

# Cauvery issue: Politics scores over reason



**WATER WARS:** Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah with JD(S) supremo and former Prime Minister, HD Deve Gowda, as he sits on fast on the Cauvery issue in front of Gandhi's statue at Vidhan Soudha in Bengaluru. PTI

**YOGESH PRATAP SINGH & AFROZ ALAM**

It will not be a surprise if the Supreme Court, while taking note of Karnataka's defiance of its decision to share Cauvery waters with Tamil Nadu, may decide strongly against Karnataka for judicial contempt and critiquing the Centre for deferring the constitution of Cauvery Water Management Board (CWMB) on procedural grounds. Sadly, the Cauvery water dispute has provided an arena for institutional conflicts as both legislature and judiciary are pointing fingers on each other on their exclusive competence to deal with the matter. Supreme Court's direction to the Centre to form CWMB and Karnataka to release Cauvery waters for Tamil Nadu has been taken as an exercise of judicial power beyond constitutional mandate. In a word, the Cauvery water issue has been deeply politicised without any "political will" to resolve the dispute in the best interest of all stake holders. The constitutional plans have been sacrificed for electoral dividends.

The Supreme Court's order to Karnataka to release 15,000 cusecs (cubic feet per second) for 10 days to Tamil Nadu, led to protests by Karnataka farmers. This is only a continuation of this prolonged dispute. The constitutional arrangement for resolving inter-state water disputes was derived from Sections 130-134 of the GOI Act, 1935. Water, as a subject matter, occupies entry 56 and entry 17 of list I and list II, respectively. Entry 17 of the list II empowers states to legislate on water-related infrastructural projects such as irrigation, drainage, storage and power. It is subject to entry 56 of list I, which gives the Parliament exclusive power notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, to legislate on regulation and development of inter-state rivers and river valleys as has been declared by law to be in the public interest.

The only legislation dealing with inter-state water disputes is the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. Article 262 provides for a specific law enacted by Parliament to adjudicate these disputes excluding the jurisdiction of all courts, including the Supreme Court. This is precisely for three reasons; to

elude prolonged accusatorial litigation at all costs; dispute was more political rather than legal; and being a matter of high technical magnitude needed to be resolved by a specialised body. However, states found ways to work around that bar and approached the Supreme Court. The most astounding part is that the Supreme Court has often gratified them by using its imaginative interpretation, inherent cosmic and multiple jurisdictions. Concurrent adjudication by two forums, one for distribution of water and other for enforcement of fundamental rights, complicated the matter. Three Special Leave Petitions, later converted into civil appeals, were admitted against the 2007 order of the Tribunal, not yet heard substantively. Some hearings were done in 2013 but on interlocutory applications filed in civil appeals which are listed along with the original federal suit of Tamil Nadu (Article 131) filed in 2001. The intention of drafters was battered.

Why do Karnataka and Tamil Nadu reject cooperation when it would appear to be in their mutual interest to accept it? The answer lies nowhere else but in politics. Several attempts have been made in pre-and post-Independence India to utilise the water resources of the Cauvery basin between both the states. On every occasion the efforts to implement the schemes, agreements and collaborative decisions fell short of their objectives because they were impeded by the persistence of competitive power politics. The locus of resentment and mass discontent is rooted in electoral and other compulsions of political actors, ruling or opposition. These actors are more interested in reaping electoral dividends than in devising a mutually agreeable scheme of water redistribution.

In the process, the interests of people in general and farmers in particular from both the states are seriously compromised. Frequent protests, processions, and are being called by the political parties without an exception in both the states to appease their people, particularly farmers. It could be seen in the strategic deployment of emotional languages by all political parties in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. A Member of Parliament from Tamil Nadu allegedly threatened in 2002

that if the Cauvery water-sharing dispute was not resolved, Tamil Nadu could go the way of Kashmir. When the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal gave in its verdict (2007) a lion's share of the water to Tamil Nadu, there was mobilisation and counter-mobilisation in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Mutual blame game, apart from bashing the Centre, is a normal politics of these states as was seen in the recent political bickering between chief ministers Jayalalithaa and Siddaramaiah. The electorates of both the states are shown by their respective ruling parties that a pressure is being built over the Centre and related bodies for a decision which will be of greatest gain to their state than sitting together to resolve the dispute. The Karnataka government's disinclination to follow the apex court's order is due to the fear of losing support of the farmers in the upcoming Assembly elections.

Inter-state rivers are national assets and must be declared to be so. Up till now, the focus has bizarrely been on absolute quantities of water. This is irrational as it would apparently differ primarily for two reasons; one, the Cauvery is not a glacier-fed river; and two; being a monsoon-driven river, water flow perceptibly varies in different seasons. A constant proportion sharing of riparian rights, notwithstanding the actual flow of water, could have been more feasible solutions. However, tactlessly the Tribunal bestowed a final allocation of absolute amount every year which might be combative when the water flow declines. A robust, scientific and empirical mechanism for sharing of waters may be built by a national commission empowered for this purpose as was done in the distribution of revenue by the Finance Commission. However, in the absence of political will, it becomes irrelevant to ask that under what circumstances both the states will accept cooperation and under what they will reject it.

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Inter-state rivers are national assets and must be declared so. A scientific and empirical mechanism for the sharing of waters can be built by a national commission that has been empowered for this purpose.

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# Disappeared Sarasvati flows again in Haryana

Gautam Dheer in Chandigarh, October 02, 2016



Thousands of years ago, the majesty of the mighty Sarasvati river was in full bloom. It later dried up, perhaps, in a desert. But in the last one year, its virtually flowing in Haryana, albeit symbolically but in a big way on the same course where it left its imprints centuries ago.

It's "man-made" version on the course scientifically established to be that of the erstwhile mighty river. Years of collaborated efforts have started yielding results. A carved-out 153-km stretch in Haryana has water flow and is deemed as the Sarasvati river course.

Geologists reveal the Sarasvati glacier branch of the Sarasvati flowed through Yamunanagar and Kurukshetra districts in Haryana before it joined the Ghaggar River at in Patiala district of Punjab.



The project to rejuvenate the lost Sarasvati has left many excited. It's a passionate task, Sarasvati Heritage Development Board Deputy Chairman Prashant Bhardwaj told DH. It was in April last year when the digging started in Yamunanagar. As explored, it showed signs of being a river bed beneath. It was a heartening site. A 150-km plus stretch was dug up from Adi Badri, a place believed to be the starting point of the lost Sarasvati in Yamunanagar close to the Shivalik foothills, to Sirsa in Haryana. That done, 100 cusecs of Yamuna water from the feeder canal was released in the dry course.

"It was no less moment of glory for us. But a lot more is still to be done" Prashant Bhardwaj said. A 500-km plus course will complete all the designated tributaries of the lost river in Haryana. It's a unique initiative that is loaded with mythological overtones. It is intended to be a part of the religious circuit as well.

For the BJP government in Haryana, the project of reviving Sarasvati is close to its heart. Denying the Congress Party of its share of glory in the project will be unfair. The foundation for project to revive the river was laid by the Congress government led by Bhupinder Singh Hooda in 2009.

Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar had termed the project a "mission to keep alive the soul of a community". The government dedicated the Sarasvati Heritage Development Board with Khattar as Chairman.

For Khattar, the mission to revive Sarasvati has a special significance. Here's why? Way back in 1985, Manohar Lal Khattar, then a RSS Pracharak, was among a group of experts which travelled from Adi Badri to Gujarat for three days after Dr V S Wakankar, an archaeologist and Padma Shri awardee, made claims of having traced the basin of the Sarasvati from Adi Badri to Kutch in Gujarat. Never would have Manohar Lal realised that decades later, it would be under his command as the chief minister that the revival of the lost Sarasvati will take place.

So what's the authenticity of the Sarasvati course flowing in Haryana and other parts. Prashant Bhardwaj says there are documented evidence to justify everything, which is why such an elaborate exercise has been undertaken by the state government to fill dried course of the lost river.

He said the revenue records that date back to the Mughal period mention it as Sarasvati. The Survey of India topo-sheets mention it as Sarasvati. The Indian Space Research Organisation has established the course through geographic information system mapping. Rig Veda scripts mention scores of civilisations thriving around the basin of the river. Pieces of pottery that were recovered from the excavation site hinted at the possibility of a civilisation here.

Bhardwaj says inherent in the project to revive Sarasvati in Haryana are a host of other measures, like religious tourism, flood protection, ecology, water conservation et al, that will benefit the state. Dams and water reservoirs too have been planned to ensure perennial flow of river independent of water inflow from feeders. The incumbent regime has earmarked Rs 50 crore for the Sarasvati project. While research has been going on for several years now, sometime ago, a sudden gush of water from below the surface near four separate temple sites in Haryana left geologists overwhelmed.

Research and exploration then underlined the existence of numerous paleo-channels of the river, deep aquifers further below and buried remains of the river. And the buried channels still exist in Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Dr A R Chaudhary, chairman of the Geology Department, Kurukshetra University and a pioneer in research, has maintained that satellite imageries suggest the presence of several paleo-channels indicating a major river flow that once existed. "Laboratory analysis of sediments collected from the water that came out of these two sites suggest a dense mineral content of higher Himalayan hills, which only reinforced our theory," he has held.

In Haryana, nearly 103 early Harappan (2500-2200 BC) archaeological sites related to the Sarasvati river civilisation have been identified. These sites are spread across various districts of Haryana.

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## ASSEMBLY PASSES NEW RESOLUTION

# Karnataka gives in, set to release Cauvery water to TN

JOHNSON T A

BENGALURU, OCTOBER 3

THE KARNATAKA legislature on Monday passed a new resolution clearing the release of Cauvery water to farm land in the Cauvery basin in Karnataka. This means that the Karnataka government will also indirectly follow the Supreme Court's directive to release 6,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu for three days.

Despite the Supreme Court order, the Congress government in Karnataka had deferred the release of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. On September 23, the state legislature passed a resolution stating that the limited water in the Cauvery reservoirs in Karnataka could only be used for drinking purposes in the state.

