

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 23/9/16 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

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.

# It is advantage Siddaramaiah

Decision to defy  
SC on Cauvery  
wins critics over

NAGESH PRABHU

**BENGALURU:** Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has often been criticised for not consulting others enough, including his own party colleagues.

The Cauvery issue and his decision to "defy" the Supreme Court order, however, seem to have ensured that every political leader in the State, including his severest critics, publicly rallies behind him.

His meetings with former Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda at the latter's residence on Wednesday, and the former Chief Minister S.M. Krishna on Thursday morning, ensured that he turned two staunch critics into supporters. Mr. Krishna even offered a four-point formula to Mr. Siddaramaiah.

Fully aware that every political party in the State would have to support the decision not to release water,



**BARBS TO BOUQUETS:** Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah with former CM S.M. Krishna (at left) in Bengaluru on Thursday. — PHOTO: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Mr. Siddaramaiah's move has won him the support of even the principal Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly — the BJP.

## 'Right decision'

Several Congress leaders, who considered him an outsider in the party and termed him a regional *satrap*, now have to rally behind him, especially those from the Old

Mysuru region like Mr. Krishna.

Similarly, in north Karnataka, the Chief Minister made a mark by taking the 'right decision' in the Mahadayi river water dispute (involving Maharashtra and Goa) and pursuing the issue with the Centre and writing to Chief Ministers of the concerned States.

Leader of the Congress in

the Lok Sabha, Mallikarjun Kharge, led a protest by Congress MPs at the Mahatma Gandhi statue in the Secretariat on Thursday, and opposed the formation of the Cauvery Management Board.

Mr. Kharge sought the Prime Minister's intervention to resolve the issue. Such unity in the Congress is a rarity, a senior leader said.

## JD(S), Congress issue whip

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**BENGALURU:** The Janata Dal (Secular), the Congress and the BJP have issued whip to their members asking them to participate in the special legislature session from 11 a.m. on Friday. The legislature will pass a resolution expressing the inability of Karnataka to release water to Tamil Nadu owing to severe distress in the Cauvery basin, sources said.

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah, who flew to New Delhi on Thursday, met with Union Water Resources Minister Uma Bharti. But Ms. Bharti, who said the Centre couldn't intervene, is believed to have expressed sympathy with Karnataka's situation, according to a person privy to the meeting. She also advised him that only a compromise between the two States would yield a solution.

When Mr. Siddaramaiah sought an appointment with the Prime Minister, he is believed to have advised leaders from Karnataka to meet Ms. Bharti.

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NORMAL LIFE PARALYSED IN ANDHRA PRADESH

# Rain wreaks havoc <sup>SY 27</sup>

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE  
Hyderabad, 22 September

Heavy rains battered parts of Andhra Pradesh, crippling life in districts like Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and Kurnool as railway tracks were submerged and passengers got trapped in a bus caught in the swirling waters of an overflowing stream. It has resulted in four deaths including a two-year-old boy.

Guntur has been experienced incessant rains since last night which has caused many areas to be submerged under water and halted traffic. The railway tracks between Hyderabad and Guntur were also submerged in water affecting train services.

Express trains such as Falaknuma and Amara-



vathi express were stopped at various stations between Hyderabad and Guntur after flooding of railway tracks at Reddygudum village in Guntur district.

Roads between Guntur and Hyderabad through Puduguralla was also affected.

An APSRTC bus with 47 passengers got stuck due to the flooding water, overflowing from a nearby rivulet at Krosuru mandal.

The district adminis-

tration stepped in to rescue the trapped passengers after the district collector was alerted by the local MLA. Although a helicopter was pressed into service, the passengers could not be rescued due to the swirling waters for three hours. Later the passengers were rescued with the help of local residents.

Residents of several colonies in Narasara Pet town, which experienced 22.4 cm of rain had to be rescued with the

help of ropes.

Nizampet, Sattenapalli, Chilakaluri Pet, Tenali, Macherla received heavy downpour and several residential colonies in these areas were submerged under a few feet of water.

East Godavari district also received heavy rain, leading to a rise in level of Dowleswaram barrage.

Apart from Kakinada, normal life was thrown out of gear in Vijayawada, Machilipatnam and Eluru.

Prakasham Barrage in Vijayawada is also full due to heavy inflows. Kurnool city too received heavy rainfall and low lying areas have been inundated. While NDRF has been pressed into service two helicopters have been requisitioned to evacuate people.



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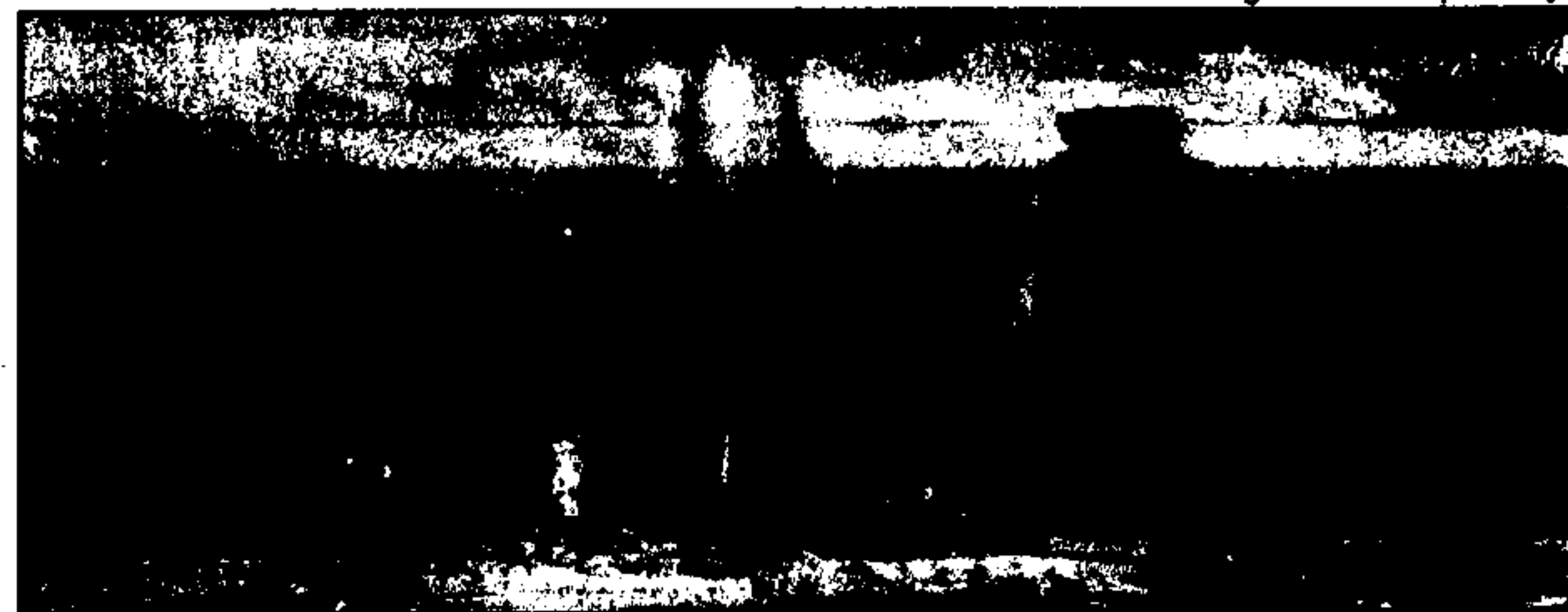
# Defiant K'taka heads for constitutional crisis

## Assembly May Adopt Resolution Saying SC's Order On Cauvery Is Against Public Interest

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Bengaluru:** A constitutional crisis is brewing with Karnataka preparing to defy the latest Supreme Court order directing it to release 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water per day to Tamil Nadu.

