

APPSC PULSE — IAS with Dr Ravi

STEP 1: CURRENT AFFAIRS NOTES

21 May 2026 (Thursday)

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AP Clean Energy

1. 600 MW Solar — First Project under AP Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024

Source: The Hindu, 21/05/2026 | Subject: Renewable Energy / Solar / Clean Energy Policy / Industrial Execution / Rayalaseema

🔗 APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING Paper IV: AP Economy, Energy, Industrial Investment, Infrastructure | Paper V: S&T, Renewable Energy, Solar, Clean Technology | Paper II: AP Geography, Rayalaseema | Paper III: Governance, Ease of Doing Business, Policy Implementation

◇ PRELIMS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

1. Project: 600 MW solar project developed by SAEL Industries with investment of ₹3,000 crore. Location: Rayalaseema.
2. Policy first: First project under AP's Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 to be commissioned. Inauguration: 22 May 2026.
3. Execution record: Completed in record 11 months — reflecting AP's speed, investor confidence, and execution capability.
4. CM statement: 'It is a matter of pride for AP that the first project under the State's Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 is set to be commissioned in Rayalaseema.'
5. AP clean energy capital goal: Government committed to transforming AP into India's clean energy capital. Target: attract ₹10 lakh crore in green energy investments in years to come.
6. Milestone significance: 'A significant milestone in the State's renewable energy journey under the forward-looking clean energy policy.'
7. Nara Lokesh: IT & HRD Minister posted on X — mega solar project to be inaugurated on May 22. AP not only breaking ground on major investments but also 'breaking records' in completing them within record timelines.

8. Campaign: #ChooseSpeedChooseAP — government's fast-track industrial growth and sustainable energy development initiative.
9. SAEL Industries: Private sector developer. 600 MW capacity = significant utility-scale solar farm.
10. AP Clean Energy Policy 2024: AP's Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 — the policy framework under which this project was cleared and developed.

[తెలుగు]

1. ప్రాజెక్ట్: SAEL ఇండస్ట్రీస్ — 600 MW సౌర ప్రాజెక్ట్. పెట్టుబడి: ₹3,000 కోట్లు. స్థానం: రాయలసీమ.
2. పాలసీ మొదటి: AP సమగ్ర స్వచ్ఛ శక్తి విధానం 2024 కింద మొదటి ప్రాజెక్ట్. ప్రారంభం: 22 మే 2026.
3. అమలు రికార్డు: రికార్డు 11 నెలల్లో పూర్తి — AP వేగం, పెట్టుబడిదారుల విశ్వాసం.
4. CM ప్రకటన: 'AP కి గర్వంగా ఉంది — రాయలసీమలో మొదటి ప్రాజెక్ట్ కమిషన్.'
5. AP స్వచ్ఛ శక్తి రాజధాని లక్ష్యం: ₹10 లక్షల కోట్ల పచ్చ శక్తి పెట్టుబడి లక్ష్యం.
6. #ChooseSpeedChooseAP — వేగవంతమైన పారిశ్రామిక వృద్ధి + స్థిరమైన శక్తి అభివృద్ధి.

◇ MAINS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

Context

CM Chandrababu Naidu announced that AP's first project under the Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 — a 600 MW solar plant by SAEL Industries (₹3,000 crore) in Rayalaseema — will be commissioned on 22 May 2026. Completed in a record 11 months, it marks a significant milestone in AP's renewable energy journey. The government is committed to making AP India's clean energy capital by attracting ₹10 lakh crore in green energy investments, with the #ChooseSpeedChooseAP campaign signalling fast-track execution as AP's brand identity.

Background

AP's clean energy ambition rests on three structural advantages: (1) Solar irradiation — Rayalaseema and South AP receive among India's highest solar irradiance (5.5-6.0 kWh/m²/day), making it naturally

suitable for utility-scale solar. (2) Land availability — Rayalaseema's semi-arid terrain has large tracts of non-agricultural land suitable for solar farms without displacing farming. (3) Existing grid infrastructure — AP has invested heavily in transmission (APTRANSCO) capable of evacuating large solar outputs. The Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 is AP's comprehensive policy framework for renewable energy development — providing single-window clearances, grid connectivity guarantees, land identification support, and financial incentives (banking energy, third-party sale, open access). SAEL Industries (Solar Energy, Agri, & Lighting) is a Delhi-based renewable energy developer with a growing portfolio in utility-scale solar. The 600 MW project is among the largest single solar projects commissioned in AP. Eleven months from project award to commissioning is extraordinary — comparable projects typically take 18-24 months due to land acquisition, environmental clearances, grid connectivity, and equipment procurement lead times.