In the light of marginal improvement in the quantity of water in the four reservoirs in the Cauvery river basin in Karnataka — from 27.60 TMC feet on September 23 to 34.13 TMC feet on Monday — the legislature passed a modified resolution on Monday, clearing the release of water for agriculture in the state.

"The legislature has observed the demand of farmers

## CENTRE SAYS NO TO CAUVERY BOARD

New Delhi: The Centre on Monday opposed in the Supreme Court a direction to constitute the Cauvery Management Board to examine the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Seeking a modification of the directive, Attorney General Mukul Rohatgi told a bench led by Justice Dipak Misra that it was constitutionally impermissible to is-

sue such an order to the government.

Citing Article 262 and Inter-State River Disputes Act, 1956, the AG contended that the Supreme Court should not entertain any matter relating to an inter-state water dispute after a tribunal has been set up through a parliamentary legislation and orders are being passed by this tribunal. **ENS**

in the Cauvery basin for release of water for their standing crop. In this context, the resolution passed on September 23 reserving the water in the Cauvery reservoirs for drinking alone is modified and an appropriate decision can be taken, keeping in view the interest of farmers and the interest of the state," said the new resolution.

The new resolution follows a Supreme Court warning last week that Karnataka would have to face the "wrath of the law" if it disobeys court orders.

"There has been an inflow of

7,000 cusecs into the dams in the last 10 days. There is a 6.5 TMC feet increase in storage. There is now a flow of 1,200 cusecs into Tamil Nadu, if we release water for farms in Karnataka this will go up by 3,000 cusecs and seepage will ensure additional flow of 3,000 cusecs. The Supreme Court order to release 6,000 cusecs per day will be met, we have to respect the order," said Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah while putting the new resolution to vote.

"We need about 23.3 TMC feet of water to meet our drink-

ing water needs till June next year. We will ensure that this amount of water is reserved in the reservoirs," said Siddaramaiah.

The earlier resolution passed by the state legislature stated that due to an acute distress in terms of water availability "it is imperative that the government ensures that no water from present storage be drawn except for meeting drinking water requirement of the villages and towns in the Cauvery basin and for the entire city of Bengaluru".

Siddaramaiah also rejected appeals by Opposition leaders to replace the state's Supreme Court counsel for water disputes, Fali S Nariman.

"His competence and integrity cannot be doubted. We need him to argue Karnataka's case when the main petition on the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal's order comes up for hearing on October 18. He has been our lawyer for 32 years and knows all about the dispute," Siddaramaiah said.

Earlier, during the discussion on the resolution, the Speaker ordered that adverse remarks made by a BJP leader against the senior counsel must be expunged.



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# Defying SC T10-4

*Partisan political sentiment cannot be  
a guide to resolving water disputes*

**T**he messy dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over sharing of Cauvery river water became messier still when the Centre changed its position and questioned the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to direct it to form a Cauvery Management Board. The Supreme Court is supposed to be the final arbiter of legal disputes, but it has seen the Karnataka government find excuses to repeatedly defy its orders. All governments involved must think about the long-term implications of such stonewalling.

In a federal set up, disputes over sharing water from rivers which flow across state boundaries are not unusual. A combination of population growth, poor water management and policy failures have led to water stress. Given this context, it is important that states allow an arbiter such as Supreme Court to carry out its functions without impediments. If partisan considerations are allowed



to overwhelm legitimate dispute redressal mechanisms, consequences will be dire. It is not just Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which are locked in a long standing river water dispute, there remain unresolved problems between Punjab and Haryana. If Karnataka is allowed to defy the Supreme Court's orders, that opens a Pandora's box as upper riparian states can deny water to lower riparian states.

It is unfortunate that in Karnataka, India's largest national political parties – Congress and BJP – have succumbed to parochialism. National parties are expected to bring a semblance of sanity to regional disputes on account of their broader horizons. But these parties have abjectly surrendered to populist sentiments. As we have seen repeatedly, once political parties give in to these sentiments mobs take control of the streets and governments get paralysed. Events of the last month have both undermined India's federal structure and imposed an economic cost on Karnataka. It is important for all political parties in Karnataka to defuse the situation.

Given the current impasse, it is important that Prime Minister Narendra Modi use his good offices to help warring states reach a consensus. India has to change its water and agricultural policies to promote water conservation. But in the interim it is the duty of the Centre to bridge the gap between states, not exacerbate them. India's critical reforms such as the transition to Goods and Services Tax depend on cooperative federalism. Modi should take the lead here.



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# Karnataka starts release of water, ends defiance of SC

Legislature's new resolution 'empowers' State government

NAGESH PRABHU

**BENGALURU:** Following a unanimous resolution in the State legislature, Karnataka ended its defiance of the Supreme Court's orders and started the release of 6,800 cusecs of water for irrigation purposes from the KRS dam at 8 p.m. on Monday; a large portion of this water is expected to reach Tamil Nadu. The move comes in the wake of the court's observation on September 30, warning Karnataka not to invite the "wrath of the court" and asking it to release 6,000 cusecs a day from October 1 to 6.

A report from Mysuru said the discharge from the Kabini reservoir was at the rate of 3,500 cusecs.

Earlier, the legislature passed a resolution to "empower" the State government to release water to State irrigation canals. This meant a quantum of water could be released to neighbouring Tamil Nadu.

A carefully worded resolution passed by the two



UNANIMOUS DECISION: Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah in the Assembly on Monday. — PHOTO: V SREENIVASA MURTHY

Houses — which had on September 23 passed a resolution that water could be drawn only for drinking purposes — stated that given the increase in storage levels in the four reservoirs in the Cauvery basin for the past 10 days, "the State government may take an appropriate decision regarding release of water for irrigation in the best interests of the State."

The open-ended last line of the resolution, which empowers the State government to take an "appropriate decision", drew criticism from the BJP. It cautioned the State government against any release of water to Tamil Nadu using this clause in the

resolution.

Speaking on the floor of the Assembly, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah explained that "around 1,200 cusecs" was flowing as 'run of the river' to Tamil Nadu currently. Added to this, release of water into canals in Karnataka would increase flow into Biligundulu by 3,000 cusecs. A further 3,000 cusecs would also reach Tamil Nadu due to "bad management" of water by Karnataka. This, State government officials explained, would mean Karnataka is releasing over 6,000 cusecs of water starting Monday night.

■ '30 DAYS REQUIRED TO INSPECT BASIN' | PAGE 8

Court can't order setting up of CMB, says Centre

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL

**NEW DELHI:** In a clear U-turn, the Centre on Monday said the Supreme Court had overstepped into legislative turf by ordering the National Democratic Alliance government to constitute the Cauvery Management Board (CMB).

Less than 48 hours after the Centre agreed to comply with the Supreme Court's order to form the CMB by October 4, Attorney-General Mukul Rohatgi was back in the apex court.

He told a Bench of Justices Dipak Misra and U.U. Lalit that he made a "mistake" by not giving them the full picture on the CMB as compliance may lead to "other complications."

This turnaround followed Karnataka filing a review petition on Saturday. The State challenged the Supreme Court's authority to direct the release of Cauvery water and form the CMB.

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# SC can't intervene, says Centre

'High-power technical team can inspect Cauvery basin and report back to the court'

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL

**NEW DELHI:** In its review petition filed in the Supreme Court on Saturday, Karnataka said the order to direct the release of water and form the Cauvery Management Board (CMB) was in "violation" of the National Water Policy of 2012, which placed the requirement of drinking water as first priority over needs of irrigation.

In the previous hearing on September 30, the Centre had assured the apex court that it would arrange for the CMB to visit the Cauvery basin sites and submit a ground report in court by October 6. On Monday, it scrapped the idea.

Instead, the Centre suggested that the Secretary, Union Water Resources Ministry, set up a 'high-power technical team' in his capacity as the Chairman of the Cauvery Supervisory Committee. This team would be led by G.S. Jha, chairman of the Central Water Commission. It would proceed immediately to inspect the Cauvery basin and report back to the Supreme Court in 30 days.

Urgent mentioning day, Attorney-Gen-



A view of Brindavan Garden at the Krishna Raja Sagar in Mandya district — PHOTO: V SREENIVASA MURTHY

eral Mukul Rohatgi said the apex court had no jurisdiction to direct the formation of CMB under Article 262 of the Constitution and provisions of the Inter-State River Disputes Act, 1956.

Article 262 allows a parliamentary law — Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 — to forbid the Supreme Court from intervening in inter-State water disputes.

Section 6 (2) of the 1956 Act gives the orders of tribunals set up by the government under it the same force as an order of the Supreme Court. In short, the statutory law excluded the Supreme Court from intervening against the 2007 final

order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT).

Again, once the tribunal has pronounced a final order, it would fall on the Centre to prepare a water-sharing scheme based on the award of the tribunal. This scheme would be forwarded to the Parliament for promulgation. It was the Parliament's sole right "to annul, vary, modify the Centre's scheme."

"The Supreme Court, by ordering the setting up of the CMB, has denuded the Centre of its powers under the 1956 Act to frame a scheme based on the tribunal award. The final say is vested in the Parliament," the Centre said.

## 30 days required to inspect basin: Centre

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI:** It will take thrice the time the Supreme Court gave to the Cauvery Management Board (CMB) to even make a rapid assessment of what ails the Cauvery basin, the Centre said on Monday.

The Supreme Court had directed the Centre to form the CMB on October 4.

### 'Prepare report'

It wanted the CMB to rush to the river basin and soak in the ground reality in three days, prepare a report and have it filed in the apex court by October 6 in time for the next hearing.

In an application, the Centre said this was undoable. It would take more time to get a "realistic picture" of the ground realities. Even if it were a "rapid

assessment", an expert team would require at least 30 days to travel the 80,000 sq. km basin and conduct physical inspections.

In an application asking the court to modify its September 30 order, the Union Ministry of Water Resources suggested the setting up of a 'high-power technical team' to make the assessment.

