 acres, the entire land has been taken over.

The minister also said the government successfully stalled the illegal Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Project being taken up by AP.

The minister said with the pressure of the Telangana government, the Union jal shakti ministry agreed for survey of Polavaram submergence areas in Bhadrachalam town and other areas. He added that the government has completed pending irrigation projects and stabilised the ayacut in various projects. TNN

Hindustan- 12- February-2023

## Form panel to aid flood-hit areas near Kosi river: HC

**PATNA:** The Patna high court has directed the constitution of a Kosi Development Authority that must have adequate funds to ensure the safety of people impacted by the flooding caused by Kosi river. "Once the issue of funding is worked out, the interlinking of the two rivers, Kosi and Mechi, be done in a time bound and expeditious manner," the court said. →P5

{ KOSI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY }

# Patna HC directs setting up of body to help flood-hit people

**Arun Kumar**

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**PATNA:** In a landmark verdict that could have wider ramifications for a perennially flood ravaged Bihar, the Patna high court has directed the constitution of a Kosi Development Authority that must have adequate funds to ensure the safety and development of the people impacted by the flooding caused by the Kosi river.

"A funding arrangement be worked out in ways that the people do not fall victim to the words of a rule or to a bureaucratic tussle or back and forth of authorities, any further. Once the issue of funding is worked out, the interlinking of the two rivers, Kosi and Mechi, be done in a time bound and expeditious manner, keeping in foremost view the principles of sustainable development," a bench of the then chief justice Sanjay Karol, now elevated to the Supreme Court, and justice Par-



**Kosi Development Authority told to ensure safety of people affected by the flooding.** REUTERS

tha Sarthy said last week.

The Bihar government welcomed the verdict. "It gives shape to a definite solution to a more than seven-decade-old problem and throws light on possible ways of resource mobilisation. It could be a game-changer for north Bihar," said Sanjay Kumar Jha, the state's water resources development minister.

The authority, which shall comprise representatives of the central and state governments, the government of Nepal and others, will

be required to address the vexed issue of annual flooding in a timely manner, the court said.

"Perhaps for the first time in the country, a problem has lingered on for seven decades, ravaging lives, putting enormous strain on state's exchequer and leading to untold hardships to people. Way back in 1950, it was felt by all that a high dam was needed at the India-Nepal border to mitigate woes of people caused by ravaging floods. Lack of political will, apathy, diplomatic thaw and administrative lethargy ensured the problem remained unaddressed," Jha said. "But now, this HC order has given fresh hope."

The court has provided a framework for all stakeholders to work together to end the scourge of devastation caused by the floods, the minister said.

"This judgment is as historic as Supreme Court verdict in 2002 on interlinking of rivers that provided direction and single solution to the

recurring flood and drought menace. The then Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee had ordered constitution of a task force to start working on interlinking of rivers. Again, the apex court order by a three-judge bench in 2012 brought the interlinking of rivers on national agenda and National Water Development Authority was entrusted with the task."

Bihar chief minister Nitish Kumar, who was then Union railways minister, had raised the issue with Vajpayee, which led to the establishment of an office at Viratnagar in Nepal to develop a detailed project report.

"Over the years, there was no further progress. The CM kept raising the issue multiple times with the government, politicians and civil society groups of Nepal," Jha said. The court also directed that after the funding issue is resolved, steps will have to be taken to identify the interlinking of Kosi and Mechi.

AUTHOR



DIPANKAR DEY

# BRIDGING THE WEDGE



**Multiple negotiation frameworks around river water sharing with neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, have yielded positive outcomes so far — indicating that sustainable retention of the Indus Waters Treaty could be the best bet for India**

of India. India did not appear and declined to participate in the first meeting of the Court of Arbitration. In prior correspondence, India expressed the view that the Court of Arbitration is not competent to consider the questions put to it, which should instead be decided through an alternative process under the Indus Water Treaty, involving a neutral expert (a highly qualified engineer). The Court of Arbitration acknowledged India's objection and concluded that it must be addressed before the court takes further action.

