

SANDEEP DIKSHIT

Geography and present damming structures ensure India has limited ability to flood or choke water flow to Pakistan. Scrapping the treaty will needlessly pit India against the people of Pakistan by playing on an insecurity that has a deeper psychological effect than the threat of a war.

WHEN Prime Minister Narendra Modi sat down for a Power Point presentation on the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) on Monday, he must have seen two crucial slides on earlier Indian attempts to squeeze Pakistan's jugular on water. Both came unstuck because of frenzied international mediation as well as the fear of self-damage to India's reputation in the world. The first incident took place shortly after Independence. Angered by Pakistan's attempts to settle the Kashmir dispute by force, India had shut down sluices on canals carrying water into West Punjab. As the blocked water began backing up into Indian agricultural land and the world community started getting the jitters, the government was forced to backtrack. This episode played havoc on Pakistan's sense of insecurity about river waters from India. A couple of years later, when the IWT was finalised, the neutral mediator made India cough up over Rs 15,000 crore (in today's value) to help Pakistan build an independent canal network.

The second incident happened barely six years back. India had at long last completed the Baglihar hydropower project over the Chenab. As is the case today, bilateral relations were going through a rough patch. The time chosen by India for one-time filling of the dam's pondage coincided with the sowing season in Pakistan and low water flows in the river. Pakistan agriculture in a few districts was affected during the one month it took to fill Baglihar.

Today, the options for punishing Pakistan through a water war essentially remain the same as they were half a century ago. But there is an added complication. In the absence of trust, India undergoes the same insecurities as Pakistan when it comes to sharing the river waters of the Brahmaputra with China in the east. If the Pakistani media periodically raises the bogey of water terrorism by India, the media at home is not far behind in raising a similar flag against China.

But before this logic runs away with the ball, here is a reality check. Any Indian attempt to put a squeeze over water flowing to Pakistan suffers from two infirmities. First, there is no way to control the fast flowing waters of the Indus, at least in India. Unless, India builds dams and forces the India-friendly population of Ladakh to undergo the trauma of massive displacement. Not only will this move punish a region that has never associated itself with the unrest in Kashmir's streets, Indian military camps located on the banks of the Indus will also have to be shifted. It is not without reason that Indian planners have never even toyed with the idea of setting up a hydel project on the Indus.

Having scared Pakistan once by filling up Baglihar during a period of lean flow, India can be tempted to try this option again. It also has plans ready with a virtual procession of dams planned on the Jhelum and the Chenab with names like Sawalkot, Dul Hasti, Pakuldul, Gyspa and Bursar. If Baglihar is an example, Pakistan is bound to approach an international tribunal to contest India's construction parameters – the height, pondage, etc – for each dam. The possibility of litigation slowing down the pace of work coupled with the extremely difficult terrain will mean it will take an enormous amount of the nation's resources to build a single dam. The minimum period will be at least a decade. The Prime Minister cannot hope to scare Pakistan into submission with such a long range plan filled with several ifs. India has squeezed the maximum out of the three eastern rivers – the Beas, Ravi



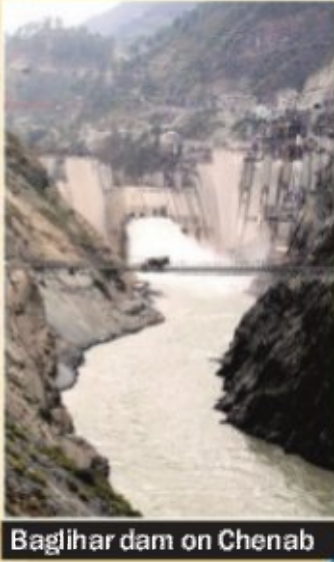
The first filling of the Baglihar dam on the Chenab in 2010 by India gave Pakistan a scare of water flow being blocked.

The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT)

- The distribution of waters of the Indus and its tributaries between India and Pakistan is governed by the Indus Water Treaty (IWT).
- Was signed on Sept 19, 1960, between India, Pakistan and a representative of World Bank after eight years of negotiations.
- Partition of India cut across the Indus river basin, which has the Indus river, plus five of its main tributaries.

Western rivers  
Chenab, Jhelum, Indus

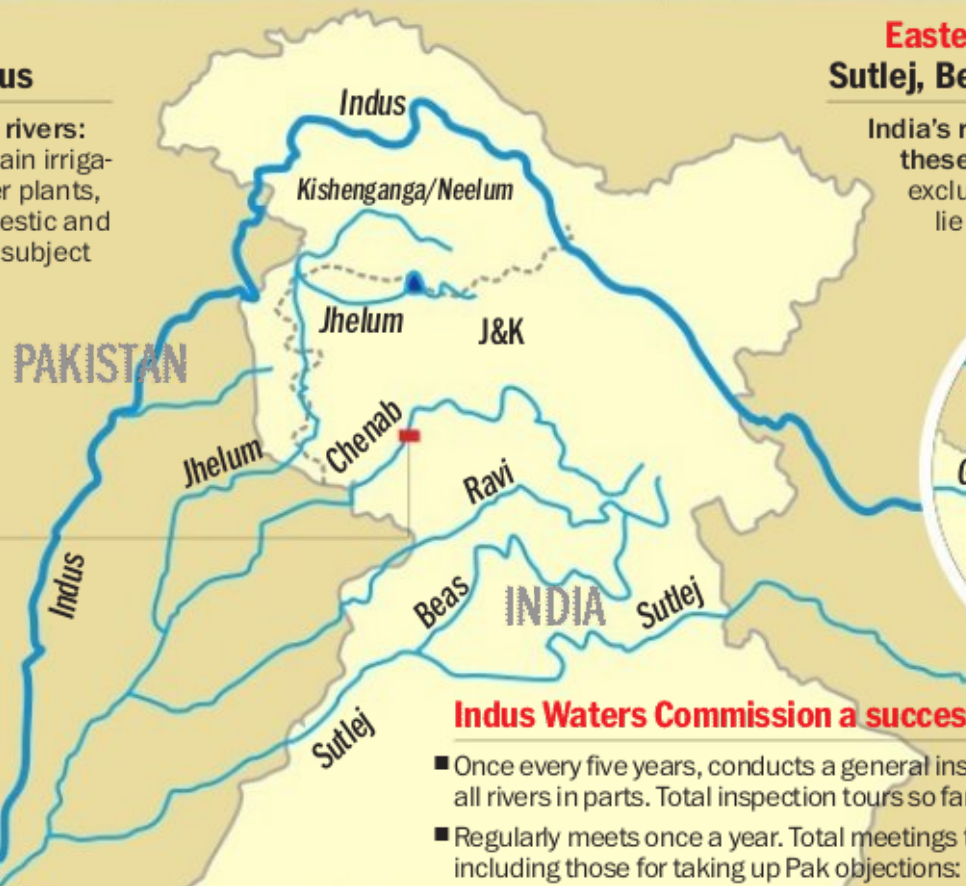
India's rights over these rivers: Limited – can set up certain irrigation, run-of-the-river power plants, very limited storage, domestic and non-consumptive use, all subject to conditions



Baglihar dam on Chenab

Eastern rivers  
Sutlej, Beas, Ravi

India's rights over these rivers: All exclusive rights lie with India.



Indus Waters Commission a success story

- Once every five years, conducts a general inspection of all rivers in parts. Total inspection tours so far: Over 100
- Regularly meets once a year. Total meetings thus far, including those for taking up Pak objections: Over 100

Pakistan's gains under the treaty

Financial assistance of £62 million to compensate for construction of new canals in lieu of eastern river waters that existing canals were getting. As a result of the IWT, Pakistan today has among the world's largest contiguous irrigation systems. All major reservoirs are post-IWT.

India's options if it walks out of the treaty

1 Block waters of the Indus

CHALLENGE: Back up will inundate Ladakhi farmland and villages on the banks. Military camps may have to be relocated.

2 Build more dams on the Jhelum & Chenab to starve rural Pakistan during one-time filling and releasing water during monsoon to inundate land.

CHALLENGE: Too far in future. Baglihar dam took 25 years to operationalise. A string of dams will take three decades.

3 Stop the flow of waters from Punjab rivers from going to Pakistan.

CHALLENGE: Massive acquisition of prime farmland will lead to unrest.

and the Satluj. Any effort to control the residual flow will mean a large-scale appropriation of prime agriculture. This strategy is unlikely to resonate well with the people of Punjab.

Skeptics may ask if China may pay back India in the same coin to take the pressure off Pakistan? Theoretically, China can do so. In Pakistan, China is racing to complete a dam where the Jhelum and the Neelum (called the Kishanganga in India)

converge. In case India build its dams and decides to release the water in one go to trouble Pakistan, the pondage (water storage of a hydel dam) of this Chinese project would absorb most of the excess flow.

In China, the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra are now dotted with dams under construction. And India is copying the China/Pakistan's Jhelum-Neelum hydel project strategy by building dams in Arunachal that are close to the border. So

in the unlikely eventuality of China releasing copious amounts of water sometime in the distant future, the pondage in Indian dams should stop the overflow from inundating agricultural land.

A closer examination shows the fears of both lower riparian states (India vis-à-vis Brahmaputra and Pakistan about the three Western Rivers) may be misplaced. This is because bulk of the catchment area of the Brahmaputra falls in India. A great

scare was raised when China was constructing the Zangmu dam. Today, the dam is operational but no new element has been added in the India-China discourse on common rivers.

The same is true for the Indus, the mightiest and most consequential of the common rivers to Pakistan's agriculture. Over 70 per cent of its catchment area is in Pakistan and it increases after the Kabul river joins the Indus.

Therefore, whether it is Brahmaputra or the IWT rivers, one-time filling of pondage may give rise to a temporary shortage, especially if it is done between December and July, when the flows are lean. This was tested while filling up Baglihar, but the impact was limited to a few Pakistani districts. To keep Pakistan in perpetual anxiety, several more dams will have to be built. But if Pakistan also readies a few dams on its side, as it is doing with the Neelum-Jhelum project, the excess water released by India will have no impact.

The other option is to deny Pakistan water during the sowing season by undertaking the one-time filling of a dam around the same time. As Baglihar has shown, it is only a one-time tactic.

Even China realises that it cannot blackmail India by water terrorism.

However, India has more to fear from China's tactics than Pakistan with respect to India. This is because the IWT has a large number of in-built confidence and trust building measures. These were the product of a neutral expert and India's willingness to be generous in sharing the waters. But China has played hard ball with India (as well as other countries such as Kazakhstan and Vietnam) in parting with data on water flows of common rivers. Should India then play the same game of obfuscating exchange of data and building projects on the sly with Pakistan when it vigorously protests China trying the same trick with India?

Idealists would want to widen the discourse and suggest that all countries sharing the waters of a common river should sit together and formulate plans to jointly develop the entire basin. The idea is altruistic and worthy of consideration. But it is impractical in a situation where states don't want to share water with their neighbours. It would be too much to expect countries to indulge in a bit of give and take to settle their water disputes. This possibility can only happen if there are statesmen like former Brazil President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva. When Bolivia and Paraguay objected to a massive hydel project in Brazil on a common river, Lula was reported to have told his countrymen: "Look we are within our legal rights to be harsh with them. But these are poor countries and we have to show generosity to them." With these words and the country behind him, Lula doubled the compensation to Paraguay and tripled it to Uruguay.

The threat over choking off water to Pakistan is not just vacuous. It needlessly pits India against the people of Pakistan by playing on an insecurity that has a deeper psychological effect than the threat of a war. The IWT has never been a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. In the case of Baglihar and Tulbul (navigation project), both sides have shown the willingness to listen to a referee. It would be best to allow sleeping dogs lie than open up a time-tested settlement on an emotive issue like water.

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## NATIONAL

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### River Sutra: Stay within treaty but use India's rights fully



[Suhasini Haidar](#)



[Kallol Bhattacharjee](#)



The Hindu

The Jhelum river in Srinagar. File photo: Nissar Ahmad

**URI CASTS SHADOW ON INDUS TREATY**  
The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, explained

- 1 What is the treaty?**  
The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, is a water sharing pact between India and Pakistan that covers six rivers beginning in India and flowing into Pakistan. The treaty was signed on September 19, 1960.
- 2 What is the foundation of the treaty?**  
The preamble to the treaty aims at satisfactory utilisation of the Indus system of rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) based on the goodwill between the two countries. It was essentially a confidence building measure between the two neighbours.
- 3 What are the Indian and Pakistani shares in the Indus rivers system?**  
The treaty divides the Indus system into two segments: Eastern Rivers - Sutlej, Beas and Ravi and Western rivers - Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. India gets right of unrestricted use over the Eastern rivers. Pakistan is entitled to "unrestricted" use of the Western rivers. India is under obligation to let flow the western rivers unrestricted.
- 4 What are the limits in using the treaty?**  
Both India and Pakistan have the right to non-consumptive use. However, both sides have the rights of drainage issues and river conservation aspects. Both sides are mandated to prevent pollution of the rivers. As responsible partners, both sides are expected to create permanent Indus Commissions with Commissioners in charge.
- 5 What is the dispute resolution mechanism mentioned in the treaty?**  
Any dispute will have to be examined by the Commissioners. Under Article 8 of the treaty, both sides are expected to meet at least once a year to discuss bilateral problems. However, after the Uri attack, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has decided to suspend talks between the Commissioners, and has stopped short of reviewing the treaty.
- 6 Can India abrogate or withdraw from the treaty?**  
Experts suggest that India can exercise the sovereign right of a state under Article 64 of the "Vienna Convention" to withdraw from any international treaty. Article 64 provides for sovereign states to withdraw from

**Why is the treaty vital for Pakistan?**  
The water of the Indus system flowing into Pakistan helps irrigate about 10,000 square kilometres and supports its agriculture belt in Punjab and Sindh.

