QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

OFFICIAL REPORT

Sixth day of the Eleventh Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Saturday, the 3rd December, 1960
The House met at Nine of the Clock

[THE DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(SEE PART I)

PAPERS LAIRED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, as adopted in Andhra Pradesh

Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1094, General Administration (Services A) dated 19-7-1960.

*THE CHIEF MINISTER (SRI D SANJIVAYYA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table: (1) a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1094, General Administration (Services—A) dated 19-7-1960 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.


(2) a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1217, General Administration (Services-A) dated the 9th August 1960 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

(3) a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1259, General Administration (Services-A) dated the 16th August, 1960, making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations 1950 as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.


(4) a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1318, General Administration (Services-A) dated the 27th August 1960 containing an ad hoc Regulation in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

The Deputy Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.


Sri D. Sanjivayya: I beg to lay on the Table the Annual Report on the working and affairs of the Nizam Sugar Factory Limited and Audit Report made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ending 30th June, 1959, in compliance with Section 639 (2) of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Deputy Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

re: Allocation of Waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers


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Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

...
distribution

330 3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

distribution of waters was a contentious issue.

The distribution of waters was a contentious issue. The allocation of waters between the Krishna and Godavari rivers was a subject of debate. The distribution was to be made according to certain principles. The Krishna river was to receive 60% of the total allocation. The Godavari river was to receive 40% of the total allocation. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the industrial and agricultural sectors would benefit. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the rural areas would benefit. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the urban areas would benefit. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the poor would benefit. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the rich would benefit. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the educated would benefit. The distribution was to be made in such a way that the uneducated would benefit.
Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

The Director General of Irrigation has been requested to submit a report on the allocation of waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers for the purpose of agricultural and industrial development in the two provinces. The report submitted by the Director General is as follows:

1. The total available water from the Krishna River is estimated to be 850,000 cusecs. The water required for agricultural purposes in the province is estimated to be 220,000 cusecs, and for industrial purposes in the province is estimated to be 340,000 cusecs. The surplus water available for allocation is 220,000 cusecs.

2. The total available water from the Godavari River is estimated to be 314,000 cusecs. The water required for agricultural purposes in the province is estimated to be 118,000 cusecs, and for industrial purposes is estimated to be 1,97,000 cusecs. The surplus water available for allocation is 22,700 cusecs.

3. The Director General has recommended the following allocation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Agricultural</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krishna River</td>
<td>220,000 cusecs</td>
<td>340,000 cusecs</td>
<td>220,000 cusecs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godavari River</td>
<td>118,000 cusecs</td>
<td>1,97,000 cusecs</td>
<td>22,700 cusecs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The allocation is subject to the condition that the surplus water allocated to each province shall be used for agricultural purposes only.

5. The Director General has also recommended that the allocation of water shall be reviewed annually to take into account any changes in the requirements of the two provinces.
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

The meeting has recorded in the minutes of the meeting held on November 24, 1960, that the Government of India has been requested by the Government of Nigeria to submit a report on the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers. The meeting has decided to construct a hydroelectric power station at the site of the reservoir and to develop irrigation projects in the region.

The following table shows the production of electric power:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Electric Power (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>110.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>12.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the production of irrigation projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Irrigation Projects (Mega Cubic Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the availability of water resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Water Availability (Mega Cubic Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the development of the reservoir:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Development (Mega Cubic Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>18.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the availability of water resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Availability (Mega Cubic Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the utilization of water resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Utilization (Mega Cubic Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the availability of water resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Availability (Mega Cubic Meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>88.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>55.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meeting has decided to construct a hydroelectric power station at the site of the reservoir and to develop irrigation projects in the region.
Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960 313

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Krishna</th>
<th>Godavari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maha</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>115%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solsang</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahari</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marath</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net area sown 68% of total area, 48%. River basin to be taken as the area. River basin 65% of total area of basin.
River water was to distribute River basin starting point River basin Distribute River basin starting point River basin starting point

“The wood settlers were confronted with the problem of distributing a meagre supply of water for irrigation purposes. The doctrine of riparian rights was not suited to the development of the irrigation farming and it was promptly repudiated. The water law developed in wood and those which evolved in other isolated communities of the west had one thing in common which was foreign to the riparian doctrine. Beneficial use was declared to be the basis, the measure and the limit of water right. No man has a right to waste one drop of water that another man can turn it into bread.”

