GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
IRRIGATION & CAD DEPARTMENT

From
Sri C.Muralidhar, B.Tech.,
Engineer-in-Chief (General),
Irrigation & CAD Department,
2nd floor, Jalasoudha building,
Errumanzil,Hyderabad- 5000082

To
The Chairman,
Krishna River Management Board,
5th Floor, Jalasoudha,
Errummanzil,
Hyderabad- 5000082

Lr No.ENC(G)/ISWR/SE/DD(K)/DEE1/KRMB/AP Projects
Dt:08.09.2021.

Sir,

Sub: I&CAD Dept.– ISWR – Unauthorised Constructions by Andhra Pradesh - Pothireddypadu Head Regulator, SRMC, Banakacherla Regulator (SRBC), Escape Regulator, Regulator for Link Channel (TGP) – Illegal diversion of Srisailam water to outside basin by Andhra Pradesh - violation of approval by CWC, KWDT-I Award and Provisions of APRA, 2014 – Request to restrain Andhra Pradesh from diverting not more than 34 TMC - Reg.

Ref:1. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana Letter No. CMO/ I&CAD dt: 02.10.2020 addressed to the Hon'ble Union Minister for Jalashakthi.
2. This office Letter addressed to Chairman KRMB vide Lr No. Lr No.ENC(G)/ISWR/SE/DD(K)/DEE1/KRMB/AP Projects dated 31-07-2021
3. Gazette Notification dt: 15.07.2021 on Jurisdiction of KRMB.
4.Spl CS, I& CAD, Govt of Telangana D.O Lr.No. 6149/ISWR /2018 Dt:07-08-2021.

*****

In continuation to the letter 4th cited, it is requested that the diversion through Pothireddypadu Head Regulator be stopped immediately as it is in violation of the KWDT-I Award and deterrent action shall be taken against the Andhra Pradesh Government for it.

Srisailam project is conceived as an hydro-electric project and Planning Commission sanctioned it as an hydro-electric project only. KWDT-I has also considered it as hydro-electric project only and allocated 33 TMC for evaporation losses without any diversions from it for irrigation.

In interstate agreements of 1976 and 1977, all the three riparian Sates agreed to divert 15 TMC of water from Srisailam reservoir to Madras (Chennai) for drinking water supply, during July to October, to be conveyed through a open lined channel from Srisailam to Penna designed to carry a discharge not exceeding 1500 cusecs. It was also stipulated that the system is utilized only for water supply to Madras City and for no other purpose.

In 1981, in the 16th TAC Meeting, Planning Commission gave clearance for Srisailam Right Bank Canal project for a reallocation 19 TMC (out of 811 TMC allocated to AP) to be diverted from Srisailam reservoir. In the approval of Central Water Commission for the Srisailam Right Bank Canal, it was stated that the components of "the approach channel, head regulator, 16.34 Km long main canal up to cross regulator at the tail end (including the cross regulator) are proposed to serve Madras City Water Supply also." Project report states "The total water requirements of 19 TMC ear marked for the project area to be drawn from the Srisailam reservoir during the flood period of Krishna river (July to October) and regulated in to Srisailam Right Branch Canal at the Banakacherla regulator."

Hence, the total water to be drawn from Srisailam Reservoir is 34 TMC during flood period from July to October. The capacities of the Srisailam Right Main Canal and three regulators approved by the CWC are to discharge under flood flow conditions are:

1	Head Regulator from Srisailam Reservoir (i.e, at Pothireddypadu) in to Main Canal (i.e, Srisailam Right Main Canal)	11,150 cusecs capacity
2	Cross Regulator at the end of Main Canal to fill the Gorakallu and Owk resrvoirs of SRBC	4,960 cusecs capacity
3	A regulator on the left side of Main Canal at upstream of Cross Regulator to feed the link channel which joins the Velugodu reservoir of Madras water supply	6,150 cusecs capacity

In 1984, disregarding the interstate agreements, CWC approvals and KWDT-I Award, Andhra Pradesh Govt:

- Increased the Srisailam Right Main Canal to 20,000 cusecs, as against the originally designed capacity of 11,150 Cusecs.
- Increased regulator capacity of link channel to Madras Water Supply to 11,150 cusecs and
- Increased the regulator capacity of SRBC to 11,150 cusecs and
- Introduced a new regulator called escape regulator with a capacity of 11,150 cusecs.