Then the World Bank decided to appoint a Court of Arbitration and a neutral expert under two separate processes to resolve differences between India and Pakistan over the Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects in Jammu & Kashmir. Strongly objecting to the World Bank's decision, the external affairs ministry spokesperson Arindam a tributary of the Indus, is shared between Afghanistan and Pakistan and is not covered by any transboundary agreement but is crucial to the livelihoods of millions of people in both basins. Moreover, India is reportedly getting worried about China's dam projects upstream of the Indus. It is feared that China might soon go for building dams on the Sutlej upstream. Thus, to achieve basin-based cooperation for promoting food security, enhancing livelihoods and developing infrastructure in the Indus river system, it will be essential to first build confidence between India, Pakistan, China and Afghanistan, argues Professor Swain, reported *The Third Pole*.

India and Pakistan have been arguing over hydroelectric projects on the shared Indus River and its tributaries for decades. Pakistan complains that India's planned hydropower dams will cut flows on the river, which feeds 80 per cent of its irrigated agricultural land. India has accused Pakistan of dragging out the complaints process since 2015 and says the construction of its Kishanganga and Ratle Hydro Electric projects is allowed under the Indus Water Treaty (1960). The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) between India and Pakistan, arranged and negotiated by the World Bank, to use the water available in the Indus River and its tributaries (Indus River System), allocates the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan and the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) to India. At the same time, the treaty allows each country certain uses on the rivers allocated to the other.

On January 25, 2023, India's Indus Water Commissioner issued a notice for the modification of the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 to his Pakistani counterpart. This notice was issued with the intent to provide an opportunity for Pakistan to enter into government-to-government negotiations to rectify the ongoing material breach of the treaty. To solve the dispute, India has suggested the appointment of a neutral expert while Pakistan sought resolution through proceedings in the Court of Arbitration in The Hague, which began on January 27.

On January 27 and 28, 2023, the Court of Arbitration — constituted under the Indus Waters Treaty — held the first meeting in the proceedings commenced by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan against the Republic of India. India's headline diplomacy on the Indus Waters Treaty reflects a sign of desperation, reports *The Wire*.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

In one of its publications, the World Bank (1960) narrated the background of the IWT and its significance to the economies of both India and Pakistan. The Indus River system supports millions of people in Pakistan and India — approximately one-tenth of the combined population of the two countries. Until the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947 between India and Pakistan, there had been conflicting water claims in dispute between the Sind and Punjab provinces of undivided India. Partition drew the border between India and Pakistan right across the Indus system. Pakistan became the

downstream riparian, and the headwork of two of the main irrigation canals in Pakistan were left on the Indian side of the border. The sharing of the use of the waters thereupon became an international issue and has been a principal cause of strained relations between India and Pakistan.

In 1951, an article written by David Lilienthal (former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority), appeared in a popular American magazine. This article suggested that a solution to the dispute might be found if Indian and Pakistani technicians would together work out a comprehensive engineering plan for the development of the waters of the system, on a joint basis, and if the World Bank

would undertake assistance in financing the necessary works. Inspired by this idea, Eugene R Black, the President of the World Bank, proposed to the governments of the two countries that, with the good offices of the Bank, they might be able to resolve their differences on the use of the Indus waters. His suggestion was accepted in March 1952.

A treaty governing the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers, titled *The Indus Water Treaty 1960*, was signed on September 19 in Karachi, by Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister of India) on behalf of India and by Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan (President of Pakistan) on behalf of Pakistan. The treaty was signed on behalf of the World

Bank by WAB Iliff (Vice President of the Bank). Simultaneously, with the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty, an international financial agreement was also executed in Karachi by representatives of the governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, and of the World Bank. This agreement created an Indus Basin Development Fund of almost USD 900 million to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan, consequential to the treaty set-

commission; "differences" are to be resolved by a Neutral Expert; and "disputes" are to be referred to a seven-member arbitral tribunal called the "Court of Arbitration."