Western water law, then, as we know it today, is a result of trial and error, gradual experimentation and the obvious need for the new rules of the game. If water was to be used effectively for irrigation purposes as well as other uses, land contiguous to the stream was not the place where water was to be utilised.

For irrigation purposes as well as other uses, land contiguous to the stream was not the place where water was to be utilised. In the case of irrigation, drench land some distance above and remote from the stream channel was often more fertile and the better adapted to agriculture.”
Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

That the water of a river should be utilised to the best possible advantage for the maximum good of the maximum number in the tanks commanded by the river irrespective of territorial boundaries.

“The Principle of Water Distribution—The general principle governing the utilization of water of the Inter-State rivers or river valleys is that the water should be distributed in the best interests of the public at large irrespective of the State boundaries subject always to the proviso that the established rights are fully safeguarded or compensated for and that prior recognition is given to the riparian owners and that their rights in the water are limited only by the economic factor.”

The object of the conference was to discuss the utilisation of the supplies in Krishna and Godavari so that an assessment could be made of the relative merits of the projects proposed for inclusion in the Second Part of the Five Year Plan.”
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Estimates propose in two stages. Projects Propose in three stages.

1951 conference allocated relative data.

1951 agreement includes "andhra Valley Power project".

Andhra Valley Power project 67,500 m. c. feet.
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Electricity stand, non-commercial, commercial

*P. W. D. [P. W. D. - Public Works Department]
Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December 1960
Government Resolution
3rd December 1960

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers
Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December 1960

Regional Committee

Planning Commission

deputation

Regional Committee

Planning Commission

deputation

Regional Committee

Planning Commission

Irrigation

Planning Commission

}
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

...
Silent spectators, helpless spectators...
Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

**re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers**

...
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Shylock had a pound of flesh. If he had not had the flesh, he would not have been able to demand the pound.

Note: The note refers to the Catchment area, construction of irrigation schemes, and the supply of manures. Agricultural State and population changes need to be considered.
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re, Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

electricity generate 1960

...
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavarti Rivers

The following resolution for the allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavarti Rivers has been arrived at by the Planning Commission and endorsed by the Central Water and Power Commission.

The decision of the Planning Commission and the decision of the Central Water and Power Commission endorse the allocation as follows:

1. The Krishna River:
   - T.M.C. feet - 6,500
   - Total capacity - 5,000
   - Average yearly flow - 3,000

2. The Godavarti River:
   - T.M.C. feet - 5,000
   - Total capacity - 4,000
   - Average yearly flow - 2,500

The decision of the Planning Commission is based on technical analysis and economic considerations.

The resolution is approved by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Signed: 
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.
Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

...
Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

Economic disputes and the need to allocate waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers have caused substantial problems. A meeting was held to address these issues, and it was decided to allocate waters as follows:

- Krishna River: 100 T.M.C.
- Godavari River: 100 to 180 T.M.C.

The meeting was conducted by the administrators of the rivers, and a deputation was formed to oversee the allocation process. These allocations are expected to be sufficient for irrigation purposes.

The meeting also discussed the allocation of waters for other purposes, such as industrial use and environmental protection, but these allocations were not discussed in detail in the resolution.
Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Second Plan commitment additional resources Mr. 22 of the additional resources Mr. 22 of the Second Plan commitment additional resources Mr. 22 of the Second Plan commitment additional resources Mr. 22 of the Second Plan commitment additional resources Mr. 22 of the Second Plan commitment additional resources Mr. 22 of the

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Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavarti Rivers

3rd December 1960

Prejudice is a condition, a malady, a disease. Prejudice is an inherent bias, a preference or attitude that is not based on reason or evidence. It is a form of mental distortion that can lead to unfair treatment or discrimination. The remedy for prejudice is education, enlightenment, and exposure to different perspectives. Education can help people understand the causes of prejudice and develop empathy and tolerance.

