

**ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
**(SESSION -II)**

**Note for short discussion on the subject “To Stabilize Ayacut of Krishna Delta and Sagar Delta and also to provide drinking water to Rayalaseema, Nellore and Prakasam Districts by lifting Godavari water to Srisaïlam and Nagarjunasagar Dams along with Telangana.”**

The yield in Krishna basin is getting reduced year by year due to increase in utilisations in the upper basin states and decrease in rainfall due to climatological changes. At the same time, there are substantial surplus flows in Godavari River going waste in to sea. In order to meet the requirements of water in Krishna Basin under Srisaïlam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs it is proposed to divert the surplus flows of Godavari river to Srisaïlam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs.

**Drought conditions in Rayalaseema region**

Rayalaseema region (4 Districts), Nellore and Prakasam districts are perennially drought prone areas in the state. During the last 10 years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2018-19, the rainfall in this region is below normal for 7 years, the deficit ranging from (-) 51% in 2018-19 to (-) 6% in 2009-10. In the remaining 3 years also, the rainfall is only marginally higher than normal i.e. 4% in 2015-16, 6% in 2017-18 and 25% in 2010-11.

The ground water levels are also getting depleted. 80% of the piezometers in this area are showing fall in ground water level.

**Requirement of water:**

The cultivable area in these 6 districts is 98.89 Lakh Ac., which is nearly 50% of the total cultivable area of 199.04 Lakh Ac. in the State. Irrigation Potential created is 39.77 Lakh Ac. and with the ongoing projects, additional 16.45 Lakh Ac. ayacut will be created, making the total irrigation potential from all sources in the region as 56.22 Lakh Ac. The requirement of water for drinking and for industries is increasing every year.

The main sources of water are rivers Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar and other minor rivers and streams. The inflows into Srisaïlam Reservoir, which is the main source of supply for this region, are getting reduced year after year. The average inflow received in the last 52 years is 1128 TMC, whereas the same in last 10 years is reduced to 632 TMC and in the last 5 years, it is further reduced to 416 TMC. This shows that the inflows into Srisaïlam reservoir is reduced by about 63% in the

last 5 years compared to the average of last 52 years. This is due to construction of new Projects and more utilisation in the upper states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. With the proposed raising of the crest level of Almatti dam from +519.6 m to + 524.256 m, the storage capacity will increase by another 100 TMC and the inflows into Srisaillam reservoir will further get reduced.

Though there is slight improvement in realization of Tungabhadra water after modernization of TBP HLC system, still we are not getting our share of water due to less inflows into Tungabhadra dam and excess utilizations in Karnataka. Out of the allocation of 32.5 TMC, during the last 10 years, the average quantity of water released is 23 TMC only. Now, water is being supplemented from HNSS.

The floods in Pennar became very rare. Penna Ahobilam Balancing Reservoir(PABR) has not received water to its full capacity since its formation. Maximum water received in an year into PABR from the catchment of Penna river, during the last 10 years is just 0.388 TMC only. Somasila reservoir, which is the biggest reservoir on river Pennar with 78 TMC capacity, surplussed in only 4 years during last 10 years. Kandaluru Reservoir, another biggest reservoir in Nellore District with 68 TMC capacity received average annual inflow of 22 TMC during last 10 years.

In this scenario of reduction of inflows into Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs of Krishna basin and Somasila and other reservoirs in Pennar basin and at the same time availability of surplus flows in Godavari River, there is immediate need to explore ways to divert water from Godavari basin to Krishna basin.

### **Water availability in Godavari River**

The average annual available flow in Godavari is 1709 TMC (average of 44 years) at Kaleshwaram after the confluence of Pranahita River, 2489 TMC (average of 47 years) at Peruru after confluence of Indravathi River, and 3082 TMC (average of 48 years) at Polavaram after confluence of Sabari river,

### **Diversion of water from Godavari**

In view of dwindling flows in River Krishna and other rivers in the region, the only alternative to meet the shortfall in the requirement is, to divert water from Godavari river, where there is an average annual surplus of about 2500 TMC, which is going waste into the sea.

In this context, a meeting of the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was held in Hyderabad on 28-06-2019 along with the officials of both the States, to discuss on diversion of waters from Godavari river to Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs for the mutual benefit of both the States.

In order to explore various alternatives feasible for diversion of water from Godavari river to Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs an expert committee was constituted with inservice and retired Engineers/experts of both the States. In the meeting of the expert committee, the officials of AP reported the requirement of water for the existing, ongoing and contemplated projects under Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs is assessed as 800 TMC while the officials of Telangana State reported the assessed requirement of their State as 525 TMC. The total water requirement of both the States is about 1325 TMC while the available annual inflows at Srisaillam in Krishna river is about 400 TMC only. Against the deficit of 925 TMC, it is proposed to supplement about 360 TMC of Godavari waters to Krishna river by diverting at the rate of 4 TMC per day from Godavari river to Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar.

The expert committee is exploring various alternatives for diversion of Godavari water both into Nagarjunasagar and Srisaillam reservoirs. After receiving the recommendations of the expert committee, the Government will examine the feasibility of the proposals for diversion of water from Godavari to Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs and take necessary action.

The needs of Krishna Delta will be met by diverting Godavari water from Polavaram reservoir through Right Main Canal in addition to available flows in Krishna river at Prakasam barrage.

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