IWT is appreciated as one of the most successful international treaties on trans-border water sharing. It has survived frequent tensions, including conflicts and three wars (1965, 1971 and 1999) between India and Pakistan, and has provided a framework for irrigation and hydropower development for more than half a century.

## DISAGREEMENTS

The dispute began when the Government of India decided to build the Kishanganga dam and a power station (3x110 MW) on river Kishanganga — a tributary of river Jhelum where construction began in 2007. Pakistan objected to the Kishanganga dam because it envisaged a shifting of water from one tributary of the Jhelum to another. While the overall amount of water going to Pakistan remained about the same, the lowered amount in the higher tributary (offset by being diverted to a lower one) meant that the Neelum-Jhelum Project that Pakistan wanted to build on its side of Kashmir would receive a lower flow, possibly lowering its efficiency. Nevertheless, IWT does not prohibit such diversions on the water of the western rivers allocated for Pakistan. The Court of Arbitration in its verdict, delivered in 2013, clearly mentioned that the IWT allowed this, and because India had started work on its project well before Pakistan, Pakistan could not argue "prior usage". The verdict also asked India to make some design changes, which Pakistan has alleged that India has not done. Then in 2015, Pakistan asked for a neutral expert — to be appointed to deal with the issue. On August 22, 2016, it upped the ante by asking the World Bank to appoint a Court of Arbitration — which deals

with "disputes", withdrawing its request for a neutral expert. On January 25, 2023, India's Indus Water Commissioner issued a notice for the modification of the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 to his Pakistani counterpart.

## CHINA FACTOR

The trans-border rivers flowing from China to India fall into two main groups: i) The river Indus and the river Sutlej of the Indus river system on the western side; and ii) the Brahmaputra river system on the Eastern side, which consists of river Siang (main stream of river Brahmaputra) and its tributaries, namely Subansiri and Lohit.

Ashok Swain, a professor of peace and conflict research at Uppsala University, argues that the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 which excluded Afghanistan and China from its ambit remains a sub-optimal treaty and needs to be expanded to the whole basin. The Kabul River, a tributary of the Indus, is shared between Afghanistan and Pakistan and is not covered by any transboundary agreement but is crucial to the livelihoods of millions of people in both basins. Moreover, India is reportedly getting worried about China's dam projects upstream of the Indus. It is feared that China might soon go for building dams on the Sutlej upstream. Thus, to achieve basin-based cooperation for promoting food security, enhancing livelihoods and developing infrastructure in the Indus river system, it will be essential to first build confidence between India, Pakistan, China and Afghanistan, argues Professor Swain, reported *The Third Pole*.

It is reported that China has also initiated a controversial hydropower project on the Brahmaputra River in Tibet close to the Arunachal Pradesh border over which India has raised concerns. The 14<sup>th</sup> five-year (2021-2025) plan of China included building the dam on the lower reaches of the Brahmaputra river over which India and Bangladesh, the riparian states, have raised concerns. As per a report by *The Wire*, China has downplayed such anxieties saying it would keep their interests in mind. Nevertheless, India plans to construct the country's second-largest dam at Yingkiong in Arunachal Pradesh to counter China's ambitious water diversion scheme of the river that feeds downstream into the Brahmaputra, reported *Mint*.

Accordingly, the two sides have set up the Joint Expert Level Mechanism through a joint declaration by both countries. The ELM meetings are held alternately in India and China every year. The 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of ELM was held on May 18, 2022, through video-conferencing.