The Ministry said sending out this team would be in the "fitness of things" rather than forming a CMB and doing a rush-job.

The government said the team could be asked to leave for the inspection immediately.

The inspection would cover Karnataka's four reservoirs — Hemavathi, Harangi, Krishna Raj Sagar and Kabini — and Tamil Nadu's Mettur, Lower Bhavani Dam and Amaravati.

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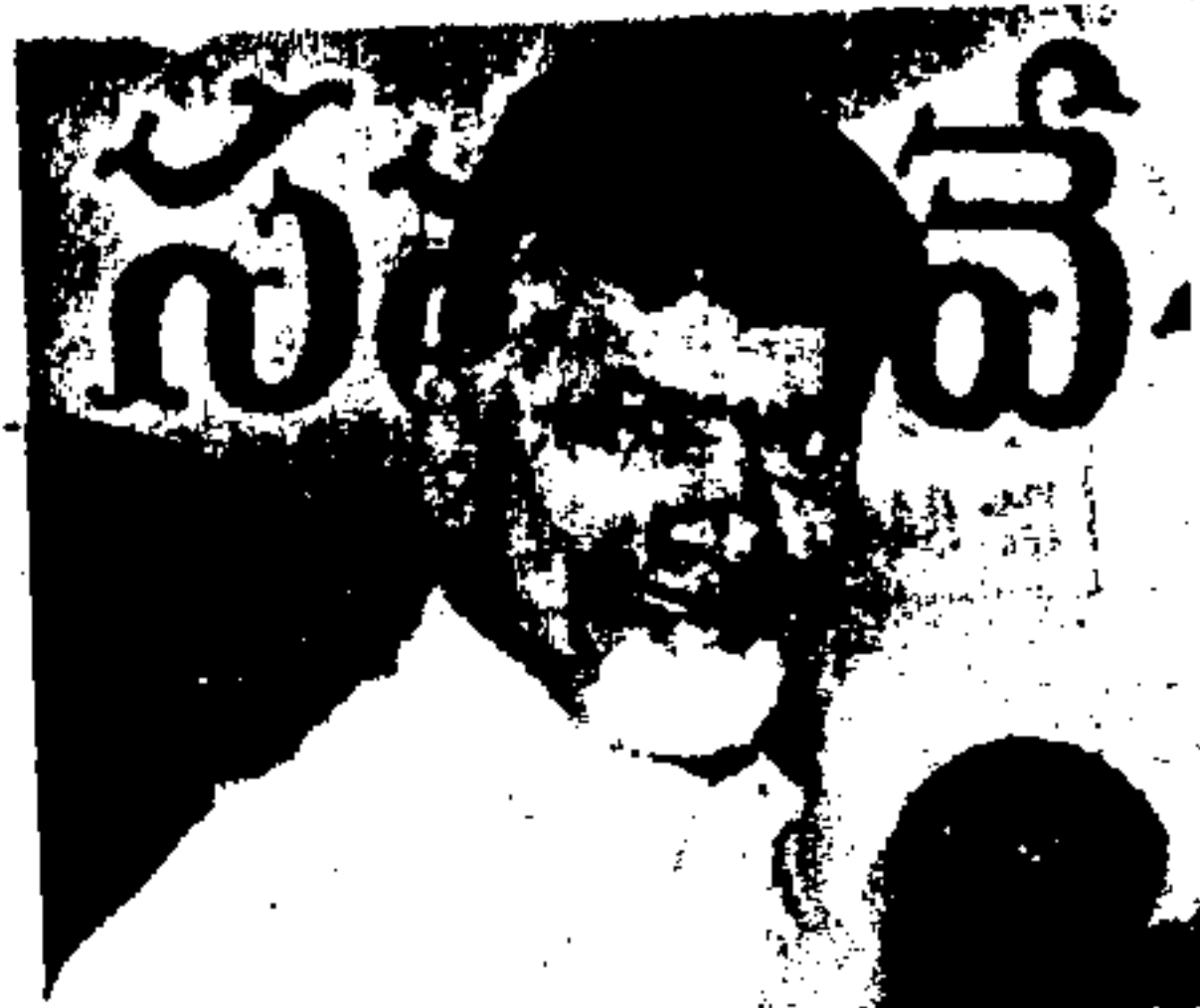
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## Museum likely at Polavaram project site

STAFF REPORTER

**VUAYAWADA:** The Andhra Pradesh government will be setting up a museum at the Polavaram project site. The government proposes to document every day work, data and photos, which would be exhibited at the museum. The government is also considering a proposal to construct an iconic bridge at the project.

The proposals came up for discussion at the virtual in-



Chandrababu Naidu

spection of the project by Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu on Monday.

Interacting with the offi-

cials, the Chief Minister said, "This is a historical journey and it needs to be documented. The government plans to set up a museum there."

Responding to a suggestion, Mr. Naidu asked the officials to work out the details for constructing an iconic bridge. Mr. Naidu said the data about the daily work done should be uploaded into the computers by the end of the day not later than 9 p.m.



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## Water: The China factor

The geopolitical signals were always clear. China is on Pakistan's side as ever. It's the announcement's timing that adds a chilling dimension to China blocking Xiabugu River, a tributary of the Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra), to facilitate Lhalo, a major hydroelectric project that was under construction since 2014. The "surgical strikes" after the Uri attack clearly prompted China to act this way. India cannot but proceed cautiously and first study what effects Chinese projects on Yarlung Zangbo will have on the flow of water into India and Bangladesh. India should also rethink what to do on the Indus treaty with Pakistan.

There is no question of acting with reckless abandon in matters regarding water, a source of tension in national and international relations. In the absence of a treaty on the Brahmaputra, India and China have only a 2013 MoU on data-sharing. The veracity of data from an upper riparian river is always suspect in the eyes of those at the lower end. While international forums invariably struggle with dispute resolution, the picture over international waters is always mixed, with the best results coming from cooperation rather than arbitration. India has an advantage in any potential standoff, as the Brahmaputra can't be seen in isolation as India is the upper riparian state in the six rivers of the Indus river system. Clearly, the way forward is through negotiation and cooperation rather than conflict. Since disputes have always dominated the international water arena, it would be best for India to go forward and address the water issue confidently with China and Pakistan.



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The Telegraph (Kolkata)  
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The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)  
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)  
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

# Tunga leaves Sagar dry

■ Failure of rains in Tungabhadra area affects projects on river Krishna

## MORE WATER FLOWS OUT OF GODAVARI

DC CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, OCT. 2

Unlike, the Krishna river, no variation has been noticed in the inflows of the Godavari river. All the dams on the Manjeera and the Godavari in Telangana state were full.

Due to heavy rains for the last two days in Medak and Nizamabad districts and in Nanded of Maharashtra, Singur, Nizamsagar, Sriramsagar, Kadem and Yellampally reservoirs got fresh heavy inflows which are being let out in the Godavari to reach the Dowleswaram barrage near Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh.

This has resulted in major releases into the Bay of Bengal compared to last water year. So far 2,300 tmc of Godavari water has flowed to the sea up to October 1.

The empty Singur dam in Medak received a record 70 tmc ft and retained around 30 tmc ft. After irrigation needs, the water was released into the Manjeera river. The 18 tmc ft Nizamsagar dam in Nizamabad district whose foreshore was dry in the beginning has got 60 tmc ft so far and is still overflowing. Sriramsagar got record inflows of 240 tmc ft against its capacity of 90 tmc ft. Yellampally, the only major dam between Sriramsagar in TS and Dowleswaram in AP got around 180 tmc ft and retained around 20 tmc ft before releasing the rest into the Godavari.

## WATER WOES

FAILURE OF RAINS IN THE TUNGABHADRA CATCHMENT AREA FIRST TIME CAUSED MAJOR VARIANCE IN THE INFLOWS PATTERN OF THE KRISHNA RIVER.

■ Out of this, it released waters for irrigation and drinking in Telangana and AP.

- Srisaillam received 310 tmc ft this season.
- The majority of this came from Jurala and the rest from rain in the catchment areas of Handri and Tunga-bhadra rivers.
- It did not get any water from the Tungabhadra dam located in Karnataka, which normally contributes more to Srisaillam.

■ The 312-tmc ft Nagarjunasagar dam has got just 88 tmc ft, all of it contributed from Srisaillam dam; the dam has no significant independent catchment.

■ This is the first time that the Nagarjunasagar is short of water, when all upstream reservoirs barring Tungabhadra dam are full.

## FLOODS KILL 46 PEOPLE, STATE LOSES ₹2,200 CR

DC CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, OCT. 2

The state government on Sunday pegged death toll in the recent heavy rains at 46 and overall loss at ₹2,202 crore. Hyderabad suffered losses amounting to ₹1,157 crore.

Deputy CM Mohd Mahmood Ali, who holds the revenue portfolio, and finance minister Etela Rajender met Union home minister Rajnath Singh in

New Delhi on Sunday and submitted a report seeking financial assistance from the Centre. The Centre has assured that it will send its teams this week to assess the damage.

Chief secretary Rajiv Sharma, state government special representative in New Delhi S. Venugopala Chary and Telangana Bhavan resident commissioner Shashank Goel were part of the delegation.

Krishna. Srisaillam received 310 tmc ft this season, the major contribution coming from Jurala and the rest from rain in the catchment areas of Handri and Tungabhadra rivers but not from the Tungabhadra dam in Karnataka, which typically contributes more to Srisaillam. The Tungabhadra dam received 86 tmc ft of

water this year, against its capacity of 101 tmc ft. Failure of rains in the Tungabhadra catchment area first time caused major variance in the inflows pattern.

The 312-tmc ft Nagarjunasagar dam has got just 88 tmc ft, all of it contributed from Srisaillam dam; It has no significant independent catchment. Out of this, it

released waters for irrigation and drinking in Telangana and AP.

This is the first time that the Nagarjunasagar is short of water.