As per letter and spirit of the interstate agreements, Planning Commission approval and KWDT-I award, canal intended for the Madras Water Supply shall not have any irrigation component. Contrary to this, erstwhile AP enhanced the capacity of the regulator.

Escape regulator is a misnomer and it is actually intended for providing irrigation. It is pertinent to mention here that in a deep cut like SRMC, no escape regulator is necessary. Such regulators are provided in the reaches of canal where embankments exist which may be prone to breach and create havoc. If such surplus escape regulators are provided, in any circumstances they should provided only at Full Supply Level of the canal and not at bed

level of the canal. The escape channel was, in fact, provided to supply water to the KC Canal ayacut which is totally in contravention to the KWDT-I Award, Planning Commission approval and interstate agreements.

The capacity of SRBC regulator is also enhanced to provide irrigation to more areas contrary to the KWDT-I Award and Planning Common approvals. Further, before KWDT-II, Telangana is contesting the reallocation of return flows generated inside basin by utilisations in Telangana projects and savings of a project whose allocations are protected on the basis of historical use by the KWDT-I to SRBC project which serves entirely outside basin.

The flood flows shall be drawn at +880 ft and above levels of Srisailam reservoir and not at lower levels. The required quantum of 1500 cusecs for Madras Water Supply and 750 cusecs for SRBC can be diverted at lower levels with a minimum draw level of +854 ft. Hence, it is not entitled to draw this 2250 cusecs (1500+750cusecs) below +854 ft even during monsoon period flood flows. It was not intended that the levels have to be build up in the Srisailam reservoirs to +854 ft to facilitate the drawls of 2250 cusecs.

Later, SRMC further was increased to 44000 cusecs capacity in 2006, and now enhancing to 88,000 cusecs. Also, an additional regulator for GNSS with 22,000 Cusecs at Banakacherla is constructed.

Keeping in view of all the above points, the KRMB is requested to allow Andhra Pradesh to draw only 34 TMC of water during flood period through PRP Head Regulator and SRMC above +880 ft level. And Government of India may be requested to put all the above enhancements under unapproved projects category in the Schedule-2 of Gazette Notification of 15th July, 2021.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-C.Muralidhar, Dt.08.09.2021
Engineer-in-Chief (General)

9/9/2021
for Engineer-in-Chief (General)
9/9/21

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

KRISHNA WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

THE REPORT
AND
THE FURTHER REPORT
OF
THE KRISHNA WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL
WITH THE DECISION

NEW DELHI
1973 & 1976

Possibility of Godavari diversion and equitable apportionment of the Krishna waters.—It may be that sooner or later either the Bhopalpatnam Project or the Watra Badruk Project may materialise and in that event the scheme for diversion Of the Godavari waters to the Krishna river for meeting a part of the requirements of the Krishna Delta Canals can be carded out. But the remote
221 possibility of diversion of the Godavari waters to the Krishna is not a sufficient ground now for cutting down the allocation of an equitable share of the Krishna waters to Andhra Pradesh for meeting its needs.

Maharashtra argument regarding equities.—Maharashtra argues that in view of the statement of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1963 and other statements of the Union Government regarding diversion of the Godavari waters into the Krishna, equities have arisen in favour of Maharashtra and Mysore and that if the diversion of the Godavari waters to the Krishna does not materialise, the allocations for Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam Project of Andhra Pradesh should be suitably cut down and modified. We are unable to accept this contention for the following reasons :—

In his Lok Sabha speech on the 23rd March, 63,([18]) the Union Minister for Irrigation & Power said that Nagarjunasagar Stage it could be cleared only after investigations on Godavari supplies would be completed. He did not say that in the absence of the Godavari diversion the sanctioned Nagarjunasagar Project
222 (Stage I) would be modified. Nagarjunasagar Project was undertaken in 1955 and its sanction was not dependent on the availability of supplies from the Godavari.