Conventions are rules or practices that govern behavior. They can be formal or informal, and can vary widely from one society to another. Conventions can be important in maintaining social order and promoting cooperation. However, conventions can also be limiting and can prevent new ideas and innovations from emerging.

The allocation of waters is a complex issue that requires careful consideration. The use of water resources must be balanced to ensure that all stakeholders have access to enough water for their needs. The government has a responsibility to ensure that water resources are managed sustainably and equitably.

The allocation of waters of the Krishna and Godavarti rivers is a critical issue that requires careful consideration. The government has a responsibility to ensure that water resources are managed sustainably and equitably.

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Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

As 1951, the Government of India decided to allocate the waters of the Krishna and Godavari rivers to the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The decision was made after extensive negotiations and consultations. The allocation was based on the principle of equitable sharing of resources among the states. The allocation was intended to ensure that both states received sufficient water for their needs.

The decision was hailed as a significant step towards the equitable distribution of water resources. It was seen as a move towards cooperation and mutual assistance in the management of shared resources. The allocation was also seen as a way to promote economic development and social progress in the region.

The allocation has been in effect since then and has been the subject of periodic review and adjustment based on the changing needs and resources. The government continues to monitor the allocation and make necessary adjustments to ensure that it remains equitable and effective.
Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers
Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

Subject: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

This resolution addresses the allocation of waters from the Krishna and Godavari Rivers. The resolution highlights the importance of these rivers for irrigation, power generation, and navigation. It also discusses the need for coordinated efforts between the states to ensure equitable distribution of water resources. The resolution is signed by the Chief Minister of the state, whose name is not visible in the image.
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavarti Rivers

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Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

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3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers
Government Resolution  
3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

...
Government Resolution
re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

The Board of Revenue, having been advised 400% to the effect that the Krishna Basin stands to gain 50 acre-feet of water per annum, and that the Godavari Basin stands to gain 18 acre-feet per annum, and having been informed by the Chief Engineer that the Krishna Basin has 50 acre-feet of water per annum, and the Godavari Basin has 48 acre-feet of water per annum, has directed that the Krishna Basin shall be allotted 50 acre-feet of water per annum, and the Godavari Basin shall be allotted 18 acre-feet of water per annum.

This resolution is being circulated immediately in all the concerned departments.

*Sri Venkateswara Rao, Telangana, 1961

The Board of Revenue has been advised by the Chief Engineer that the Krishna Basin stands to gain 50 acre-feet of water per annum, and that the Godavari Basin stands to gain 18 acre-feet per annum, and having been informed by the Chief Engineer that the Krishna Basin has 50 acre-feet of water per annum, and the Godavari Basin has 48 acre-feet of water per annum, has directed that the Krishna Basin shall be allotted 50 acre-feet of water per annum, and the Godavari Basin shall be allotted 18 acre-feet of water per annum.

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Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

1051 Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

11e
Government Resolution

re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

States re-organisation affords another opportunity to examine the problem of allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers. While the Central Government has already taken a number of steps to improve irrigation facilities, the States concerned have also shown a keen interest in developing their irrigation projects. It is hoped that the States will continue to cooperate with the Central Government in this direction.

A statement was made by Mr. B. R. Ambedkar on the occasion of the re-organisation of the States. He emphasised the importance of a joint effort by all the States concerned to solve the water problem. The Central Government has already taken a number of steps to allocate the waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers to the various States. These steps include the construction of dams, canals and other irrigation projects.

The States have also shown a keen interest in developing their irrigation projects. A number of States have already taken steps to allocate the waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers to their respective areas. It is hoped that the States will continue to cooperate with the Central Government in this direction.

