



## River Linking Project

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The National Green Tribunal(NGT) has stayed the Godavari-Penna river interlinking projects due to lack of environmental clearance.

- The NGT has said that the project falls under the purview of **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.
- The river valley projects require environmental clearance and consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**.

### Godavari-Penna interlinking project

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This project is part of the Godavari-Krishna linkage project and it is to be completed in five phases. In the first phase, 8,500 cusecs of water from **Pattiseema** and 6,870 cusecs of water from **Chintalapudi lift** would be taken to Prakasam barrage on Krishna at Vijayawada.

From Prakasam barrage, 7,000 cusecs of water will be carried to Nagarjuna Sagar right main canal in five phases by laying 10.25 km of pipeline from the Krishna river and gravity canal at a stretch of 56.35 km and using five lifts.

### Penna river

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- The Penna river is also known as Pennar. It rises in **Nandi Hills in Chikballapur District** of Karnataka and runs north and east through the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to empty into the Bay of Bengal.
- It is 597 kilometres long, with a drainage basin covering 55,213 km<sup>2</sup> in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- This is a seasonal river, the main source of the water is from rain. The river basin lies in the **rain shadow region of Eastern Ghats** and receives 500 mm average rainfall annually.
- The **major tributaries** of the Penna are the **Jayamangali, Kunderu and Sagileru**

from the north, and **Chitravathi, Papagni and Cheyyeru** from the south.

## Godavari river

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- The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in **Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra.**
- It flows east for 1,465 kilometres, draining the states of **Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Karnataka**, ultimately emptying into the Bay of Bengal through its extensive network of tributaries.
- The river has a **religious significance**, it is also known as the **Vridha Ganga.**
- The major tributaries of the river are classified as the **left bank tributaries** which include the **Purna, Pranhita, Indravati and Sabari river** and the **right bank tributaries** are **Pravara, Manjira, Manair.**