

Cauvery Dispute: Supreme Court to Hear Tamil Nadu Plea on August 13

Tamil Nadu filed a petition in the Supreme Court seeking directions to Karnataka for the immediate release of its allocated share of Cauvery water.

It is a legal dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the equitable sharing of Cauvery river waters, particularly during rain-deficient distress years.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- A **Supreme Court** bench agreed to hear Tamil Nadu's plea regarding Cauvery water release on **August 13**.
- The bench comprising **Chief Justice Surya Kant**, Justice Joymalya Bagchi, and Justice V. Mohana listed the matter for hearing.
- Tamil Nadu filed the petition on **August 3** seeking immediate directions to **Karnataka** during the rain-deficient year.
- State counsel highlighted that **Tamil Nadu** was not receiving its mandated water share due to deficient rainfall in the basin.

STATICS & SYLLABUS FOCUS

Article 262 of the Indian Constitution deal with the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers or river valleys.

The **Inter-State River Water Disputes Act** was enacted by Parliament in **1956** under Article 262.

The **Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal** (CWDT) was constituted on **June 2, 1990**.

In February 2018, the Supreme Court reduced Tamil Nadu's share from 192 TMC ft to **177.25 TMC ft** at the **Biligundlu** gauging station.

The **Cauvery Water Management Authority** (CWMA) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) were constituted in **June 2018**.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Article 262 empowers Parliament to adjudicate inter-state river water disputes; Cauvery Tribunal award was modified in 2018.

Syllabus Relevance: Highly relevant for Group 1 & 2 Main/Prelims under Article 262, Inter-State River Disputes Act 1956, and CWMA.

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