

## Chapter 3 Interstate aspects

### 3.1 States traversed by the rivers

Both the rivers Godavari and Krishna, which the Inchampalli - Pulichintala link connects, are interstate rivers. The river Godavari originates in the State of Maharashtra and flows through the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh before joining the Bay of Bengal, whereas river Krishna has its origin in the State of Maharashtra and flows through the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh before joining the Bay of Bengal. Statewise break up of the catchment areas of Godavari and Krishna basins is given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1**  
**Statewise catchment area of basins**

Sl. No	Name of the river basin	Catchment area in sq.km						Total
		Maha-rashtra	Kar-nataka	Andhra Pradesh	Chhatti sgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	
1	Godavari basin							
a)	Whole basin	152199	4406	73201	39087	26168	17752	312813
b)	Upto Sriramsagar dam site	72183	4406	15162	--	--	--	91751
c)	Up to Inchampalli dam site	152199	4406	49092	29700	26168	7435	269000
2	Krishna basin							
a)	Whole basin	69425	113272	76251	--	--	--	258948
b)	Up to Pulichintala dam site	69425	113272	58036	--	--	--	240733

### 3.2 Interstate agreements

#### 3.2.1 Godavari river – Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal Award

The competitive claims of the riparian states for the utilisation of the waters of the Godavari basin gave rise to disputes between them for sharing of the waters. Eventually in April 1969, the Central Government constituted the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal and referred various disputes for adjudication. While the disputes were before the Tribunal, the party States themselves, after negotiations entered into agreements from time to time on the utilisation of the waters of the Godavari and its tributaries. The Tribunal incorporated these agreements in their final

adjudication and ordered that the agreements should be observed and carried out by all concerned.

As per the award of the Tribunal, waters available in different sub-basins from the catchments intercepted by major/medium projects proposed on various tributaries by the States have been generally allocated among the respective States. In addition, for minor irrigation schemes, industrial and domestic uses, etc., certain specific quantities have been allowed to be utilised by various upper riparian States. The remaining yield from the free catchment available in different sub-basins, as will be flowing into the river Godavari, is left for utilisation by Andhra Pradesh.

As per the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award, the state of Andhra Pradesh can divert a quantity of 80 TMC (2265 Mm<sup>3</sup>) of Godavari water at 75% dependability from Polavaram project, into Krishna river above Prakasam barrage to substitute the releases from Nagarjunasagar project for Krishna delta, thus enabling the use of the said 80 TMC for projects upstream of Nagarjunasagar. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra agreed to share this quantity of 80 TMC in the proportion of 45 TMC (1274 Mm<sup>3</sup>), 21 TMC (595 Mm<sup>3</sup>) and 14 TMC (396 Mm<sup>3</sup>) respectively, for use in the projects upstream of Nagarjunasagar.

### 3.2.2 Krishna river – Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal Award

According to the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT), the availability of water in the Krishna basin at 75% dependability is estimated to be 2060 TMC (58333 Mm<sup>3</sup>). The Tribunal allocated this quantity among the riparian States as indicated in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2**  
**State-wise allocation of water as per KWDT Award**

Sl.No.	State	Allocation	
		TMC	(Mm <sup>3</sup> )
1	Maharashtra	560	(15857)
2	Karnataka	700	(19822)
3	Andhra Pradesh	800	(22654)

In addition to the above quantities, the KWDT also allocated the estimated regenerated flows, totalling 70 TMC (1982 Mm<sup>3</sup>) in the Krishna basin, to the riparian States as 25 TMC (708 Mm<sup>3</sup>) to Maharashtra, 34 TMC (963 Mm<sup>3</sup>) to Karnataka and 11 TMC (311 Mm<sup>3</sup>) to Andhra Pradesh.

Out of the above allocations, a total quantity of 15 TMC (425 Mm<sup>3</sup>), 5 TMC (142 Mm<sup>3</sup>) each from the share of States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh has been committed for the water supply to Chennai city.

The KWDT award was slated for review after the 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2000AD. However, Clause XIV (B) of the Tribunal Award states that " In the event of the augmentation of the waters of river Krishna by the diversion of the waters of any other river, no State shall be debarred from claiming before any authority of Tribunal even before the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2000 that it is entitled to a greater share in the waters of the river Krishna on account of such augmentation nor shall any State be debarred from disputing such claim".

The revision of KWDT is the result of the demand of all the three riparian States i.e. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Tribunal was first approved by the Central Government on August 24, 2003 and the Chairman and members were appointed through notifications on April 2, 2004 from which the date comes to effect. The Tribunal has to submit its report within 3 years of notification. There will however be a grace period of 1 year if its fails to submit the report with in three years.

### **3.2.3 Inter State agreement on Inchampalli Project**

The States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh (now Chattisgarh) and Andhra Pradesh had mutually agreed upon for construction of Inchampalli project and signed the agreement on 7<sup>th</sup> August 1978. As per the agreement, the Inchampalli multipurpose project would be a joint venture of the above three States. The project will be planned and executed and operated and maintained under the directions of Tripartite Inter State Control Board duly constituted for this purpose. The cost of the project shall be shared by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the proportion of 78.10%, 11.40% and 10.50% respectively. Further, the cost and power generation shall be shared by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the proportion of 27%, 38% and 35% respectively. The Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra would be free to use 5 TMC, 3 TMC and 4 TMC respectively by lifting water from the reservoir in their territory and besides 80 TMC allocations for Andhra Pradesh to use under the project. States are free to develop pisciculture and navigation within their

territory. A pumped storage scheme may be introduced below by even one or more States which may share the benefits and cost as may mutually agreed to.

#### **3.2.4 Implications of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) link proposal**

The Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna(Pulichintala) link is intended for the transfer of surplus Godavari waters for use in the deficit river basin of Krishna. The entire quantity is proposed to be utilized for meeting the enroute irrigation, municipal and industrial requirements. Thus the Godavari(Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) link connecting the Godavari and Krishna rivers serves both the river basins. It may not be possible to cover these transfers under the existing interstate agreements/tribunal awards like the GWDT and KWDT.

In view of the above, a consensus has to be arrived at among all the riparian states for the implementation of the Peninsular rivers link system including the Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) link. After such a consensus, a separate interstate agreement will have to be drawn among all the concerned states for equitable sharing of the surplus waters. The existing interstate agreement for various river basins will also have to be reviewed and modified accordingly.