The Pulichintala dam has approved capacity of 30 tmc ft in the season. It received 93 tmc ft of water, mainly due to heavy rain in Nalgonda and Guntur districts. That it got more water than Nagarjunasagar is itself a variance in the pattern of the Krishna river.

The terminal irrigation structure on the Krishna, the Prakasam barrage at Vijayawada, was also subjected to vagaries this year. It did not have any inflows when the season started, and received Godavari water from the Pattiseema lift scheme. When heavy rain and water from Pulichintana filled it up, water from the Godavari was stopped.

More than that there is also heavy surplus into the sea. Having utilised about 52 tmc ft so far for the Krishna delta, around 50 tmc ft of water has gone waste into the sea.

CH V.M. KRISHNA  
RAO | DC  
HYDERABAD, OCT. 2

A major variation has been observed in the flow pattern of the Krishna river till October, usually the month floods recede.

The river used to sequentially fill all the major projects beginning with Almatti dam in Karnataka and ending at Prakasam barrage at Vijayawada. This year, Pulichintala received more waters than Nagarjunasagar dam located upstream.

The bulletin released by the Telangana and AP governments on Krishna inflows in the water year from June 1 to May 31, clearly highlighted the variation.

Almatti, the first major project that receives Krishna river inflows, had got 410 tmc ft of water up to October 1. The 130-tmc ft dam is full and water was utilised to provide for crops. The rest was released to Narayanpur project, the second major dam on the river in Karnataka. Narayanpur having a capacity of 38 tmc ft received 306 tmc ft of water.

Jurala, the first major irrigation project in Telangana which can hold about 10 tmc ft, received 320 tmc ft from both the Krishna and the Bheema, a tributary. After providing for irrigation, the water was released downstream.

At Srisaillam dam, with a capacity of about 216 tmc ft, the variance in inflows began this year. It used to get waters from Jurala via the Krishna river, and from the Tungabhadra which is a tributary of the



को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

The Assam Times ( Delhi )  
The Assam Tribune ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )  
The Deccan Chronicle ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronicle ( Bhopal )

## Brahmaputra tributary blocked in Tibet

BEIJING, Oct 1: China has blocked a tributary of the mighty Brahmaputra in Tibet as part of the construction of its "most expensive" hydro-power project, which could cause concern in India as it may impact water flows into the lower riparian countries, state media reported today.

The Lalho project on Xiabugu river, a tributary of Yarlung Tsangpo (the Tibetan name for the Brahmaputra), in Xigaze in Tibet involves an investment of 4.95 billion yuan (USD 740 million), Zhang Yunbao, head of the project's administration bureau, was quoted as saying by the state-run Xinhua news agency.

The report has called Lalho the "most expensive project", whose construction began in June 2014 and is scheduled to be completed in 2019. It is not yet clear as to what impact the blockade of the river will have on the flow of water from the Brahmaputra into the lower riparian countries like India and Bangladesh.

Last year, China had operationalised the USD 1.5 billion Zam Hydropower Station, the largest in Tibet, built on the Brahmaputra river, which has raised concerns in India. But China has been maintaining that it has taken into consideration

(See page 12)

## Brahmaputra tributary ...

(Contd from page 1)

India's concerns and allays apprehensions of restricting the flow of water, saying its dams are run-of-the-river projects not designed to hold water. The outline of China's 12th Five Year Plan indicates that three more hydropower projects on the mainstream of the Brahmaputra in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation.

In March, Union Minister of State for Water Resources Sanwar Lal Jat said in a statement that India had expressed its concerns to China about the likely impact of the dams. While there is no water-sharing treaty between the countries, India and China established an Expert Level Mechanism on trans-border rivers and in October 2013, the two governments signed an MoU on strengthening cooperation on trans-border rivers. - PTI



को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

The Indian Times (Delhi)

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The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

*The Hindu - 3rd*

## Now, relentless rain, flash floods wreak havoc in Marathwada

SHOUMOJIT BANERJEE

**PUNE:** Heavy downpour for the past 48 hours has caused flash floods in at least four districts of Marathwada in Maharashtra, throwing the traffic awry and spurring disaster response teams to rush to the area.

Relentless rain in Latur, Osmanabad, Beed and Solapur districts led to overflowing dams in the region opening their sluice gates on Sunday.

In Osmanabad, four gates of the Sina Kolegaon dam were opened after the danger mark had been crossed, while the earth-fill Chandani dam was reported to be overflowing. The Terna dam, sited in the same district, was reportedly overflowing for the first time since 2010.

Eleven gates of the Majalgaon dam in Beed district were opened to drain out the excess water.

According to reports, four people were stranded in a village in Osmanabad's Lohara Taluk. Units of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) rescued 11



Residents of Renapur in Maharashtra's Latur district struggling to reach their village. — PHOTO: NARAYAN PAWALE

people trapped in Latur's Mawalgaon village, said sources. Since Saturday evening, NDRF jawans have succeeded in rescuing more than 45 persons cut off in villages in Latur and Nanded districts.

The raging flood waters threw public transport out of gear, disrupting communication and rendering many highways ineffectual for commute.

Most of the roads in the region became totally cut-off after 2 p.m., with the waters rendering the Latur-Tuljapur

road unusable for traffic. This has caused severe inconvenience to devotees travelling to the Tulja Devi shrine in Osmanabad.

### Highway traffic hit

Massive traffic snarls were witnessed along the length of the National Highway 211 connecting Aurangabad district with Solapur.

The floods have ravaged crops and battered livestock in some parts of Solapur district, said reports, although the extent of damage is yet to be ascertained.



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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

**MET REPORT**

# Heavy rain alert for state

## Weather warning across 10 TS districts as cyclonic system forms

DC CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, OCT. 1

The weather bureau has announced a heavy rain-fall warning across 10 districts of Telangana on October 2 and 3.

A fresh cyclonic circulation has developed over coastal Andhra Pradesh and the adjoining Bay of Bengal. An east-west trough is extending between both the systems. Officials said this system was responsible for the rain.

On October 1, several areas in the districts received heavy to very heavy rainfall. Jukkal in Nizamabad recorded 20 cm of rain and Madnur in the same district saw 16 cm. Narayankhed in Medak recorded 12 cm of rain and Balkonda in Nizamabad recorded 8 cm of rainfall.

Out of the ten districts, Nizamabad got the maximum amount of rain.

The city too received moderate rains on Friday night especially at Sardar Mahal, Jung, Bandlaguda, Langar House and Begumpet. Moderate rain was recorded on Saturday afternoon and evening hours. Khairatabad recorded 4 cm rainfall and Balanagar, 3.5 cm.

### FORECAST

■ The forecast for the city on Sunday is generally cloudy skies with one or two spells of rain

■ High-intensity clouds have moved from Rajendra Nagar to Greater Hyderabad



Two-wheelers are forced to take shelter under the flyover at Nagarjuna circle, near Panjagutta, after a sudden spell of rain hit the city on Saturday —  
P. Surendra

## Storm system set to reach AP too

DC CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, OCT. 1

The prevailing upper air cyclonic circulation over south Chhattisgarh and adjoining Vidarbha and Telangana has been continuing and heavy rains are expected in a few pockets of north coastal Andhra Pradesh and Godavari districts in the next 24 to 48 hours.

The southwest monsoon has also been active over coastal Andhra Pradesh. A trough has

■ Heavy rainfall could occur across Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and both the Godavari districts within the next 24 to 48 hours

been extending from this weather system to west Rajasthan across west Madhya Pradesh and the upper air cyclonic circulation over west central

Bay of Bengal off north coastal Andhra Pradesh has merged with this system.

"Heavy rainfall could occur at isolated places across Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and both the Godavari districts within the next 24 to 48 hours. Moderate rains would continue to lash many parts of Andhra Pradesh and a few parts of Rayalaseema," said a senior official at the Cyclone Warning Centre,

Visakhapatnam. On Saturday, rain occurred at several places over coastal Andhra Pradesh and at isolated places over Rayalaseema.

Jiyyamma Valasa of Vizianagaram received about 7 cm rainfall, followed by Repalle 6 cm, Dowleshwaram 6 cm, Ranastalam 5 cm, Nuzvid 5 cm, Avanigadda 5 cm, Vuyyuru 5 cm, Gudivada 5 cm, Prathipadu 5 cm, Araku Valley 5 cm, Palakonda 4 cm and Bheemnipatnam 4 cm.



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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle  
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Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
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Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

कर्मचारी न केवल सरकार का ध्यान कर्नाटक

# कावेरी मामले में केंद्र सरकार के रवैए की हर तरफ निंदा

पत्रिका

4-10-16

चेन्नई. राज्य के राजनीतिक दलों ने कावेरी मामले पर केंद्र के रवैए का विरोध किया है। सभी दलों ने भाजपा नीत केंद्र सरकार के कावेरी जल प्रबंधन बोर्ड (सीएमबी) के गठन पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यू-टर्न पर विरोध जताया है। केंद्र सरकार ने सोमवार को सुप्रीम कोर्ट को बताया कि सीएमबी के गठन का निर्देश देना उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आता। यह कावेरी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण की अनुशंसा है इसके लिए सरकार बाध्य नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार के इस नए रुख की निंदा करते हुए डीएमके अध्यक्ष एम.करुणानिधि ने कहा कि सरकार ने ऐसा कर्नाटक में होने वाले आगामी विधानसभा चुनावों को ध्यान में रखकर किया है। ये चुनाव 2018 में होने हैं। केंद्र ने यह पक्षपातपूर्ण फैसला अचानक लिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि केंद्र सरकार इस मामले में उद्देश्य से भटक गई है। उसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को कम करके आंका है। यह तमिलनाडु के लोगों के विरुद्ध है। उन्होंने राज्य सरकार से आग्रह किया कि वह इस मामले पर सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाए। साथ ही इस मामले पर चर्चा के लिए राज्य विधानसभा का विशेष सत्र बुलाया जाए। तमिलनाडु में अपनी जमीन तैयार करने में असफल रही