The special legislature session on Friday is expected to adopt a resolution that the SC order cannot be implemented as it's contrary to public interest. By projecting it as a legislature-judiciary confrontation, Siddaramaiah hopes to escape the charge of contempt of court.



Nagendra Sampathraju

Karnataka's Narayana Swamy temple located in the Cauvery backwaters at KRS dam is visible again, for the second time this year, following drought and release of water to Tamil Nadu. It had emerged in mid-March when the water level dipped at the dam

Many in Karnataka are astonished at the Centre's silence. "The Centre cannot be a bystander just because the

issue is before SC. PM Narendra Modi should step in to prevent a constitutional crisis. It's his duty to protect the federal structure," says former advocate-general Ravi Varma Kumar.

Former advocate general B V Acharya says: "I don't know what's going to happen at the session, but the state is certainly heading for a constitutional crisis. I just hope the Centre acts."

The Karnataka government cannot be held responsible for holding the session, Ravi Varma Kumar adds, since it had no other option. "I hope the legislature demonstrates what really prompted them to hold the session. Whatever decision is taken, it cannot be seen as an act of defiance," says former advocate-general Ravi Varma Kumar.

ce but as the helplessness of a state ravaged by an unimplementable court order."

A senior lawyer, who doesn't want to be named, observes that the resolution passed at the session holds the key. "If Karnataka defies the SC order, there are serious risks for several such river-sharing agreements. Tensions between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will grow since both states are feeling the pressure. The Centre, therefore, cannot allow the current developments to set an unhealthy precedent."

Another legal expert says:

"If the legislature decides to defy the SC order and passes a resolution, they should ensure it's carefully phrased. Outright defiance of SC may boomerang and set an extremely dangerous precedent. Tamil Nadu will be hoping Karnataka makes a mistake so the state can be hauled up again."

Law and parliamentary affairs minister T B Jayachandra refused to comment on the implications of deferring the release of water. "We will discuss such aspects at the session and arrive at a consensus. I hope that legislators will stand united

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कृष्णा उपान पर, महाराष्ट्र छोड़ रहा बड़े पैमाने पर पानी

RP-23-

# कहीं पानी के लिए तो कहीं पानी से हाहाकार

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

बेंगलूरु. राज्य में एक तरफ कावेरी नदी सूखने से पानी के लिए हाहाकार मचा हुआ है और तमिलनाडु के साथ विवाद चरम पर है तो दूसरी ओर उत्तर कर्नाटक में कृष्णा नदी उपान पर है। महाराष्ट्र में स्थित ऊपरी बांधों से बड़े पैमाने पर पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है जिससे कृष्णा का जलस्तर लगातार बढ़ रहा है हालांकि, अभी बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति नहीं है।

अधिकारियों के मुताबिक महाराष्ट्र के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भारी बारिश के बाद राजापुर एवं कोयना बांध से 38 हजार क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। चिक्कोड़ी जिले के अधिकारी ने बताया कि हालात नियंत्रण में हैं लेकिन अगर नदी में जल प्रवाह और बढ़ा तो कुछ इलाकों के डूबने का खतरा है। इस बीच नदी का जलस्तर बढ़ने से कल्लोल-यहूर बांध/पुल पर सुबह

के समय पानी ऊपर बहने लगा था लेकिन बाद में उसे वाहनों की आवाजाही के लिए खोल दिया गया। चिक्कोड़ी तहसीलदार के मुताबिक महाराष्ट्र के बांधों से 38 हजार 307 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। इसमें से 636 क्यूसेक डूम डैम, 674 क्यूसेक कनेरी, 3555 क्यूसेक वरणा तथा 2 हजार क्यूसेक राधानगरी से छोड़ा जा रहा है। उधर, विजयापुर से मिली खबरों के मुताबिक नदी के निचले इलाके में कृष्णा भाग्य जल निगम लिमिटेड (केबीजेएनएल) के अधिकारी भी अलमती बांध से नदी में पानी छोड़ रहे हैं। अलमती बांध का जलाशय अपनी पूरी क्षमता 519.6 मीटर तक भर चुका है। केबीजेएनएल सूत्रों के मुताबिक निचले इलाके में स्थित नारायणपुर बांध के लिए 56 हजार 253 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। इस जलाशय की अधिकतम भंडारण क्षमता 124 टीएमसी फीट है। हालांकि,



अधिकारियों का कहना है कि अगर अक्टूबर के अखिर तक नदी में पानी की आवक ऐसी ही रही तो अगले मार्च महीने तक नहरों में पानी छोड़ा जा सकेगा। यह कृष्णा बेसिन के किसानों के लिए वरदान जैसा होगा। नहरों के जरिए इस बांध से छोड़े जा रहे पानी से बेसिन में लगभग 6 लाख हेक्टेयर रकबा में सिंचाई हो रही है। पिछले 12 जुलाई से लगातार 12 हजार क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। जलप्रवाह का जलस्तर अभी भी नीचे नहीं आया है। इस बीच अधिकारियों ने एहतियाती कदम उठाते हुए नदी के किनारे बसे इलाकों में चेतावनी जारी कर लोगों को सावधान रहने को कहा गया है। किसानों को अपने मवेशी नदी किनारे नहीं लाने तथा नदी किनारे खड़ा रहने से मना किया गया है।

अधिकारियों ने कहा है कि बाढ़ की आशंका नहीं है। बाढ़ के हालात तभी पैदा होंगे जब नदी में पानी छोड़े जाने की मात्रा 2.5 लाख

क्यूसेक पहुंच जाएगी। फिलहाल नदी का जलस्तर बढ़ता है तो और अधिक पानी निचले इलाकों के लिए छोड़ा जाएगा।



दिनांक 22 सितम्बर को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

The Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
हिन्दु ( Chennai )

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

# Wettest Sept day for city in last four years with 142.6mm rainfall

Richa Pinto & Sandhya Nair | TNN

**Mumbai:** The city received 142.6mm rainfall in the 24-hour period ending 8am on Wednesday. This is the highest rainfall recorded in a single day in September in the city in the last four years and the second highest since 2010. Weathermen have predicted intermittent rain or showers with heavy rain in one of two places on Thursday.