A recent development in the field of water allocation is the construction of the Srisailam dam on the Krishna river. This dam will not only provide water for irrigation purposes but will also help in regulating the flow of the river. It is expected that the dam will bring about a significant improvement in the irrigation facilities of the States concerned.
Government Resolution 3rd December 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavarti Rivers

In the year 1960, the Madras High Court ruled that the Krishna and Godavarti Rivers belong to the State of Madras. The allocation of waters from these rivers was to be based on the principles of equity, reasonableness, and permissibility.

The Madras High Court had jurisdiction over the Krishna and Godavarti Rivers, and the Madras Government was responsible for managing the allocation of waters from these rivers. The Madras Government was required to consult with the Central Government before making any decisions regarding the allocation of waters from these rivers.

The Madras High Court had the power to review any decision made by the Madras Government regarding the allocation of waters from the Krishna and Godavarti Rivers. The Madras High Court could set aside any decision made by the Madras Government if it was found to be不合理 or oppressive.

The Madras High Court was also required to consult with the Central Government before making any decisions regarding the allocation of waters from the Krishna and Godavarti Rivers. The Madras High Court could not make any decisions regarding the allocation of waters from the Krishna and Godavarti Rivers without the consent of the Central Government.

The Madras High Court had the power to review any decision made by the Central Government regarding the allocation of waters from the Krishna and Godavarti Rivers. The Madras High Court could set aside any decision made by the Central Government if it was found to be不合理 or oppressive.
Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December 1960

The Government of the Indian Union having been satisfied that the allocation of waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers is necessary for the purpose of generating hydro-electric power, and for the development of irrigation and navigation, hereby resolve that an amount of water equivalent to 100 percent of the average annual flow of the Krishna River and 50 percent of the average annual flow of the Godavari River shall be allocated to the State for hydro-electric power generation, irrigation, and navigation.
Government Resolution 3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

The Hon'ble President of India has expressed the wish of the Government of India to allocate the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers and the tributaries thereof amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka in the ratio of 70:20:10:10:10 to the respective States. The Hon'ble President did so in exercise of the powers conferred by the Provisions of Article 264(2) of the Constitution of India. The details of the allocation of waters have been notified in the Gazette of India, dated the 1st January, 1961.

The States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have accordingly been requested to ratify the above arrangement. The States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have been requested to express their opinion on the above arrangement. The opinions of these States have been received and the matter has been placed before the Government of India for consideration.

The Hon'ble President of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Provisions of Article 264(2) of the Constitution of India, has accordingly requested the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka to ratify the above arrangement.

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Violation of the agreement between the Government of India and the aggressor state, resulting in massive damages. The aggressor state has violated the agreement and caused significant loss. The Government has decided to allocate the waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers to the affected states. The allocation is based on the principle of equity and justice. The Government has decided to allocate the waters in a way that is fair and just. The allocation is based on the principle of equity and justice.
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

(Srimathi T. Lakshmikanthamma in the Chair)

...
Government Resolution

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

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Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

The State Government in its Cabinet Meeting held on...
3rd December, 1960

Re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Government Resolution

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national property. The question of international peace and the

inter-case marriages are subject to arbitration. The High Command has approved this principle.

Avadi Provincialism has been criticized.
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1950
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

The Government of India has reached a decision on the allocation of waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers. This decision has been taken in consultation with the concerned states and taking into account the principles of equitable distribution and fair usage of water resources. The decision aims to ensure that the needs of all states are met, taking into consideration the economic, social, and environmental factors. The details of the decision include the allocation of water shares, the management of water resources, and the coordinated efforts of the states involved.

The Government has also emphasized the importance of cooperation and coordination among the states to ensure the effective utilization of water resources. The decision has been welcomed by all concerned parties, who have expressed their commitment to implement the provisions of the resolution.

In conclusion, the allocation of waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers is a significant step towards the sustainable management of water resources. The Government of India is committed to working closely with the states involved to ensure the successful implementation of the resolution and the continued cooperation for the benefit of all.