The Union Minister stated that Srisailam Project should be suitably modified after taking into account the requirement of 264 T. M. C. for Nagarjunasagar Project, the possibility of diversion of the Godavari waters and inflows between Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar. Suitable action was taken on this statement. On March 26, 1964, Srisailam Project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission. ([10]) The sanction was on the basis of ultimate water release of 180 T. M. C. from Srisailam. The preliminary sanction letter of June 7, 1963 and the letter and note of Planning Commission dated July 5, 1963 ([20]) pointed out that even on the assumption that the Godavari diversion would materialise, it could be safely assumed that the minimum release for power generation from Srisailam would be 180 T. M. C. annually. If there is no diversion of the Godavari waters into the Krishna, it will be necessary to release more than 180 T. M. C. annually 223 from Srisailam to meet the requirements of Nagarjunasagar Project and Krishna Delta Canals. The sanctioned Srisailam Project is not dependent or conditioned on the availability of additional supplies in the Krishna from the Godavari diversion.

On March 23, 1963, the Union Minister also stated that pending final allocation of waters, Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh should withdraw respectively 400 T. M. C., 600 T. M. C. and 800 T. M. C. of supplies from the Krishna. At a meeting between the representatives of Maharashtra and Union Governments on April 22, 1963([21]). Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister of Irrigation & Power, Government of Maharashtra said that it was not clear on what basis the withdrawals had been allowed. Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power stated that the withdrawals indicated by him were only estimates and were not in any way final allocations. Shri M. R. Sachdev, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power stated that sizeable surpluses would be available for further allocation to Maharashtra and Mysore as a 224 result of diversion of the surplus waters of the Godavari to the Krishna but the quantum would be known after the investigations would be completed. Shri C. L. Handa, Member, Central Water and Power Commission stated that additional supplies would be available as a result of diversion of the surplus waters of the Godavari estimated at 300 T. M. C. by the Gulhati Commission, and from regeneration or salvage of irrigation flows ; but he could not say how much of the additional supply would be available to Maharashtra. Shri O. V. Alagesan, Minister of State, Irrigation & Power said that 300 T. M. C. as a result of the Godavari diversion and 300 T. M. C. as a result of regeneration or salvage *i.e.* in all 600 T.M.C. would be available and the allocations had been made on that basis. Shri Handa stated that the surpluses on account of regeneration and salvage could not be quantified. Shri B. Y. Barve, Minister of Finance, Government of Maharashtra stated that, according to Maharashtra, hardly any further supplies in addition to the withdrawals of 400, 600 and 800 T. M. C. indicated in the Union Minister's statement would be available for allocation from the Krishna. No definite 225 assurance was given to Maharashtra by the Union Government that investigations regarding the Godavari diversion had

(18) MYDK I pp. 156-171.
(19) MRK II, p. 310.
(20) APDK VIII, pp. 1-5; MYDK II, p. 320.
(21) MRK II, pp. 205-218.

336 We now proceed to discuss the projects mentioned in the last statement as also minor irrigation in respect of which there is a dispute as to the extent of protection.

(1) *Krishna Project.*—The Krishna Project is an irrigation project with storages at Dhom and Borkhal on the Krishna river and at Kanher on the Venna river, and canals for irrigation in Satara and Sangli Districts of Maharashtra. The command area of the project falls within the rain shadow region of the Bombay Deccan. The project is under construction.

On the 25th June, 1973, all the parties made the following statement :—

> "All parties are agreed that the annual utilisation of 33.00 T.M.C. and the evaporation loss of 3.3 T.M.C. under the Krishna Project of Maharashtra should be protected."

In allocating the waters of the river Krishna, the annual utilisation of 33.00 T.M.C. and evaporation loss of 3.3 T.M.C. under the Krishna Project of Maharashtra should be preferred to contemplated uses.

