



I'm not robot



[Continue](#)

Andhra pradesh rivers and dams map pdf

India's richest businessman It is about two states, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (the latter being the 29th Indian state formed in 2013 after a protracted struggle). Since this discussion is in the river state, please note that these are two states whose historical trajectories are intrinsically related to history, especially, the two main rivers —Krishna and Godavari, although both states have many other rivers. In fact, Telangana, was created after years of fighting and exiting one riverbed discourse: over the utilization of the Godavari river and the unequal development of the Godavari delta region vis-à-vis Telangana due to various irrigation projects and hydropower projects commissioned and implemented in the coastal Andhra region. After the recent dispute between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the resolution of the utilization of another river, Krishna, the state of the river in Andhra Pradesh cannot be seen without discussing the same thing in Telangana, which has a historical trajectory that requires understanding of the two countries together when discussing the river. To some extent, the report sees the politics over the river and the paradigm of contemporary development, which involves the construction of hydro-electric projects and some subsidiary projects using the river, as one of the main threats to river life. These projects also add to pollution, displacement, protracted battles, sometimes involving violence, as we witness over the Cauvery river between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where even the Court seems to have failed. It is important to note that the current politics of development are the most important threat to the river in terms of the nature of the proposed development for the state. The current state of development is fixated on the maximum use of river waters and any barriers imposed on river flows mean taking away from its basic principle: flow. This paradigm is detached from political parties that may rule different countries and have more impact on the idea of progress and control of natural resources, including rivers. The report will also have elements that are seen as a common threat to rivers, such as pollution, and there are some facts and figures that provide information about the health of rivers from these parameters. But it is also important to look at disputes about water sharing as they lead to or preceded by projects that have always led to the health of the river system deteriorating overall, not in terms of a single river, with a single name, but the whole interconnectedness of several streams, rivulets, tributaries that provide identity to a large river, where each component of this river is just as important: their individual health within a particular political boundary of a country is critical to the health of the larger/major rivers. And some projects promise to river streams or divert their natural paths, which means they they are at some level on the river system. The following is a list of rivers in the AP and Telangana states, as listed on web sources, such as Wikipedia and their respective state government websites. Table showing List of Rivers in Andhra Prades & Telengana States SN. Andhra Pradesh Telangana 1 Arani Bhima 2 Bendi Gedda Dindi 3 Borramma Gedda Godavari 4 Budameru Krishna 5 Bahuda Maner 6 Champtavati Pranahita 7 Cheyyeru Munneru 8 Chitravati Manjira 9 Galeru Musi 10 Garibu la Palar 11 Gedda Penganga 12 Godavari Tungabhadra 13 Gundlakamma Taliperu 14 Jhanjavati Wardha 15 Kandaleru 16 Kandivalasa 17 Kalangi 18 Kinerasani 19 Koringa 20 Krishna 21 Kundu 22 Mahendranayana 23 Manila 24 Maldevi 25 Manneru 26 Murredu 27 Nadari 28 Nagari 29 Nagavalli 30 Narava Gedda 31 Palar 32 Paleru 33 Papagni 34 Pedda Gedda 35 Peddvagu 3 6 Penna/Pennar 37 Ponnaiyar 38 Sabari 39 Sileru 40 Sarada 41 Swarnamukhi 42 Tammileru 43 Tandava 44 Tungabhadra 45 Vamsadhara 46 Varaha 47 Vedavati 48 Yeleru, 49 Yerrakaluva Many of these are names may not ring bells in mainstream debate in river waters , because the focus tends to be on a country's 'main' river. A holistic understanding of the threat to rivers in this country may arise if each such river, even an unknown one, or river or lake, is taken for individual study or if their history is studied, with respect to the people, places, nature of development in the area in which this is located. About Andhra and Telangana States Telangana: The country has an area of 