*Union government has decided to set up an inter-ministerial committee to study India's further options on Indus waters.*

The Union government has decided to set up an inter-ministerial committee to study India's further options on the Indus Waters Treaty. The decision came during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's high-level meeting to review the treaty following the attack on Uri.

National Security Adviser Ajit Doval, Foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar, Water Resources Secretary Shashi Shekhar, and senior PMO officials were present at the meeting.

Among the committee's tasks would be to look at storage possibilities that would help irrigate fields in Jammu and Kashmir, where the State Assembly has often complained about the treaty being "unfair". At present, India has access to the use of three "eastern" rivers of the Indus — the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi, while it is allowed limited use of about 20 per cent of the three 'western' rivers — the Indus (Sindhu), Chenab and Jhelum.

### More hydel projects

The government also decided to build more run-of-the-river hydropower projects on western rivers, to exploit the full potential of 18,600 MW (current projects come to 11,406 MW) and to expedite construction of the Pakal Dul, Sawalkot, Bursar dams in J&K, official sources said. A decision was taken to review restarting the Tulbul navigation project that India had suspended after Pakistan's objections in 1987.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Modi referred to "water wars" as a serious concern when addressing scientists of the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research. "Concerns over water security are brewing. Some say that there will be wars between countries over water," adding that scientists must come up with solutions to ensure that water can be used more efficiently and land used better to improve crop varieties. Asked if the decisions taken could trigger a protest or a case filed by Pakistan, sources underlined that no decision taken on Monday contravened the existing treaty.

"What was decided today is that India must use to the fullest its rights under the Indus Water Treaty. If you are asking me if we are afraid of following the law because someone might challenge us, the answer is no," a senior official said.

In the wake of the Uri attack in which 18 soldiers were killed at an army base close to the LoC by suspected Pakistani militants, several experts have demanded that India withdraw from the Indus Water Treaty whose terms are considered generous to Pakistan. "Suspension of talks is more symbolic and not substantive," said Brahma Chellaney of the Centre for Policy Research about the measures taken on Monday. "This is

not first time that the talks have been suspended. In the past, following the conflicts the talks were suspended. But nevertheless, a welcome step."

*(With Jacob Koshy)*

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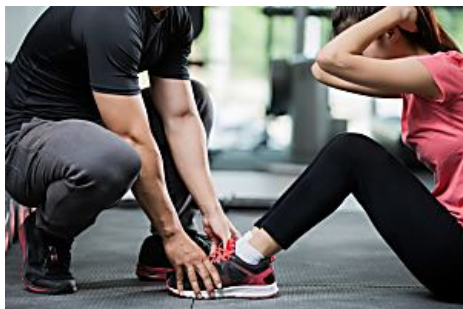
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# Scrapping treaty will not help

**WATER WAR** Govt to review position on the Tulbul/Wular project on Chenab, implementation of which was held back

KumKum Dasgupta

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**NEW DELHI:** Four days after India hinted at abrogating the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty with Pakistan, a meeting of top officials chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi decided on greater internal use of three rivers — Indus, Chenab and Jhelum — that were allocated to Pakistan by the accord. The government also decided to review its position on the Tulbul/Wular project on Chenab. After prolonged arbitration in international courts, India got a favourable ruling to build the reservoir but held back implementation to generate goodwill.

However, experts are not sure that the barrage would be a good idea. "The decision on the Tulbul/Wular project on Chenab should be seen in light of the 2014 floods in Kashmir. The main reason why so much flooding happened in the city was the siltation in the Wular Lake. Now if a barrage comes up, it will increase the threat of floods in Srinagar. The government's Monday decision should be technically evaluated," Prof Shakil Ahmad Romshoo, professor and head, department of earth sciences, University of Kashmir, told HT.

"The government should pursue energy generation from the western rivers (Indus, the Jhelum and Chenab). This is because water utilisation for agriculture in Kashmir is not very high since the topography is undulating (irrigation is difficult) and farmers have moved to water-intensive paddy to rainfed horticulture," he said.

Dr Medha Bisht, assistant professor, department of international relations, South Asia University, agrees with Prof Romshoo: "It is true that India has not used the capacity of the western rivers and the government's Monday decision to maximise usage should be seen as a long-term strategy".

On India's threat to scrap the treaty, Dr Bisht said the scrapping of the pact cannot be a "credible deterrent" due to sev-

**ON INDIA'S THREAT TO SCRAP THE TREATY, DR BISHT SAID SCRAPPING OF THE PACT CANNOT BE A 'CREDIBLE DETERRENT' DUE TO MANY REASONS**

eral reasons.

First, India has no infrastructure to hold/divert the excess water. Probably what India can do is control the timing of the release of water. Either way — building infrastructure to hold excess water and controlling the timing — are long term strategies. Second, if India walks out of an institutional mechanism such as the Indus Treaty, the country will lose credibility in international community and have long-term consequences.

Second, we must not forget that even though there is no treaty between China and India on Brahmaputra, China does have a long term strategic plan to divert the river Brahmaputra. Tampering with the Indus Waters Treaty will send a bad regional signal for upper riparians such as China and will aggravate fears of lower riparians such as Bangladesh. But, she adds, the treaty must be revisited to tackle two issues.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir believe that their rights on the river were not recognised in the Indus Treaty and it is heavily biased towards Pakistan, and that climate change is a reality now; and a new treaty needs factor in that challenge.

"India has to utilise the provisions of the treaty more aggressively and in coordination with the states. It has also to measure and assess the actual flow in the Indus system before it can recalculate the utilisation of the waters. A lot of unused waters of the eastern water flow to Pakistan unaccounted and unutilised. This has to be harnessed more effectively by India," said Uttam Kumar Sinha, Fellow, Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis.



■ Indian PM Jawaharlal Nehru with Pakistan President Ayub Khan in Karachi before signing the treaty in 1960. GETTY IMAGES

## WHAT IS THE INDUS WATERS TREATY ABOUT?

### WHEN WAS THE TREATY SIGNED?

On September 19, 1960, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan president Ayub Khan signed an agreement to share water of Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. As Indus was the biggest of them, the treaty was named the 'Indus Waters Treaty'.

### WHAT LED TO IT?

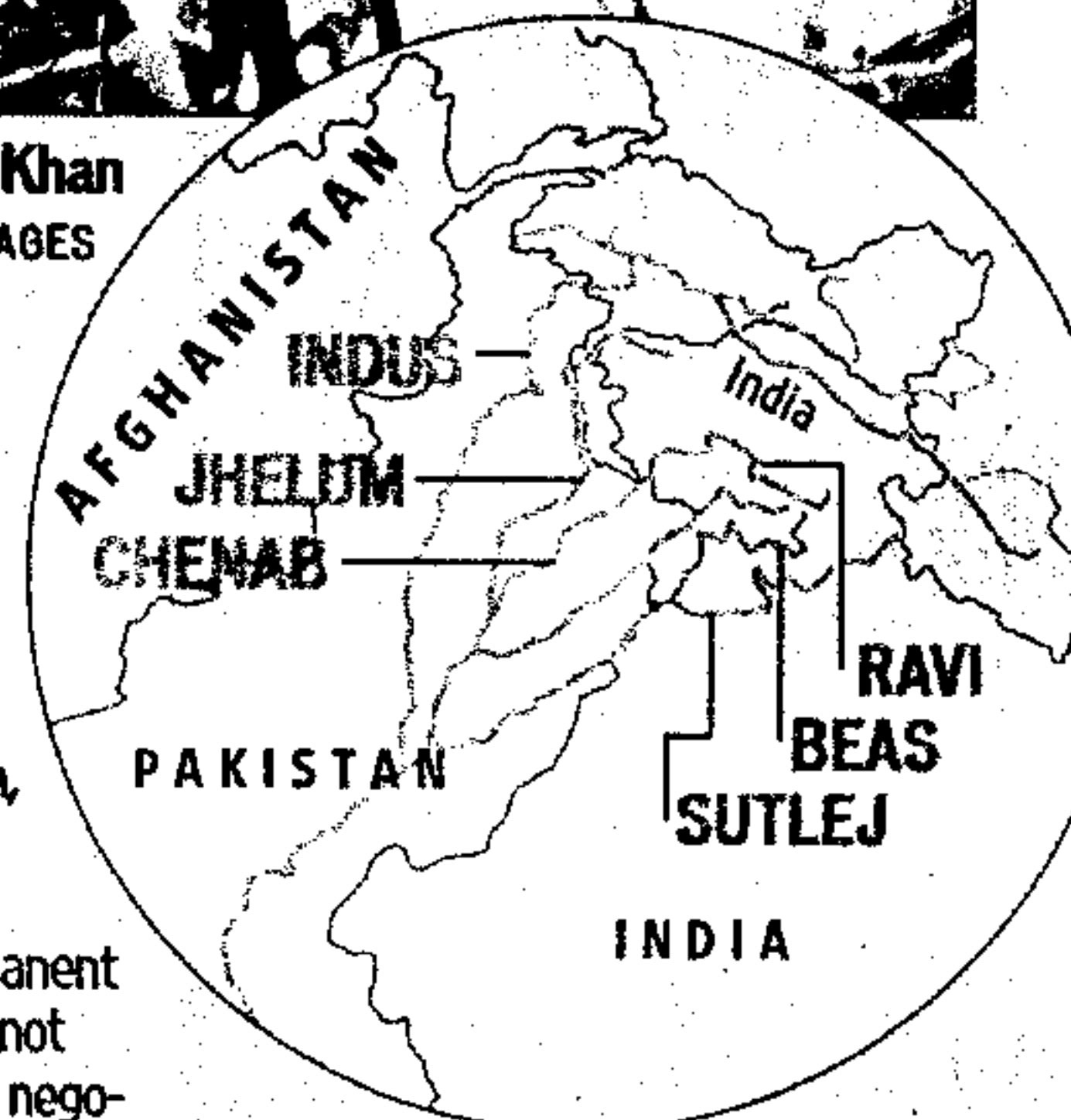
After Partition, Pakistan and India locked horns over the share of water in the Indus Basin as its

source remained in India. In the early years after Partition, an Inter-Dominion Accord of 1948 apportioned the share. Pakistan was keen on a permanent solution. As both sides could not compromise, the World Bank negotiated a deal between them.

### WHAT ROLE DID THE WORLD BANK PLAY?

In 1954, the World Bank offered a proposal to the two nations under which India retains control over the three eastern tributaries while Pakistan controls the three

rivers in the west. While India was eager to seal this deal, Pakistan turned hostile, even threatening to walk out. After deliberations, talks gained momentum again in 1954. The Bank also helped to fund the construction of canals for Pakistan.



### WHAT ARE THE TREATY'S MAIN PROVISIONS?

Waters of the eastern rivers were allocated to India. New Delhi is under obligation to let waters of the western rivers flow, except for certain consumption use, with Pakistan getting 80% of it. The treaty gives lower riparian Pakistan more than four times the water available to India.

## SC refuses urgent hearing on PIL

Press Trust of India  
■ letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Supreme Court on Monday refused to grant an urgent hearing on a PIL seeking declaration of the India-Pakistan Indus Waters Treaty as unconstitutional.

"There is no urgency in the matter. It will come up for hear-

ing in due course," a bench comprising Chief Justice TS Thakur and Justice AM Khanwilkar said.

Advocate ML Sharma, who filed the public interest litigation (PIL) in his personal capacity on the issue, sought an urgent hearing of the matter.

He said that the treaty was

unconstitutional as it was not signed as per the constitutional scheme and hence should be declared "void ab initio".

"Keep politics aside. The matter will come in due course," the bench of judges said when the advocate insisted on an urgent hearing in the court.