(2) *Gokak Canal*—Mysore claims an allowance of 1.4 T.M.C. of water for the Gokak canal. Andhra Pradesh disputes the claim. ([16])

337 The Gokak canal is in operation for over 84 years.([17]) Originally, the canal took off from the Dhupdal Weir on the Ghataprabha and there was an average annual diversion of 1.4 T.M.C. of water for its ayacut. The Kokak canal now takes off from the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal.

According to Mysore, the index map of the Hidkal Dam Project Stage I Report ([18]) shows that the area under the Gokak canal is not included in the command of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal. But the Krishna Godavari Commission stated ([10]) that ayacut under the Gokak canal was merged with the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal in 1951.

In August 1959, the Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Irrigation Project, Mysore stated : "The irrigable area under the Gokak Canal taken from the Dhupdal Weir is included in the irrigable area of the Left Bank Canal of the Ghataprabha Project first stage 0 to 44 miles and the water requirements for the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal have been calculated taking this area under the Gokak Canal and also the discharges available in the Dhupdal Weir throughout the year.([20])

The annual utilisation of 34.8 T.M.C. under Ghataprabha Project Stages I and II has been protected. 338
No separate provision for the Gokak Canal is necessary as its water requirement will be met from the water provided for the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal.

The list of sanctioned projects prepared by the Govt. of India in June 1967([21]) stated that the sanctioned diversion under the Kokak Canal was 1.4 T.M.C. and mentioned the diversion under the Ghataprabha Project separately. This statement overlooks the fact that the ayacut under the Gokak Canal is now merged in the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal and that no separate provision for the Gokak Canal is necessary.

(3) *Srisailam Hydro-electric Project :—*

Dispute.—Andhra Pradesh claims protection for the annual evaporation loss of 33 T.M.C. of water under the Srisailam Hydro-electric Project. Maharashtra and Mysore contend that the project is not entitled to any protection.

Project.—The Srisailam Hydro-electric Project comprises a high dam across the Krishna river and a power house at the toe of the dam. The Power house will have 4 generating units of 110 MW each with a provision for adding 3 such units at a later stage. On the basis of the ultimate release of 180 T.M.C. of water annually, the power potential at Srisailam will be of the order of 134 339
MW at 100 per cent load factor or 224 MW at 60 per cent load factor. The Srisailam Project being a hydro-electric project for generating power without diverting water to another watershed does not involve consumptive use of water except for evaporation loss. ([22]) The area of the

(16) MRDK VIII p. 64.
(17) MYPK X p. 3 (constructed in 1883), KGCR Ann. VIII p. 107 (in operation from 1889).
(18) MYPK XII, Index Map.
(19) KGCR Ann. VIII pp. 107, 112, 133.
(20) MYDK XII pp. 94, 96.
(21) MYDK I p. 216; MRDK II p. 119.
(22) MYDK II p. 350.

water spread at full reservoir level 885 will be 6,622 million sq. ft. The annual evaporation loss will be 33 T.M.C. The reservoir will provide valuable carryover storage.

In November, 1959, the Andhra Pradesh Government sent the project report to the Central Water and Power Commission for approval. On June 7, 1963, the Planning Commission agreed to the commencement of preliminary works. Soon thereafter, the project was inaugurated. On the 26th March, 1964, the Planning Commission sanctioned the project estimated to cost Rs. 45.75 crores. On the 29th August, 1964, the Andhra Pradesh Government granted administrative sanction to the project. Construction of the Project is in progress. Rupees 34.74 crores were spent on the Project upto January 1971.

Objection.—On the 17th May, 1960, the Mysore Government objected to the clearance of the Srisai-lam Project until the question of allocation of the Krishna waters was finally settled. On the 3rd October, 1960, the
340 Maharashtra Government also lodged a similar protest with the Government of India. In January 1962, the Mysore Government requested the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication. In June 1963, the Maharashtra Government made a similar request to the Government of India. In spite of these objections, the project was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1964.

The project was taken in hand by the Andhra Pradesh Government after September 1960 in spite of the timely protests of the coriparian States. On a consideration of all relevant factors, we are unable to give special protection to the project.

