PREFACE

The subject of Centre-state relations as an area of academic interest and research has, of late, gained multifaceted importance and as such, keen students of the Indian federalism have sufficiently explored into the subject from different angles and contributed for the treasure of knowledge on the subject. The scope of present study, being limited, is confined to the study of water sharing in centre-state and inter-states and mainly discussed on Cauvery water dispute and means to find out a solution for the disputed waters of the states according to Art.262 of the constitution of India.

The origin of the dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on the sharing of the Cauvery waters can be traced back to the year 1807 when there was correspondence between the then Madras and the then Mysore regions on the latter's use of waters in the portion of the Cauvery basin in its territory to the possible detriment of the interests of Madras. The "final Agreement between the Mysore and Madras governments in regard to the construction of dam and reservoir at Krishnarajasagar" was concluded by the government on February 18, 1924 to coincide with the 33rd anniversary of the 1892 agreement. One of its principal provisions related to settlement of disputes and another to the reconsideration of the limitations and arrangements laid down in certain specified clauses at the expiry of 50 years (in 1974).

In 1990, the dispute was referred to the Cauvery water disputes Tribunal which passed an order relating to interim relief in June 1991 directing the Karnataka government to ensure that 205 tmc. ft. of water from its reservoirs was made available at Mettur in a 12-month period from June to May, effective from July 1, 1991, until the final adjudication of the dispute by the Tribunal, in turn, while Tamil Nadu in its turn was to release 8 tmc ft to pondicherry.

As regards the methodology used in this study, Historical Method was adopted for this study. Primary data were collected from Central water commission, New Delhi, Cauvery waters Tribunal, New Delhi, Central Government Offices, Government Orders, Government sponsored Seminar Papers, Prime Minister's speeches, hand-books and seminar papers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu State Governments, Cauvery Fact Finding Committee's reports, Joint Appeal papers of eminent scholars, Supreme Court Judgement and attested copies of Government reports and the like. The secondary data from books and journals have been collected from different libraries like Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, University Grants Commission Library, New Delhi, ICSSR Library, New Delhi Jawaharlal Nehru
University library, New Delhi, Central Library Bangalore, Corporation Library Bangalore, Connemera Library Madras, Tamil Nadu Government Printing Trust Madras.

In order to supplement the data collected from the Primary and Secondary sources, personal discussion has been held with Director and Deputy Director of Central Water commission, New Delhi, cauvery water Tribunal Engineer on special duty, New Delhi, and Director of waters for state government of Karnataka and of Tamil Nadu, Madras. Personal interviews and discussion with officials of cauvery river waters concerned were held.

In the first chapter, Centre-State relations have been discussed in historical perspective in the post-Independence context. A broad view of the issues relating to the sharing of powers between the centre and states has been presented with particular attention to Legislative relations, Administrative relations, Inter-state rivers disputes and latest developments in centre-state relations. In the second chapter The Genesis of Cauvery River Waters Dispute has been discussed. In this chapter an attempt has been made to trace the historical background of cauvery waters dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

In the third chapter Tamil Nadu's stand on sharing of Cauvery River Water was analysed. The Griffin Arbitration 1913-14 and Tamil Nadu's opposition to the Awards have been discussed. In the fourth chapter, Karnataka's stand on interim award, Cauver irrigation protection ordinance is discussed. In the fifth chapter efforts made by the centre to solve the Cauvery Tangle are discussed. The Cauvery water dispute arose once again in 1974 at the expiry of the 1924 Cauvery water sharing agreement between the two states under reference and the same has been discussed. The last chapter ends with summary and conclusion.

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