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# KCR says delay in dam work led to flooding

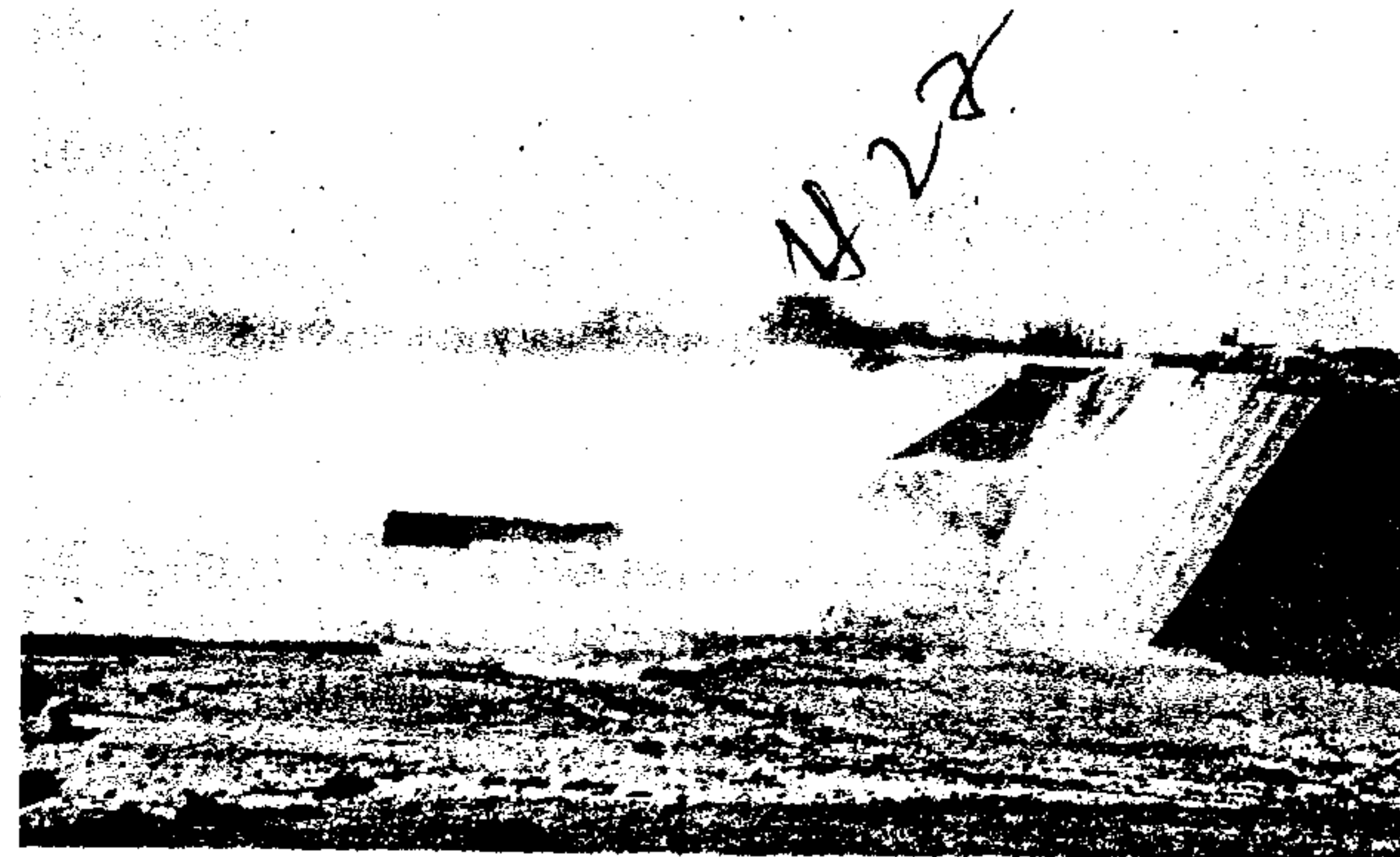
Following Mid Manair Dam breach, CM cancels contract and asks officials to hand over project to 'competent' agency

K.M. DAYASHANKAR

**KARIMNAGAR:** Alleging that the delay in the construction of Mid Manair Dam (MMD) by contractors led to the breach of the earth dam, Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao cancelled the contract and ordered fresh tendering process for MMD work.

The Chief Minister, who visited Karimnagar town on Monday, reviewed the flood situation with Ministers T. Harish Rao and Etala Rajender, Chief Whip Koppula Eshwar, district MPs and legislators. He also conducted an aerial survey of the MMD and Sripada Yellampalli projects.

The Mid Manair earth dam, constructed as part of the SRSP flood canal project, was breached following deluge on Sunday night. The MMD was expected to act as



ALARMING SITUATION. Mid Manair dam overflowing in Karimnagar district on Sunday. — PHOTO. THAKUR AJAY PAL SINGH

a balancing reservoir for the proposed Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project.

## Incessant rains

Following incessant rains and copious inflows into the MMD, the flood water overflowed from the spillway and the earth dam on Sunday, forcing the district authorities to evacuate land oustees of

the project. The irrigation authorities had planned to store 3 tmcft of water in the MMD. However, following the 130-metre breach to the earth dam, the entire water in the reservoir flowed to the LMD reservoir.

Talking to mediapersons, the Chief Minister said the MMD breached due to heavy inflows and incomplete

earth dam work. He told the officials to ensure that the work was given to a competent agency. He said all 12,000 villagers who were shifted to rehabilitation centres on Sunday returned to their villages as the flood water receded.

Alleging that the Congress government had delayed the payment of compensation to land oustees, the Chief Minister also announced distribution of compensation to children of land oustees who are 21 and above.

As per the new order, individuals who are 21 and above would get Rs. 2 lakh compensation. It would cost the State exchequer an additional amount of Rs. 114 crore. The Chief Minister said the scheme would benefit 4,231 land oustees of the MMD and 1,447 of the Sripada Yellampalli project.

## 1,000 evacuated in Karimnagar

**HYDERABAD:** With heavy downpour pummeling Telangana over the past few days, the authorities are keeping a watch on the flood situation even as over 1,000 villagers were evacuated in Karimnagar district.

"Over 1,000 villagers staying in six villages near the Mid Manair dam, which was overflowing, were evacuated on Sunday evening. It was a precautionary evacuation ... the situation has now improved and they will be sent back," Special Chief Secretary (Revenue) Pra-deep Chandra said on

Monday.

Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao on Sunday directed his ministerial colleagues to stay in their districts to monitor the flood situation and supervise relief and rehabilitation work. In view of the flood situation, Mr. Rao cancelled the Cabinet meeting scheduled for Monday and asked the Ministers to work in coordination with district-level officials. He

further directed the Warangal district administration to be on high alert as Godavari was in full spate. — PTI



The Deccan (old Hyderabad)  
The Deccan (new Hyderabad)  
Central Deccan (old Deccan)

# After dry weekend, rainfall to reduce further, says IMD

**TIMES NEWS NETWORK**

**Mumbai:** After a week of heavy rainfall, Mumbaikars witnessed a dry weekend with the city's two weather stations receiving less than 20 mm rain until Sunday evening. Weathermen have predicted that rains will reduce further over the next two days.

For the 24 hours ending on 8.30 am on Sunday, Colaba had received 0.8 mm rain while Santacruz received 1.3 mm rain. Similarly, the rainfall up to 8.30pm on Sunday was 15 mm and 6.8 mm at Colaba and Santacruz respectively. "The weather systems which were responsible for the rains in the past week are no longer present and hence the reduced rainfall on the weekend. The rains are further expected to re-

WATER BOUNTY	
● Rain so far	○ Rain required
Colaba	2,490mm
	→
	2,184mm
Santacruz	2,886mm
	→
	2,453mm
Total rain in September	
Colaba	Santacruz
731.8mm	709.9mm

duce over the next two days," said VK Rajeev, director, western region, India Meteorological Department.

With Friday night's heavy rainfall, the city surpassed the total rainfall in September in the past decade. Total rain-

fall recorded in September so far by the Colaba and Santa-cruz observatories is 731.8 mm and 709.9 mm. The all-time record for September is 920 mm recorded in 1954.

This year the IMD recorded over 100% rainfall in Mumbai, with an excess of approximately 500mm in Colaba and 715mm at Santacruz.

Meanwhile, temperatures in the city remained below normal. Maximum temperature at Colaba was 28.0 degree Celsius, which is 2.8 degrees below normal and at Santacruz was 29.7 degree Celsius, 1.3 degrees below normal. Similarly, minimum temperatures at Colaba and Santacruz were 1.4 and 1.2 degrees below normal. The relative humidity was 89% and 79% at Colaba and Santacruz respectively.

*The Times of India, 26/4/16*  
Centre issues flood  
alert in Godavari,  
Krishna basins

**TIMES NEWS NETWORK**

**New Delhi:** The Centre alerted Telangana, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on Sunday asking them to "take highest level of precautionary measures" in the entire Godavari and Krishna river basin area during the next three to seven days. It said "heavy to very heavy" rains have filled all the reservoirs to their full capacities and water released from them may cause flooding the downstream areas.

The home ministry has rushed 17 teams, comprising over 550 personnel, of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) to the region for rescue and relief operations.

NDRF has deployed about 60 boats and many paramedics to help those stranded after the heavy rainfall in these areas in the last few days. "NDRF



## People were evacuated from Godavari basin's flooded districts

teams are in touch with local administration and monitoring the situation round-the-clock," NDF said. Officials in Delhi said if required, more assistance could be sent to the three states.

Meanwhile, the Telangana government in Sunday launched its biggest operation to evacuate people in several districts in the Godavari basin with unprecedented rain causing flooding of the river and the release of excess water from brimming dams. Tens of thousands of villagers in Laxmynagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam, and Warangal were shifted to safer places at CMK Chandrasekhra Rao's directive. He instructed irrigation minister T Harish Rao to evacuate people and cattle from flood-hit villages in view of release of water from dams, including Nizamsagar, Sriramsagar, Jurala, Pulichintala, and Srisailem.



इनांक ..... को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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# Parties pass the buck as rain drowns Hyderabad

VERBAL DUEL Oppn calls KCR negligent, CM holds past govts responsible

Srinivasa Rao Apparasu  
letters@hindustantimes.com

- **HYDERABAD:** The unprecedented rains that have brought Hyderabad to a standstill have punctured Telangana chief minister K Chandrasekhar Rao's promise of transforming the capital into a global city on the lines of US' Dallas and New York.

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, which the ruling TRS had won with a massive mandate in February, failed to live up to people's expectations.

- The capital's roads were riddled with potholes as storm water drains overflowed creating cesspools at different places. Several residential localities on the outskirts of the city got inundated, which further damaged brand Hyderabad's value.

As the flood situation continues to remain alarming in several parts of Telangana, the TRS and the Opposition have started indulging in a blame game.

The Opposition attacked the TRS government for 'neglecting' Hyderabad in the past two years. The Congress and Telugu Desam Party (TDP) leaders staged demonstrations in the rain-ravaged areas of the city and planted saplings in the potholes on the main roads.

Not one to get bogged down, KCR launched a counter-attack on the Opposition, holding the previous TDP and Congress governments responsible for the present situation in Hyderabad. "These two parties ruled the state for more than 50 years. They neglected the civic conditions in the city. Over 28,000 illegal constructions have come up on the storm water drains in the city over the years. Who had given them permission?" he asked.

The Congress shot back at KCR, saying his "negligent attitude" was responsible for the havoc created in the state.

"KCR should learn to handle criticism. Why he did not hold a meeting of the State Disaster Management Authority despite warnings?" leader of Opposition



■ Several residential localities on the outskirts of the capital are inundated, damaging brand Hyderabad's value.

PTI FILE

## Over 1,000 evacuated from Telangana villages

Press Trust of India  
letters@hindustantimes.com

**HYDERABAD:** Over 1,000 people were evacuated from villages in Telangana's Karimnagar district as heavy downpour continued to pummel the state.

The water from the under-construction Mid Manair dam in Boinapally mandal of the district had started overflowing, resulting in the earthen embankment getting breached. This had resulted in the area getting flooded.

"Over 1,000 villagers staying in six villages near the Mid Manair dam, which was overflowing, were evacuated last (Sunday) evening. It was a precautionary evacuation... the situation has now improved," special chief secretary (revenue) Pradeep Chandra said on Monday.

Chief minister K Chandrasekhar Rao had directed his ministerial colleagues on Sunday to stay in their respective districts and supervise relief and rehabilitation works.

Rao cancelled his cabinet meeting that was scheduled for

to coordinate with district-level officials to ensure evacuation of people from the low-lying areas.

In the wake of increasing flow in Godavari river and its tributaries, the chief minister directed district ministers, officials and also the police to remain alert. Rao further directed Warangal district administration to be on high alert as river Godavari is in full spate. The river is receiving huge inflows, therefore those living on the banks are susceptible to danger.

The chief minister also asked minister T Nageshwara Rao to maintain alertness in Khammam district as the water level in the river could reach danger level at Bhadrachalam in the district. "We are taking measures in view of the heavy rains in the past few days in the state, including in Hyderabad, which is unprecedented after the 1908 floods in the city," he said.

Deputy inspector general of police (DIG) (Warangal Range) Ravi Varma told PTL, "We are keeping a watch on water level in Warangal and Khammam districts."



दिनांक ..... को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
नवभारत 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 ( Bengiuru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

The Tribune, 27/9/16

# No water for TN: K'taka

Both states harden stand as SC hears case today

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 26

Tamil Nadu and Karnataka today hardened their stands on the Cauvery river water dispute as the Supreme Court is slated to hear their case tomorrow.