Owing to incessant rain in the last two days, temperatures have dropped, the difference between the maximum and the minimum reducing further. On Wednesday, the maximum temperatures recorded by IMD Colaba and Santacruz were 29.2°C and 28°C respectively and the minimum were 25.8°C and 26.3°C respectively.

On the whole, Mumbai has experienced a heavy monsoon this year. Since June 1, the IMD has recorded 2,133mm rainfall at Colaba and 2,647mm at Santacruz—which is above average. The surplus in Colaba has been 177mm and in Santacruz 514mm. In 2015, the Colaba observatory had recorded 1,604.8mm rainfall—a shortfall of 448.3mm—and Santacruz 1,823.2mm—a shortfall of 408.4mm. Owing to the erratic monsoon, the BMC had imposed 20% water cut last year.



“The overall monsoon this year has been good in Maharashtra. There is another low pressure area forming over the coast of Andhra and moving in the north-west direction. This is expected to give good rains to Vidarbha and Marathwada. The monsoon current is extremely active with over five weat-

her systems being active over the entire country,” said K S Hoslikar, deputy director-general (western region), IMD. The entire north Konkan belt, which includes Dahanu, has received unusually high rain. Dahanu has received 3,700mm rainfall since the onset of monsoon this year—an excess of 1,883mm.

## Heavy rain, potholes cause snarls

**Mumbai:** Traffic snarls inconvenienced motorists on Wednesday as the city witnessed heavy rainfall for the second consecutive day. Potholes on key stretches, including Western Express Highway, only made the commute a nightmare.

Slow-moving traffic was reported on 90 Feet Road towards Matunga Labour Camp, Juhu Tara Road, DN Nagar to JVPD, Andheri's Indian Oil Nagar to Juhu, Charni Road towards Grant Road, Mumbai Central to Haji Ali and ITC Grand Central hotel to Tata Memorial Hospital in Parel. “Massive potholes at the Chakala junction are creating long traffic jams for traffic exiting to WEH,” a motorist tweeted. WEH between Kandivli to Oberoi Mall at Goregaon and further at Andheri was choked at noon. By 4.30pm, SV Road at Andheri and Vile Parle were also jammed. Congestion was also reported on Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road, Andheri-Kurla Road, Malad Link Road, Santacruz-Chembur Link Road and Nepean Sea Road. TNN

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The Times of India 22/9/16

# Floods claim 850 lives in 2016, 1.2cr people affected

Subodh.Varma  
@timesgroup.com

While heavy rains and consequent flooding of cities like Delhi, Bengaluru or Kolkata hogged headlines, this rainy season has seen devastating floods, killing 850 and affecting over 1.2 crore people spread across 112 districts in 12 states. Lakhs continue to shelter in relief camps in two of the biggest affected states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Nearly six lakh hectares of cropped area has been destroyed.

Although floods are an annual occurrence in India, there was something strikingly different this time around. Many areas went straight from drought to flood. And, in many parts, there was a week or two of very heavy rainfall sandwiched between weeks of deficient rain.

In 242 districts out of 629 for which data was available, there was at least one week when the rainfall exceeded 200% of the normal. Experts have described these extreme rainfall events as the invisible hand of climate change revealing its dangerous impact.

In UP, 50 districts were drought-hit and now floods have swept across 30 of them. Many of these districts, like those in

## 18,575 HEADS OF CATTLE LOST

### Floods 2016

States | 12

Districts | 112

People

affected |

1.24 cr

Deaths | 850

Cattle lost |

18,575

Cropped area

lost |

5.97 lakh

hectare



Source: Disaster Management Division, MHA

water-scarce Bundelkhand, had hoped to emerge from two successive droughts but instead, became trapped in surging waters. 8 Similarly, many flood-affected districts of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra were emerging from the catastrophic failure of rains last year.

In India's long and complex history of monsoon vagaries, even this has happened before, but in a few districts—but not on this sweeping scale.

And the other peculiarity is that many flood-affected districts have actually received 'normal' or 'deficient' rainfall this monsoon, according to the

latest data from the meteorological department.

In UP, out of the 72 districts, 34 have received deficient or scanty rainfall, while 31 got normal rainfall, leaving just seven with excess rain. Yet 30 districts are facing floods.

In Maharashtra, 30 of the 36 districts got normal rain while four had deficient rain, but six districts face floods.

District-level rainfall data collected by the Met department shows many districts across India have had one or two weeks where rainfall was far above normal. Some have received a whole week's worth of rain in a single day.



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## Crisis in Cauvery, plentiful water in Krishna



The Almatti dam in Bagalkot district is filled to capacity.

DH PHOTO

**ALMATTI (BAGALKOT DISTRICT), DHNS:** As the state struggles to get its act together over the Cauvery, it's bountiful joy as regards the Krishna river.

The Almatti dam is the first in the state to reach the maximum level this year.

A total of 6 lakh hectares of land is being fed water from the dam through the canals, beginning July 17, with a minimum daily release of 12,000 cusecs. Yet, the water level in the reservoir has not come down.

Continuous rain in the catchment area has also kept the water level stable.

On Wednesday, the level

stood at the maximum level of 519.6 metres. The inflow and outflow of the dam was 56,495 cusecs.

If the situation continues till October-end, it will be ideal for water release into the canals till March next year, a boon for farmers in the basin, say officials of the Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited.

There was a crisis in the Krishna basin last year. Such a situation had arisen for the first time since 2002, when the dam was constructed.

People in the region are demanding that Chief Minister Siddaramaiah offer bagina to the dam this year.

Siddaramaiah had done the

honours at the KRS dam last year.

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# India rakes up Indus water treaty, ups ante against Pak

## TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 22

India today raised the ante on Pakistan and, for the first time since the relationship started its downward slide, mentioned the historic Indus Water Treaty between the two nations with an assertion that "for any treaty to work, there is a need for mutual trust and cooperation". The treaty was signed between the two countries in 1960 between India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan President Ayub Khan and is considered to be one of the most successful water-sharing endeavours in the world today.

This was stated today at a



“For any treaty to work, there is a need for mutual trust and cooperation.”

Vikas Swarup, MEA SPOKESPERSON

media briefing by official spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs Vikas Swarup. His response is likely to trigger a fresh round of allegations and counter-allegations between the two countries.

India also hit back at Pakistan and its Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for raking up

the Kashmir issue last night at the UN and said India did not need to give any dossier to the UN on Pakistan's terror activities since the entire world was aware of the problem.

Swarup also took a swipe at Sharif's speech where he mentioned that Pakistan would be handing over a dossier to the UN Secretary General which clearly cites 'human rights violations by the Army in Kashmir'. "The so called dossier Pakistan PM referred to in his speech at UNGA, we find no mention of it in UN Secretary General's statement," Swarup said. "There was no mention of intervention by the UN," he added.

