



1. Maharashtra-Karnataka to oppose AP's petition to relook Krishna water distribution order

- What is the Krishna river dispute?
- How are Krishna river water being shared among Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?
- Why is Andhra Pradesh challenging KWDT's 2010 order?
- What was KWDT-II verdict?

GS paper 2 (Inter state river water dispute)

In this video, you can find detailed answers for all the above questions.



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What is the context about?



The Krishna river dispute took a new turn this week, when Maharashtra and Karnataka governments agreed to jointly oppose Andhra Pradesh's application seeking a relook at the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal's 2010 order on water distribution between the riparian states.



The two states also decided to set up a high-level committee for better dam management to avoid floods.



The decision comes in the wake of floods in Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts in western Maharashtra.



What is the Krishna river dispute?



The Krishna is an east-flowing river that originates at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra and merges with the Bay of Bengal, flowing through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Together with its tributaries, it forms a vast basin that covers 33% of the total area of the four states.



A dispute over the sharing of Krishna waters has been ongoing for many decades, beginning with the erstwhile Hyderabad and Mysore states, and later continuing between successors Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

How are Krishna river water being shared among Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?



In 1969, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) was set up under the Inter-State River Water Dispute Act, 1956, and presented its report in 1973.



The report, which was published in 1976, divided the 2060 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) of Krishna water at 75 per cent dependability into three parts: 560 TMC for Maharashtra, 700 TMC for Karnataka and 800 TMC for Andhra Pradesh.



Afterward, as new grievances arose between the states, the second KWDT was instituted in 2004. It delivered its report in 2010, which made allocations of the Krishna water at 65 per cent dependability and for surplus flows as follows: 81 TMC for Maharashtra, 177 TMC for Karnataka, and 190 TMC for Andhra Pradesh.

Why is Andhra Pradesh challenging KWDT's 2010 order?



After the creation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the Water Resources Ministry has been extending the duration of the KWDT.



Andhra Pradesh has since asked that Telangana be included as a separate party at the KWDT and that the allocation of Krishna waters be reworked among four states, instead of three.



Maharashtra and Karnataka are now resisting this move. On September 3, the two states said: “Telangana was created following bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, allocation of water should be from Andhra Pradesh’s share which was approved by the tribunal.”



What was KWDT-II verdict?



In its verdict, the tribunal said that Section 89 the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 was not applicable to all four riparian states but is meant only for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Thus, there was no need to re-allocate of Krishna River water among all four riparian states.



The river water should be re-allocated between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, from the share of undivided Andhra Pradesh.