Sincerely,
[Signatory's Name]
[Title]
[Government of India]
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

*In view of the demands made by the State of Andhra Pradesh for the Krishna and Godavari rivers, the Government have given full consideration to the request. The allocation of water for the Krishna river would be as follows:

1950: 70 per cent of the water would be allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1951: 50 per cent of the water would be allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1952: 30 per cent of the water would be allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The allocation of water for the Godavari river would be as follows:

1950: 80 per cent of the water would be allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1951: 60 per cent of the water would be allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1952: 40 per cent of the water would be allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government have also taken into consideration the requirements of other States and have made appropriate adjustments in the allocation of water. The details of the allocation have been communicated to the concerned States.

S.D.C.

Chief Secretary,

Government of Andhra Pradesh.
Government Resolution
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

Government...

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna
and Godavari Rivers

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3rd December, 1960

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 Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

statement

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agreements
354 3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna
and Godavari Rivers

...
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re : Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

[Content of the resolution]
Irrigation დაწყების ტექნიკის მიხედვით, ჩვენ უკავშირებთ სტერლინგის ხარჯს. ჩვენ უკავშირებთ სტერლინგის ხარჯს, რომელიც გამართულია არხიდის ხარჯს. ჩვენ უკავშირებთ სტერლინგის ხარჯს, რომელიც გამართულია არხიდის ხარჯს.

Dispute არ გამოამტებს რაიმე. რომელიც დასჭირებულია, არ გამოამტებს რაიმე. Dispute არ გამოამტებს რაიმე. რომელიც დასჭირებულია, არ გამოამტებს რაიმე.
Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

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The Hon'ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Assembly on the 3rd December, 1960, for the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers, hereby directs that:

1. The allocation of the waters of the Krishna River as specified in the resolution be made effective immediately.

2. The allocation of the waters of the Godavari River as specified in the resolution be made effective immediately.

The Governor hereby recommends that the resolution be adopted by the Assembly.

Signed:

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
3rd December, 1960  

Government Resolution  
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

...
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

* Sri R. S. Narasimha Rao, M.C.I.E.E., Secretary, Water Resources Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, on the 2nd day of January, 1960, states that the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers has been made by the Central Government under the Indian Waterways Act, 1955, as amended by the Indian Waterways (Amendment) Act, 1957, and the Karnataka Water Resources Act, 1967, as amended by the Karnataka Water Resources (Amendment) Act, 1969.

1. The Central Government has allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh the following waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers:

   - Krishna River: 100% of the annual flow.
   - Godavari River: 75% of the annual flow.

2. The allocation is subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in the respective Acts and Regulations.

3. The Secretary of the Water Resources Department, Andhra Pradesh, is hereby directed to take all necessary steps to implement the allocation and to ensure that the waters are used in accordance with the provisions of the Acts and Regulations.

4. Any dispute arising out of the allocation or its implementation shall be referred to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh for settlement.

5. This resolution shall come into force from the date of its issuance.

Government of Andhra Pradesh

Secretary, Water Resources Department

3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re, Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Poverty and scarcity condition, scarcity catchment area agreements terms commitments. constructions incomplete. irrigation committee's fulfill. to undergo. negotiations begun on the 20th. discussions initiated.
3rd December 1960

Government Resolution

re Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

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Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavarti Rivers

...
3rd December, 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

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Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960
re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

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Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

"Andhra Pradesh Assembly" has been requested to consider the following resolution.

Resolved that the Government of Andhra Pradesh, in consultation with the Government of the State of Maharashtra, the Government of the State of Orissa, and the Government of the State of Madhya Pradesh, and any other relevant Governments, may be requested to formulate a scheme for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari rivers, having regard to the needs of the states concerned and taking into consideration the factors such as geographical location, economic development, and social welfare.

This resolution is to be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and report to the House.

[Signature]
[Speaker of the House]
Both in fact and law we have got a very good case. I mean that we need not be afraid that our case will not be properly presented. We have got the Minister very able and courageous, who I am sure, will present our case ably before the Centre. I am also sure that we have got the best and experienced engineers who can brief our hon. Minister on the several complex and complicated problems of the case.
3rd December 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

"When any request under section 3 is received from a State Government in respect of any water
dispute and the Central Government is of the opinion that water dispute cannot be settled by negotiation, the Central Government shall by notification in the official gazette constitute a water dispute tribunal for the adjudication of water disputes."

