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## CAUVERY WATER ISSUE

This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and the topic details "Cauvery Water Issue". The topic "Cauvery Water Issue" has relevance in the "Polity and Governance" section of the UPSC CSE exam.

### **For Prelims:**

River Cauvery and its Tributaries  
Inter State Water Disputes

### **For Mains:**

GS2: Polity and Governance

### **Why in the news?**

Recently, the Cauvery Water Management Authority has issued a directive to Karnataka, water into Billigundulu at the interstate border for the next 15 days.

### **The Cauvery River: A Geographical Overview**

- **Origin:** The Cauvery River, often referred to as 'Dakshi Bharat ki Ganga' or 'the Ganga of the South,' originates from Talakaveri on the Brahmagiri range in Karnataka's Kodagu district, situated at an elevation of 1,341 meters.
- **Length and Course:** It flows predominantly through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, covering a distance of 705 kilometers in a south-easterly direction.
- **Formation of a Delta:** As the Cauvery River approaches its end, it divides into many smaller rivers, creating a large and fertile delta area. Eventually, these rivers join the Bay of Bengal by merging with the sea, south of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.
- **Geographical Extent:** The Cauvery basin covers expansive regions of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, and the Union Territory of Puducherry, encompassing a vast area of 81 thousand square kilometers.
- **Left Bank Tributaries:** The Cauvery's left bank receives contributions from various tributaries, including the Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, and Arkavati rivers.
- **Right Bank Tributaries:** These tributaries include the Lakshmantirtha, Kabbani, Suvarnavati, Bhavani, Noyil, and Amaravati rivers, which enrich the main river's water resources and ecological diversity.



### What is Cauvery Water Dispute?

- **River Origin and Flow:** The Cauvery River originates in Karnataka's Kodagu district and flows into Tamil Nadu before reaching the Bay of Bengal.
- **1892: Genesis of the Dispute:** The dispute began in 1892 between the Madras Presidency (under British rule) and the Princely state of Mysore. It started when Madras opposed Mysore's plan to construct irrigation systems, citing concerns about its impact on water flow into Tamil Nadu.
- **1924: A Temporary Resolution:** In 1924, the dispute neared resolution as Mysore and Madras reached an agreement allowing Mysore to build a dam in Kannambadi village. This agreement was valid for 50 years and set for review. Karnataka subsequently built the Krishnaraja Sagar dam based on this pact.
- **1974: Lapse of the 1924 Agreement:** The 1924 water-sharing agreement between the former Madras Presidency and the Princely State of Mysore (now Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) expired after its 50-year term.
- **1990: Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal:** To adjudicate the Cauvery water dispute among the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territory of Puducherry, the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was established.
- **2007: Tribunal's Final Award:** In 2007, the tribunal issued its final award, allocating 419 tmcft (thousand million cubic feet) of water to Tamil Nadu, more than double the interim order of 1991.
- **2016: Tamil Nadu's Water Deficit Claim:** In 2016, Tamil Nadu claimed a deficit of 50.0052 tmcft of water released from Karnataka, citing inadequate rainfall. Tamil Nadu sought the intervention of the Supreme Court.
- **2017: Supreme Court's Directive:** In 2017, the Supreme Court ordered Karnataka to release 15,000 cusecs of water per day to Tamil Nadu for ten days. This directive led to widespread protests and bandhs in Karnataka.
- **Continued Supreme Court Involvement:** Following modifications, the Supreme Court ordered Karnataka to release 2,000 cusecs of water per day to Tamil Nadu until further notice.
- **2018: Final Supreme Court Verdict:** In 2018, the apex court issued its final verdict, granting Karnataka an additional 14.75 TMC of river water and reducing Tamil Nadu's share to 177.25 TMC from the previously allocated 192 TMC. The court considered Bengaluru's water scarcity while delivering the judgment and emphasized the importance of adhering to its orders by all states involved.

## Constitutional Provisions for Inter-State Water Disputes

Article 262 of the Constitution addresses the resolution of water disputes among states. The key points are:

- **Adjudication of Disputes**
  - Article 262(1) allows **Parliament** to pass laws for settling disputes or complaints related to the use, distribution, or control of water in inter-State rivers or river valleys.
- **Exclusivity of Jurisdiction**
  - Article 262(2) grants Parliament the authority to declare that **neither the Supreme Court nor any other court can have jurisdiction** over such disputes mentioned in above.