In its affidavit, the Karnataka Government maintained that it had no water to share with its lower riparian neighbour, while Tamil Nadu pleaded with the SC not to hear the other party till it complied with earlier court orders.

Karnataka said the Mettur dam across Cauvery in Tamil Nadu had about 45 TMC of water, while the storage was expected to go up to 90 TMC during the monsoon season, which was sufficient to take care of the standing paddy crop there. On the other hand, the Krishnaraja Sagar



A file photo of a protest over the Cauvery water row. PTI

dam in Karnataka had storage of only 26 TMC of water, it pleaded. Nevertheless, Karnataka said it was ready to honour its commitment to Tamil Nadu gradually by the end of January 2017.

At the last hearing on September 20, the SC had directed the Centre to set up a Cauvery River Management Board within four weeks and the Karnataka Government to release 6,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu every day for a week.

A Bench comprising Jus-

tices Dipak Misra and UU Lalit pegged Karnataka's liability at 6,000 cusecs, which is half the quantity Karnataka has been releasing since September 12 but double the quantum recommended by the Cauvery Supervisory Committee on September 19. The Bench then asked the two state governments to file their objections to the supervisory committee's recommendation in three days.

On September 5, the SC had directed Karnataka to release 15,000 cusecs a day to Tamil Nadu and subsequently reduced it to 12,000 cusecs. Despite this, large-scale violence broke out in Karnataka and sporadic incidents were reported from Tamil Nadu, prompting the Bench to take a serious view and direct the two states to ensure law and order with a heavy hand.



इनांक २७/९/१६ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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

*The Tribune, 27/9/16*



Telangana Chief Minister K Chandrashekhara Rao holds a meeting over heavy rains in Hyderabad. PTI

## Flood threat as Godavari swells

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 26

Telangana Chief Minister K Chandrashekhara Rao today directed officials of Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts to be on alert in view of flood threat due to the swollen Godavari.

He called for a specific alert for the flood-prone Bhadrachalam in Khammam and Ramannagudem in Warangal and told officials to be in touch with their Maharashtra counterparts to assess the flood situation and take steps accordingly, a release from the CM's office said.

Rao, who visited Karimnagar, conducted an aerial survey of Mid Manair Dam (MMD) and other rain-affected areas. He also held a review meeting with officials on the situation arising out of the heavy rains and flooding.

Water from the under-construction MMD in Karimnagar started overflowing from

### Telangana death toll 11

- Eleven persons have died in rain-related incidents in Telangana so far. While eight deaths have been reported in Medak district, three occurred in Warangal
- Over 1,000 persons from six villages in Karimnagar district have been evacuated in the wake of flooding
- The Army has been deployed in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district and an NDRF team is on standby for rescue works

the bund and the earthen embankment got breached, resulting in floods in the area.

The MMD faced trouble due to heavy inflow of water from upper Manair. The decade-long delay in carrying out construction led to the flooding, Rao said. He ordered cancellation of contract of agencies which

delayed the work and to invite fresh tenders.

Asserting that the bund of Mid Manair breached about 130 m, officials said there would not be a major problem even if floods came henceforth. The CM asked the administration to pay ex gratia to the family members of those who died in rain-related incidents and to those whose houses were damaged. He said the estimates on the damages would be prepared soon.

In view of the flood situation, Rao cancelled the Cabinet meeting scheduled today and asked the ministers to work in coordination with district-level officials and ensure evacuation from the low-lying areas to safety. "We are taking measures in view of heavy rains in the last few days in the state, including Hyderabad, which is unprecedented after the 1908 floods in the city," he said. — PTI



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A a j (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

# India suspends talks on Indus water pact

Appropriate time to review the arrangements: PM

SUHASINI HADAR  
KALLOL BHATTACHERJEE

**NEW DELHI:** Declaring that "blood and water cannot flow together," Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday held a meeting of senior officials from the Water Resources and External Affairs Ministries and the PMO to discuss the government's options on the India-Pakistan Indus Waters Treaty in the wake of the Uri attack.

While the meeting decided to suspend further water talks and increase the utilisation of rivers flowing through Jammu and Kashmir to maximise India's share, there was no decision on either reviewing or abrogating the 1960 treaty, official sources said.

The government decided to suspend talks on the Per-

manent Indus Commission, the dispute redressal mechanism that has met 112 times, until "terror comes to an end." According to Article VIII of the Indus Waters Treaty, the Commission must meet once a year, alternately in India and Pakistan. The last meeting was held in July 2016.

According to the sources,

the Prime Minister held the meeting as "things have been difficult with Pakistan," adding that, hence, "this was the appropriate time to review arrangements under the Indus Waters Treaty again."

(With inputs from Jacob Koshy)

## TALKING TOUGH

### Highlights of PM's meeting on the Indus Waters Treaty

Blood and water can't flow together  
— Narendra Modi  
Prime Minister



- ➔ No review or abrogation of Treaty
- ➔ Decision to utilise water under India's share to fullest
- ➔ Suspend Indus Water Commission talks until terror stops
- ➔ Review the 1987 suspension of the Tulbul navigation project that Pakistan had objected to
- ➔ Build more run-of-the-river hydropower projects on Western rivers, to exploit full potential
- ➔ Expedite construction of Pakal Dul, Sawalkot, Bursar dams in J&K
- ➔ Use 20% of river water allocated under the Treaty for J&K farmers



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## Karnataka says in SC it doesn't have water to share with Tamil Nadu till Jan

Soibam Rocky Singh

rocky.singh@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Karnataka government on Monday asked the Supreme Court to modify a previous order on releasing 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water per day to Tamil Nadu, stating that it was facing "an acute situation of distress" due to insufficient rainfall.

It said the combined water storage in the state's four reservoirs - Krishna Raja Sagara, Hemavathy, Harangi and Kabini - has depleted to alarming levels.

On September 20, the apex court had directed Karnataka to release 6,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu every day till September 27. However, Karnataka - in its fresh application - sought to defer the release of water until the end of the season in January 2017.

"It is respectfully submitted that in a year of insufficient rainfall and distress, the state is nonetheless obliged to reserve for supply to inhabitants water at national standards norms..." the application said.

Meanwhile, Tamil Nadu also filed an application before the Supreme Court, asking the bench to refrain from hearing Karnataka's petition until it has complied with the September 20 direction.

The decades-old river water dispute engulfed the two southern states over the past month, triggering largescale violence in Bengaluru.



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# India to take more water from Indus, squeeze Pak

**TREATY REVIEW** Blood and water cannot flow together, says PM Modi

Jayanth Jacob  
✉ jayanth.jacob@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** India will explore all options to use as much water as it can within the limitations of a 56-year-old pact with Pakistan over rivers flowing into the neighbouring country, a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi decided on Monday.

The World Bank-brokered Indus water treaty of 1960 is considered among the most liberal water-sharing pacts in the world and has survived three wars and much bilateral bickering.

The agreement gives control of the three eastern rivers — Beas, Ravi and Sutlej — to India and Indus, Chenab and Jhelum to Pakistan. The pact is seen as generous to Islamabad as it gives lower riparian Pakistan 80% of the water of the western rivers: Indus, Chenab and Jhelum.

But repeated cross-border terrorist attacks and the Pakistani establishment's refusal to acknowledge such strikes originating from its soil could force India to use the water treaty as a bargaining chip to compel its hostile neighbour to mend its ways.

"Blood and water cannot flow together," Modi said when he met his top officials to review the pact that took a decade to negotiate and sign.

His remarks reflected India's anger after Pakistan-based militants killed 18 soldiers at the Uri army base on September 18.

## FOUR OPTIONS BEFORE INDIA

- An inter-ministerial panel will review the working of the pact and will expedite measures to exploit India's rights over three Indus rivers
- Indus water commissioners will work only in an atmosphere free of terror
- India will step up efforts to make use of its treaty rights in three western rivers for agriculture, storage and hydro-electric power generation
- New Delhi will review its voluntary suspension of Tulbul navigational project on Jhelum

After Monday's meeting, a message was sent out that New Delhi has options to hurt Pakistan within its legal rights under the water treaty as all political parties in Jammu and Kashmir, from where these rivers originate or pass through, had supported such a move in the past.

But the government didn't state specifically if the pact would be abrogated or suspended.

The meeting decided the Indus water commissioners from each country will not meet under an atmosphere of terrorism. They have so far met 112 times, at an average of twice a year.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

India to take more water from Indus

New Delhi will restart its work on the Tulbul navigation project, which Pakistan calls Wullar barrage on the Jhelum, at the mouth of Wullar lake. Pakistan opposes the project, saying it would choke the water flow.

"We will wait for Pakistan's response before going ahead with other plans discussed at today's meeting," a source said.



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## Cong slams KCR for inept handling of heavy rains

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

Hyderabad, 26 September

the flooding in several parts of the twin-cities.

"We welcome the govern-

The Congress today blasted chief minister Mr K Chandrashekar Rao for his inept handling of the havoc caused in the twin-cities by the heavy rains last week and doubted his resolve to remove illegal constructions on drains.

"Why did he not call for a meeting of state Disaster Management Authority despite the IMD warnings of heavy rainfall. His negligent attitude is causing huge damage to the entire state", Leader of the Opposition in the Telangana Council Mr MA Shabbir said during a Press conference.

He mocked Mr Rao for saying that rains did not cause much damage. He asked him to tour the affected areas and stop attempts of downplaying the tragedy to avoid further criticism.

On Saturday, Mr Rao at a Press conference said the government is going to pull down all illegal structures "mercilessly".

He said that the illegal structures on storm water drains contributed heavily to



ment's decision to demolish illegal structures constructed on drains. But we don't know whether it will happen or not. So far, he has ordered at least eight demolition drives and each time the drive was silently put away for reasons best known to him," Mr Ali said.

He took strong objection to Mr Rao holding the earlier Congress governments responsible for the illegal constructions. "You are in power for the past 28 months. What prevented you from demolishing those structures? There are thousands of houses constructed on drains and catchment areas which the TRS government has regularised by issuing two separate Government Orders," he added.



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## Cauvery row: Naidu censures violence



*We are all one people.  
We are one country. We  
may be different states  
for administrative con-  
venience and for devel-  
opmental purpose. But  
at the end of the day,  
we all are Indians*

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
Hyderabad, 26 September

The recent incidents of violence in both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, over Cauvery water dispute is not a sign of healthy democracy, Union minister M Venkaiah Naidu said today.

"We are all one people. We are one country. We may be different states for administrative convenience and for developmental purpose. But at the end of the day, we all are Indians. This feeling has to be there among us. So,

let us keep this spirit in mind and move forward and both states (Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) should work (together) and should develop," the Union information and broadcasting minister stressed.

Venkaiah further said every issue mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act will be taken to its logical conclusion.

"No doubt about it and there is nothing to worry about it. Certain issues may take time. It is not that much simple that you divide the state and everything is done. Even sometimes problems erupt during separation of families and it takes time to resolve the problems," he said.

He reminded it took a lot of time to resolve problems pertaining to (after creation of) Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states.

"The government is working speedily though there are certain issues...legal disputes, differences between both the states among others. We at the Centre and Prime Minister are working...efforts are on to solve the problems," Venkaiah added.



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# Cauvery: K'taka, TN move SC <sup>27</sup><sub>st 17</sub>

SNS & PTI

New Delhi, 26 September

Karnataka today moved Supreme Court seeking modification of its order to release 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water per day to Tamil Nadu saying its reservoirs did not have sufficient water, even as the two states indulged in a fresh legal tug of war, pressing their conflicting grievances.

While Karnataka sought modification of September 20 order of the apex court, Tamil Nadu alleged that its neighbour should not be heard till it complied with directives of the Supreme Court and the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT).

Earlier in the day, Karnataka said it was not in a position to release water to Tamil Nadu on various grounds including that its



reservoirs did not have sufficient water and hence the order needed to be modified.

Tamil Nadu, being aggrieved by the non-compliance of apex court order, said "the state of Karnataka is acting as judge in its own cause and refusing to comply with

the orders passed by this court by consciously failing to ensure the release in spite of the matter being sub-judice before this court". "The present is a case where the instrumentalities of the state in utter defiance to the constitutional mandate have failed to honour

and obey the order passed by this court. "It is reiterated that the State of Karnataka and its instrumentalities are bound to obey the order and the failure to do the same, amounts to recurring contempt of this court's order dated September 20 and the earlier orders," the Tamil Nadu plea said. The pleas of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are likely to come up for hearing tomorrow.

On September 20, the apex court had directed Karnataka to release 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water per day to Tamil Nadu till September 27, doubling the quantum fixed by the Supervisory Committee.

The SC had on September 20 also directed the Centre to constitute within four weeks the Cauvery Water Management Board.



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## Karnataka wants SC order put on hold

Within hours of the filing of this application, Tamil Nadu hit back with one of its own followed by an urgent mentioning in the post-lunch session before a Bench led by Justice Dipak Misra. The Bench agreed to list the application on September 27.