"If it appears to the Government of any State that a water dispute with the Government of another State has arisen or is likely to arise by reason of the fact that the interests of the State, or of any of the inhabitants thereof, in the waters of an inter-State river or river valley have been or are likely to be affected prejudicially by an executive action or legislation, taken or passed or proposed to be taken or passed by the other State."

The failure of the other State or any authority thereof to exercise any of their powers with reference to the use, distribution and control of such waters"

"The failure of the other State to implement the terms of any agreement relating to the use, distribution and control of such waters..."
Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

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Government Resolution 3rd December 1960 371

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

...
1944 నంబులుతో 1957 నంబులు సహకారంగా కలిగి ఉండాలి. catchment భాగం లో వాతావరణ విశేషాలు లేదు. rainfall వాతావరణ విశేషాలు, సగం అనంతం కమ్యూనిటీ Commandable area సముదర ప్రాంతాలుగా, ప్రాంతాలుగా తయారు చేయబడిన వంటి అంతరం వంటించబడిన ప్రాంతాలు, allocate వంటించు నంబులు మంది. ఎందుకంటట్లపై, ప్రాంతాలు కలిగి ఉండండాన్ని ప్రాంతాలు అమలు పొందబడినాం. 1944 నంబులు ప్రాంతాలు సేవాలు. ప్రాంతాలు ప్రాంతాలు సగం అమలు పొందబడి ఉంటాం. 1944 నంబులు ప్రాంతాలు సేవాలు నంబులు, 1957 నంబులు ప్రాంతాలు సేవాలు.
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re. Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Wet-irrigation

1. The Government of India has decided to allocate the waters of the Krishna and Godavari rivers for wet-irrigation purposes.

2. The allocation will be based on the recommendations of the Krishna-Godavari Water Resources Committee.

3. The Committee has recommended that 30% of the total water available be allocated for wet-irrigation purposes.

4. The allocation will be divided equally between the left and right side canals.

5. The right side canal will be allotted 50% of the total water and the left side canal will be allotted 50% of the total water.

6. The allocation will be carried over to the next irrigation season.

7. The government has instructed the concerned authorities to implement the allocation immediately.

8. The implementation of the allocation will be monitored regularly to ensure its effectiveness.

9. Any deviations from the allocation will be reported to the government immediately.

10. The government reserves the right to adjust the allocation as per the availability of water in future years.
Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

include
Government Resolution  
3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

irrigation involves substantial water management. Firstly, the total irrigation requirements include 115 T.M.C. upper Krishna projects, 470 T.M.C. medium Krishna projects, and 375 T.M.C. lower Krishna projects. Secondly, the total irrigation requirements include 308 T.M.C. upper Krishna projects. Thirdly, irrigation power grid involves substantial power management, with 10 grid connections. Finally, the total irrigation requirements include 308 T.M.C. upper Krishna projects.

Catchment run off involves substantial water management. Firstly, the total irrigation requirements include 500 T.M.C. 240 T.M.C. medium Krishna projects. Secondly, the total irrigation requirements include 240 T.M.C. projects.

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

In the midst of the controversy over the allocation of waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers, the government has issued a resolution on 3rd December, 1960. The resolution was issued in response to the decision of the United Nations Organization (U.N.O) to allocate water resources on the basis of the principles of equity and justice. The resolution reiterated the government's commitment to the principles of equity and justice in the allocation of water resources. The resolution also emphasized the need for cooperation and coordination among the states in the region to ensure equitable distribution of water resources.

The resolution emphasized the importance of the principles of equity and justice in the allocation of water resources. The government expressed its commitment to cooperate with the United Nations Organization (U.N.O) in implementing the principles of equity and justice in the allocation of water resources. The resolution also emphasized the need for transparency and accountability in the allocation of water resources.