Conclusion.—The annual evaporation loss of 33 T.M.C. under the Srisailam Hydro-electric Project is not entitled to any priority over contemplated uses. Whether any water should be allowed for this project on other grounds will be considered else-, where.

(4) *Nagarjunasagar Project:*—

Dispute.—Andhra Pradesh claims protection for the annual utilisation of 264 T.M.C. and evaporation loss of 17 T.M.C. under the Nagarjunasagar Project. Maharashtra and Mysore contend that the protection should be limited to annual utilisation of 149.5 T.M.C. and evaporation loss of 14 T.M.C. only.([23])

Project.—The Nagarjunasagar Project comprises a 341
gravity dam in the gorge portion and earth dam on flanks across the Krishna river near Nandikonda village in Andhra Pradesh and two canals on the right and left sides.

Scope of the project.—The project is based on the joint report prepared by Andhra and Hyderabad States in 1954. The joint report([24]) indicated that the project was capable of being executed in two phases and that the dam would be up to F.R.L. 525 in the first phase.

The irrigation benefits in the first phase shown at page 82 of the Report were :—

1	Lakh acres 2
Krishna Delta first crop	1.5
Right Bank canal first crop	9.7
Left Bank canal first crop	6.7
Left Bank canal second crop . . .	1.2
TOTAL	19.1

In the working table for the first phase at page 89 of the report, no provision of water was made for second crop irrigation ([25]) The irrigation benefits shown 342
at page 89 were :—

1	Lakh acres 2
Krishna Delta first crop (now besides existing 10.5 lakh acres)	1.5
Right Bank and Left Bank Canals	18.5
TOTAL	20.0

(23) MRDK VIII p. 64.

(24) APPK 1 pp. 82, 89.

(25) Report of the COPP Irrigation and Power Team on Nagarjunasagar, 1960, p. 2.

AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA AND MAHARASHTRA FOR SUPPLY OF 5 TMC EACH OF KRISHNA WATERS TO TAMIL NADU (APRIL, 1976)

Considering the acute scarcity of drinking water for the Metropolitan City of Madras in Tamil Nadu and the limited water resources available to the State of Tamil Nadu to meet such requirement, the Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh hereby agree to spare 5 TMC each out of their respective shares of the Krishna waters, that may be allocated finally by theKrishna Water Disputes Tribunal, to enable the Government of Tamil Nadu to draw 15 TMC of Krishna waters per annum from a convenient location, for water supply to Madras City.

The Officers of the Department of Irrigation, Government of India, the Irrigation Engineers of the three States and the concerned Officers of theGovernment of Tamil Nadu shall meet to decidethe location from and the mannerin which the Government of Tamil Nadu would draw waters forMadras City.

The expenditure to be borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu towards construction, maintenance and operation of storage works and conveyance system leading upto the point from where Tamil Nadu would draw 15 TMC of waters shall be decided between the State Governments concerned under guidance of the Officers of the Govt. of India where necessary.

Sd/-
(B. J. KHATAL)
Minister of Irrigation,
Law & Judiciary
Maharashtra 14-4-76

Sd/-
(SUBASH ASTURE)
Minister of State of
Major Irrigation,
Karnataka 14-4-1976

Sd/-
(K.K.SHAH)
Governor of Tamil Nadu
14-4-76
Maharashtra 14-4-76

Sd/-
(JAGJIVAN RAM)
Minister of Agriculture
and Irrigation,
Government of India
14-4-1976

Subject to the reservation made in my letter
D.O. No. 1914 Irr. V(I) 75-13 dated 17-4-76.
Sd/-
(J.VENGALA RAO)
Chief Minister
Andhra Pradesh
14-4-76

APPENDIX-C

TS-100

153

283/M(A&I)D/76
28 April 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

Please refer to your D.O.No.1914/Irr.V/(1)/75-13, dated the 17th April, 1976, regarding water supply to Madras City utilising Krishna waters.