Sources:

[Share the distress: The Hindu Editorial on Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and water rights](#)

**Q1. With reference to Interstate Water Disputes, consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution enables Parliament and Legislative Assemblies to create rules for resolving problems about how water is shared in rivers that flow through valleys between states.
2. As per the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court does not have jurisdiction over Interstate Water Disputes.

**Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Q2. Consider the following:**

1. Harangi
2. Hemavati
3. Ghataprabha
4. Malaprabha
5. Amaravati
6. Musi

**How many of the following are tributaries of River Cauvery?**

- (a) Only three
- (b) Only four
- (c) Only five
- (d) All six

**Answer: (a)**

**Q3. Discuss the constitutional provisions and mechanisms available in India for the resolution of interstate water disputes. Evaluate their effectiveness and suggest possible reforms.**

**Rishabh**

# ROZGAR MELA AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and the topic details "Rozgar Mela and Unemployment in India". The topic "Rozgar Mela and Unemployment in India" has relevance in the "Economy" section of the UPSC CSE exam.

## For Prelims:

What is Rozgar Mela?

What are Unemployment Types?

## For Mains:

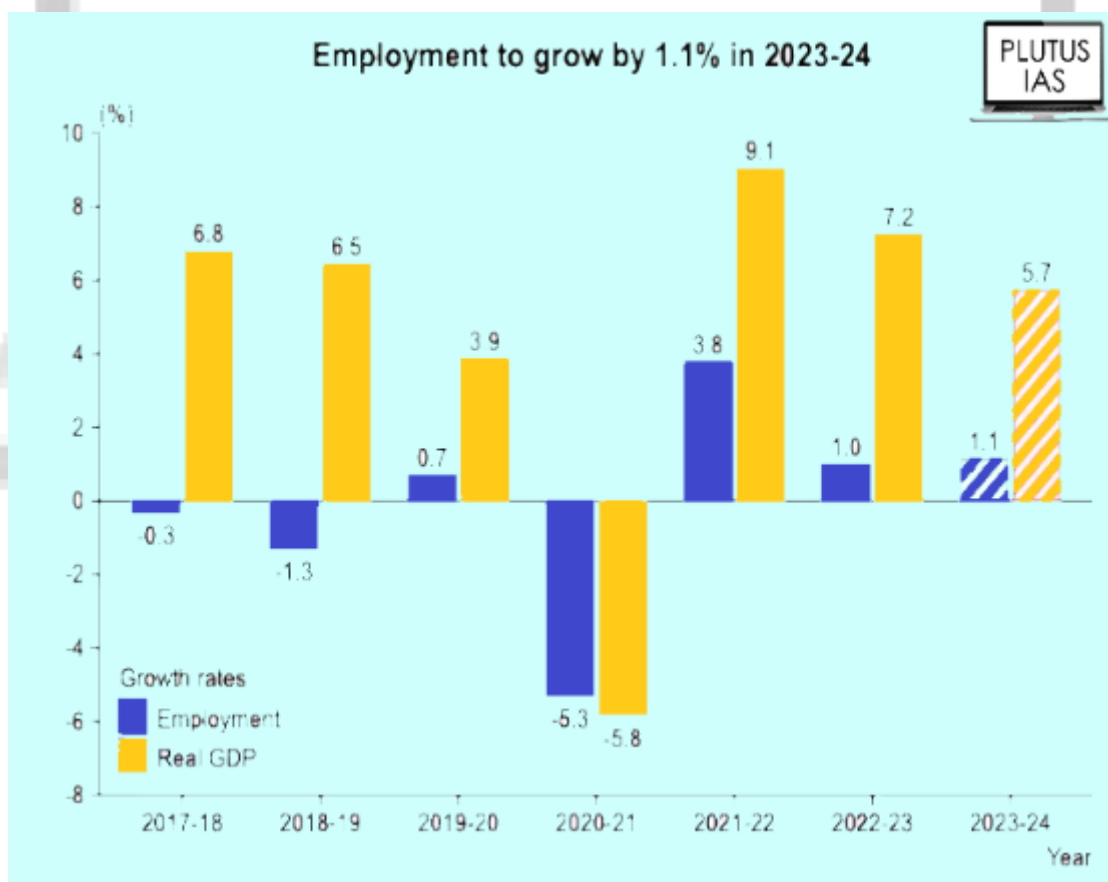
GS3: Economy

## Why in the news?

Prime Minister Narendra Modi issued appointment letters through video conferencing on Monday to new recruits joining as a result of the Rozgar Mela (Employment Fair).