Key Dimensions

1. AP Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 — Policy Architecture: The Clean Energy Policy 2024 is the enabling framework that made 11-month execution possible. Key provisions: (a) Designated Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) in Rayalaseema and South AP with pre-identified land banks; (b) Deemed clearances for projects under 500 MW within REZs (fast-tracks environmental approvals); (c) Grid connectivity guarantee within 6 months (AP Transco obligation); (d) Banking facility — store surplus solar energy in grid and withdraw when needed (critical for commercial viability); (e) Open access provisions — sell directly to industrial consumers. This architecture compressed timelines from 24+ months to sub-12 months.

2. 11 Months — Execution Record: For a 600 MW project (requiring 1,500-2,000 acres of land, 180,000+ solar panels, substation infrastructure, grid evacuation line), 11 months is a genuine execution record. The components of this achievement: pre-identified land (Clean Energy Policy land bank), fast-track grid connectivity (APTRANSCO), simultaneous processing of approvals (single-window), and SAEL's procurement efficiency (likely leveraged imported solar modules from India's growing module manufacturing base). This record is AP's most powerful investor attraction signal — not a policy promise but a delivered outcome.

3. 600 MW Rayalaseema — Strategic Location: Rayalaseema (Kurnool, Kadapa, Anantapur, Chittoor) has historically been AP's most energy-deficient and industrially underdeveloped region. Commissioning the first Clean Energy Policy project here is deliberate: (a) Energy security — Rayalaseema's deficit region gets renewable power supply; (b) Industrial enablement — the AMCA Puttaparthi complex (16 May), Kurnool Drone City, Kadapa Steel Plant will all need reliable power; (c)

Economic signalling — Rayalaseema is AP's priority development zone, not an afterthought. Solar power in Rayalaseema directly supports the defence-industrial transformation discussed in the 15-16 May editions.

4. ₹3,000 Crore + ₹10 Lakh Crore Target — Scale Ambition: ₹3,000 crore for 600 MW = ₹5 crore/MW — within the normal utility-scale solar cost range (₹4-6 crore/MW depending on land and grid costs). The ₹10 lakh crore green energy investment target is AP's long-term ambition. For context: India's total renewable energy investment since independence is approximately ₹15-20 lakh crore. AP targeting ₹10 lakh crore from this single sector in a defined period reflects the scale of ambition. If achieved, AP would become India's undisputed clean energy manufacturing and generation hub.

5. AP Clean Energy Chain — This Edition's Placement: Reading AP's complete clean energy narrative across APPSC Pulse editions: Solar generation (this edition, 21 May) → BESS 3,000 MW (31 March) → PSP Sileru 1,350 MW (15 April) → PHEP 960 MW (4 April) → Green Hydrogen (15 April) → SMR/Nuclear interest (19 May). This 600 MW SAEL project is the first physical proof-of-concept of this chain — a commissioned, operating plant, not just an announced intention.

6. #ChooseSpeedChooseAP — Brand Identity: The hashtag campaign is a deliberate investor communication strategy. In the global clean energy investment market, speed of execution is a primary decision variable: an investor comparing AP (11-month solar commissioning) with another Indian state (18-24 months) or Southeast Asian country will choose AP as the default location. The campaign converts execution record into competitive advantage signal — targeting global renewable energy developers like SAEL, but also Adani Green, ReNew Power, Greenko, and international players like TotalEnergies, Lightsource BP.

7. Wari Energy Battery Cross-reference: Wari Energy's ₹8,175 crore Li-ion battery manufacturing plant (16 GWh, Anakapalli/Rambilli, 17 April edition) will manufacture storage batteries for solar + BESS integration. The 600 MW SAEL solar plant will generate surplus power during peak sun hours that needs storage. AP is simultaneously building the solar generation capacity (SAEL), the storage manufacturing capacity (Wari Energy), and the storage deployment capacity (BESS 3,000 MW). This vertically integrated clean energy ecosystem — from generation to storage manufacturing to storage deployment — is AP's unique competitive advantage.

8. Rayalaseema Industrial-Energy Nexus: The 600 MW solar plant in Rayalaseema is not just about electricity — it is about industrial enablement. Rayalaseema's emerging defence-industrial corridor (AMCA Puttaparthi, Kurnool Drone City, Kadapa Steel) and its Pillale Sampada population incentive (to attract families back to Rayalaseema through jobs) both require reliable, affordable energy.