I wish you had remained present during the meeting held at Delhi on the 14th April, 1976. The Irrigation Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra expressed apprehension regarding Andhra Pradesh enlarging the scope of the conveyance system necessary for carrying 15 TMC of Krishna waters to Madras City for irrigating lands in Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh. I explained to them that Andhra Pradesh had not raised this question so far and that the present agreement is limited to arrangements for supply of water to Madras City. The agreement was thereafter signed by them.

As you are fully aware, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal in their report of December, 1973, have assessed the dependable flow of Krishna water as 2060 TMC and have allocated 800 TMC to Andhra Pradesh. Against this allocation, the committed uses are of the order of 749 TMC. With 33 TMC for evaporation losses in Srisailam Project and about 18 TMC for the Jurala Project in Telengana area, it may not be possible for Andhra Pradesh to divert waters of the Krishna for irrigating new areas.

Clause 3 of the Agreement conveys that the concerned Officers shall meet to decide the location from and the manner in which the Government of Tamil Nadu would draw waters for Madras City. The scope of the Joint Consultation amongst the officers concerned is, therefore, limited to the planning aspects only. You will observe that officers of Andhra Pradesh also will be associated in this matter. I, therefore, do not see any concern so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned.

In the light of this clarification, I request you to withdraw the reservation which you had in mind while signing the Agreement on 17th April, 1976.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Jagjivan Ram)

Shri J.Vengala Rao,
Chief Minister,
Andhra Pradesh,
HYDERABAD.

AGREEMENT DATED 28th OCTOBER, 1977 AMONGST THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA AND TAMIL NADUR REGARDING CONVEYING OF 15 T.M.C. OF KRISHNA WATERS FOR WATER SUPPLY TO MADRAS CITY

Whereas an agreement was reached in April, 1976 that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra will each allow the use of 5 T.M.C.of Krishna waters to Tamil Nadu for water supply to Madras City.

And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement various alternative schemes were formulated and their costs estimated by the officers of the concerned States and the Government of India.

The aforesaid studies were considered at a meeting convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 27th October, 1977, which was attended by the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and the Minister for Medium Irrigation of Andhra Pradesh, the Minister for Major Irrigation of Karnataka and the Minister for Works, Tamil Nadu under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and the following decisions are taken.

(i) The Government of Tamil Nadu shall be permitted to draw not more than 15 T.M.C in a water year from Srisailam reservoir during the period of 1st July to 31st October through an open lined channel from Srisailam to Pennar designed to carry a discharge not exceeding 1500 cusecs which will enable conveyance of water to Madras City. The arrangements for the conductor system shall be agreed upon by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(ii) The Government of Andhra Pradesh will co-operate in the acquisition of land and in providing necessary storages. Andhra Pradesh will also provide facilities for the construction of the canals and others structures and also for the maintenance and operation of the water supply system.

(iii) Tamil Nadu shall bear the cost of the arrangements for conveying of water from Srisailam to Poondi and will bear the maintenance and operational charges.The details can be worked out by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(iv) The lined channel between Srisailam and Somasila from the point of off-take to be agreed upon by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu shall not be utilised for irrigation or other consumptive purposes.

(v) The Central Government will make arrangements to inspect the system during operational stages and ensure that the withdrawal of water into this water supply system from Srisailam does not exceed 15 T.M.C. in a water year and that the system is utilised only for water supply to Madras City and for no other purpose.

This agreement is subject to formal ratification by the respective States.

Sd/-
(M. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
Secretary,
Department of Irrigation
and Power,
Government of Andhra Pradesh

Sd/-
(K.S. SHANKER RAO)
Deputy Secretary
Department of Irrigation,
Government of Maharashtra

Sd/-
(R.ANANDA KRISHNA)
Commissioner & Secretary
Department of Public
Works & Electricity
Government of Karnataka

Sd/-
(B.VIJAYARAGHAVAN)
Commissioner & Secretary
Public Works Department,
Govt. of Tamil Nadu

Sd/-
(C.C.PATEL)
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation,
(Department of Irrigation).

Dated: New Delhi, 28th October, 1977.