## OTHER WATER TREATIES

Four major treaties of India — Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and Sharda/Kali originate in the Himalayan River system. In addition to Pakistan and China, India also shares many common rivers with Nepal and Bangladesh. India and Bangladesh have 54 transboundary rivers, including the mighty Ganga and the Brahmaputra, flowing between them, all of which are part of the drainage system of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) basin, reported *Millennium Post*. The Sharda River, also called Kali River and Mahakali River, originates at Kalapani in the Himalayas at an elevation of 3,600 m (11,800 ft) in the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand, India. It flows along Nepal's western border with India, has a basin area of 14,871 sq km (5,742 sq mi). It joins the Ghaghra River, a tributary of the Ganges.

Water is an important strategic resource. Improper handling can trigger serious conflict between neighbouring countries. Fortunately, the leaders of this water-rich region have made water cooperation treaties and arrangements to avoid any possible conflict. The Treaty on Integrated Development of Mahakali River was signed by the Prime Minister of Nepal and the Prime Minister of India in February 1996 and

came into effect in June 1997.

An Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) has been functioning since 1972. It was established to maintain liaison to ensure the most effective joint effort in maximising the benefits of common river systems. The JRC is headed by the Water Resources Ministers of both countries. The 38<sup>th</sup> meeting of the JRC was held in New Delhi on August 25, 2022, wherein various matters pertaining to cooperation in the water resources sector with Bangladesh were discussed. A new chapter in Indo-Bangladesh relations opened up with the signing of a treaty by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh on December 12, 1996, on the sharing of Ganga/Ganges waters. The treaty shall remain in force for 30 years, to be renewable by mutual consent. For monitoring the implementation of the Treaty, a Joint Committee has been set up.

A scheme titled 'Comprehensive Scheme for Establishment of Hydro-meteorological and Flood Forecasting Network on rivers Common to India and Bhutan' is in operation. Joint Experts' Team (JET) consisting of senior officials from the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan continuously reviews the progress and other requirements of a network of 32 hydro-meteorological sites in the catchments of rivers Puthimari, Pagladia, Sunkosh, Manas, Raidak, Torsa, Aie and Jaldhaka common to India and Bhutan. So far, the JET has met 36 times alternately in India and Bhutan since its reconstitution in 1992.

Notwithstanding ongoing tensions on the Indo-China border, both countries have developed a formal mechanism for cooperation on water management. During the visit of the President of the People's Republic of China to India on November 20-23, 2006, it was agreed to set up an Expert-Level Mechanism (ELM) to discuss interaction and cooperation on the provision of flood-season hydrological data, emergency management and other issues regarding trans-border rivers.

Accordingly, the two sides have set up the Joint Expert Level Mechanism through a joint declaration by both countries. The ELM meetings are held alternately in India and China every year. The 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of ELM was held on May 18, 2022, through video-conferencing.