Commissioning Rayalaseema's first utility-scale solar plant as the first Clean Energy Policy project signals that energy infrastructure is ahead of, or keeping pace with, industrial investment — a critical sequencing requirement for industrial location decisions.

Critical Analysis

The 600 MW SAEL project commissioning is more significant than its size suggests. It is the first physical proof-of-concept of AP's Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 — converting policy design into delivered infrastructure in 11 months. In a sector where policy-to-execution gaps are chronic (India's renewable energy sector is littered with announced-but-delayed projects), this execution record is a genuine competitive differentiator.

The Rayalaseema location choice reflects smart policy geography: the most energy-deficient, development-lagging region gets the first clean energy dividend. This sequencing — energy infrastructure before or alongside industrial investment — is the correct development economics order. Industrial investors (AMCA, Kadapa Steel, Kurnool Drone City) need energy security before committing capex; AP is providing it.

The ₹10 lakh crore green energy investment target is ambitious but not unrealistic if the Policy 2024 execution momentum is maintained. Critical requirements: (a) Grid evacuation capacity — APTRANSCO must build transmission infrastructure at pace with generation capacity; (b) Storage deployment — 3,000 MW BESS must be commissioned to handle solar intermittency at scale; (c) Water availability — utility-scale solar in Rayalaseema needs water for panel cleaning (typically 1-2 litres/MW/day for dry cleaning, more for wet); (d) Domestic module manufacturing — AP's ₹10 lakh crore target is more valuable if the solar modules are made in AP (Wari Energy, future PLI beneficiaries). Going forward: establish AP Clean Energy Investment Tracking Dashboard (real-time commissioning progress); fast-track Grid Expansion Plan 2025-2030 under APTRANSCO; develop AP Solar Manufacturing Cluster linking SAEL + Wari Energy + module manufacturers; create AP Green Energy Export Policy (excess AP solar power to feed Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and national grid via HVDC).

💡 VALUE ADDITION Constitutional & Policy: Entry 38 State List (electricity within state) | Electricity Act 2003 (open access, banking, third-party sale) | National Electricity Policy 2005 | AP Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 | National Solar Mission (Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission — JNNSM) | PM-KUSUM (solar for agriculture) || SDGs: SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy — Target 7.2: increase renewable share) | SDG 9 (Industry & Innovation — solar infrastructure) | SDG 13 (Climate Action — renewable deployment) | SDG 8 (Decent Work — clean energy jobs) || AP Clean Energy Chain (Cross-ref): Solar 600 MW SAEL (21 May, commissioned) → Wari Energy Battery ₹8,175 cr 16 GWh (17 Apr) → BESS 3,000 MW (31 Mar) → PSP Sileru

1,350 MW (15 Apr) → PHEP 960 MW (4 Apr) → Green H₂ (15 Apr) → SMR/Nuclear (19 May) = Complete spectrum || India Solar Context: India total installed solar ~90 GW (May 2026) | AP solar capacity ~17 GW | Target: 500 GW renewables by 2030 | Solar cost: ₹2-2.5/unit (lowest in India) | SAEL Industries — Delhi-based utility-scale solar developer || Institutions: APTRANSCO | APSPDCL | APNPDCL | MNRE | SECI (Solar Energy Corp of India) | NTPC Renewable | IREDA | SAEL Industries