भाजपा का ध्यान कम से कम कर्नाटक के चुनावों में जीत पर है। भाजपा इसी उम्मीद से ऐसा कर रही है। केंद्र के फैसले में कर्नाटक की आवाज गुंजती दिख रही है। कावेरी मामले पर केंद्रीय कैबिनेट वही कह रही है जो कर्नाटक सरकार के मंत्री कह रहे हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में केंद्र और कर्नाटक के फैसले का हम सभी विरोध करते हैं।

## भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड का दिया हवाला

पीएमके संस्थापक एस.रामदास ने कहा कि केंद्र सरकार का यह नया रुख निंदनीय है। तमिलनाडु के लिए भारतीय राजनीतिक प्रणाली यह बड़ा अभिशाप है। सीएमबी के गठन के लिए राज्य ने एक दशक से अधिक समय तक लड़ाई लड़ी है। उन्होंने कहा कि केंद्र सरकार की यह दलील कि सीएमबी के गठन के लिए संसदीय मंजूरी की जरूरत है, स्वीकार्य नहीं आश्चर्यजनक है। रामदास ने कहा कि जब भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड का गठन किया गया तो ऐसी मंजूरी नहीं ली गई थी। राज्य में इस मामले पर बहस के लिए एक सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाई जानी चाहिए। एमडीएमके नेता वाइको ने भी इस मामले पर केंद्र के रुख का विरोध किया।



## राज्य के साथ धोखा

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश में संशोधन की मांग तमिलनाडु के साथ धोखा है। उन्होंने कहा यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि क्यों केंद्र ने इससे पहले सीएमबी के गठन का आश्वासन दिया था। कावेरी मामले पर पहले कर्नाटक तमिलनाडु को धोखा देता रहा है अब केंद्र सरकार भी ऐसा क्यों कर रही है? यह जनता का मामला है, इसमें राजनीति करने की क्या जरूरत है? कांग्रेस और भाजपा कर्नाटक में सत्ता पाने के लिए उत्सुक हैं। उन्हें तमिलनाडु के किसानों की कोई चिंता नहीं है। सरस्वती ने कहा कि सीएमबी का गठन ही इस मामले का एकमात्र सही समाधान है। बोर्ड के गठन की मांग नया नहीं है। राज्य सरकार इस पर 2014 से दबाव बना रही है। उसी साल भाजपा सत्ता में आई थी।

सी.आर. सरस्वती, प्रवक्ता,  
एआईएडीएमके



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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
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Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

# गुजरात में भी पीने योग्य बनेगा खारा पानी

## तटीय क्षेत्र में अलवणीकरण संयंत्र लगाने की कवायद

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

patrika.com

गांधीनगर राज्य सरकार ने प्रदेश के समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसे पानी अलवणीकरण संयंत्र (डिसेलीनेशन वाटर प्लान्ट) लगाने की कवायद शुरू की है, जिनके जरिए समुद्र का खारा पानी पीने के योग्य बनाया जा सकेगा। शुरुआती दौर में सौराष्ट्र व कच्छ के तटीय क्षेत्रों में प्रस्तावित डिसेलीनेशन प्लान्टों के जरिए परिशुद्ध किया जाने वाला पानी रियायती दर पर लोगों को पीने के अलावा औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए भी मुहैया कराने की योजना है।

जानकारी के अनुसार वर्तमान में दुबई एवं सिंगापुर के अलावा देश के चेन्नई में भी इस प्रकार के अलवणीकरण संयंत्र कार्यरत हैं। चेन्नई में डिसेलीनेशन प्लान्टों से परिशुद्ध किया गया समुद्र का पानी 80 रुपए प्रति एक हजार लीटर पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। अब ऐसे

अलवणीकरण संयंत्रों को गुजरात इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के मेगा प्रोजेक्टों में शामिल करके निजी कम्पनियों के साथ अगले 20 साल तक के समझौते करने की दिशा में कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है।

## नर्मदा जल संतुलन के लिए रिजर्व वियर

अधिकारिक सूत्रों के अनुसार राज्य में कई क्षेत्रों में नहर-पाइप लाइनों से नर्मदा का पानी आपूर्ति किया जाता है। इसमें नहर या पाइप लाइन बीच में क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के चलते सम्बन्धित टूट-फूट की मरम्मत न होने तक जलापूर्ति बाधित हो जाती है।

इससे जलापूर्ति का सन्तुलन बरकरार रखने के लिए उत्तर गुजरात व सौराष्ट्र में तीन-तीन नर्मदा वॉटर बैलेन्सिंग रिजर्व वियर (आरक्षित तालाब) बनाने की दिशा में काम शुरू किया गया। उनमें नर्मदा नहर-पाइप लाइनों से रोजाना आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले पानी का कुछ हिस्सा जरूरत के समय उपयोग के लिए आरक्षित रखा जाएगा।



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Hindustan Times  
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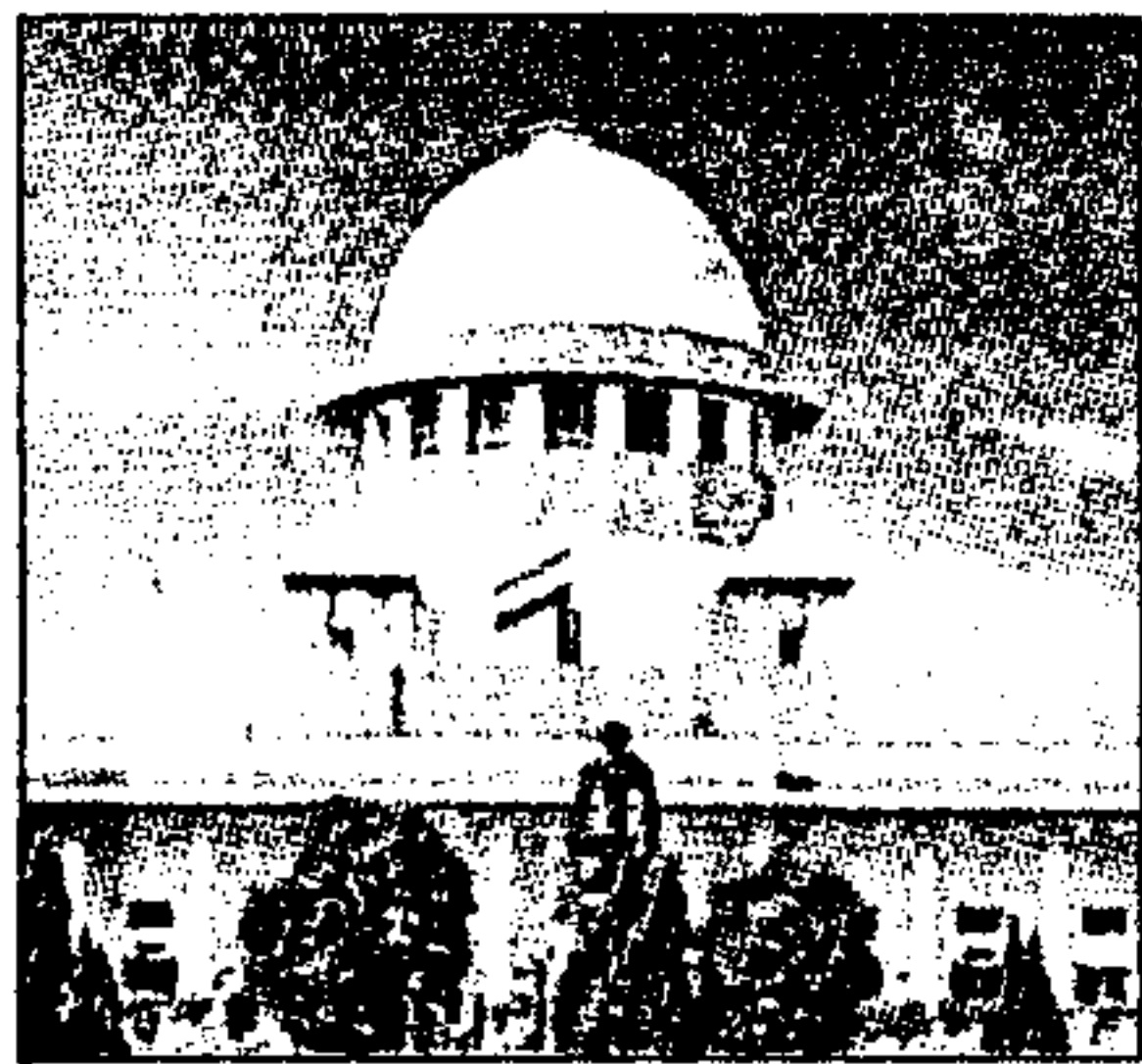
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
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M.P. Chronicle  
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# कावेरी से पानी छोड़े जाने के बारे में कर्नाटक से मांगी रिपोर्ट

नयी दिल्ली, (भाषा): उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कर्नाटक सरकार से आज कहा कि वह मंगलवार दोपहर तक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर उसे सूचित करे कि क्या उसने 30 सितंबर के न्यायिक निर्देश के अनुरूप तमिलनाडु के लिये कावेरी नदी से जल छोड़ा है। इस बीच केन्द्र सरकार ने भी शीर्ष न्यायालय में एक अर्जी दाखिल कर न्यायालय से अपने पहले के उस आदेश में सुधार का अनुरोध किया है जिसमें उसे मंगलवार तक कावेरी जल प्रबंधन बोर्ड गठित करने का निर्देश दिया गया था। केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से अटार्नी जनरल मुकुल रोहतगी ने न्यायालय से कहा कि इस बोर्ड का गठन करने के लिये केन्द्र से नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए था क्योंकि इस मामले पर मुख्य दीवानी अपील अभी भी लंबित है और बोर्ड