"No one, and I repeat, no

other country, at the UN has spoken on the subject Nawaz Sharif devoted 80% of his time to," Swarup said. And in the last two days, 50 world leaders had addressed the UN General Assembly, he pointed out. However, he said, "Virtually every statement by other countries at the UN has referred to terror as the main threat to peace. Pakistan is still in denial."

Late in the evening today, External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj left for New York City where she would address the UN Assembly on 26 September. Her address is likely to be a response to various allegations levelled by Sharif yesterday.



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Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
नव भारत टाइम्स ( 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 Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

## सिंधु जल समझौते पर फिर विचार करेगा भारत? 187-225/1

भारत ने पाकिस्तान के साथ सिंधु जल समझौता तोड़ने के संकेत दिए हैं। विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि किसी भी समझौते के लिए दो देशों में आपसी विश्वास और सहयोग बहुत जरूरी है, वह एकतरफा नहीं हो सकता। बता दें कि 1960 के सिंधु जल समझौते के तहत भारत 6 नदियों का 80.52 फीसदी पानी पाकिस्तान को देता है। पाक की कृषि का बड़ा हिस्सा इस पर निर्भर है। (सिंधु)



करे। उन्होंने कहा कि पाक पीएम ने जिस डोजियर की बात कही, यूएन महासचिव के बयान में उसका कोई जिक्र तक नहीं है। इस बीच, एक टीवी इंटरव्यू में नवाज शरीफ ने उड़ी अटैक मामले पर कहा कि पाकिस्तान पर आरोप लगाना भारत की पुरानी आदत है। ▶ पेज 11

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 23/9/16 in the

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Indian Express  
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HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2016

# K'taka CM hoping to turn Cauvery into

**STAND-OFF** Siddaramaiah opts to take on SC despite similar tactics having failed in the past

KS Dakshina Murthy  
■ letters@hindustantimes.com

**BENGALURU:** Tension is mounting in Karnataka ahead of Friday's special session of the state assembly to discuss the Supreme Court directive to release Cauvery water to neighbouring Tamil Nadu.

Chief minister Siddaramaiah called the special session, hoping to pass a resolution that will convey to the top court that its Tuesday's directive to release 6,000 cusecs of water every day to Tamil Nadu until September 27 is not implementable. It instead decided to defer the implementation at least until the special session.

Political commentators say it is a high-stakes gamble as any defiance of the court order could even lead to the dismissal of the state government. Siddaramaiah has opted to take on the apex court despite the fact that similar tactics by earlier governments have not succeeded.

In 1991, Congress CM S Bangarappa passed an ordinance that sought to negate the tribunal's interim award. The Supreme Court struck it down. Again, in 2002, Congress CM SM Krishna defied an apex court order to release water to Tamil Nadu. But he had to later apologise to court and release the water.

Sharing Cauvery water has always been an emotive issue in Karnataka, which was roiled by violent protests in the second week of September. The violence turned into a Tamil vs Kannada slugfest with businesses and vehicles of each other targeted for attacks in both states.

Realising that a "meek surrender" could hurt him politically, Siddaramaiah is hoping that an assembly resolution against the

## WHEN STATES GO AGAINST THE APEX COURT

HT takes a look at cases where states violated the Supreme Court's directions



■ A vehicle from Tamil Nadu torched by pro-Kannada activists during a protest in Bengaluru.

PTI FILE

**Sept 21, 2016** Karnataka government decides not to release water to Tamil Nadu against SC verdict that directed the state to release 6,000 cusecs of water per day till September 27. SC is yet to take up the case

**March 18, 2016** In defiance of SC order, Punjab govt unanimously passed a resolution to not allow construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal since it is not in the interest of the state. Haryana had sought to restrain Punjab from publishing the Punjab Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal (rehabilitation and re-vesting of proprietary rights) bill in the official gazette

**Dec 4, 2015** SC issues contempt of court notice to UP govt for non-compliance of its order to appoint a new Lokayukta in the state

**Oct 13, 2011** The Haryana government was penalised ₹50,000 by SC for failing to implement its direction on introduction of high security number plates for all vehicles

**Oct 25, 2002** In the Cauvery water row, then Karnataka CM, SM Krishna, was pulled up by SC when he defied its order to release water to TN

**Oct 24, 1994** SC symbolically punishes then UP CM Kalyan Singh by sending him to prison for a day and fining him ₹2,000 for failing to protect the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya despite assurances given to court. The mosque was demolished on Dec 6, 1992.

court directive could turn the dispute into a constitutional wrangle.

The Congress state government, under pressure from opposition parties, farmers' associations and linguistic chauvinistic groups, has finally succumbed to their demand to virtually defy the apex court. According to these pressure

groups, Karnataka is facing severe water shortage owing to poor rains and the drinking water supply is also dependent on the Cauvery, as against Tamil Nadu's demand for agricultural use.

Despite the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal adjudicating a final deal in 2007 between

Karnataka and TN, there is no end to the conflict. Under the powerful Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the tribunal award is not open to judicial review and has to be implemented at any cost. In times of good rain both sides have no issue and plenty of Cauvery water is available for agriculture and drinking.

war

It is time the Centre and Congress central leadership intervened and ensured that Siddaramaiah followed the top court's judgment. What he has done is very unfair...

CR SARASWATHI,  
AIADMK spokesperson

Siddaramaiah is stirring a constitutional crisis by creating a confrontation between the legislature and judiciary. He should, in fact, be taught a strict lesson

S RAMADOSS, PMK chief

Is she (Jayalalithaa) supporting the SC order or the Karnataka government, nothing is clear... She has neither called a cabinet meeting, nor all party meeting while Karnataka has convened a special session...

MK STALIN, DMK legislative party leader

TN govt must file a formal complaint against the Karnataka government. The Congress government in the state is aided by Union minister Sadananda Gowda

BR PANDIAN, president of the Tamil Nadu Federation of Farmers Association



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BR PANDIAN, president of the  
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Association

## Fringe elements behind arson, but difficult to pinpoint culprits

Anil BL

letters@hindustantimes.com

BENGALURU: September 12, 2016,  
is a day many Bangaloreans  
will not forget. Soon after  
the Supreme Court ordered  
Karnataka to release 15,000  
cusecs of Cauvery water daily  
to Tamil Nadu, large-scale vio-  
lence erupted on the streets.  
Bengaluru was taken over by  
fringe Kannada activists.

Who are they?

The key figures that emerge  
are Vatal Nagaraj, a former  
MLA from Chamarajanagar,  
who does not have a rowdy  
following, the two factions of  
Karnataka Rakshana Vedike  
(KRV) — one led by founder  
TA Narayana Gowda  
and another by Praveen  
Shetty — that vows to pro-  
tect Kannada language  
and its people, and Muthappa  
Rai, a reformed rowdy-sheeter  
with political ambitions.