IMMEDIATE

PLANNING COMMISSION
(I&CAD DIVISION)
***

Subject: 16th Meeting of the Advisory Committee in Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects held on 28.3.1981 in Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Summary Record of the 16th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects held on 28.3.1981 in Shram Shakti Bhavan, is circulated herewith.

(K.M.Maheshwari)
Jt. Adviser (I&CAD) &
Member-Secretary

1. Shri C.C.Patel, Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation.
2. Shri R.Ghosh, Chairman, Central Water Commission, Sewa Bhavan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi.
3. Shri S.N.Ray, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhavan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi.
4. Shri T.R.Satish Chandran, Adviser(Energy), Planning Commission.
5. Shri K.S.S.Murthy, Adviser(I&CAD), Planning Commission.
6. Shri D.Shankaguruswami, Jt.Secretary, Plan Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.
7. Shri B.M.K.Mattoo, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Irrigation.
8. Chairman, Central Groundwater Board, Ministry of Irrigation.
9. Jt. Secretary, Deptt. of Power, Ministry of Energy.
10. Shri Hari Bhushan, Adviser, Technical & Ex-officio, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry.

Planning Commission Circular No-16(25)(15/81-I&CAD Dated: 22.4.1981

Copy to

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

1. Shri I.P.Kapila, Jt.Secretary(I)
2. Shri N.L.Shankaran, Jt.Secretary(GB)
3. Shri K.V.Rama Rao, Member(JRC)
4. Shri G.N.Kathpalia, Chief Engineer(MI)
5. Shri A.R.S.Murthy, Dy.Secretary(P.II)
6. Shri R.B.Shah, Dy.Secretary(P.I)
7. Shri T.D.Joshi, Under Secretary(B&T) Shastri Bhavan.
8. Shri C.D.Kocha, Under Secretary.

..../-

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1. Shri S.Sampathnarayanan, Director(Plan Finance)

CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION

1. Shri Pritam Singh, Member(D&R)
2. Shri G.M.Vaidya, Member (P&P)
3. Shri K.Ramesh Rao, Chief Engineer(TE)
4. Director TE(I)/(II)
5. Director (P&P)

DEPTT. OF ENVIRONMENT (TECHNOLOGY BHAVAN), NEW DELHI.

1. Shri N.D.Jayal, Joint Secretary
2. Shri Brij Kishore, Deputy Secretary.

GANGA FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION, Sinchai Bhavan, Patna.

Shri N.Sengal, Chairman

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Shri G.V.Sarma, Dy.Director.

(K.M.Maheshwari)
Member-Secretary

PLANNING COMMISSION
(I&CAD DIVISION)

...

Summary Record of the 16th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose projects held on 28.3.1981 at 3P.M. in Sharm Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.

The names of the Officers present at the Meeting are given in the enclosed annexure.

The following projects were considered and the Committee's recommendations are as follows:-

1. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

1. Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project(Kerala)- estimated cost Rs.4808.15 lakhs.

2(206)/81

It was observed that the intensity of irrigation proposed under this Project was 224% which was considered very high. The Committee decided that the possibility of extending the command on the right bank should be examined and the Project resubmitted for consideration.

The Project proposes to supply 700 cusecs of water for the News Print Factory at Mutakulam as also 65 cusecs for water supply to greater Cochin. The Committee considered that the water requirement for the News Print Factory was very high and the possibilityof minimising the water use by recirculation should also be examined. Effluent from the News Print Factory should be properly treated to the standards prescribed by the Deptt. of Environment/I.S.I.

(Action: C.W.C.)

2. Sri Sailam Right Bank Canal Project(Andhra Pradesh)- estimated cost Rs.22022 lakhs.

In the CWC's Note on the Project, it was stated that the total water requirement for the Project is 19 TMC. This would be partly met from 11 TMC of regenerated flow which would be available to the State after 1985-86 (according to the Report of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal) and the balance from the savings effected by modernisation of the K.C. Canal system or alternatively from the allocation of 45 TMC of the Godavari Waters to be diverted to the Krishna basin. It was further stated that in view of the above undertaking of the State Government conveyed to the Ministry of Irrigation/CWC, it could be considered that no inter-state aspects are involved. In view of this, the availability of 8 TMC of water for the project would depend on the remodelling of K.C.Canal or the completion of Godavri Diversion Link.