का गठन करने की जिम्मेदारी कार्यपालिका के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। न्यायमूर्ति दीपक मिश्र और न्यायमूर्ति सी नागप्पन की पीठ केन्द्र सरकार की अर्जी पर कल सुनवाई करेगी। शीर्ष अदालत ने अपने 30 सितंबर के आदेश पर अमल के बारे में कर्नाटक सरकार से मंगलवार दोपहर दो बजे तक रिपोर्ट मांगी है। शीर्ष अदालत ने 30 सितंबर को कर्नाटक को निर्देश दिया था कि वह एक से छह अक्टूबर के दौरान

तमिलनाडु को छह हजार क्यूसेक जल की आपूर्ति करे। साथ ही न्यायालय ने आगाह किया था कि किसी को यह पता नहीं होता है कि कब वह कानून का कोप का शिकार होगा। न्यायालय ने केन्द्र को भी कावेरी जल प्रबंधन बोर्ड गठित करने का निर्देश दिया था। न्यायालय ने कहा था कि एक बार यह बोर्ड गठित हो जाने पर इसका दल मौके का निरीक्षण करके वस्तुस्थिति का अध्ययन करेगा और फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगा। कर्नाटक ने तमिलनाडु को कावेरी जल छोड़े जाने के बारे में 20, 27 और 30 सितंबर के तीन न्यायिक आदेशों और कावेरी जल प्रबंधन बोर्ड गठित करने का केन्द्र को निर्देश दिये जाने पर पुनर्विचार के लिये एक अक्टूबर को न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की थी।

● ● ● 22-10-16 ● ● ●



क्रमांक 4.8.55 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

✓ The Indian Times ( Delhi )  
The Indian Times ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
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The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

### आज हल्की बारिश की है उम्मीद

■ स, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली में मंगलवार को हल्की बारिश होने की संभावना है।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा कि मंगलवार को बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। हल्की बारिश होने की उम्मीद है। बुधवार को भी हल्की बारिश होने के चांस हैं। रविवार को अच्छी बारिश के आसार हैं।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने उम्मीद जताई है कि अक्टूबर के आखिरी हफ्ते से हल्की ठंड महसूस हो सकती है। उत्तर की दिशा से ठंडी हवाएं दिल्ली में दस्तक देंगी, जिससे मौसम में बदलाव की उम्मीद है। सोमवार को अधिकतम तापमान नॉर्मल से दो डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 36.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया।



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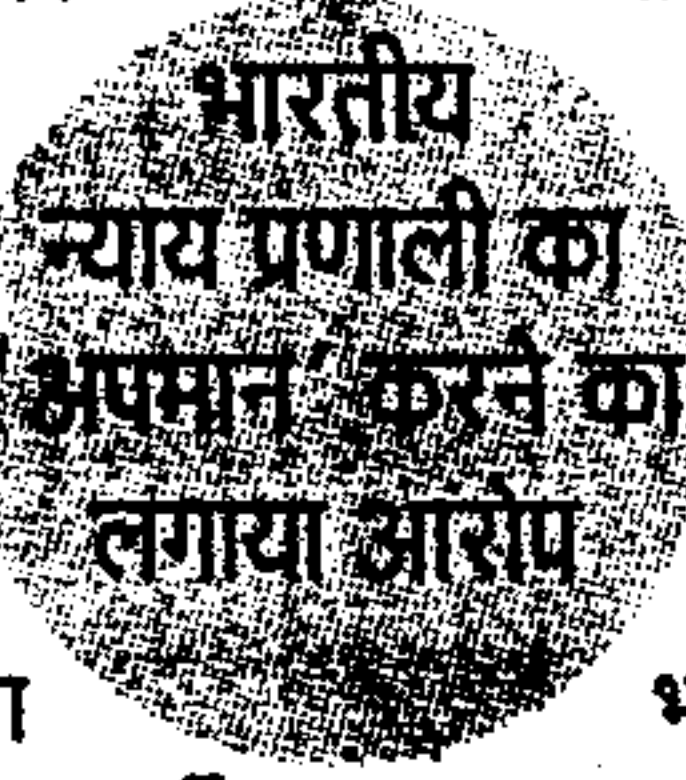
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
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The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

## कावेरी विवाद को लेकर केन्द्र पर भड़की द्रमुक

चेन्नई, (भाषा): द्रमुक ने कावेरी जल संकट विवाद पर केंद्र के उच्चतम न्यायालय से उसके आदेश में बदलाव की मांग करने पर केंद्र सरकार की तीखी आलोचना करते हुए आज कावेरी जल प्रबंधन बोर्ड की स्थापना की मांग की और आरोप लगाया कि भाजपा-नीत सरकार ऐसा कदम कर्नाटक विधानसभा चुनाव को देखते हुए उठा रही है। पार्टी प्रमुख एम. करुणानिधि ने कहा कि केंद्र ने भारतीय न्याय प्रणाली का 'अपमान' किया है और शीर्ष अदालत में इस तरह



की अपील कर उन्होंने 'तमिलों' के साथ विश्वासघात किया है। इस संबंध में चर्चा के लिए उन्होंने राज्य सरकार से सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाने और राज्य विधानसभा का विशेष सत्र बुलाने का अनुरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा, "2018 में होने वाले कर्नाटक विधानसभा चुनाव के मद्देनजर ही केंद्र भाजपा में सत्तासीन लोगों ने अचानक, पक्षपातपूर्ण निर्णय किया। वह केंद्र पूरी तरह से कर्नाटक की आवाज उठा रहे हैं। यह निंदनीय है।" उन्होंने कहा कि तमिलनाडु में अपने पांव जमाने

में असफल रहने पर भाजपा ने कर्नाटक चुनाव में जीत की उम्मीद के चलते इस तरह के कदम का सहारा लिया है। उन्होंने कहा, "यह भारतीय न्याय प्रणाली का अपमान और तमिलों के साथ विश्वासघात है। कावेरी मुद्दे पर केंद्रीय कैबिनेट में केंद्र केवल कर्नाटक के मंत्रियों के बयानों को दोहरा रहा है।" शीर्ष अदालत का रुख करते हुए केंद्र ने अदालत से उसके पहले के फैसले में बदलाव की मांग की। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने फैसले में केंद्र से मंगलवार तक सीडब्ल्यूएमबी की स्थापना का आदेश दिया था।



क्रमांक ५३१५२९९ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)  
दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान (दिल्ली)  
Tribune (Chandigarh)  
हिन्दु (चेन्नई)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)  
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The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)  
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)  
Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

# Four-laning of NH-22: Norms to cut heavy dust emissions overlooked

AMBIKA SHARMA  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SOLAN, OCTOBER 3

With the private construction agency, GR Infra Limited, failing to use water sprinklers to reduce the dust emissions while four-laning the

Parwanoo-Solan stretch of National Highway-22, commuters travelling on this road are forced to put up with high air pollution.

A visit to the highway revealed that the company staff did not sprinkle water to reduce the dust emissions either from its crusher or the hot mix plant installed on the highway. Even the sites where large-scale excavation activity was under way there were no water sprinklers. Huge plumes of dust could be seen near the excavation sites which were adding to the air pollution considerably.

Though the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report submitted by the executing agency, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), had spelt out an exhaustive environmental mitigation plan to reduce the level of dust emissions, its implementation



The site on the National Highway-22 where the work is on.

## Mitigation plan

- The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report submitted by the executing agency of NHAI had spelt out an exhaustive environmental mitigation plan to reduce the level of dust emissions, its implementation appears to have been conveniently forgotten
- The agency had stated that all precautions to reduce the level of dust emissions from the hot mix plants, crushers and batching plants and other transportation of materials will be taken up

appears to have been conveniently forgotten.

A copy of the EIA report available with The Tribune revealed that the agency had stated that all precautions to reduce the level of dust emissions from the hot mix plants, crushers and batching plants and

other transportation of materials will be taken up. Water will be sprayed on earthworks, temporary haulage and detour roads on a regular basis. The hot mix plant will be fitted with dust extraction units. It shall be ensured that the dust emissions from the

crusher and vibrating screen at the stone quarries do not exceed the emission standards set by Central Pollution Control Board. A slew of measures supposed to be undertaken also included plantation around periphery of the hot-mix plants. No such plantation was noticeable even a year after the project had begun.

Further, to ensure the efficacy of the mitigation measures suggested, air quality monitoring was also supposed to be undertaken and emission level of all vehicles, equipment and machines used for construction is supposed to confirm to the State Pradesh Pollution Control Board norms. There was little adherence to the norms and the state agencies preferred to turn a blind eye to the violations.

Dr Suresh Attri, Senior Scientific Officer, Department of Environment, Science and Technology, which is supposed to ensure compliance of the EIA norms, said if the conditions laid down in the EIA were not adhered to, action could be initiated against the agency.