Nagaraj's innovative pro-  
tests — using farm animals,  
drums, cycles, threatening  
to throw urine bottles at the  
chief minister's office — get  
him good press, but are not  
inspiring enough to make an  
onlooker pick up stones. His  
band of supporters, however,  
cannot be wished away.

The KRV cadre — draped  
in yellow and red scarves of  
the state's flag — is bold and  
aggressive and not scared of  
the police. They want outsiders  
to learn Kannada, but the  
only lesson they can impart is  
a thrashing.

They have played a signifi-  
cant role in every Cauvery-



Large-scale violence took place across Bengaluru on September 12,  
when the original SC order was delivered. REUTERS FILE

related riot and have beaten  
up pro-Marathi activists who  
wanted to merge Belgaum with  
Maharashtra.

"At one stage, they called up  
Congress leaders demanding  
why so and so had not been given  
tickets. Can you imagine a fringe  
group interfering in a national  
party?" asked a state minister.

Not to be left behind is  
Muthappa Rai, a "reformed"  
don who returned from  
Dubai after allegedly striking a  
deal with the powers-that-be and  
has launched Jaya Karnataka  
party to fuel his political  
ambitions, which have not quite  
taken off.

But none of these lead-  
ers owned up to the mindless  
violence, saying they only blocked  
roads.

Police pin the blame on hap-  
less individuals and minions  
who indulge in stone throwing  
and arson.

The leaders are gently

led into waiting buses by  
police officers. The kind of  
frenzy that lathi-wielding cops  
usually demonstrate is absent  
here. It is as if they have brokered  
a deal with the leaders: block the  
roads for an hour, let the television  
crew come and then we will  
detain you.

The cameras never pan, oth-  
erwise the horrible truth that it  
is just 30-40 people holding a city  
to ransom would be revealed.

But, if these pro-Kannada activ-  
ists are not behind the riots, the  
poser for the police is: who did it?

It is nobody's case to find  
out. Till the next mob gets  
all fired up. And that could  
happen soon with the Supreme  
Court now ordering the release  
of 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water  
daily while the state itself is fac-  
ing a shortage.

(The column is by invitation.  
The writer is a Bengaluru-based  
freelance journalist)



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Blitz

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

NORMAL LIFE PARALYSED IN ANDHRA PRADESH

# Rain wreaks havoc <sup>SY 27</sup>

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

Hyderabad, 22 September

Heavy rains battered parts of Andhra Pradesh, crippling life in districts like Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and Kurnool as railway tracks were submerged and passengers got trapped in a bus caught in the swirling waters of an overflowing stream. It has resulted in four deaths including a two-year-old boy.

Guntur has been experienced incessant rains since last night which has caused many areas to be submerged under water and halted traffic. The railway tracks between Hyderabad and Guntur were also submerged in water affecting train services.

Express trains such as Falaknuma and Amara-



vathi express were stopped at various stations between Hyderabad and Guntur after flooding of railway tracks at Reddygudum village in Guntur district.

Roads between Guntur and Hyderabad through Puduguralla was also affected.

An APSRTC bus with 47 passengers got stuck due to the flooding water, overflowing from a nearby rivulet at Krosuru mandal.

The district adminis-

tration stepped in to rescue the trapped passengers after the district collector was alerted by the local MLA. Although a helicopter was pressed into service, the passengers could not be rescued due to the swirling waters for three hours. Later the passengers were rescued with the help of local residents.

Residents of several colonies in Narasara Pet town, which experienced 22.4 cm of rain had to be rescued with the

help of ropes.

Nizampet, Sattenapalli, Chilakaluri Pet, Tenali, Macherla received heavy downpour and several residential colonies in these areas were submerged under a few feet of water.

East Godavari district also received heavy rain, leading to a rise in level of Dowleswaram barrage.

Apart from Kakinada, normal life was thrown out of gear in Vijayawada, Machilipatnam and Eluru.

Prakasham Barrage in Vijayawada is also full due to heavy inflows. Kurnool city too received heavy rainfall and low lying areas have been inundated. While NDRF has been pressed into service two helicopters have been requisitioned to evacuate people.



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# is advantage Siddaramaiah

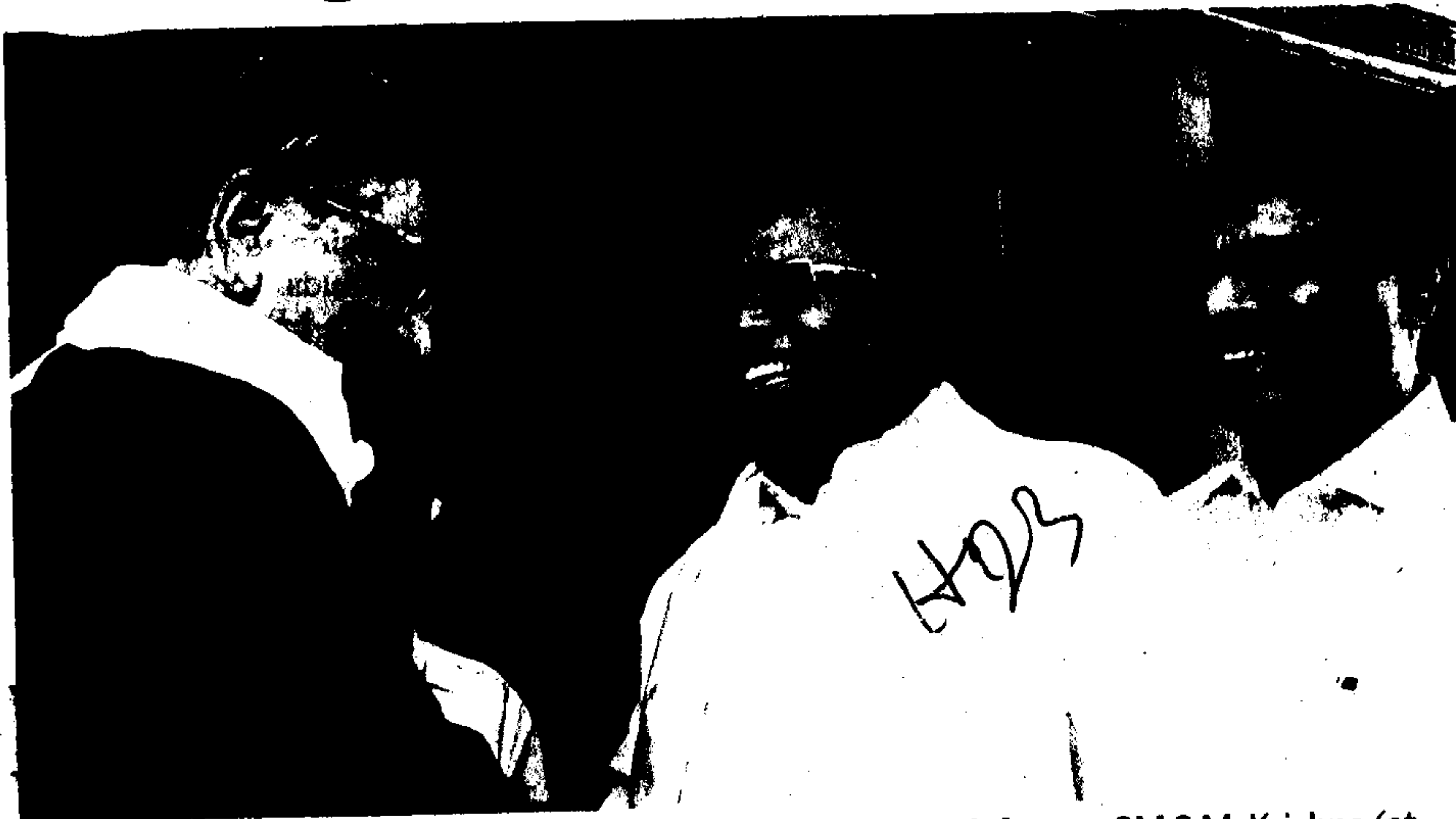
decision to defy  
on Cauvery  
critics over