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సందర్భం

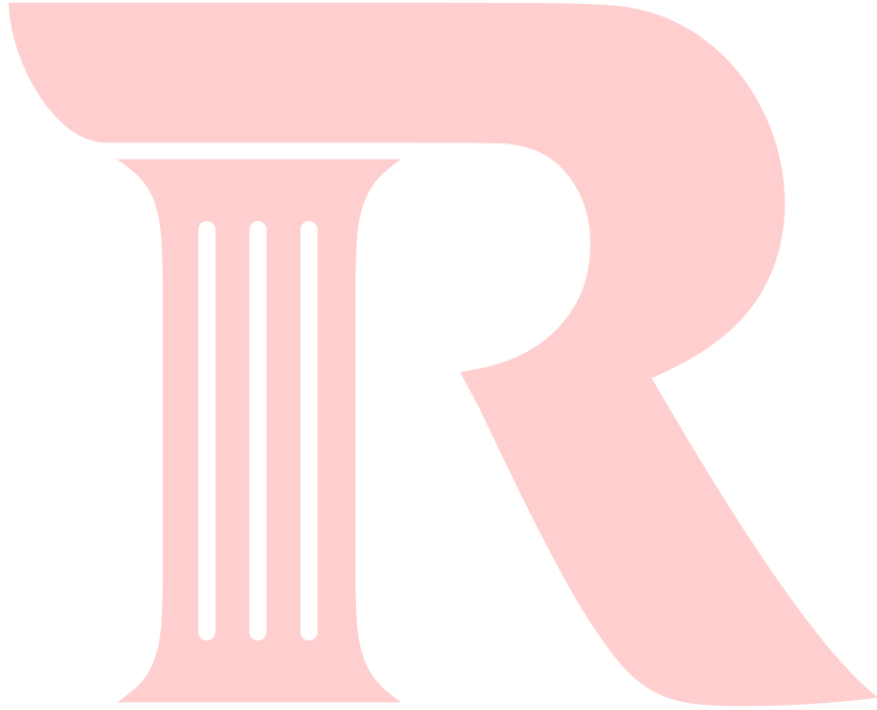
AP సమగ్ర స్వచ్ఛ శక్తి విధానం 2024 కింద మొదటి ప్రాజెక్ట్ — SAEL ఇండస్ట్రీస్ 600 MW సౌర ప్రాజెక్ట్ (₹3,000 కోట్లు) రాయలసీమలో 22 మే 2026 న ప్రారంభం. రికార్డు 11 నెలల్లో పూర్తి. ₹10 లక్షల కోట్ల పచ్చ శక్తి పెట్టుబడి లక్ష్యం. #ChooseSpeedChooseAP — AP వేగవంతమైన అమలు బ్రాండ్ గుర్తింపు.

ముఖ్య అంశాలు

- 1. AP సమగ్ర స్వచ్ఛ శక్తి విధానం 2024:** నిర్దేశిత RE జోన్లు (ముందే గుర్తించిన భూమి) + 6 నెలల్లో గ్రిడ్ అనుసంధానం హామీ + బ్యాంకింగ్ సౌకర్యం + ఓపెన్ యాక్సెస్ = 24+ నెలల నుండి 11 నెలలకు సంకోచం.
- 2. 11 నెలలు — అమలు రికార్డు:** 600 MW (1,500-2,000 ఎకరాలు, 1.8 లక్షల+ సోలార్ ప్యానెల్లు, సబ్స్టేషన్, గ్రిడ్ తరలింపు) = 11 నెలలు. భూమి బ్యాంక్ + వేగవంతమైన గ్రిడ్ + ఒకే కిటికీ + SAEL సేకరణ సామర్థ్యం.
- 3. రాయలసీమ — వ్యూహాత్మక స్థానం:** అత్యంత శక్తి-లోపం గల ప్రాంతానికి మొదటి స్వచ్ఛ శక్తి పాలసీ ప్రాజెక్ట్. AMCA పుట్టపర్తి + కర్నూలు డ్రోన్ సిటీ + కడప స్టీల్ = శక్తి మౌలిక ముందు లేదా పాటుగా.
- 4. వారి ఎనర్జీ అనుసంధానం:** SAEL 600 MW సౌరశక్తి + వారి 16 GWh బ్యాటరీ తయారీ + BESS 3,000 MW = తరం → నిల్వ తయారీ → నిల్వ అమలు. AP ప్రత్యేక పోటీ ప్రయోజనం.
- 5. #ChooseSpeedChooseAP:** 11 నెలల అమలు రికార్డు = పెట్టుబడిదారుల ఆకర్షణ సంకేతం. SAEL, Adani Green, ReNew, అంతర్జాతీయ RE డెవలపర్లకు AP డిఫాల్ట్ గమ్యం.

విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

AP స్వచ్ఛ శక్తి విధానం 2024 యొక్క మొదటి భౌతిక రుజువు. 11 నెలల అమలు = నిజమైన పోటీ భేదకారి. రాయలసీమ స్థానం = సరైన అభివృద్ధి ఆర్థిక శాస్త్ర క్రమం (శక్తి → పరిశ్రమ). ముందుకు: APTRANSCO గ్రిడ్ విస్తరణ + AP సోలార్ తయారీ క్లస్టర్ + AP పచ్చ శక్తి ఎగుమతి విధానం.