"The State of Karnataka is acting as judge in its own cause and refusing to comply with the orders passed by this court by consciously failing to ensure the release in spite of the matter being sub judice before this court," the application filed by advocate G. Umapathy said.

### T.N.'s contention

Tamil Nadu said Karnataka's stand that it required the entire storage of water in its four reservoirs to meet the

drinking water requirements was "totally untenable." It highlighted how Karnataka had issued an ordinance in 1991 to stall the release of Cauvery water. On that occasion, the Supreme Court, while quashing the ordinance, had termed Karnataka's move as "an invitation to lawlessness and anarchy."

### 'Partisan interests'

Tamil Nadu said the Supreme Court should enforce its orders in order to prevent any "evil consequences to the federal structure."

The partisan interests of a State cannot be allowed to prevail over the interests of other States, it said. "The prestige and dignity of this court is at stake," Tamil Nadu added.

## Put Cauvery order on hold, Karnataka tells SC

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL

NEW DELHI: Neighbours Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on Monday locked horns over the Cauvery water dispute, with both States rushing to the Supreme Court within hours of each other.

The Karnataka government moved the Supreme Court in the morning for permission to postpone the implementation of its order to release Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu till January 2017.

Tamil Nadu asked the

Don't entertain Karnataka's pleas, Tamil Nadu urges Supreme Court

apex court not to entertain any of Karnataka's pleas until it complied with each and every one of the series of three orders it passed in September for release of water.

### 'Conscious refusal'

It called Karnataka's manoeuvres as a "conscious refusal" to release water.

Karnataka said it had come to the court after witnessing its people's "acute situation of distress" due to scarcity of drinking water.

The State, represented by advocate Mohan Katarki, reproduced the unanimous resolution passed by both Houses of its legislature on September 23 that no water should be taken from its reservoirs except to meet the drinking water requirements of the people of the State, including the entire city of Bengaluru.

In short, Karnataka wants the Supreme Court to modify its September 20 order directing the State to release 6,000 cusecs of Cauvery water every day to Tamil Nadu till September 27.

### "Arrears"

It said this amount of water, for the time being, would have to be treated as "arrears" to be paid back to Tamil Nadu by the end of the season.



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# INDIA STAYS WITH TREATY, STILL CORNERS PAKISTAN

Here are **three** ways New Delhi plans to use provisions in the Indus water treaty to turn the heat on Islamabad

## Decision & Implication

### 1 Meetings of 'Permanent Indus Commission' suspended

» A first, the commission met even during the 1965 and 1971 wars  
**IMPLICATION** | Pakistan at a dead end. Here's how:

- Treaty provides for three-stage grievance redress. Disputes first raised at meetings (two a year). If unresolved, dispute is referred to neutral expert World Bank appoints. If that too fails, sides can apply for arbitration by the UN's court of arbitration
- If the first stage of dispute redressal is suspended, the other two steps cannot kick in. This leads to a dead end for Pakistan

### 2 Restart TULBUL project

» Tulbul project was suspended in 1987 after Pakistan objected. This suspension will now be reviewed

**IMPLICATION** | India gets to control Jhelum water, impact Pak agriculture

- Project can create problems for Pak's triple-canal project that connects Jhelum-Chenab with Upper Bari Doab Canal
- With a barrage, India controls release of water into Jhelum, which could trigger a flood or drought in POK and Pakistan. Serious implications for agriculture in Pakistan

### 3 An interministerial task force

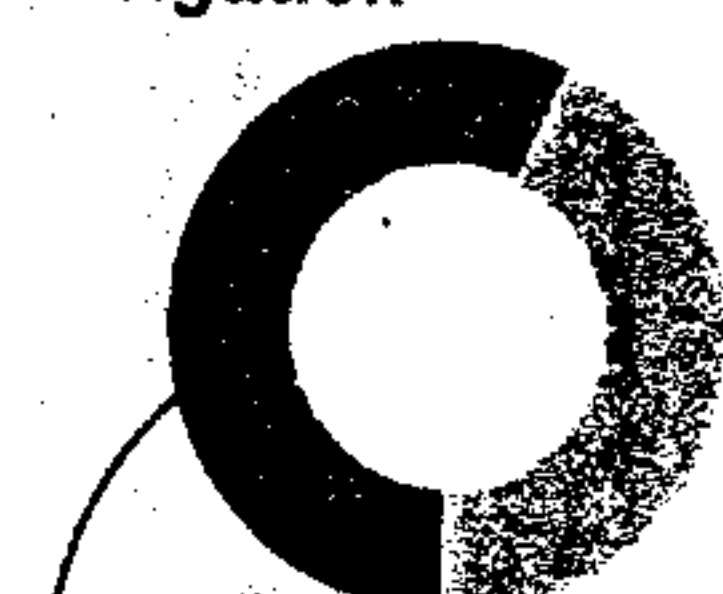
» This will look into India's rights on the western rivers of Jhelum, Sutlej & Indus that carry 135 MAF\* of water

#### IMPLICATION

India grossly under-utilises its entitlement under the 1960-treaty where it can use all the waters of the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus

#### India can build up in J&K

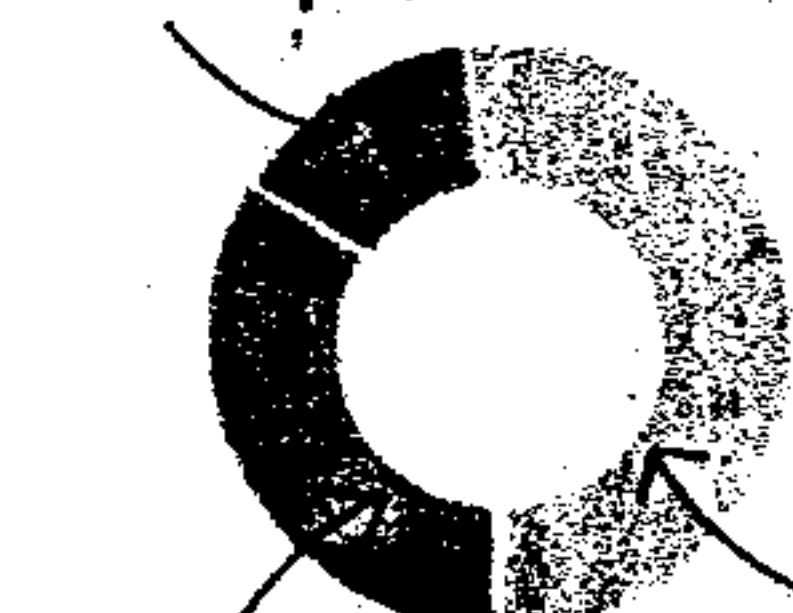
Treaty allows 1.3 million acres of irrigation



Actual area irrigated **Only 0.8 million acres**

18,600 MW hydel power can be generated

Only 3,034 MW developed

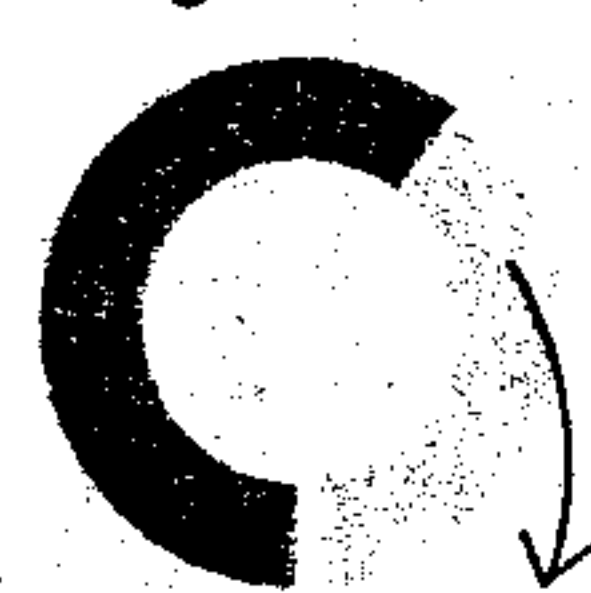


Room for further projects to generate **7,194 MW**

Hydel infra for 2,526 MW under construction. Projects on anvil for another 5,846 MW. 2,526 + 5,846 = **11,406 MW**



Pakistan has only two dams on these rivers: **Tarbella and Mangla**



**More than 40%** of Indus river's water flows into the sea

Treaty allows **Storage of 3.5 \*million-acre-feet (maf)** of Jhelum, Indus, Chenab

Actual storage | **Practically none**

**Three dams on Chenab:** Pakaldul, Bursar and Sawalkot will be expedited. Pakaldul & Bursar will get all approvals by December

The Indus system of rivers has 3 eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are with India), 3 western ones with Pakistan (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab)

The treaty says India has to let the western rivers flow but can use its water for domestic & farm work and for hydel power

TJ0-27-P.



## What reviving the Tulbul Project means

- The Tulbul project is a "navigation lock-cum-control structure" at the mouth of the lake, located on the Jhelum river
- It is a key intra-state channel to ferry state's goods & people. To sustain navigation through the year a minimum depth of water in the lake is necessary
- The idea to ensure year-round navigation along the 20-km stretch from Anantnag to Srinagar and Baramulla, and on the 22 km-stretch between Sopore and Baramulla that becomes non-navigable in winter with water depth of only 2.5 ft
- The project envisages water release from lake to maintain minimum draught of 4.5 feet in Jhelum
- India had started constructing a 439 feet long barrage at the lake's mouth
- Pakistan objected and construction was halted in 1987

## PAK'S IRRIGATION LIFELINE

Pakistan gets 80% of the Indus river system's water. Of its total water resources, 76% arise from outside its



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**सिंधु जल संधि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध और खटास के दौर में भी बनी रही है। उरी आतंकी हमले के बाद अब इस संधि को तोड़ने अथवा पुनर्विचार की सियासी चर्चाएं हैं। संधि तोड़ने की सूरत में फायदे भी हैं तो नुकसान भी। ऐसे में हमारे पास वैकल्पिक उपाय भी हैं।**

पत्रिका-27-9-14

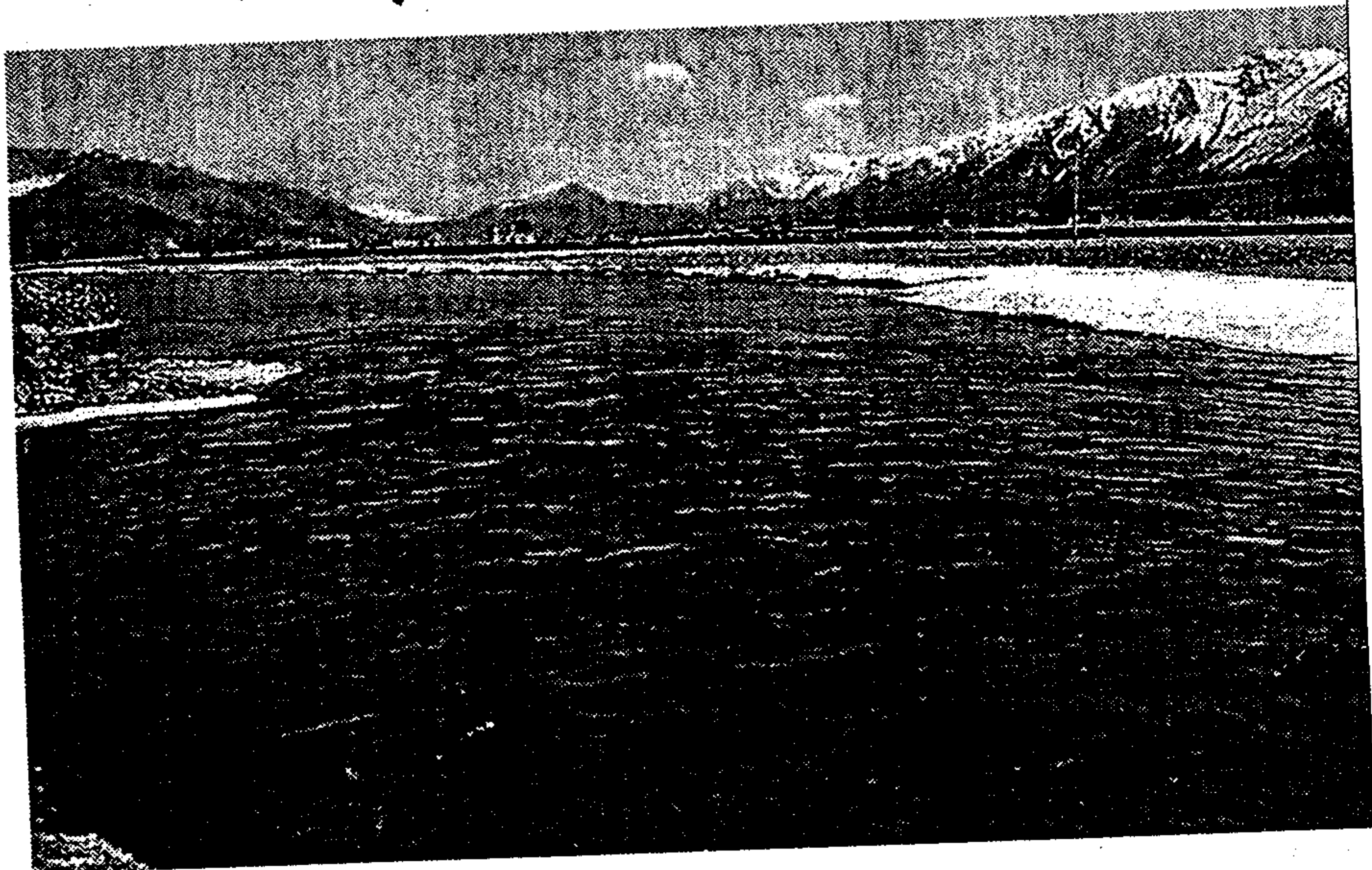
# तोड़ना ठीक नहीं ; टोंटी कसें

**प्रो. स्वर्ण सिंह**  
अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों  
के जानकार



जेएनयू, नई दिल्ली में  
कार्यरत, अंतरराष्ट्रीय  
राजनीति, निरस्त्रीकरण  
और रक्षा नीति मामलों  
के विशेषज्ञ