RESH PRABHU

BENGALURU: Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has often been criticised for not consulting his party colleagues. On the Cauvery issue and his decision to "defy" the Supreme Court order, however, he has ensured that he has the support of his political leader in the State, including his severest critics, publicly rallies behind him.

His meetings with former Union Minister H.D. Deve Gowda at the latter's residence on Wednesday, and the former Chief Minister S.M. Krishna on Thursday morning, ensured that he turned two staunch critics into supporters. Mr. Krishna even offered a four-point formula to Mr. Siddaramaiah.

Fully aware that every political party in the State would have to support the decision not to release water,



**BARBS TO BOUQUETS:** Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah with former CM S.M. Krishna (at left) in Bengaluru on Thursday. — PHOTO: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Mr. Siddaramaiah's move has won him the support of even the principal Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly — the BJP.

## 'Right decision'

Several Congress leaders, who considered him an outsider in the party and termed him a regional satrap, now have to rally behind him, especially those from the Old

Mysuru region like Mr. Krishna.

Similarly, in north Karnataka, the Chief Minister made a mark by taking the 'right decision' in the Mahadayi river water dispute (involving Maharashtra and Goa) and pursuing the issue with the Centre and writing to Chief Ministers of the concerned States.

Leader of the Congress in

the Lok Sabha, Mallikarjun Kharge, led a protest by Congress MPs at the Mahatma Gandhi statue in the Secretariat on Thursday, and opposed the formation of the Cauvery Management Board.

Mr. Kharge sought the Prime Minister's intervention to resolve the issue. Such unity in the Congress is a rarity, a senior leader said.

## JD(S), Congress issue whip

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BENGALURU: The Janata Dal (Secular), the Congress and the BJP have issued whip to their members asking them to participate in the special legislature session from 11 a.m. on Friday. The legislature will pass a resolution expressing the inability of Karnataka to release water to Tamil Nadu owing to severe distress in the Cauvery basin, sources said.

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah, who flew to New Delhi on Thursday, met with Union Water Resources Minister Uma Bharti. But Ms. Bharti, who said the Centre couldn't intervene, is believed to have expressed sympathy with Karnataka's situation, according to a person privy to the meeting. She also advised him that only a compromise between the two States would yield a solution.

When Mr. Siddaramaiah sought an appointment with the Prime Minister, he is believed to have advised leaders from Karnataka to meet Ms. Bharti.



It is an idea that keeps returning to the table — but India probably can't consider it without risks, including those of flooding its own cities and provoking even bigger waves of terror

AMITABH SINHA

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 22

AMID THE clamour for avenging the Uri attack, a non-military option being suggested — including by Atal Bihari Vajpayee's External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha (*The Indian Express*, September 22) — is the abrogation of the 56-year-old Indus Waters Treaty that defines the water-sharing arrangement for six rivers of the Indus basin that flow through both India and Pakistan. The argument is that India, being upstream, can stop the flow of waters to Pakistan and bring it to its knees.

Pakistan's dependence on the Indus system cannot be overstated. About 65% of its geographical area, including the entire Punjab province, is part of the Indus basin. The country has the world's largest canal irrigation system, thanks to its development of the basin, which accounts for more than 90% of its irrigated area. Its three biggest dams, and several smaller ones, are located here. These are sources for hydroelectricity, irrigation and drinking water for millions of Pakistanis. If the tap could indeed be turned off from the Indian side, Pakistan's capitulation is expected to be swift.

### Indus Waters Treaty

In stark contrast to their dealings in other matters, India and Pakistan have managed their shared river waters quite amicably, thanks to the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960. The Treaty has survived wars and innumerable phases of frosty relations. So much so, it is cited as the global model for cooperation on the use of trans-boundary river waters. The success of the Treaty also lends weight to the theory that when it comes to water, nations tend to cooperate rather than get into a conflict.

The Treaty, which came after a decade of World Bank-brokered negotiations, classified the six rivers of the Indus system into 'eastern' and 'western' rivers. Sutlej, Beas and Ravi were eastern; Jhelum, Chenab and Indus itself were western. The categorisation was relative — the western rivers flow almost parallelly to the west of the eastern ones. Indus, the largest river, originates in China, so does the Sutlej. The other four rise in India; all enter Pakistan from India.

The Treaty gave India full rights over the waters of the eastern rivers, while it had to let the western rivers flow "unrestricted" to Pakistan. India could use the waters of western rivers as well, but only in a "non-consumptive" manner. It could use it for domestic purposes, and even for irrigation and hydropower production, but only in the manner specified in the Treaty. With the eastern rivers, India could do as it pleased.

A Permanent Indus Commission was established to implement the Treaty. Each country has an Indus Commissioner, and they meet regularly — every six months these days — to exchange information and data, and to settle minor disputes. Meetings of the Indus Commissioners have never been suspended — more than 110 rounds of meetings, held alternately in India and Pakistan, have taken place so far.

### Armtwisting through Indus

The idea that India can armtwist Pakistan through the Indus Waters Treaty is not new. It has been floated every time relations have soured between the two countries. It is seen as the easiest and most effective option, and the one with practically no collateral damage. But there is no evidence to suggest it has been given any serious thought, even during the Kargil war or Operation Parakram, the two most serious standoffs in the last couple of decades.

That is because not everyone believes it would help India in achieving its desired objective — that of forcing Islamabad to act on cross-border terrorism.