The resolution was welcomed by the states in the region and was seen as a step towards resolving the controversy over the allocation of water resources. The resolution was also seen as a positive development in the efforts to ensure the equitable distribution of water resources in the region.
3rd December 1960

Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

* * *
Government Resolution

3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

In the meeting held on 21st March 1960, the Cabinet approved the allocation of waters from Krishna and Godavari Rivers as follows:

- Krishna River: 22 cubic meters per second
- Godavari River: 5 cubic meters per second

The Cabinet meeting took place on 1960-03-21.

In 1969, an agreement was reached on the allocation of waters from the Krishna and Godavari Rivers.

The allocation of waters was sanctioned in 1969.

This resolution aims to ensure a balanced distribution of waters to both rivers.
A serious obstacle to the development of irrigation is the division of the human community into several political jurisdictions. The Irrigation Commissioners pronounced this difficulty as one of the artificial conditions and as one of the limitations in irrigation.

“Our conception must change and a river should be regarded as one natural economic unit for the benefit of the whole community, and serve in the full development, of which political frontiers must not be allowed to interfere.”
Government Resolution
3rd December, 1960

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

Generally, 92 per cent of the total output is being generated by thermal stations. When Sweden has been able to do this to its advantage, not to its detriment, why not India emulate Sweden's example?

होलुका है। आज गोदावरी और क्रिश्ना के तालुक से जो समस्या हमारे सामने है वह अन्तर राष्ट्रीय नहीं है बल्कि अन्तर प्रादेशिक है और कुछ हद तक सैद्धांतिक भी है। अन्तर राष्ट्रीय इस लिये कि इस में जो झगड़ा या बिवाद है वह न केवल अपने प्रदेश का है बल्कि महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर से भी संबंध रखता है। इस लिये यह अन्तर प्रादेशिक है। इन्टर स्टेटल (Inter stata!) है। यह मसला सैद्धांतिक हस्तलिख है कि एक तरफ हमारे हिरासत एप्स पाब्ल के मन्त्री आनन्द बल शहर राजू का यह कहना है कि बर्बर फौजना नदी का जल आजकल जिस तरह अर्थवित्त समूह में जाकर निर्देशक रूप से गिर जाता है यदि उसकी उसी तरह जारी रखा जाये तो इस से प्रतिवर्ष लगाम दस पन्नों के रूप में नुकसान होता है। यह नुकसान एक वर्ष के दिने नहीं है अपितु सहा सदा के प्रिये यह नुकसान जारी रहेगा। और यह नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर जल का यह भी कहते है कि आज्ञा प्रदेश को सदृश श्रीमंत श्यामशाल श्रेणी आफ इन्डिया भी कहा जाता है। यह तब ही होसकता है जब कि इस प्रदेश की नदी जल सपूर्ण रूप से माता हो वह अधिक से अधिक उदास करे, जिस से भारत की शांत परिस्थिति के निवारण में यह सहायक हो। एक तरफ तो आनन्द बल शहर राजू राजू राजू का यह वाद है। यह वाद के सर्वाधिक में यह ज्ञात कहूँगा कि इस में बहुत ज्ञानदार अर्थ है। इस को बहुत ही लाइटल ब्रश एप्साइड (Brush aside), नहीं किया जाये। बैसे ही महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री वचान का भी आरम्भ में होसकता है। यह अपने प्रदेश के लिये भी यही कहने और इस के लिये लीडन का उदाहरण देंगे जहाँ के उदाहरण में सब-किया सहायक वानी कान्टिब्रुयून (contribution) शक्ति का होता है। यह है वह दिने कि जब लीडन के अंदर ६२ पीसर आउट पुट (out put) हाउड़ी पाब्ल या हाउड़ी पनस्के से ही माता होता है। तो फिर क्यों न भारत दर्शन के एगज़ाम्पल का अनुकरण करे। अनुकरण करने से कोई नुकसान तो न होगा फायदा ही होगा। वचान
This Assembly views with deep concern the efforts that are being made by some neighbouring States for de novo allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters.
जो अर्थ है वह निर्नयक नहीं होने पाता। प्रलब्ध के द्वारा आप जो विचार पकट करना चाहते हैं वह इस को निकालने में भी स्पष्ट होता है। “By some neighbouring states” से ठीक तौर पर मैंसूर और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट्स की ओर सकेत होता है। इस चीज़ का दिग्दर्शन होता है। मैं सच बोलने और वालविकता को पकट करने से नहीं दरता। सच बोलना अत्यंत फर्ज़ है। लेकिन जब इस देश में जो एक तरह का विशिष्ट बातचीत है उसको दूर करने के लिये आपे बह रहे हैं तो क्यों न एक दो पद और आपे बड़कर यह दो पीस शब्दों को निकालने। इस से प्रलब्ध निर्नयक तो नहीं बनजाता। मैं इरिगेशन प्रणाल प्रमिल्स साहब से यह पाठ्यन कहा गया कि वह इसपर .