1,14,840 Sq Km and has a population of 3, 52, 86,757. Hyderabad is its capital - meant to be the joint capital of AP and Telangana for ten years from the year the new country was formed. But the Andhra Pradesh government has acquired thousands of hectares of land and started construction of a new capital, called Amaravati in the Krishna region. Agriculture has largely been a mainstay of Telangana with most farmers dependent on rain-fed cultivation, in addition to the extensive borewell coverage on much of the farmland, too. Both Godavari and Krishna flow through the country, in addition to other rivers. Rice, cotton, sugar cane, oil, millet, and mango are some of the more widely planted crops. Horticulture and floriculture have also been promoted in recent years in the state. Telangana has more than 60 Special Economic Areas (KEK). Andhra Pradesh: In regional terms, Rayalaseema is also part of the new AP state. Rice, sugar cane, groundnuts, tobacco are some of the main crops planted in AP. Floriculture and horticulture are also important activities on farmland in the Godavari delta region. Some important bird areas in the state are bodies of water - Lake Kolleru and Pulicat, the first between the Godavari and Krishna rivers. One of the important facts about Andhra Pradesh, before becoming a and AP, are the number of hydropower and irrigation projects that have been built since the AP was formed in 1956. Multipurpose Polavaram Polavaram The project is a mighty major dam project in the state that began in 2005, and has a unique record of sorts for the number of violations it has managed in the course of construction and continues despite several petitions and protests over the years, and despite the opposition expressed by the Odisha and Chhattisgarh governments early on regarding weeding out in those states. It was the pet project of the united former AP CM, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy. Detail some of the rivers that flow in the Andhra and Telangana Godavari Rivers: The Godavari River is the largest of the peninsula's rivers. The river catchment is 3, 12, 812 sq km (1, 20, 777 sq miles) and is spread across six states: Maharashtra (where the source of the river is located on a hill in Trimbak/Triambak); Karnataka, Telangana Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The river joined the Bay of Bengal after feeding mangrove estuaries on the south east coast, where it patched into two rivers, Vasistha and Gautami Godavari before meeting the sea. The Godavari Basin is located between latitudes 16016' N and 23043'N and longitude 73 0 26' to 83007'E. The basin stretches over an area of 312,812 km2, which is nearly 10% of the country's total geographic area. A total of 25 water quality stations including Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Odisha claims to be under the Godavari Basin. Godavari had an extraordinary journey and touched on a diverse topography throughout his journey, fed and nurtured by several rivulets, rivers, and rivers (in their own right) on the way, which made a point of how the river was the entire system, where constituent parts were as important as the main river he became, before joining the sea. In its long journey southeast from its source, Godavari received waters mainly from Pravara, Mula, Purna, Duhna, Wardha, Painganga and Wainganga united in Pranahita, Indravati and Sabari. Godavari's largest tributary is Pranahita with a drainage area of about 34.9%. Pravara, Manjira and Maner are the right bank tributaries covering about 16.1%. Purna, Pranahita, Indravati and Sabari are important left bank tributaries, covering nearly 59.7% of the total basin catchment area. The Godavari Basin as a whole receives 84% of the average annual rainfall, during the southwest rainy season, between mid-June and the end of August. The Godavari Basin has a rich wealth of forests and minerals. The Godavari River has cycles once in 12 years Godavari Pushkaram or Godavari Pushkaralu, during which time the river is said to be the purest and people swim in the waters in different ghats established for purpose along the river path. The event is as revered as Kumbh in the north. There is one belief that in These other rivers were too cleansed of their sins in Godavari. Godavari last took place in 2015. Krishna: The Krishna Basin is located between the northern latitudes north until 19020' and east longitude 73022' to 81010'. The basin stretches over an area of 258,948 km2 ((99,980 square miles), which is nearly 8% of the country's total geographic area. The Krishna Basin includes the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The source of the Krishna River, or Krishnaveni (as it is also called in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) is in the Western Ghats at an altitude of 1337 m, just north of Mahabaleshwar. The river flows eastward, through the four states mentioned above, eventually joining the Bay of Bengal, stretching a total of about 1,400 km. Along with its tributaries, it flows about 708 km from the Western Ghats, which is its main source of supply. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the Krishna basin. Among the rivers that feed Krishna are Koyna (west of mahabaleshwar hills), Yerla, Varna, Panchganga, Dudhganga, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha (with sources in the Western Ghats) and as it flows downwards, it joins Bhima, Tungabhadra, Dindi, Musi, Palleru and Munneru. Important minerals found in the catch are gold, bauxide, limestone, iron ore, manganese ore, quartz, copper, red oxide, soap stone, etc. Vamsadhara: Vamsadhara flows between Mahanadi and Godavari. The river originated in Lanjigarh in the Kalahandi district of Odisha, flowing for 254 km before joining the Bay of Bengal in Kalingapatnam in AP. The area of the river catchment is 10,830 square kilometers. The Vamsadhara watershed covers an area of 8015 sq.km in Odisha state and 2815 sq.km in Andhra Pradesh. One of the main tributaries of the Vamsadhara River is Mahendranayana, which is from Gajapati district, Odisha. It joins the main river in The State of Andhra Pradesh, upstream of the gotta barrage. The Boddepalli Rajagopala Rao project is located on this river, intended for irrigation to northern Andhra through two canals, Left Main and Right Main Canal, for irrigation of approximately 148,000 hectares through RMC and 62,280 hectares through the LMC. Nagavali: The Nagavali River is located within the geographical coordinates of the northern latitudes of 180 10' to 190 44' and the eastern longitude is 820 53' and 840 05'. It is surrounded by Vamsadhara to the north, Champavati and Peddagadda to the south, Godavari to the west and the Bay of Bengal to the east. It drained parts of Kalahandi, Rayagada and Koraput Odisha districts and Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam states of Andhra Pradesh. The total catchment area is 9510 square km. Nagavali River originated near Lakhbahal in Kalahandi district with an altitude of about 1300m. The total length of the river is 256 km from the first 161 km being in Odisha and the rest in Andhra Pradesh. Important tributaries are Barha, Baldiya, Satkalnala, Sitagurha, Srikona, Jhanjavati (Odisha-AP), Gumidiggeda, Suvarnamukhi, Vonigedda, Vagavathi and and (Andhra north). Thotapally, Narayanapuram and Jhanjavati are major projects and there are medium irrigation projects in the Nagavali basin catchment area. Manganese, quartz, mica, graphite, limestone, bauxite, and construction materials are found in many basins. Pennar River: Pennar, or Penna, rises on the Thenanahesava hill of the Nandidurg range in Karnataka, flows through the Kolar and Tumkur districts of Karnataka and enters Andhra Pradesh in Hindupur Taluk district of Anantapur, running eastward before flowing into the Bay of Bengal near Nellore. It's 597 kilometers long. Its drainage basin is 55,213 km2, of which 6,937 km2 is in Karnataka and 48, 276 km2 in Andhra Pradesh. The watershed is located in the shadowy region of the Eastern Ghats rains and receives an annual average rainfall of 500 mm. The basin is located between the eastern longitude of 770 04' to 800 10' and the northern latitude of 130 16' to 150 52'. Somasila is the only major project in the catchment area of the watershed. There was a colonial agreement on the sharing of the waters of the Pennar River (1892) and then there was the post-independence Interstate River Dispute Act (1956) which now governs the same thing. Water from the Krishna river was transferred to the Pennar basin over 600 m MSL through the Tungabhadra dam located in Karnataka - a joint project of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The lowlands of the Pennar basin can be supplied with the Krishna river from the Srisaillam dam up to 250 m MSL. The estuary of the Penna river extends 7 kilometers upstream from the Bay of Bengal. Palar River: The Palar River comes from Nandi Hills in the Kolar district of Karnataka. It runs for 93 kilometres in Karnataka, 33 km in Andhra Pradesh and 222 km in Tamil Nadu before joining the Bay of Bengal in Vayalur, 