## Rozgar Mela

- The Rozgar Mela serves as an expedited approach to connect job seekers with employers. This event brings together multiple employers and job seekers to apply and interview for positions.
- The aim of the Rozgar Mela is to accelerate employment growth, offer significant opportunities for youth empowerment, and encourage their active engagement in national development.



## Defining Unemployment

- The unemployment rate is the proportion of individuals without jobs within the labor force.

- The labor force encompasses those who provide or express willingness to provide labor for economic activities, covering both employed and unemployed individuals.
- As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2017-18, India's labor force exhibited a 6.1% unemployment rate, with 17.8% of youth aged 15-29 facing unemployment.

### Reasons of Unemployment

- **Jobless Growth:** A country's GDP can increase without significant job creation or even with job losses. While GDP growth is necessary for job creation, it's not enough.
- **Slow Manufacturing sector growth:** India's growth relies on the service sector, which is less labor-intensive than manufacturing. The manufacturing phase has provided limited well-paid jobs, especially for those with lower education and skills.
- **Skill Mismatch:** There's often a mismatch between the skills possessed by job seekers and the skills demanded by available job opportunities. This discrepancy results in unemployment even when there are vacancies.
- **Informal Sector Dominance:** A significant portion of India's economy operates in the informal sector, which often lacks stable jobs and social security benefits, leading to underemployment and insecurity.

### Types of Unemployment

<b>Frictional Unemployment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occurs when individuals are between jobs or transitioning, as they seek better opportunities that match their skills and preferences. Considered a natural part of the labour market.</li> </ul>
<b>Structural Unemployment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arises from a mismatch between job seekers' skills and the skills demanded by available jobs. Can result from technology changes, industry shifts, or evolving consumer preferences.</li> </ul>
<b>Cyclical Unemployment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results from economic downturns, leading to reduced demand for goods and services, causing production cuts and layoffs across industries.</li> </ul>
<b>Seasonal Unemployment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linked to seasonal fluctuations in demand for specific goods and services. Industries like agriculture, tourism, and construction experience temporary job losses during off-seasons.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Unemployment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A combination of frictional and structural unemployment present even in a healthy economy with full employment. Reflects typical unemployment due to job transitions and skills mismatch.</li> </ul>

### Way Forward

- **Shift to Enabling Environment:** The demand for a substantial number of jobs surpasses the capacity of any government to provide direct employment. Instead, the government's role lies in fostering conditions that empower the economy to generate jobs organically.
- **Elevate Manufacturing Sector:** Prioritize the composition of GDP growth by bolstering the manufacturing sector. A strategic emphasis on labor-intensive manufacturing and support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is essential.
- **Revise Industrial Policy:** Rethink the existing industrial policy framework that leans towards capital-intensive industries. A holistic approach involving cluster development can enhance the efficiency of SMEs collectively.



- **Human Capital Investment:** Acknowledge labor as more than a production factor with cost considerations. It's essential to invest in human capital, recognizing the value it adds to the workforce.

Sources:

[Will Rozgar Mela solve India's unemployment crisis? | Explained News – The Indian Express](#)

**Q1. With reference to Unemployment, consider the following statements:**

1. A significant portion of India's economy operates in the formal sector.
2. A mismatch between the skills possessed by job seekers and the skills demanded by available job opportunities.
3. Uneven distribution of economic opportunities and development across regions.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct reasons for Unemployment in India?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

**Answer: (a)**

**Q2. Consider the following pairs:**

Natural Unemployment	A combination of frictional and structural unemployment.
Long-Term Unemployment	Involves individuals without jobs for an extended period, typically six months or more.
Hidden Unemployment	More people working in an activity or industry than necessary for efficient performance
Disguised Unemployment	Occurs when individuals work part-time or in jobs below their skill level.

**How many of the abovementioned pairs are correctly matched ?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All Four

**Answer: (b)**

**Q3. Discuss the major types of unemployment prevalent in India. How does each type impact the country's workforce and economy?**

Gaurav Nikumbh