The approach channel, head regulator, 16.34 km. long main canal upto cross regulator at the tail end(including the cross regulator) are proposed to serve Madras City Water Supply also. According to the CWC Note, no part of the cost of these common works is being shown as allocable to Madras Water Supply as the details have yet to be worked out. As the entire cost is at present charged to irrigation project(Sri Sailam Right Bank Canal) of Andhra Pradesh, it was clarified by the representatives of the Ministry of Irrigation at the meeting that any clearance given to the Scheme would not attract any inter-state aspects as mentioned in the Agreement dated: 28th October, 1977 amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu regarding conveying the 15 TMC of Krishna Waters for water supply to Madras City.

After some discussion, the project was considered acceptable subject to the following further observations:-

(i) The estimate of the balancing reservoir should be properly prepared by conducting detailed contour survey.

(ii) The materials proposed for construction of the balancing reservoirs should be tested adequately for their engineering properties as well as quantity surveys be carried out. Also foundation studies be carried out.

iii) Firm advice should be obtained from the Geologist regarding the lime-stone present in the foundation and in the bed of Gorakallu balancing reservoir and water tightness and the remedial measures, if any, that have to be taken.

iv) Length of canal tunnel upstream of the Owk balancing reservoir and its design should be reviewed.

v) Reports on command area development and soil survey should be prepared expeditiously.

vi) Work on the balancing reservoir shouldbe taken up only after the investigations indicated above are completed and the feasibility of the dam is fully established.

vii) The State Government should take into account the observations of the Deptt. of Environmental if any, made at the time of the clearance of the Project from the environmental angle. The proposals for rehabilitation of the persons affected by this Project may be formulated by the State Government keeping in view the contents of the Ministry of Irrigation's letter dated: 19th May, 1980 in this regard.

(Action: C.W.C./Planning Commission)

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C-III-D-18

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATJON BRANCH

PROJECT REPORT

OF

SRISAILAM RIGHT BRANCH CANAL

IRRIGATION SCHEME

OFFICE OF THE

Chief Engineer (Projects)

Srisailam Project

Hyderabad

December, 1984

//TRUE COPY//

DECEMBER 1984

SRISAILAM RIGHT BRANCH CANAL

IRRIGATION SCHEME

INDEX

1.1.5. NATURAL RESOURCES

There are no industries worth mentioning in the command area of the project. In its vicinity there is a cement factory in Dhone taluk at Bethamcherla, called Panyam Cements ' for which raw materials are locally available. The people of the command area at present rely mostly on rainfed agriculture with no assured supplies.

1.1.6. PRESENT LAND USE:

in the command area of the project, there is no assured irrigation, there is very little area under tank irrigation vide Appendix No. At present, rainfed Jowar is the main crop grown in the area. This crop mainly depends at present on rainfall which is scanty, erratic and uneven over the area. Failure of the crop is a recurring phenomenon in the area.

1.1.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS:

The area is economically and socially very backward, Agriculture is the main stay of the people. The execution of this scheme will stabilize and improve their socioeconomic status.

1.2. WATER RESOURCES:

1.2.1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY:

As already started earlier, the only source of water supply for the project area is the Krishna river, which commands the area. The total water requirements of 19 TMC ear marked for the project area to be drawn from the Srisailam reservoir during the flood period of Krishna river (July to October) and regulated in to Srisailam Right Branch. Canal at the Banakacharla regulator. A major portion of the 19 TMC waters is about 11.60 TMC which are the crop water requirements in the Rabi season so drawn from the Banakacherla Regulator from flood flows are proposed to be stored in the two balancing reservoirs at Gorakallu and Owk. A quantity of about 5.50 TMC is proposed to be supplied directly from the canal for the irrigation requirements of the crops in Kharif period under normal flow conditions.

The planning of the drawal of the 19 TMC of water required for Srisailam Right Branch canal from the Banakacherla regulator and the modality of storing a part of the