AP-Telangana Water Resources

2. Godavari-Kaveri Link: 2 New CWC Proposals — 147 TMC

Framework

Source: Eenadu, 21/05/2026 | Subject: Water Resources / Inter-State / Godavari-Kaveri Link / CWC / National River Linking / AP-Telangana

🔗 **APPSC SYLLABUS MAPPING** Paper IV: AP Economy, Water Resources, Inter-State Water, National River Linking | Paper III: Governance, Centre-State, Water Law, Federalism | Paper II: AP Geography — Rivers, Irrigation | GS Paper 3 (UPSC): Water Resources, Inter-State Disputes

◇ PRELIMS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

1. Context: CWC (Central Water Commission) examined two routes for Godavari-Kaveri link investigation as part of resolving Palamuru-Rangareddy dispute and Polavaram-Nallamalasagar link. Presented 2 new proposals at Delhi meetings (May 1 and May 8).
2. Total water: 147 TMC total water utilisation across both proposals. From Godavari: 147 TMC to be utilised by all parties.
3. Allocation framework (both proposals combined): Telangana: 45 TMC | AP (Andhra Pradesh): 45 TMC | Tamil Nadu: 16 TMC | Karnataka (via Kaveri link component): 41 TMC.
4. Proposal 1 (Sammakka Sarakka Barrage route): From Telangana's Sammakka Sarakka Barrage → Godavari waters via ~200 km Godavari canal → Nagarjunasagar level → then Nallamalasagar → Gandhi (45 TMC) → Tamil Nadu (41 TMC). Bhospatalu project as the target. 45 TMC to Virinadu (Telangana), 45 TMC to AP, 16 TMC to Tamil Nadu.
5. Proposal 2 (Polavaram-Anakattu route): Polavaram → Kaveri via Anakattu barrage → 123 TMC net waters from Polavaram + Tamil Nadu's 41 TMC from Kaveri link = 164 TMC multi-feed system. Simultaneously: Sammakka Sarakka Barrage → Nagarjunasagar → 45 TMC to Telangana (mixed into Sagar).

6. Two investigation tracks: (a) Sammakka Sarakka Barrage (Telangana) → Kaveri basin (Godavari waters investigation); (b) Polavaram → Banakacharra (another investigation point simultaneously).
7. Telangana stance: Endorsing Proposal 1 — benefits Telangana more (Sammakka Sarakka Barrage in Telangana territory, 45 TMC to Telangana directly).
8. AP-Telangana agreement: If both Telugu states agree, the investigation becomes feasible — CWC noted this in its presentation.
9. Package deal dimension: Palamuru-Rangareddy resolution tied into this overall Godavari-Kaveri framework — 90 TMC in Palamuru-Rangareddy districts flowing to Tamil Nadu in one route noted.
10. CWC's question: After both proposals, CWC is considering which proposal to proceed with after state-level agreement. Final decision pending state concurrence.

[తెలుగు]

1. CWC రెండు మార్గాలు: గోదావరి-కావేరి అనుసంధానానికి 2 కొత్త ప్రతిపాదనలు. ఢిల్లీ భేటీలు (మే 1, 8) లో నిపుణులు సమర్పించారు.
2. మొత్తం నీరు: 147 TMC — తెలంగాణ 45 + AP 45 + తమిళనాడు 16 + కర్ణాటక 41 TMC.
3. ప్రతిపాదన 1: సమృక్క సారక్క బ్యారేజ్ (తెలంగాణ) → ~200 km గోదావరి కాలువ → నాగార్జునసాగర్ → నల్లమలసాగర్ → గాండ్లీ (45 TMC) → తమిళనాడు (41 TMC). భోసపాటలు ప్రాజెక్ట్ లక్ష్యం.
4. ప్రతిపాదన 2: పోలవరం → అనకట్ల బ్యారేజ్ → కావేరి → 123 TMC నికర జలాలు + తమిళనాడు 41 TMC = 164 TMC. ఒకేసారి: సమృక్క సారక్క → నాగార్జునసాగర్ → 45 TMC తెలంగాణకు.
5. తెలంగాణ అభిప్రాయం: ప్రతిపాదన 1 అనుకూలం (సమృక్క సారక్క బ్యారేజ్ తెలంగాణలో). తెలుగు రాష్ట్రాలు అంగీకరిస్తే అనుసంధానం సాధ్యం.