100 km from Chennai. The river has seven tributaries, Cheyyar being the main tributary. The AP government irrigation dam in Ganeshpuram opposite Palar near Kuppam started disputes with agricultural communities in five districts in northern Tamil Nadu - Vellore, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur and Chennai. CM Tamil Nadu objected to it and referred to the Interstate River Water Dispute Act, 1956, at the point that upstream riparians should not build any projects (to divert, storage, etc.) affecting downstream waters, without the approval of the downstream state. Incidentally, during the colonial period the treaty over the waters of Palar was made when the states of AP and Tamil Nadu were in the Presidency of Madras and the state of Mysore. Lake Kolleru: Lake Kolleru is a natural wetland located between the Krishna and Godavari deltas in the coastal districts of West Godavari and Krishna located between latitudes 16o32' and 16o47' and longitude 81o05' and 81o21' E. Important activities in the lake area are agriculture and aquaculture. The lake is a source of drinking water for people living around Lake Kolleru and is a sanctuary and migrating birds. The ecological degradation of the lake is determined due to the widespread use of pesticides by farmers of the upper catchment areas and deltas, bundling for pisciculture, draining waste and industrial pollutants through drains and drains. Pollution: 'In the AP river, freshwater sharks, 'goonch' (Bagarius bagarius) have long since disappeared. Migrating Hilsa has been affected by the barrage in the Godavari river. Native species such as Labeo fimbriatus, Labeo calbasu, Tor khudree, which abounded in previous years of seizures in Nagarajunasagar, declined for years due to habitat loss and breeding failures. It was replaced by a minnow, of little commercial significance. (AP Water Vision, Vol. I: 22) There are 38 monitoring sites in the rivers in Telangana which of the 18 locations exceed the Water Quality Criteria limit in connection with the Board of Directors. These 18 disobeyed locations are located on 7 rivers. The names of the rivers are: Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari and Maner. These rivers are classified in three priority classes (Grades - I, II and V). Despite the pollution, rivers in both states are threatened by illegal sand mining, dams and irrigation projects, thermal power projects. Amaravati capital andhra under construction has attracted criticism for destroying the floodplains of the Krishna river and damaging several other waterways. There are also reports, showing wide-scale bank erosion caused by the Krishna river in Krishan district. Apparently there are about 95 major and medium irrigation projects underway, completed, in Pennar, Godavari and Krishna. There are 161 dams in Godavari and Krishna, 61 major and medium irrigation projects and 24 lift stations on both rivers. Thus, with so many rivers, river systems, projects, detailed studies of all rivers must be done at some point to really assess the state of the river. Also, the political situation over the river is increasingly becoming the most significant intervention in the river system. The report does not claim to be (and cannot be) a comprehensive study of all AP and Telangana rivers, which is unlikely in a short time span. It's just a compilation based on a few parameters, just a few rivers. One truly believes that the Red List of endangered rivers, a very useful exercise, can only arise if the river system is studied as a whole, through deeper field level involvement—because what happens in and around and around the river does not really come out through official data, such as annual reports or laboratory studies only. Actual conflicts are ground-based and many times even reports such as CPCB 2015, fail to record important political and economic changes taking place in the country, especially on river interventions. A report by Dr. Uma Maheshwari Notes:- This report was commissioned for India Rivers Week 2016. This is The report which can be seen here Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Rivers Profile Map Drainage Andhra and Telangana has been put together by the WWF Team led by G Arendran, the names of the rivers have been provided by the INTACH Team led by Dr. Manu Bhatnagar. You may also want to see profiles of Rajasthan River, West Bengal, Northeast India, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka Goa, Jharkhand & Odisha States The same report can also be viewed on the India Rivers Week blog