**उ**री आतंकी हमले के बाद से देश में इस बात को लेकर काफी चर्चा है कि भारत, पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ क्या कदम उठाएगा? तमाम विकल्पों में से एक सिंधु जल समझौते पर पुनर्विचार का भी सामने आया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने सोमवार को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार, विदेश मंत्रालय और जलसंसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिवों के साथ इस मसले पर लंबी बैठक भी की। अभी तक सरकार की ओर से इस मसले पर सीधी टिप्पणी नहीं आई है, लेकिन मीडिया के सूत्रों के हवाले से जो खबर आ रही है उसके मुताबिक भारत, सिंधु जल समझौते को कई विकल्पों में से एक मान रहा है। विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता ने हाल ही कहा था कि सिंधु जल समझौते को लेकर भारत और पाकिस्तान की अलग-अलग राय है जिनको सुलझाना जरूरी है। इस तरह से उन्होंने सिंधु जल समझौते पर पुनर्विचार की संभावना को नकारा भी नहीं था। इसके साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री ने जिस तरह से लंबी बैठक की और कहा कि 'जल और रक्त का बहाव एक साथ नहीं हो सकता' उससे लगता है कि भारत इस समझौते को नकारने की भी सोच सकता है। सवाल यह है कि क्या ऐसा करना संभव है? इसका भारत की छवि पर क्या असर पड़ेगा और भारत को क्या फायदा-नुकसान होगा? हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि प्रधानमंत्री के 15 अगस्त के बाद के संबोधनों में भारत की पाक नीति को लेकर बदलाव नजर आया है। 15 अगस्त के भाषण और इसके बाद जी-20 व आसियान देशों के सम्मेलन में भी उन्होंने आतंकवाद को भारत की नहीं बल्कि समूचे क्षेत्र की और इसमें परमाणु हथियारों का मसला जुड़ने पर समूचे एशिया की समस्या बताया है। इतिहास में पहली बार भारत ने बलूचिस्तान में मानवाधिकारों के हनन का मुद्दा भी उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। देखा जाए तो अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तमाम देश राष्ट्र हित को नजर में रखकर उसकी अलग-अलग व्याख्या करते हैं। यह तत्कालीन माहौल पर भी करता है। कुछ लोग इस पक्ष में हैं कि हमें सिंधु जल समझौते का पूरी तरह खत्म कर देना चाहिए। ऐसा करना आसान नहीं है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि सिंधु जल समझौते के गुणावगुणों पर विचार किए बिना हम ऐसा कर पाएंगे। भारत-पाक के बीच 19 सितंबर, 1960 को विश्व बैंक की मध्यस्थता से यह समझौता तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू व पाकिस्तान के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति अयूब खान के बीच कराची में हुआ था। यह दुयोग ही है कि इस संधि के 56 साल पूरे होने पर उरी का आतंकी हमला हुआ। जिस वक्त यह संधि हुई उस समय भी पाकिस्तान नदियों के



**पाकिस्तान का पानी भारत को रोकना नहीं चाहिए बल्कि हमें उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जो हमें इस संधि के तहत मिले हुए हैं। समझौता रद्द करने की स्थिति में पाक का दोस्त चीन जरूर बौखलाएगा।**

जल की हिस्सेदारी को लेकर बहुत शक्ति था। इसीलिए इस संधि को अंतिम रूप देने में दस साल लग गए। हालांकि आज इस संधि को दुनिया की आदर्श संधियों के रूप में माना जाता है जिसमें युद्धकालीन परिस्थितियों के बावजूद रुकावट नहीं आई। संधि के तहत बने कमीशन की अब तक 110 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

पाकिस्तान की कश्मीर में रुचि का एक पहलू यह भी है कि वह समूचे जल संसाधनों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना चाहता है। इसका कारण भी है कि पाक की जीडीपी का 20 फीसदी हिस्सा कृषि से आता है। उसकी सिंचाई आधारित कृषि व्यवस्था का आलम यह है कि एक सप्ताह पानी नहीं मिले तो वहां हाहाकार मच सकता है। पाकिस्तान का पानी भारत को रोकना नहीं चाहिए बल्कि हमें उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जो हमें इस संधि के तहत मिले हुए हैं। समझौता रद्द करने की स्थिति में पाक का दोस्त चीन जरूर बौखलाएगा। चीन प्रतिक्रिया में सिंधु व ब्रह्मपुत्र का पानी रोकने

की चेष्टा कर सकता है। हालांकि, इन सब नदियों का बहाव रोकना आसान नहीं है। पाकिस्तान भी दुनिया भर में शोर मचाने से नहीं चूकेगा। हमें ऐसे उपाय करने होंगे जिसका हमें दीर्घावधि में फायदा ही हो। मोटे तौर पर समझौते के तहत हम तीन काम कर सकते हैं। पहला यह है कि हम इन नदियों में जल परिवहन के कार्यक्रमलाप को शुरू कर सकते हैं। दूसरा नदियों के पानी से विद्युत परियोजनाओं को शुरू किया जा सकता है। और तीसरा इस पानी से सिंचाई भी की जा सकती है। समझौते के तहत हम पानी का संग्रह भी कर सकते हैं। हमें पाकिस्तान का पानी बंद करने की केवल बात कह कर उस पर दबाव जरूर बनाते रहना चाहिए। लेकिन ये तीनों उपाय हम करने लगेंगे तो न केवल हमारी समृद्धि के द्वार खुलेंगे बल्कि पाकिस्तान की ओर जाने वाले पानी को कम करने की हमारी हैसियत हो जाएगी। काफी हद तक हम पाक को जाने वाले पानी में रुकावट पैदा कर सकेंगे। आज के माहौल में अचानक नदियों का पानी रोकने से नुकसान हो सकता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर, पंजाब व हिमाचल में बाढ़ के हालात बन सकते हैं। एक उपाय और है, अफगानिस्तान से आने वाली काबुल नदी भी पाकिस्तान में सिंधु नदी में आकर मिलती है। भारत तो पहले से ही अफगानिस्तान में काफी निवेश कर रहा है। काबुल नदी की विकास परियोजनाएं हाथ में ले उसमें भी हिस्सेदारी कर सकते हैं। एक तरह से हम पाकिस्तान को जाने वाले पानी की 'टोंटी' इन उपायों से धीरे-धीरे कस सकते हैं।

पाकिस्तान की कश्मीर में रुचि का एक पहलू यह भी है कि वह समूचे जल संसाधनों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना चाहता है। पाक की जीडीपी का 20 फीसदी हिस्सा कृषि से आता है। सिंचाई पर आधारित कृषि व्यवस्था का आलम यह है कि एक सप्ताह पानी नहीं मिले तो वहां हाहाकार मच सकता है।



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Blitz

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पत्रिका-27-9-16  
पर कलंक... ग्राफिक्स @ पत्रिका

## 35 शहरों से गुजर रही 275 प्रदूषित नदियां



275 नदियों के  
302 हिस्से पूरी  
तरह से प्रदूषित  
35 शहर में हैं  
इन नदियों के  
प्रदूषित हिस्से

2008 में केवल 150  
नदियां थीं प्रदूषित  
11 राज्यों के गंगा बेसिन में  
1250 एमएलडी गंदा पानी

प्रदूषण की वजह

60% फैक्ट्री का  
गंदा पानी

40% प्लास्टिक व पूजा  
का सामान डालना

### कौन से शहर में हो रही नदियां गंदा

1 इंदौर	9 दिल्ली	17 गाजियाबाद
2 भोपाल	10 अहमदाबाद	18 आगरा
3 जबलपुर	11 सूरत	19 मेरठ
4 कोटा	12 बड़ोदरा	20 इलाहाबाद
5 हैदराबाद	13 श्रीनगर	21 कोलकाता
6 पटना	14 धनबाद	22 फरीदाबाद
7 रायपुर	15 लुधियाना	
8 विजयवाड़ा	16 कानपुर	

### सफाई के नाम पर बह रहा पैसा

सालाना बजट  
02% तय हुआ था  
2015 में  
01% पैसा ही खर्च हुआ  
नदी की सफाई में

सफाई का बजट

07% तय किया  
2015 में  
03% पैसा ही खर्च हुआ  
यमुना की सफाई में

सरकार का सालाना बजट

08% तय किया  
2015 में  
03% पैसा ही खर्च  
हो पाया था



केंद्र सरकार के आंकड़ों



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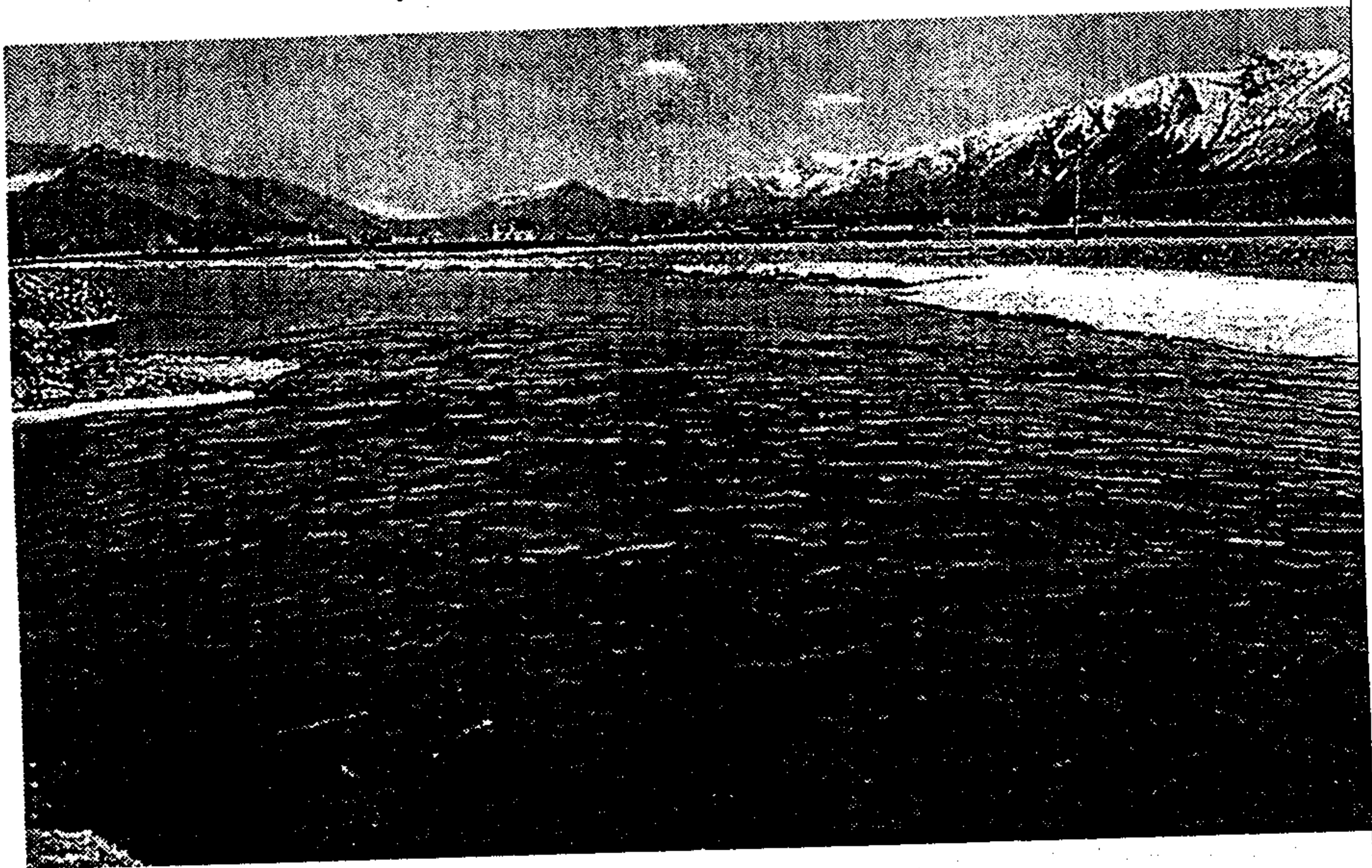
# तोड़ना ठीक नहीं ; टोंटी कसें

