

Chapter 3 Interstate Aspects

3.1 States Traversed by the Rivers

Both Godavari and Krishna rivers are interstate rivers. The river Godavari originates in the state of Maharashtra and flows through the state of Andhra Pradesh before joining the Bay of Bengal. The 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. State-wise break up of the catchment areas of Godavari and Krishna rivers is given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1
State-wise Catchment Areas of the Godavari and the
Krishna Rivers**

Sl. No	Name of the river basin	Catchment area in sq.km						
		Maharashtra	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Total
1	Godavari basin							
a)	Whole basin	152199	4406	73201	39087	26168	17752	312813
b)	Upto Sriramsagar dam site	72183	4406	15162	--	--	--	91751
c)	Upto Inchampalli dam site	152199	4406	49092	29700	26168	7435	269000
2	Krishna basin							
a)	Whole basin	69425	113272	76251	--		--	258948
b)	Upto N' sagar dam site	69425	113272	38008	--		--	220705

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 have given rise to disputes between them for sharing of the waters. Eventually in April 1969, the Central Government constituted the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) 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, domestic and industrial uses, etc., certain specific quantities have been allowed to be utilised by various states. The remaining yield from the free catchments available in different sub-basins, as will be flowing into the river Godavari, is left for utilisation by Andhra Pradesh.

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 Mm³). 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 ³
1	Maharashtra	560	15857
2	Karnataka	700	19822
3	Andhra Pradesh	800	22654
	Total	2060	58333

In addition to the above quantities, the KWDT also allocated the estimated regenerated flows, totaling to 70 TMC (1982 Mm³) in the Krishna basin to the riparian states at 25 TMC (708 Mm³) to Maharashtra, 34 TMC (963 Mm³) to Karnataka and 11 TMC (311 Mm³) to Andhra Pradesh.

The KWDT award is slated for review after the 31st May 2000. 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 waters of any other river, no state shall be debarred from claiming before any authority of Tribunal even before the 31st 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”.

Out of the above allocations, a total quantity of 15 TMC (425 Mm³), 5 TMC (142 Mm³) each has been committed by the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh for the water supply to Chennai city.

3.2.3 Implications of Inchampalli –Nagarjunasagar Link Canal Proposal

The Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link project is a part of the major Peninsular River link system connecting Mahanadi – Godavari – Krishna – Pennar – Cauvery – Vaigai – Gundar rivers under Peninsular rivers development component of National Perspective Plan which is intended for the transfer of surplus Mahanadi and Godavari waters for use in the deficit river basins of Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and other smaller basins.

The link canal is proposed to divert 16426 Mm³ of water from river Godavari based on the availability of water at Inchampalli for diversion. Out of this 1427 Mm³ and 237 Mm³ are to be used for enroute irrigation and domestic / industrial uses respectively in the Warangal plateau, Nalgonda and Khammam districts and 562 Mm³ will be lost in transmission and the balance 14200 Mm³ will reach river Krishna at the existing Nagarjunasagar reservoir.

It is proposed that the quantum of water diverted to Nagarjunasagar dam site will be used in meeting the deficit in Krishna basin and for meeting the requirement of Nagarjunasagar project (NSRBC & NSLBC). The water thus saved on account of feeding of Nagarjunasagar command, and rest of the quantum is proposed to be further diverted beyond Krishna for irrigating the drought prone areas from Nagarjunasagar, Srisailem and Almatti dams on the Krishna River.

However, a consensus has to be arrived at among all the riparian states of the Peninsular river basins, for the implementation of the Peninsular rivers link system including the Inchampalli–Nagarjunasagar 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 agreements for various river basins will also have to be reviewed and modified accordingly.