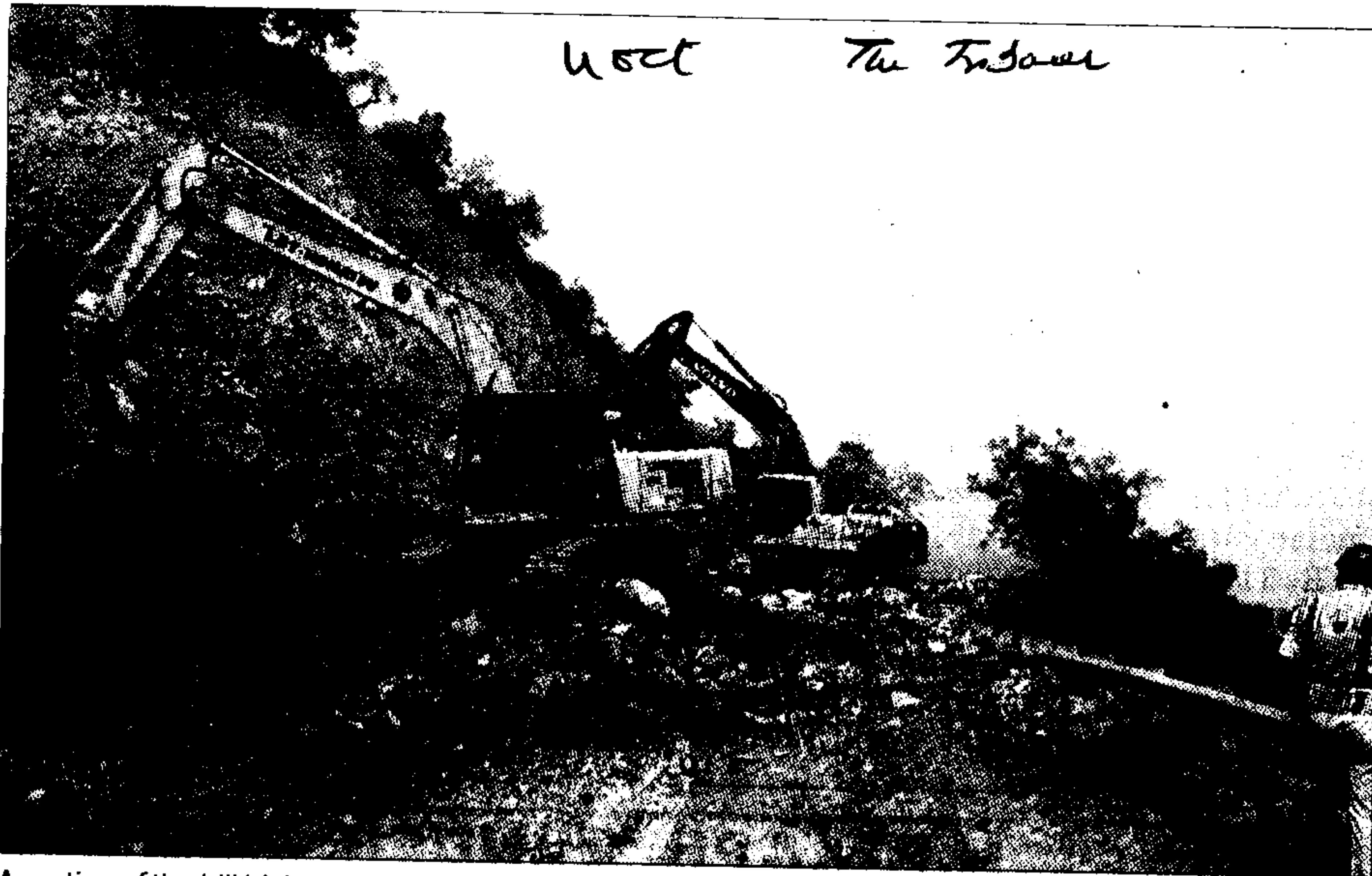


को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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Central Chronical ( Bhopal )



A portion of the hill hit by a landslide near Chakki-Ka-Mor on the National Highway-22 on Monday.

# Landslide disrupts traffic on Chandigarh-Shimla highway

Third such incident since four-laning work on NH-22 began

SOLAN, OCTOBER 3

Traffic on the Chandigarh-Shimla highway remained suspended for nearly three hours today following a major landslide near Chakki-Ka-Mor, about 10 km from Parwanoo. No loss of life was reported.

The incident occurred around 11 am at a point where the road-widening work was in progress. With a

large number of trucks, buses and other vehicles stranded on either side, the police diverted the traffic via Bhojnagar-Kamli and Jangeshu-Kasauli roads.

The commuters were inconvenienced with the detours being narrow and long queues of vehicles could be seen on these roads.

Parwanoo DSP Parmod Chauhan said traffic was par-

tially restored at 1:50 pm. The stretch between Parwanoo and Solan has become prone to landslides ever since work on the four-laning project began a year ago.

It was the third major landslide in the recent past. In July, a Nangal resident was killed and three others injured when their vehicle was hit by boulders near the Barog bypass. —TNS



विनाक ३३.३५.८५ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)  
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Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

# State farmers may get Cauvery water

**BENGALURU, DHNS:** A special session of the state legislature on Monday is expected to take a call on the release of Cauvery water to help farmers in the basin save their standing crops. Sources in the Congress said if the session resolves to release Cauvery water to Karnataka farmers, then some amount will naturally flow into Tamil Nadu. The state would not only be providing water to its farmers but will also be complying with the Supreme Court directive to some extent at least, the sources said. Karnataka has de-

fied the Supreme Court orders on release of water to the neighbouring state thrice. The apex court on Friday last had said it was the last warning to Karnataka against defiance. Both the houses of the state legislature are scheduled to meet at 11 am and the Cauvery issue is the only item on the agenda during the day-long session. Monday's session has been convened following the Supreme Court directive to the state government to release 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu every day from

October 1 to 6. The Court has also directed the Centre to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board (CWMB) by October 4. The legislature session held on September 23 had resolved to conserve 27.6 tmcft of water in the four reservoirs of Cauvery basin for drinking purpose only. At an all-party meeting on Saturday, a section of leaders had sought that the government release Cauvery water to save withering crops of Karnataka farmers in the basin region. A Council of Ministers' meeting, held later in the day, decided that in case water has to be released for irrigation purposes, then the legislature has to discuss it again. The present storage in the four reservoirs is 33.24 tmcft. The opposition BJP and JD(S) have stated that the government should stick to the resolution adopted by the legislature on September 23 that due to severe distress situation in the Cauvery basin, it was not possible for Karnataka to release water to Tamil Nadu.

**Related reports, Page 5**

## Inflow into Mettur dam drops

**CHENNAI:** As Karnataka has not been releasing the Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu in accordance with the Supreme Court order, the inflow into the Mettur dam in Salem district dropped to a mere 600 cusecs on Sunday even as the shutters of the reservoirs remain open to let out water for the Samba cultivation. A senior PWD Water Resources Department official told DH on Sunday, "the inflow was 900 cusecs on Friday. However, it dropped to 611 cusecs today." The water level in the Mettur reservoir also receded due to release of 12,000 cusecs water for the Delta farmers, the official added.

The official said the water level in the Mettur dam was 86 feet last week. However, due to less inflow and huge release, the water level reduced to about 75 feet at the dam against its total capacity of 120 feet. The present storage is 39.1 tmcft, he said.

The official said the quantity of water discharge from the Mettur dam would be determined later based on the need and rainfall in the Cauvery delta areas. "Clear instructions have been given to farmers to use water judiciously," he said. As water is being released from the Grand Anai-cut, which is also known as the Kallanai, the Delta farmers have started the Samba cultivation activities in Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Nagapattinam and parts of Salem district. Farmers have planned to take up Samba cultivation this season on 3.30 lakh acres in Thanjavur district, about three lakh acres in Tiruvarur district and 3.4 lakh acres in Nagapattinam district.

The co-operative depots have stocked enough seeds and fertilizers required for the Samba crop cultivation.

**DH News Service**



विनांक ३.१.२०१६ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Herald ( Bengaluru )

The Deccan Chronicle ( Hyderabad )

Central Chronicle ( Bhopal )

30 Oct - The Hindu

# After the floods, a boom in the insurance sector

Firms report rise in business as residents hurry to protect their belongings

SANGEETHA KANDAVEL

CHENNAI: In the aftermath of the December floods, insurance firms have witnessed a 40-50 per cent increase in policy sales in Chennai and the surrounding areas. "Call it 'fear psychosis' or 'being extra cautious', Chennaiites have become more alert when it comes to protecting assets. If you rewind back to a few months ago, the insurance claims touched Rs 5,000 crore after the floods," an insurance analyst pointed out.

The total losses due to the floods were estimated to be at least \$2 billion. Insured losses were \$0.8 billion, making the floods the second costliest insurance event in India on sigma records. "A large part of the losses originated from commercial lines as Chennai is home to many manufacturing companies, particularly in the motor industry," according to an analysis by Swiss Re on natural catastrophes and manmade disasters in 2015.

While individuals are opting for household insurance and motor insurance, industries are covering their properties under fire policy, machinery insurance and motor insurance. According to Bajaj Allianz General Insurance, their home insurance portfolio has grown by 30 per cent since the floods. The premium generated has also substantially gone up by 124 per cent post the floods



**SAFETY FIRST:** There has been a major spike in the number of people opting for home insurance, industry experts say— FILE PHOTO

## PREPARING FOR THE MONSOON

IS CHENNAI READY?

in December. Sasikumar Adidamu, Chief Technical Officer, Non motor, Bajaj Allianz General Insurance, said, "From January to December 2015, the company saw a month-on-month rise of 25 per cent in its home insurance premium and a 12 per cent increase in the number of home insurance policies sold in Chennai and surrounding areas."

A senior official from The New India Assurance Company Limited said that most of the individual houses were insured only for the depreciated value or cost incurred by them at the time of construction many years ago. "Hence, they could not get full claim for their loss as

the property was not insured for the current re-instatement value. House owners are now opting for renewing the policy on present replacement value to make sure they get full protection," the official added.

Industries are also taking add-on covers such as removal of debris, architect fees, temporary removal of stocks, loss of rent and additional rent for alternative accommodation during the event of any loss. The MSME sector, where more than 14,000 units suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 11.8 lakh, is also opening doors to insurance firms.

"Before the floods, most of the industries financed by banks insured their property only to the extent of their loan amount. They are moving towards re-visiting the value for which their proper-

ty was insured and revising insurance for the current value," said an official from New India Assurance. "Entire assets including the compound wall are insured and more emphasis is given to adequacy of insurance. They are now cautious enough to get comprehensive cover for the full value of their property."

Insurance agents agree that business has boomed after the floods. Madhavan, an insurance agent in T.Nagar, said, "In the last six months, I have enrolled people for various policies and my business has increased by 200 per cent post floods. Customers are looking at comprehensive coverage that would include their appliances. People are also willing to shell out more from their pocket for the premium," he added.



The Indian Express ( Delhi )  
The Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

The Deccan Herald ( Bengaluru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
 Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

# City gets respite from rain till October 6

**DC CORRESPONDENT**  
**HYDERABAD, OCT. 2**

**Rain occurred at many places over Hyderabad on Sunday and in some places in the state. Madnur recorded the maximum 9 cm rain followed by 7 cm at Lingampet, both in Nizamabad district.**

## The India Meteorological

Department (IMD) said that the southwest monsoon was active over the state but no alert for heavy rainfall has been put out.