**प्रो. स्वर्ण सिंह**  
अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों  
के जानकार



जेएनयू, नई दिल्ली में  
कार्यरत, अंतरराष्ट्रीय  
राजनीति, निरस्त्रीकरण  
और रक्षा नीति मामलों  
के विशेषज्ञ

**उ**री आतंकी हमले के बाद से देश में इस बात को लेकर काफी चर्चा है कि भारत, पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ क्या कदम उठाएगा? तमाम विकल्पों में से एक सिंधु जल समझौते पर पुनर्विचार का भी सामने आया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने सोमवार को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार, विदेश मंत्रालय और जलसंसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिवों के साथ इस मसले पर लंबी बैठक भी की। अभी तक सरकार की ओर से इस मसले पर सीधी टिप्पणी नहीं आई है, लेकिन मीडिया के सूत्रों के हवाले से जो खबर आ रही है उसके मुताबिक भारत, सिंधु जल समझौते को कई विकल्पों में से एक मान रहा है। विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता ने हाल ही कहा था कि सिंधु जल समझौते को लेकर भारत और पाकिस्तान की अलग-अलग राय है जिनको सुलझाना जरूरी है। इस तरह से उन्होंने सिंधु जल समझौते पर पुनर्विचार की संभावना को नकारा भी नहीं था। इसके साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री ने जिस तरह से लंबी बैठक की और कहा कि 'जल और रक्त का बहाव एक साथ नहीं हो सकता' उससे लगता है कि भारत इस समझौते को नकारने की भी सोच सकता है। सवाल यह है कि क्या ऐसा करना संभव है? इसका भारत की छवि पर क्या असर पड़ेगा और भारत को क्या फायदा-नुकसान होगा? हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि प्रधानमंत्री के 15 अगस्त के बाद के संबोधनों में भारत की पाक नीति को लेकर बदलाव नजर आया है। 15 अगस्त के भाषण और इसके बाद जी-20 व आसियान देशों के सम्मेलन में भी उन्होंने आतंकवाद को भारत की नहीं बल्कि समूचे क्षेत्र की और इसमें परमाणु हथियारों का मसला जुड़ने पर समूचे एशिया की समस्या बताया है। इतिहास में पहली बार भारत ने बलूचिस्तान में मानवाधिकारों के हनन का मुद्दा भी उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। देखा जाए तो अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तमाम देश राष्ट्र हित को नजर में रखकर उसकी अलग-अलग व्याख्या करते हैं। यह तत्कालीन माहौल पर भी करता है। कुछ लोग इस पक्ष में हैं कि हमें सिंधु जल समझौते का पूरी तरह खत्म कर देना चाहिए। ऐसा करना आसान नहीं है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि सिंधु जल समझौते के गुणावगुणों पर विचार किए बिना हम ऐसा कर पाएंगे। भारत-पाक के बीच 19 सितंबर, 1960 को विश्व बैंक की मध्यस्थता से यह समझौता तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू व पाकिस्तान के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति अयूब खान के बीच कराची में हुआ था। यह दुयोग ही है कि इस संधि के 56 साल पूरे होने पर उरी का आतंकी हमला हुआ। जिस वक्त यह संधि हुई उस समय भी पाकिस्तान नदियों के



**पाकिस्तान का पानी भारत को रोकना नहीं चाहिए बल्कि हमें उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जो हमें इस संधि के तहत मिले हुए हैं। समझौता रद्द करने की स्थिति में पाक का दोस्त चीन जरूर बौखलाएगा।**

जल की हिस्सेदारी को लेकर बहुत शक्ति था। इसीलिए इस संधि को अंतिम रूप देने में दस साल लग गए। हालांकि आज इस संधि को दुनिया की आदर्श संधियों के रूप में माना जाता है जिसमें युद्धकालीन परिस्थितियों के बावजूद रुकावट नहीं आई। संधि के तहत बने कमीशन की अब तक 110 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

पाकिस्तान की कश्मीर में रुचि का एक पहलू यह भी है कि वह समूचे जल संसाधनों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना चाहता है। इसका कारण भी है कि पाक की जीडीपी का 20 फीसदी हिस्सा कृषि से आता है। उसकी सिंचाई आधारित कृषि व्यवस्था का आलम यह है कि एक सप्ताह पानी नहीं मिले तो वहां हाहाकार मच सकता है। पाकिस्तान का पानी भारत को रोकना नहीं चाहिए बल्कि हमें उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जो हमें इस संधि के तहत मिले हुए हैं। समझौता रद्द करने की स्थिति में पाक का दोस्त चीन जरूर बौखलाएगा। चीन प्रतिक्रिया में सिंधु व ब्रह्मपुत्र का पानी रोकने

की चेष्टा कर सकता है। हालांकि, इन सब नदियों का बहाव रोकना आसान नहीं है। पाकिस्तान भी दुनिया भर में शोर मचाने से नहीं चूकेगा। हमें ऐसे उपाय करने होंगे जिसका हमें दीर्घावधि में फायदा ही हो। मोटे तौर पर समझौते के तहत हम तीन काम कर सकते हैं। पहला यह है कि हम इन नदियों में जल परिवहन के कार्यक्रम को शुरू कर सकते हैं। दूसरा नदियों के पानी से विद्युत परियोजनाओं को शुरू किया जा सकता है। और तीसरा इस पानी से सिंचाई भी की जा सकती है। समझौते के तहत हम पानी का संग्रह भी कर सकते हैं। हमें पाकिस्तान का पानी बंद करने की केवल बात कह कर उस पर दबाव जरूर बनाते रहना चाहिए। लेकिन ये तीनों उपाय हम करने लगेंगे तो न केवल हमारी समृद्धि के द्वार खुलेंगे बल्कि पाकिस्तान की ओर जाने वाले पानी को कम करने की हमारी हैसियत हो जाएगी। काफी हद तक हम पाक को जाने वाले पानी में रुकावट पैदा कर सकेंगे। आज के माहौल में अचानक नदियों का पानी रोकने से नुकसान हो सकता है। जम्मू-कश्मीर, पंजाब व हिमाचल में बाढ़ के हालात बन सकते हैं। एक उपाय और है, अफगानिस्तान से आने वाली काबुल नदी भी पाकिस्तान में सिंधु नदी में आकर मिलती है। भारत तो पहले से ही अफगानिस्तान में काफी निवेश कर रहा है। काबुल नदी की विकास परियोजनाएं हाथ में ले उसमें भी हिस्सेदारी कर सकते हैं। एक तरह से हम पाकिस्तान को जाने वाले पानी की 'टेंटी' इन उपायों से धीरे-धीरे कस सकते हैं।

पाकिस्तान की कश्मीर में रुचि का एक पहलू यह भी है कि वह समूचे जल संसाधनों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना चाहता है। पाक की जीडीपी का 20 फीसदी हिस्सा कृषि से आता है। सिंचाई पर आधारित कृषि व्यवस्था का आलम यह है कि एक सप्ताह पानी नहीं मिले तो वहां हाहाकार मच सकता है।



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प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अधिकारियों के साथ समीक्षा बैठक की

# हमले जारी रहे तो सिंधु जल संधि पर पुनर्विचार

27-9-16

## फैसला

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

- सिंधु जल संधि की समीक्षा बैठक में सरकार ने स्पष्ट संकेत दिया कि अगर पाकिस्तान से आतंकवादी हमले जारी रखता है तो उसे यह नहीं मानना चाहिए कि संधि आगे भी लागू रहेगी। इस पर भारत पुनर्विचार करेगा।

बैठक में संधि के ब्योरा और कार्यप्रणाली की गहराई से जांच के लिए मंत्रालयों का एक टॉस्कफोर्स बनाने का भी फैसला किया गया। यह टास्क फोर्स सिंधु जल समझौते सहित पश्चिम की नदियों से जुड़े सभी मसलों पर राय देगा।

बैठक में फैसला हुआ कि भारत पाकिस्तान तक पानी की आपूर्ति करने वाली छह में से तीन नदियों के पानी का अधिकतम इस्तेमाल करेगा। चिनाब नदी पर तीन बांध बनाने की प्रक्रिया तेज होगी। जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में भी तेजी लाई जाएगी। बैठक में साफ कहा कि जब तक आतंकवाद मुक्त माहौल नहीं बनता सिंधु नदी स्थायी आयोग की बैठक नहीं होगी। इस आयोग के जरिए ही दोनों देश मसलों को हल करते रहे हैं।

शीर्ष अधिकारी बैठक में शामिल हुए : पीएम के प्रमुख सचिव नृपेंद्र मिश्र,

## क्या है समझौता

1956 की संधि के तहत सिंधु और उसकी पांच सहायक नदियों के पानी का बंटवारा किया गया है। छह नदियों, व्यास, रावी, सतलज, सिंधु, चिनाब और झेलम के पानी को दोनों देशों के बीच बांटा गया था। इनमें से झेलम, चिनाब और रावी नदियों का 80 फीसदी पानी पाक को मिलता है। इससे पाक के एक बड़े इलाके में पानी की जरूरत पूरी की जाती है।

## सुनवाई से इनकार

एनएसए अजीत डोभाल, विदेश सचिव एस जयशंकर, जल संसाधन सचिव शशि शेखर और अन्य शीर्ष अधिकारी भी बैठक में उपस्थित थे।

पड़ोसी मुल्क की नकेल कसने के लिए बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया कि भविष्य में सिंधु जल आयोग की बैठक आतंक से मुक्त माहौल में ही हो होगी। आयोग की अब तक 112 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

अटकी तुलबुल परियोजना शुरू करने पर विचार होगा : सूत्रों ने कहा कि

## 56 साल पुरानी संधि

**1960** में तत्कालीन पीएम जवाहर लाल नेहरू और पाक राष्ट्रपति अयूब खान ने संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे

**6** नदियों, व्यास, रावी, सतलज, सिंधु, चिनाब और झेलम के पानी को दोनों देशों के बीच बांटा गया करार के तहत

**2** बार अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थता की गुहार लगाई पाक ने, पर्याप्त पानी नहीं मिलने का आरोप लगाया

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भारत-पाक सिंधु जल संधि को असंवैधानिक करार देने की मांग करने वाली जनहित याचिका पर तत्काल सुनवाई से सोमवार को इनकार कर दिया। वकील एमएल शर्मा ने इस मुद्दे पर जनहित याचिका दायर की थी।

निर्णय हुआ कि भारत संधि के तहत अपने कानूनी अधिकारों का उपयोग करेगा। साथ ही 2007 की स्थगित तुलबुल नौवहन परियोजना को शुरू करने के लिए पुनर्विचार पर भी सहमति बनी।

**परियोजनाओं का खाका रखा :** केंद्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने पीएम के सामने संधि और उससे जुड़ी परियोजनाओं की एक प्रस्तुति दी। मंत्रालय के सचिव शशि शेखर ने पीएम के सामने संधि से संबंधित मौजूदा स्थिति से जुड़ी एक प्रस्तुति दी।



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सामान्य से छह फीसदी अधिक वर्षा का किया था पूर्वानुमान

# बारिश अच्छी रही, लेकिन भविष्यवाणी सटीक नहीं

## मौसम विभाग

नई दिल्ली | मदन जैड़ा

मौसम विभाग की भविष्यवाणी एक बार फिर गलत साबित हुई है। विभाग ने इस बार सामान्य से छह फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश होने की संभावना जताई थी। लेकिन वास्तविक बारिश सामान्य से तीन फीसदी कम हुई है। मानसून के चार दिन बाकी बचे हैं इसलिए अब इस स्थिति में किसी प्रकार के बदलाव की संभावना नहीं है।

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार भविष्यवाणी इसलिए गड़बड़ हुई, क्योंकि प्रशांत महासागर में विषुवत रेखा के ईर्द-गिर्द जो ला नीना स्थितियां बनी हुई थी वे अगस्त के आखिरी तक कमजोर पड़ गईं। ला नीना से भारत में अच्छी बारिश होती है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सितंबर में बारिश कम हुई। जबकि मौसम विभाग सितंबर में भी अच्छी बारिश की उम्मीद कर रहा था। दूसरे, अगस्त में भी कई हिस्सों में बारिश कम हुई।

मौसम विभाग ने अप्रैल में जारी दीर्घावधि पूर्वानुमान में इस बार 106 फीसदी बारिश होने की संभावना जताई थी। लेकिन बारिश सिर्फ 97 फीसदी ही हो रही है। यानी भविष्यवाणी और