## CONCLUSION

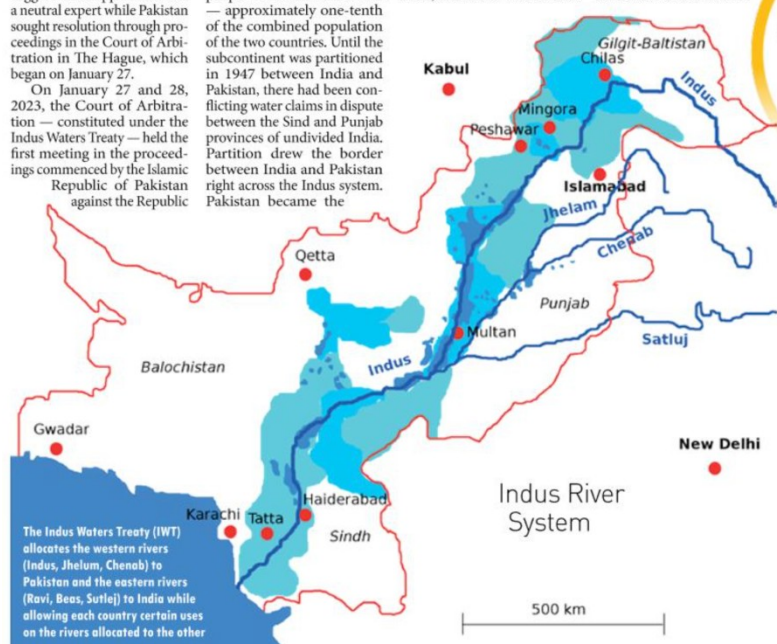
As per a report by BBC, back in 1985, Boutros Boutros Ghali, former UN Secretary-General, said, "the next war in the Middle East will be fought over water, not politics." It is feared that the possibility of a war over water has shifted to South and Southeast Asia which are endowed with abundant water resources. The water wars rationale predicts that countries will wage war to safeguard their access to water resources, especially if there is water scarcity, competitive use and the countries are enemies due to a wider conflict. Following this argument, India and Pakistan should have fought a war over the Indus basin instead of negotiating the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty. In explaining this Indo-Pakistan cooperation over water, Alam (2002) argued that through cooperation the countries were able to safeguard their long-term water supply. In other words, cooperation is water rationale. This rationale of water cooperation is the key to avoiding all future conflicts with neighbours over this vital resource. The forthcoming Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit 2023 in Delhi, where India, China and Pakistan are members, will allow for strengthening water ties among these neighbouring countries.

Views expressed are personal

**The water wars rationale predicts that countries will wage war to safeguard their access to water resources**

tlement. India had a contribution of approximately USD 174 million payable under the water treaty. The signing of the treaty marked the end of a critical and long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan, and opened the way to the peaceful use and development of water resources, on which depends the livelihood of some 50 million people in the two countries. Needless to mention, IWT played an important role in ushering in the 'green revolution' and 'white revolution' in Pakistan and India.

The treaty has set a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two countries regarding their use of the rivers, known as the Permanent Indus Commission, which has a commissioner from each country. The treaty also sets forth distinct procedures to handle issues which may arise. For example, "questions" are to be handled by the



The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) allocates the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan and the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) to India while allowing each country certain uses on the rivers allocated to the other

Rajasthan Patrika- 12- February-2023

मुंडका के 2 अनधिकृत कॉलोनिओ व गांवों में बिछई जाएगी सीवर लाइन

# 55.2 किमी लंबी सीवर लाइन बिछाने के प्रोजेक्ट को दी मंजूरी

परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत है 146.36 करोड़ रुपए

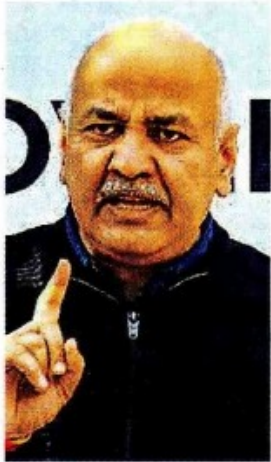
उपराज्यपाल ने बिजली कंपनियों के बोर्ड से

आप नेताओं को हटाने के दिए आदेश

डिप्टी सीएम ने एलजी पर निशाना साधते हुए लगाए आरोप

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**नई दिल्ली.** दिल्ली सरकार की तरफ से राजधानी में लोगों को 24 घंटे शुद्ध पेयजल की सप्लाई कराने, बेहतर सीवर प्रबंधन और यमुना को स्वच्छ बनाने के लिए अनधिकृत कॉलोनिओ और गांवों को सीवर नेटवर्क से जोड़ने के लिए कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। इसी