As per the website accuweather.com, rain will not occur in Hyderabad until Thursday and the maximum temperature will continue to be about 29°C-30°C.



Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
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Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC.

## 'Alert on water shortage came after sowing began'



Potato crop has withered away at a farm in Gangura village in Holenarsipur taluk of Hassan district due to scanty rain and non-release of water from the Hemavathi Right Bank Canal. DH PHOTO/ANAND BAKSHI

Vijesh Kamath

**TUMAKURU/HASSAN: Farmers in the Cauvery basin, who are staring at losing their standing crops, seem to have lost trust in the administrative machinery and officials.**

They blame the government for not alerting them on time that they should not go in for sowing this season. They say neither the Water Resources nor the Agriculture department officials visited their villages to guide or advise them.

Interaction with a cross-section of farmers in the districts of Tumakuru and Hassan for whom the Cauvery River and its tributaries form the lifeline, reveals that there was gross failure of the communication machinery of the government.

Low storage levels in the four reservoirs in the Cauvery basin - Hemavathi, KRS, Harangi and Kabini - prompted

the government to stop release of water for agriculture in August. But, by that time majority of the farmers had already commenced sowing.

G N Krishnamurthy, a farmer of Gangura in Holenarsipur taluk in Hassan district said he went in for sowing paddy and potato in his two-acre plot in June, something he has been practicing for the last 36 years. His plot falls at the 31st km point of the Hemavathi Right Bank Canal starting from the Hemavathi dam. "Noticing water flow in the canal, we started sowing. Nobody told us that water will not be supplied for agricultural purposes. No official visited us", he says. His neighbour G Ramu agrees with him. "We were neither told not to depend on rains. There is no way out for us even for those with borewell access as groundwater has totally depleted", he says.

Subbaraya Gowda, execu-

tive engineer, Hemavathi dam, Holenarsipur Zone, says an advisory that water will not be supplied for agricultural purposes was issued on time. Asked the date on which the advisory was issued, Gowda said he will have to check the register. Upstream in Arakalgud taluk, farmers of Byachanahalli point out that water was released in the canals between August 12 and September 17. The Water Resources department had meant that the water was to fill up tanks for drinking water purpose under multi-village scheme. There was no channel of communication with the farmers, who utilised the water for cultivation. The result: the fields in Byachanahalli still look green. But it is deceptive, the crops will wilt within a week.

Being at the tail-end of the Hemavathi Left Bank canal, the distributory canals in Gubbi taluk of Tumkuru district remained dry last year. However, rains had come to their rescue. This year with 49% deficit rainfall, farmers who had sowed especially maize and jowar have already lost their crops.

Mahalingaiah of Vadaluru village in the taluk said there were no alerts about deficient rainfall nor that they should abstain from agriculture.

Majority of the farmers are now unemployed and spending the money they have saved. They are dependent on foodgrains provided under the Anna Bhagya scheme.

However, the interaction with farmers brought out an interesting facet - they do not want crop compensation, water is more precious to them. Doddappa, a farmer said there is nothing more miserable than witnessing crops wilt. "It is like our children passing away in front of us. Money can't compensate our losses", he says.

## Inflow into Mettur dam drops

**CHENNAI:** As Karnataka has not been releasing the Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu in accordance with the Supreme Court order, the inflow into the Mettur dam in Salem district dropped to a mere 600 cusecs on Sunday even as the shutters of the reservoirs remain open to let out water for the Samba cultivation. A senior PWD Water Resources Department official told DH on Sunday, "the inflow was 900 cusecs on Friday. However, it dropped to 611 cusecs today."

The water level in the Mettur reservoir also receded due to release of 12,000 cusecs water for the Delta farmers, the official added.

The official said the water level in the Mettur dam was 86 feet last week. However, due to less inflow and huge release, the water level reduced to about 75 feet at the dam against its total capacity of 120 feet. The present storage is 39.1 tmcft, he said.

The official said the quantity of water discharge from the Mettur dam would be determined later based on the need and rainfall in the Cauvery delta areas. "Clear instructions have been given to farmers to use water judiciously," he said. As water is being released from the Grand Anicut, which is also known as the Kallanai, the Delta farmers have started the Samba cultivation activities in Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Nagapattinam and parts of Salem district. Farmers have planned to take up Samba cultivation this season on 3.30 lakh acres in Thanjavur district, about three lakh acres in Tiruvarur district and 3.4 lakh acres in Nagapattinam district.

The co-operative depots have stocked enough seeds and fertilizers.



Tuesday, 04 October, 2016  
Updated 3:35 PM IST

# The Statesman

PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT. ALWAYS IN SESSION



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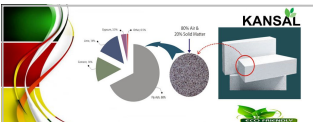


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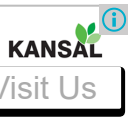
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## Water management



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M Riaz Hasan | 03 October, 2016



A | A | Take a survey

As someone who started his professional career more than half-a-century ago in the then Central Water and Power Commission (CWPC) -- later to become Central Water Commission (CWC) -- I welcome the Mihir Shah Committee Report and consider it important and long overdue. I was also closely associated for over a decade with the World Bank-funded National Hydrology Project (NHP) which was unique and exclusive to India and which made it the only country in the world where all available hydrological data -- rainfall,

riverflow, groundwater and water quality -- are collected, collated, validated, and computerised in a user-friendly form to be instantly available at specially-created State, regional and Central Water Data centres.

The CWC was established more than 70 years ago and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) 45 years ago. Both these institutions deal with water but the CWC, which deals mainly with surface water, has always enjoyed a high profile because it was tasked to plan and design India's river-valley projects -- dams, barrages, reservoirs and canals. Jawaharlal Nehru had once called these dams "modern temples". CWC was, until recently, run and managed mainly by civil engineers. Perhaps it deserved a high-profile status because some of its former Chairmen and Members were the most well-known civil engineers of India -- Dr K L Rao, Dr Pritam Singh, Y K Murthi and Dr Thomas. According to the International Commission on large dams, there are about 15000 dams in India and CWC may have designed most of the large and medium dams. These dams have contributed significantly in increasing India's total irrigation potential to over 100 million hectares. Although water is a State responsibility, CWC has over the years become the central authority to oversee and supervise all river valley projects.

In order to define and delineate its special and exclusive role, it even installed its own hydrological network in every State rather than trying to improve/upgrade the existing State network. The CWC defends this practice by asserting that it uses its own data in inter-State disputes, as between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Cauvery. Rather than develop a uniform system of data collection for all States during its 70-year existence, it preferred to create its own network thus forfeiting the trust of the States. It was the World Bank-funded NHP which performed this task in the 1990s. There developed a "CWC-cult" which made its engineers feel professionally superior to all other Indian engineers. Whenever a team of engineers from any State came to Delhi to discuss a new project, it had a feeling of nervousness or trepidation.

The CWC practised professional discrimination not only against non-civil engineers e.g. hydrologists, geologists and hydrogeologists, but also against its own engineers. If an engineer chose to become a hydrologist, he/she was shunted off to the field for river-gauging or data collection and was not promoted beyond the post of Superintending Engineer or Director. The NHP broke down such barriers and recommended posts of Chief Engineers for specialists like hydrologists and hydro- World Bank representative once asked CWC why promotions for specialist cadres were restricted, it invoked certain colonial rules in defence.

The worst victim of CWC's apathy towards "non-engineers" is the National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in Roorkee. It was established by CWC but it never enjoyed an independent professional role and all its activities are invariably overseen/monitored by CWC. In early 2004 when I last visited NIH it had a professional staff of over 200, of whom 90 were PhDs in various hydrological disciplines. In fact, many Sates were unaware of its existence. I think hydrologists are also specialists who deserve the same respect as civil engineers and I am sure the proposed NWC will eradicate this professional apartheid.

Although groundwater is the dominant part of nature's water resources, it is never treated on par with surface water in India. The CWC is located in Delhi whereas the CGWB is situated in Faridabad, some 30 miles away. For far too long we have neglected groundwater at the expense of surface water. Its development has been left to commercial drillers. As Mihir Shah rightly comments in his interview in The Hindu (19 August 2016): "We must view groundwater and surface water in an integrated, holistic manner. CWC and CGWB cannot continue to work in their current independent, isolated fashion".

Agriculture is yet another professional field where civil engineers and agriculturists do not see eye-to-eye. This is because the civil engineers consider themselves academically brilliant and they have to score very high marks in order to enter a degree course; those who do a course in agriculture do not require an equally meritorious academic performance. In India, in general, agriculturists do not enjoy the same professional status as those in the USA and Europe. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the US Soil Conservation Service (USSCS) are world leaders in setting up not only agricultural and agronomic standards but also in developing water management techniques on and off the field. Although the CWC (and the State irrigation departments) designed thousands of dams and succeeded in delivering water through a network of distribution canals to the fields, they do not have any agriculturalist on their staff or liaison/cooperate with the agriculture department in managing crop water. It was the World Bank that came to our rescue and developed an interface between engineers and agriculturalists by funding such innovative projects as the Water and Land Management Institute and Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute in various States. Both have vastly improved on-farm water management.

The CWC has always been focused on irrigation water and not on drinking water. Whatever its terms of reference were when it was established, it should have included drinking water as an integral part of its agenda. It should also have drawn the attention of both the Central and State governments to the urgency of drinking water supply. As a result irrigation water and not drinking water became our national priority. It was only in 1987, when the National Water Policy was formulated that drinking water became a top priority.

Despite its drawbacks, the CWC has done a magnificent job during the past 70 years and has saved us from starvation and famines. It should now welcome and endorse the main recommendation of the Mihir Shah Committee to create a National Water Commission.

The writer, an NRI living in the UK, is a retired UN/World Bank consultant in water resources/irrigation.

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