**106** फीसदी बारिश का अनुमान जताया था मौसम विभाग ने | **97** फीसदी ही बारिश हुई, जो सामान्य से 3 फीसदी कम है

**845 मिलीमीटर बारिश हुई**

मानसून का महीना जून से शुरू होता है। जून से 26 सितंबर तक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश में 845 मिलीमीटर बारिश हुई। जबकि 870 मिलीमीटर बारिश होनी चाहिए, जो सामान्य बारिश होती है।

### खेती को नुकसान नहीं

मौसम विभाग की भविष्यवाणी भले ही गलत निकली हो, लेकिन सामान्य के 97 फीसदी बारिश होना भी खेती के लिए पर्याप्त है। कुल मिलाकर बारिश खेती के लिए ठीक रही है।

### देर से विदाई

मानसून हालांकि सितंबर के पहले सप्ताह में राजस्थान से विदा होना शुरू कर देता है। लेकिन इस बार इसमें थोड़ा विलंब हुआ है। सितंबर के दूसरे सप्ताह से मानसून ने विदा होना शुरू कर दिया है।

### उत्तर-पश्चिम राज्यों में कमी

उत्तर-पश्चिमी राज्यों उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करें तो इस संभाग में सामान्य से पांच फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में 24 तथा दिल्ली-हरियाणा जोन में 27 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई। यदि उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करें तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में 16 तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई।

वास्तविकता में नौ फीसदी का अंतर है। यदि पांच फीसदी मॉडलीय त्रुटि भी मान ली जाए तो भी 101 फीसदी बारिश होनी चाहिए।

**खराब भविष्यवाणी :** मौसम विभाग की भविष्यवाणियों का यदि विश्लेषण किया जाए तो पिछले 10 साल में यह दूसरा

मौका है, जब अनुमान एवं वास्तविक बारिश में नौ फीसदी का अंतर दिखा। 2009 में मौसम विभाग के पूर्वानुमान और वास्तविक बारिश में नौ फीसदी का अंतर था। इस बार भी नौ फीसदी का अंतर है। बाकी सालों में यह थोड़ा कम रहा है।



दिनांक 22/11/1997 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
नवभारत 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 )

देश

## कावेरी विवाद पर SC में याचिका दाखिल TN को पानी पर खड़े किए कर्नाटक ने हाथ

■ विस/भाषा, नई दिल्ली

कर्नाटक सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से अनुरोध किया है कि वह कावेरी नदी का प्रतिदिन छह हजार क्यूसेक पानी तमिलनाडु के लिए छोड़ने के अपने आदेश में संशोधन करे। कर्नाटक का कहना है कि उसके जलाशयों में पर्याप्त जल नहीं है। इसी के साथ दोनों राज्य अपनी-अपनी चिंताओं को लेकर नई कानूनी लड़ाई में उलझ गए हैं।

कर्नाटक ने शीर्ष अदालत के 20 सितंबर के आदेश में संशोधन का अनुरोध किया जबकि तमिलनाडु ने आरोप लगाया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और कावेरी जल विवाद निपटारा न्यायाधिकरण (सीडब्ल्यूडीटी) के निर्देशों का पालन किए जाने तक उसके पड़ोसी राज्य को नहीं सुना जाना चाहिए। इससे पहले, कर्नाटक ने कहा कि वह विभिन्न आधारों पर तमिलनाडु के लिए पानी छोड़ने की स्थिति में नहीं



है जिसमें एक कारण यह है कि उसके जलाशयों में पर्याप्त जल नहीं है और इसलिए वह आदेश में संशोधन चाहता है। तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक की याचिकाओं पर मंगलवार को सुनवाई हो सकती है। शीर्ष अदालत के आदेश का अनुपालन नहीं होने पर प्रभावित तमिलनाडु ने कहा कि कर्नाटक राज्य अपने कारण से न्यायाधीश के रूप में व्यवहार कर रहा है और इस अदालत के आदेश का पालन करने से इनकार करने के साथ इस अदालत के सामने मामला विचाराधीन

होने के बावजूद पानी छोड़ना सुनिश्चित करने में जानबूझकर नाकाम रहा है। तमिलनाडु ने अपनी याचिका में कहा कि इस मामले में संवैधानिक व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन करते हुए इस अदालत के आदेश का सम्मान व पालन नहीं किया गया।

यह दोहराया जाता है कि कर्नाटक राज्य और इसके तंत्र आदेश का पालन करने को बाध्य हैं और ऐसा करने में नाकाम रहना अदालत के 20 सितंबर व पुराने आदेशों की अवमानना होगी।



दिनांक २१/०५/२०१६ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )

The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )

Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

# सिंधु संधि : कैसे हो पानी का पूरा इस्तेमाल, इसके रोडमैप की पहचान

Ramesh.Tiwari

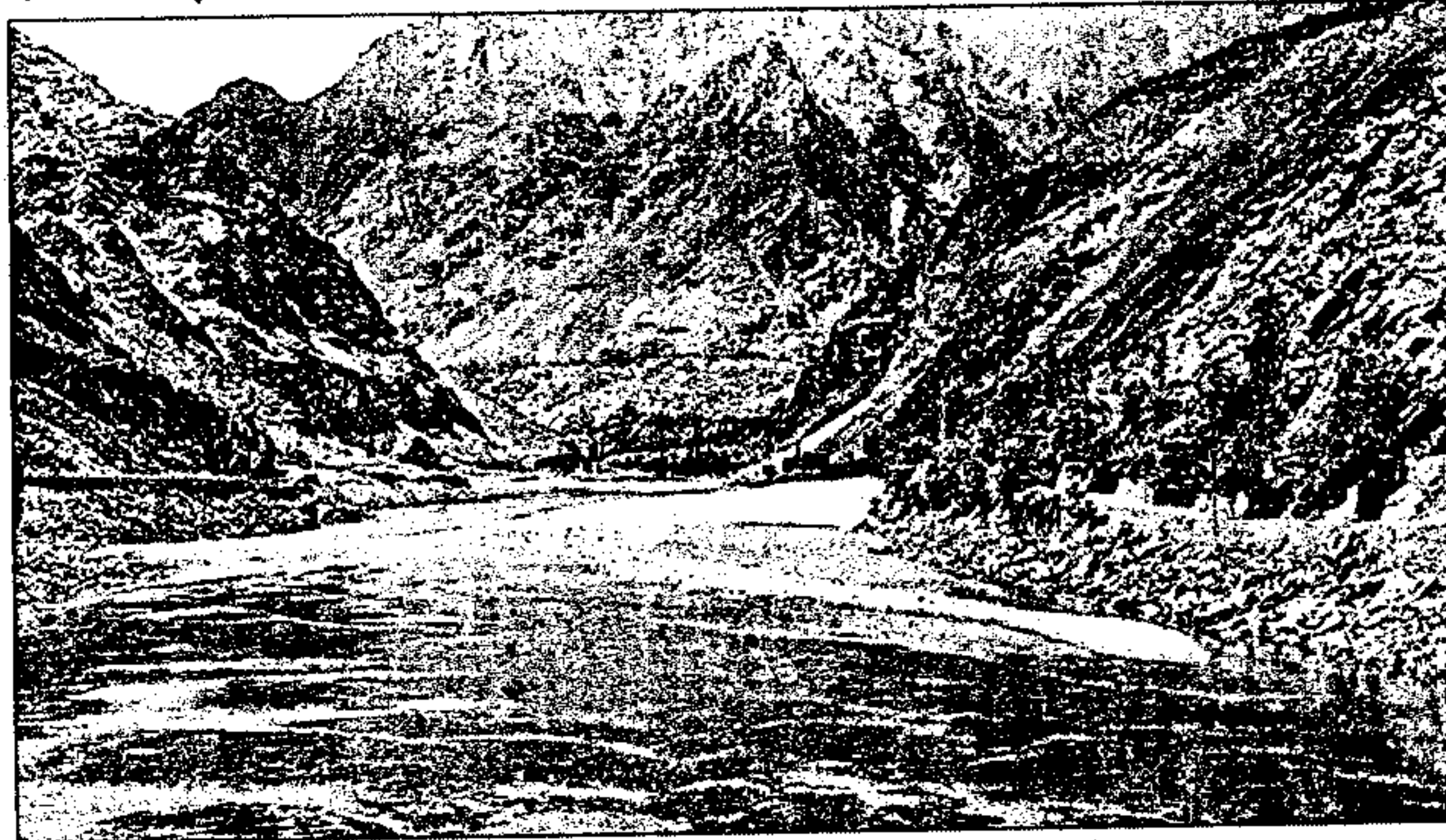
@timesgroup.com

■ नई दिल्ली : सिंधु जल संधि के दायरे में आने वाली तीन पश्चिमी नदियों सिंधु, झेलम और चेनाब के 20 फीसदी पानी पर भारत का हक है। इस हक का पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जाए, सरकार ने इसके रोडमैप की पहचान कर ली है।

सूत्रों ने बताया है कि खेती और पनबिजली के लिए संधि के दायरे के अंदर ही पश्चिमी नदियों के पानी का इस्तेमाल होगा। अभी आठ लाख एकड़ हिस्से का ही इस्तेमाल होता है, जबकि 13.4 लाख एकड़ हिस्से का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। पश्चिमी नदियों के पानी से बनने वाली पनबिजली की क्षमता 18,600 मेगावॉट है। फिलहाल 3034 मेगावॉट उत्पादन के लिए कंस्ट्रक्शन हो चुका है। 2526 मेगावॉट के लिए कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है। इसके अलावा 5846 मेगावॉट के लिए अप्रूवल के अडवांस स्टेज में है। यानी अभी 11406 मेगावॉट ही चालू है या प्लानिंग में है। इसे बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

## स्टोरेज पर गौर किया जाएगा

संधि के तहत भारत को पानी के स्टोरेज की भी इजाजत हासिल है। भारत पानी की 3.6 एमएएफ मात्रा स्टोर कर सकता है,



File Photo

लेकिन फिलहाल जरा भी पानी स्टोर नहीं किया जाता है। स्टोरेज पर भी गौर किया जाएगा। संधि के दायरे में आने वाली तीन पूर्वी नदियों रावी, व्यास और सतलज पानी का करीब-करीब पूरा इस्तेमाल होता है।

## एक पक्ष वर्ल्ड बैंक का

भी : सूत्रों के मुताबिक इस संधि के लिए साइन कराने में वर्ल्ड बैंक भी एक पक्ष रहा है। माना जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान अब वर्ल्ड बैंक में भारत के खिलाफ मुद्दा उठा सकता है। सरकार का मानना है कि अपने अधिकार के इस्तेमाल में अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय की प्रतिक्रिया की चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। कुछ जानकार संधि के पक्ष में दलील दे रहे थे कि चीन भी ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के मामले में भारत के साथ ऐसे ही सख्त

कदम उठा सकता है। लेकिन सरकार का मानना है कि चीन पहले ही ब्रह्मपुत्र पर डैम बना रहा है। सरकार ने इस फैसले से जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता को भी लुभाने की कोशिश की है। सरकारी हलकों में कहा जा रहा है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता को भी इस संधि से दिक्कत हो रही थी। वहां के सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने भी इस पर गौर की मांग की थी। उनका मानना था कि इससे सालाना 6000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है।

## रुके तुलबुल प्रॉजेक्ट पर पड़ी

नजर : भारत ने झेलम नदी से जुड़े रुके पड़े तुलबुल प्रॉजेक्ट का मुद्दा भी हाथ में ले लिया है। भारत चाहता है कि वूलर झील का पानी झेलम में जाने से पहले अक्टूबर से फरवरी के बीच रेगुलेट करने का इंतजाम होना चाहिए, ताकि कारोबार और टूरिजम पूरे साल चल सके। पाकिस्तान का कहना

## ■ विस, नई दिल्ली : कांग्रेस

ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार के पास सभी विकल्प हैं। अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी का कहना था कि सरकार आर्थिक, डिप्लोमेटिक, मिलिट्री, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, विदेशी, अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीधे और परोक्ष तौर से कोई भी ऐसा कदम उठा सकती है, जिसका असर पाक पर पड़े। यह सरकार का अधिकार क्षेत्र है कि वह क्या कदम उठाए। लेकिन वियना जल संधि की धारा 62 में इस करार के किसी भी मुद्दे पर इसे रद्द करने का अधिकार है। जरूरी नहीं कि इसके तहत कोई अंतिम या बड़ा कदम ही उठाया जाए। इसमें अपेक्षाकृत ऐसे हल्के कदम उठाने का विकल्प भी हमारे पास है, जिसका प्रतिकूल असर पाक पर पड़ सकता है। मसलन अलग-अलग जगह बांध बनाना।

है कि भारत इससे पानी का स्टोरेज करना चाहता है और वह इसे संधि का उल्लंघन मानता है। पाकिस्तान की आपत्तियों के बाद भारत ने इस प्रोजेक्ट को बरसों पहले अपनी ओर से टाल दिया था। मोदी सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि इस फैसले पर अब दोबारा गौर होगा। तीन डैमों का काम भी तेज किया जाएगा।