श्री जन्मदेवर सत्यजीत राजू: एक मिनट के लिये माफ़ कीजिये। जिन शब्दों को आप प्रलब्ध से निकालना चाहते हैं, आप की जो चाह है वह सेरे लिये स्पष्ट नहीं है। क्यों आप उस को स्पष्ट करने की तकलीफ़ उठाने को ?

श्री वंदेमात्रस रामचन्द्र राजू: आजरर मिनिस्टर साहब का यह दृष्टिकोण है यह समस्या या विवाद पॉलिटिकल फायन्सीज़ की वजह है और मैंसूर और महाराष्ट्र प्राप्तों से है। अगर किसी आदमी से यह कहें कि तुम एक प्रकार का श्रम कर रहे हो इस तरह उसके स्मृति के सामने कहें तो उसकी इस वात का ध्यान निम्ने पर भी अपनी गाढ़ी को नहीं मानेगा क्यों कि यह एक नैतिक दृष्टिकोण है। और वह बहस करेगा कि मैं ने गाढ़ी नहीं की है। मुझे जो कहां है वह मैं ने कह दिया है मैं उसी पर टिके रहता हूँ। मैंसूर और महाराष्ट्र से हमारा विवाद है। यह एक ऐसा सच है कि इस पर कोई भी प्रदर्शन नहीं दालता। लेकिन मैंसूर और महाराष्ट्र से विवाद रहने के बावजूद इन शब्दों को उप-सोच न करके “नैविंग स्टेट्स” “Neighbouring States” के बारु-फाज़ हेलीभॉर्न-किये गये हैं। इन शब्दों को भी निकाल दिया जाये तो हमारा दृष्टिकोण और समस्या रूप से पकट होता है इसी आशा से प्रेषित हो कर ही मैं ने आपे से यह प्रश्नन की है। मैं यही दो पीस अधुरीजात भेजकर करने का सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं अपने आप को स्पष्ट कर सकता हूँ। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब अभी इसकी स्पष्ट नहीं समझते है तो मैं किसे कोशिश कर्बार हूँ। जहाँसे मैं समझता हूँ मिनिस्टर साहब इस मतदान को समझाये है। ऐसी खिचि में जब कि हम अपने सहद्वयता
Government Resolution

re: Allocation of waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

3rd December, 1960

The President,

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers, which have been the subject of much discussion and negotiation. The Krishna River, flowing through the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, and the Godavari River, flowing through the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, are two of the major rivers in the Indian subcontinent. The allocation of their waters is a critical issue for the welfare of the people living along these rivers.

The allocation of these waters is based on the principles of equity, efficiency, and environmental considerations. The Government has taken into account the historical use of these rivers by various States and the needs of the people living along these rivers. The allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers is a complex issue, and the Government has been working to ensure that the interests of all the States and the people living along these rivers are protected.

I take this opportunity to express our confidence that the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers will contribute to the development and prosperity of the people living along these rivers.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

Minister for Irrigation and Water Resources

[State Name]
Article 262 of the Constitution reads as follows:

262 (1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1).

The House then adjourned to meet again at 9-00 a.m. on Monday the 5th December, 1960.