## 'घरों में दिया जाएगा हाउस सीवर कनेक्शन'

इस अवसर पर डिप्टी सीएम ने बताया कि दिल्ली सरकार बेहतर सीवर प्रबंधन और 24 घंटे जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में चरणबद्ध तरीके से काम कर रही है। इसी के तहत मुंडका विधानसभा क्षेत्र में दो अनधिकृत कॉलोनिओ और तीन गांव में कुल 55.22 किमी लंबी सीवर लाइन डाली जाएगी। इसके साथ ही लोगों के घरों में हाउस सीवर कनेक्शन भी दिया जाएगा। यहां सीवर सिस्टम न होने से स्थानीय तालाब, सेप्टिक टैंक या बरसाती नालों में सीवेज छोड़ा जाता है, जोकि मौजूदा नाले से यमुना नदी में गिरता है। इससे प्रदूषण स्तर में बढ़ोतरी होती है। ऐसे में इस जल प्रदूषणकारी तत्वों को कम करने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार ने हर घर को सीवेज से जोड़ने का निर्णय लिया है। यहां से निकलने वाला सीवर, सीवर लाइनों के माध्यम से नजदीकी सीवर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में ट्रीट के लिए भेजा जाएगा, जिसके बाद ट्रीटेड पानी यमुना में बहेगा।

के महेनजर डिप्टी सीएम मनीष सिसोदिया ने उत्तर पश्चिमी दिल्ली के मुंडका विधानसभा क्षेत्र में 2 अनधिकृत कॉलोनिओ और 3 गांव में कुल 55.22 किमी लंबी सीवर लाइन बिछाने के प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी दी है।

दिल्ली सरकार के अनुसार मुंडका में 2 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) और 6 एमएलडी क्षमता

वाले दो सीवर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी), 15 एमएलडी और 6 एमएलडी क्षमता वाले दो सीवेज पंपिंग स्टेशन (एसपीएस) का निर्माण किया जाएगा।

इन परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत 146.36 करोड़ रुपए है। इससे मुंडका विधानसभा क्षेत्र के करीब 45 हजार लोगों को फायदा होगा।

**नई दिल्ली.** दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल विनय कुमार सक्सेना और आम आदमी पार्टी की दिल्ली सरकार के बीच तकरार एक बार फिर सामने आई है। उपराज्यपाल ने आप की तरफ से निजी बिजली कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम) के बोर्ड में नामित किए गए दो सदस्यों को हटाने का आदेश दिया है। एलजी ने संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के आरोप लगाते हुए आप नेता जैस्मीन शाह और नवीन गुप्ता को हटाने के आदेश दिए हैं। नवीन गुप्ता, आप के राज्यसभा सांसद एनडी गुप्ता के बेटे हैं। वहीं, इस मामले को लेकर शनिवार को आप के वरिष्ठ नेता और दिल्ली के डिप्टी सीएम मनीष सिसोदिया ने प्रेसवार्ता करते हुए एलजी पर निशाना साधते हुए कई आरोप लगाए। डिप्टी सीएम ने आरोप लगाते हुए कहा कि एलजी ने जब से अपना कार्यकाल शुरू किया है, तब

से वो रोजाना कोई न कोई एक ऐसा आदेश जारी करते हैं जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों की अवमानना करता हो। और देश के संविधान के खिलाफ हो। एलजी ने डिफरेंस ऑफ ओपिनियन के अपने अधिकार का गैरकानूनी और असंवैधानिक प्रयोग करते हुए 4 साल पहले सीएम अरविंद केजरीवाल के नेतृत्व में दिल्ली सरकार की कैबिनेट ने बिजली कंपनियों में 4 प्रोफेशनल डायरेक्टर्स की नियुक्ति को पलटा है। डिप्टी सीएम ने दावा करते हुए आरोप लगाते हुए कहा कि दिल्ली की कैबिनेट और सीएम के फैसला लेने के बाद एलजी के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वो बिजली संबंधी दिल्ली सरकार के लिए गए फैसलों को पलटे। कानून में साफ है कि एलजी डिफरेंस ऑफ ओपिनियन के अधिकार का इस्तेमाल तब कर सकते हैं। जब मंत्री के निर्णय के बाद एलजी के पास कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा जाए और उस पर एलजी असहमत हों।