"It would be detrimental to India's interests in the long run. There is already strong discomfort in Pakistan with the fact that India controls its rivers. This despite the fact that India has always complied with the provisions of the Treaty. In fact, the eagerness in a section of Pakistani society to wrest Kashmir originates in the desire to take control of its rivers. Any tinkering with the Treaty is likely to see an intensification of Pak-backed activities in J&K," said Shakil Ahmad Romshoo, head of the Earth Sciences Department at Kashmir University in Srinagar.

Romshoo pointed out that river waters cannot be stopped or released at the turn of a switch. "Waters cannot be immediately stopped from flowing to Pakistan unless we are ready to inundate our own cities. Srinagar, Jammu and every other city in the

state and in Punjab would get flooded if we somehow were able to prevent the waters from flowing into Pakistan," he said.

Uttam Sinha of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses said Pakistan could be pressured even without stopping the waters or violating any other provisions of the Indus Treaty.

"We have never used our rights on the western rivers. Under the Treaty,

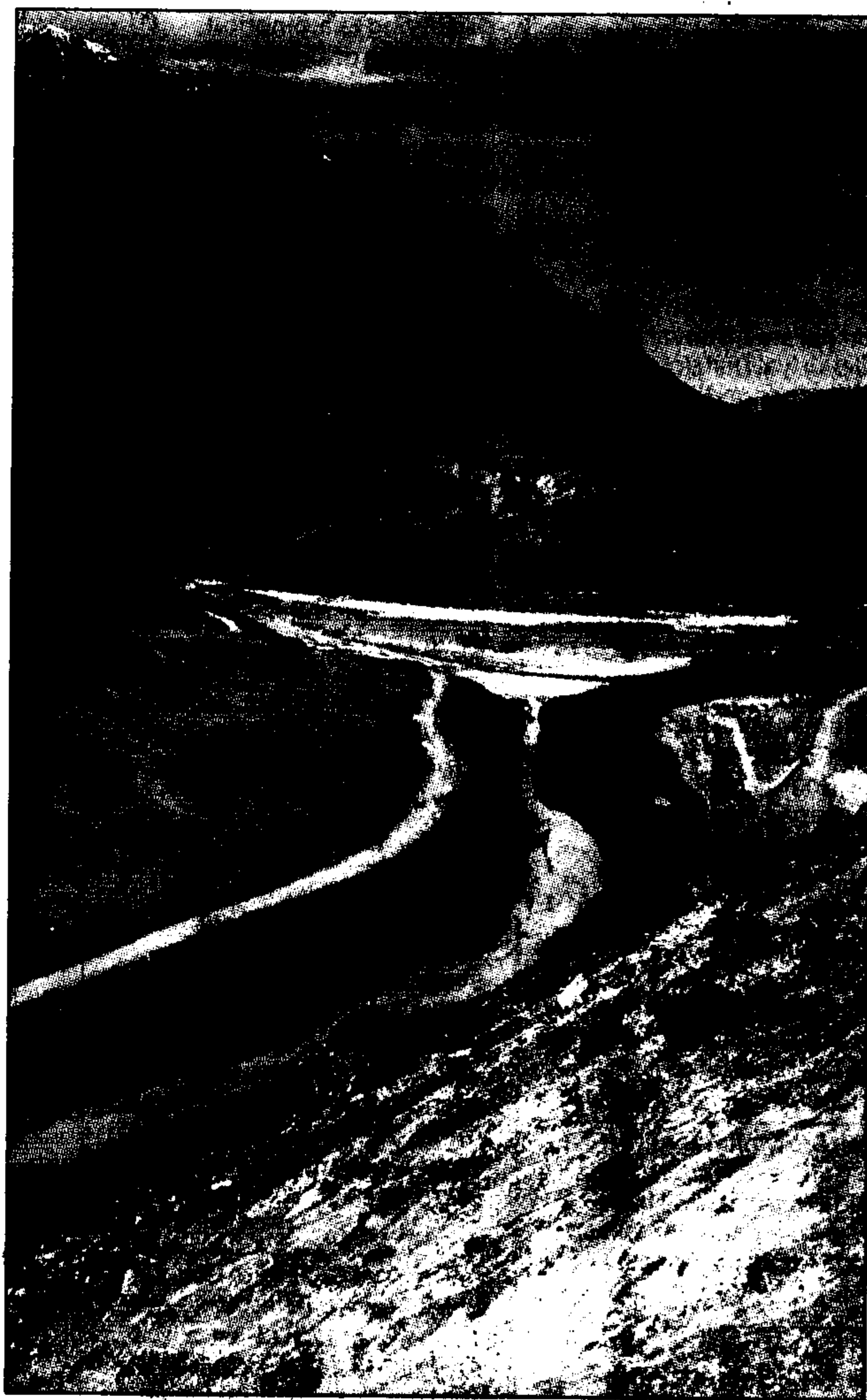
we can make use of the waters of the western rivers for irrigation, storage, and even for producing electricity, in the manner specified. If we just do what we are entitled to under the Treaty, it would be enough to send jitters through Pakistan. It would be a strong signal without doing anything drastic," Sinha said.

Indeed, the Treaty allows India to construct storage up to 3.6 million acre feet on the western rivers. But India has developed no storage capacities; nor has it utilised the water it is entitled to for irrigation.

Sinha also argued for India's greater engagement with Afghanistan on the development of the Kabul river that flows into Pakistan through the Indus basin. "This again can make Pakistan extremely nervous. It is in our strategic interest in any case to enhance our engagement on developmental issues with Afghanistan," he said.

Stopping the waters of the Indus rivers, on the other hand, can be counterproductive, Sinha said. "We have water-sharing arrangements with other neighbours as well. Not honouring the Indus Treaty would make them uneasy and distrustful. And we would lose our voice if China, decides to do something similar."

## INDUS RIVER SYSTEM



### EASTERN RIVERS:

Sutlej, Beas, Ravi

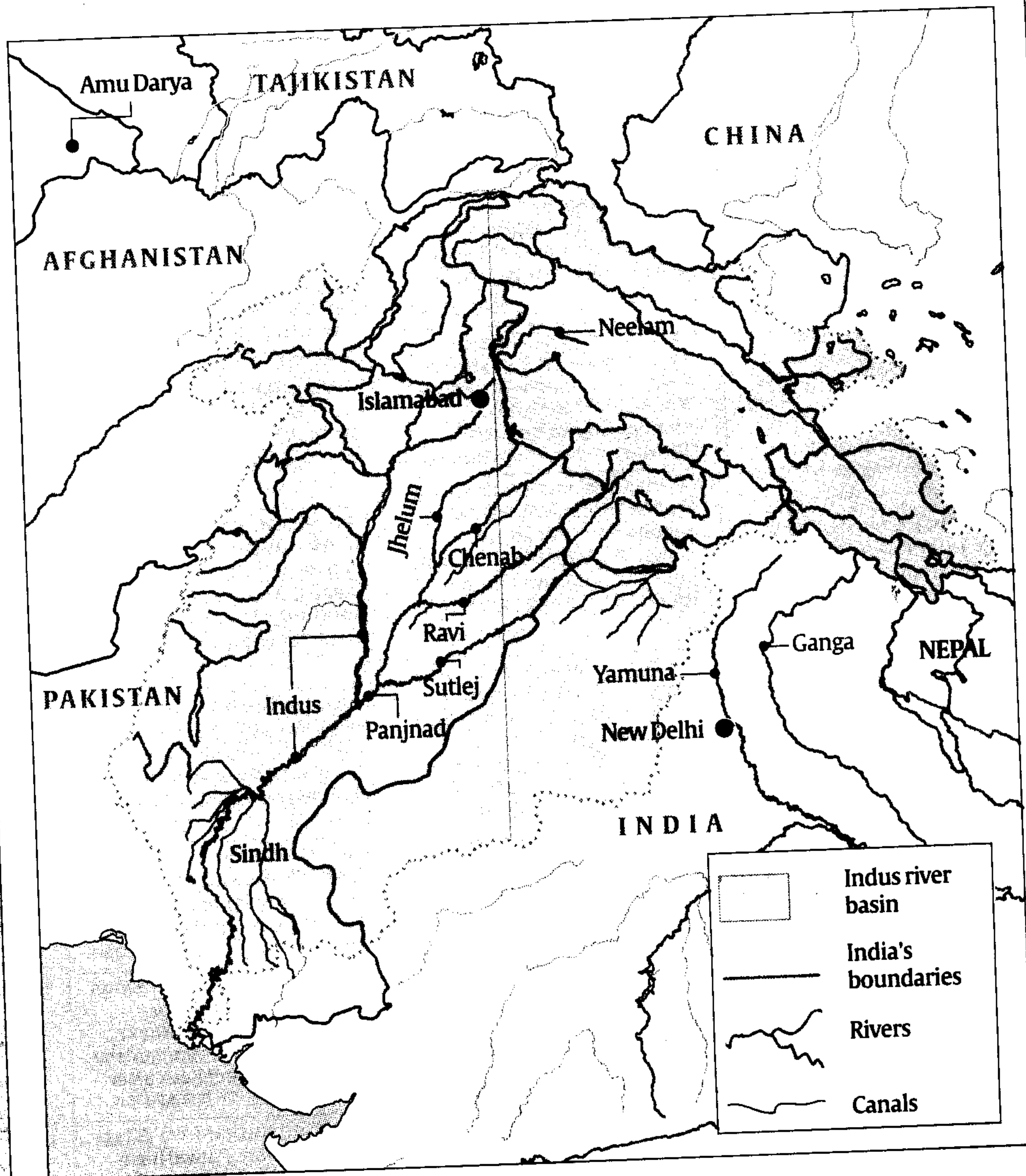
Annual flow before entering Pakistan: about 11 cubic km. India has full rights on all waters. Pakistan can use whatever flows into its territory.

### WESTERN RIVERS:

Indus, Jhelum, Chenab

Annual flow before entering Pakistan: about 170.3 cubic km. India can use 170.3 cubic km reserved for Pakistan.





#### WESTERN RIVERS:

Indus, Jhelum, Chenab

Annual flow before entering Pakistan: About 232.5 cubic km. India can use only about 62.2 cubic km; 170.3 cubic km reserved for Pakistan.

#### TOTAL INDUS BASIN AREA:

**11.65 lakh sq km**

47% in Pak, 39% in India, 8% in China, 6% in Afghanistan

Source: India Water Resources Information System

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

## T.N. farmers sore over drop in Mettur inflow

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**SALEM:** The sudden steep drop in the realisation of Cauvery water at Stanley Reservoir in Mettur on Thursday triggered panic among the official machinery and the farming community. The inflow dropped to 3,493 cusecs on Thursday from 8,144 cusecs on Wednesday. The dam registered an inflow between 10,000 and 16,000 cusecs from September 10 to 20, following the release of water from the Krishnaraja Sagar and Kabini reservoirs on the direction of the Supreme Court.

The steep fall in the inflow was said to be due to the decision of the Karnataka Cabinet to defer the release of 6,000 cusecs to Tamil Nadu till September 23, when a special session of the State Legislature would take a decision on the Supreme Court direction. Farmers say it has become customary for Karnataka to deny Tamil Nadu's share even after a court direction.

When the sluices of the

Mettur dam were opened for commencing farm activities in the delta districts in the samba season, the dam had 87.68 feet of water (50.39 tmc), against its full level of 120. Even though the water level was not up to the expectations, the Tamil Nadu government decided to open the dam expecting favourable directions from the Supreme Court and the Cauvery Supervisory Committee.

The Supreme Court, which initially directed the release of 15,000 cusecs of water at a stretch for ten days to address the plight of the farmers, later reduced the quantum.

The Cauvery Supervisory Committee on September 19 directed Karnataka to release 3,000 cusecs per day from September 21-30. But the Apex Court on Tuesday doubled the quantum to 6,000 cusecs from September 21-27, after Tamil Nadu demanded more water.

But the Karnataka government decided to defer the water release on Wednesday.



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

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

## Nod likely for Bhagirathi hydel projects

KAVITA UPADHYAY

**DEHRADUN:** After constant persuasion from the Uttarakhand government, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has agreed to "consider" the State's request and "permit" the 10 hydro electric projects (HEPs) of less than 25MW capacity of a total combined capacity of 82.3 MW which were approved prior to the date of notification" in the Bhagirathi eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) in the hill State's Uttarkashi region.

However, the Ministry has said that cumulative impact assessment study of the Bhagirathi Basin must be carried out for it to decide whether the 10 projects were viable.

According to the Central government notification of December 18, 2012, a 100-



**LIGHT AT THE END?** The Loharinag Pala hydel project on the Bhagirathi in Uttarakhand was scrapped after opposition from various quarters.— FILE PHOTO: SANDEEP SAXENA

kilometre stretch of the river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi, feeding an area of 4,179.59 sqkm, was to be declared eco-sensitive. The notification mentions that HEPs of only upto 2 MW can be built in the notified area.

The State government

had sought amendments in the 2012 notification to incorporate HEPs of upto 25 MW capacity in it.

### 16 projects under way

According to the State government data on the Bhagirathi river, 16 HEPs with a capacity of 1,743 MW

are in various stages of development.

"The ESZ notification [in its current form] prohibits us from setting up HEPs beyond a 2MW capacity. If the [16] HEPs are left unexecuted, it could result in an annual loss of Rs. 2,040 crore to Uttarakhand," Additional Secretary (Forest and Environment) Meenakshi Joshi said.

In a meeting held with Environment Ministry officials on August 31 in New Delhi, State government officials discussed the problems arising from the ESZ notification of 2012, which included the HEPs.

The Ministry has also asked the Uttarakhand government to initiate a carrying capacity analysis for a Bhagirathi River Basin Cumulative Impact Assessment Study for establishment of HEPs.