◇ MAINS FOCUS

[ENGLISH]

Context

CWC presented 2 new proposals at Delhi meetings (May 1 and May 8) for the Godavari-Kaveri link investigation — the next phase of the AP-Telangana water dispute resolution framework. Proposal 1

routes Godavari water via Telangana's Sammakka Sarakka Barrage through a ~200 km canal to the Nagarjunasagar level and then Nallamalasagar. Proposal 2 routes Polavaram water directly via Anakattu barrage to Kaveri (123 TMC + 41 TMC TN = 164 TMC). Total allocation across both: 147 TMC (TS 45 + AP 45 + TN 16 + Karnataka 41 TMC). Telangana prefers Proposal 1. CWC notes: if both Telugu states agree, investigation is feasible. This builds directly on the 20 May Nallamalasagar-Palamuru-Rangareddy story.

Background

The Godavari-Kaveri link is India's most consequential proposed inter-basin water transfer — connecting the Godavari (India's 2nd largest river by flow, 310 BCM annual runoff, large surplus) to the Cauvery (heavily contested, deficit, TN-Karnataka-Kerala-Puducherry disputes). The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been studying this link under India's National Perspective Plan (1980) for decades. Godavari carries approximately 100+ BCM to the sea each year without being utilised — this 'waste' water is the logical source for peninsular river linking. The Sammakka Sarakka Barrage (proposed in Telangana on the Godavari) is Telangana's preferred diversion point — it keeps control of the diversion infrastructure in Telangana. The Polavaram reservoir (AP's flagship project) is AP's preferred diversion point — AP has the infrastructure already being built. These competing diversion point preferences reflect the same underlying AP-Telangana water politics seen in Palamuru-Rangareddy vs Nallamalasagar disputes. The CWC's presentation of 2 proposals — one favouring each state's preferred diversion point — is a diplomatic balancing act to bring both states to the negotiating table.

Key Dimensions

1. 2 CWC Proposals — Diplomatic Architecture: CWC presenting 2 proposals (Proposal 1 favouring Telangana's Sammakka Sarakka Barrage; Proposal 2 favouring AP's Polavaram) is deliberate diplomatic architecture. It gives both states a proposal they can accept as their 'preferred route' — lowering initial resistance to the investigation. The CWC's question — 'which proposal to proceed with after state-level agreement' — creates the incentive for both states to reach agreement in the Joint Committee (20 May story), since the CWC investigation only proceeds with state concurrence.

2. 147 TMC Allocation — Who Gets What: AP: 45 TMC | Telangana: 45 TMC | Tamil Nadu: 16 TMC (Proposal 1) or 41 TMC (Proposal 2 Kaveri link) | Karnataka: 41 TMC. For AP, 45 TMC from Godavari-Kaveri link + 123 TMC from Polavaram-Nallamalasagar (20 May story) = AP's total Rayalaseema water security package. These are complementary, not competing. For Telangana, 45 TMC from this link + Palamuru-Rangareddy resolution = Telangana's water security package. This

alignment — both states get their priority water needs addressed — is the foundation of a viable package deal.

3. Sammakka Sarakka Barrage (Proposal 1) — Telangana's Preferred Route: The Sammakka Sarakka Barrage (proposed on Godavari in Telangana, near the Telangana-AP border) would divert Godavari water through a ~200 km canal to the Nagarjunasagar level, then to Nallamalasagar and beyond to Tamil Nadu via Gandhi barrage. Telangana controls the diversion infrastructure in this route. The ~200 km canal passes through Telangana territory before entering AP — creating an interdependency: AP needs Telangana's cooperation to get Nallamalasagar's 45 TMC. This interdependency is Telangana's negotiating leverage.

4. Polavaram → Anakattu Route (Proposal 2) — AP's Preferred: Polavaram → Kaveri via Anakattu barrage routes AP's 123 TMC directly to Nallamalasagar and Tamil Nadu's Kaveri basin. AP controls the diversion infrastructure (Polavaram is AP's project). Tamil Nadu gets 41 TMC through the Kaveri link — creating a TN-AP alignment that Telangana cannot easily block. The simultaneous Sammakka Sarakka → Nagarjunasagar → Telangana (45 TMC) component in Proposal 2 is the sweetener for Telangana to accept the Polavaram-based route.

5. Tamil Nadu's Role — National Stakeholder: Tamil Nadu receives 16 TMC (Proposal 1) or 41 TMC (Proposal 2) from the Godavari-Kaveri link. TN's Cauvery crisis is chronic — the inter-state Cauvery dispute is one of India's longest-running water conflicts. TN has a direct interest in the Godavari-Kaveri link succeeding. TN's political support for this investigation at the national level — especially in Parliament — gives the project multiparty legitimacy beyond AP-Telangana bilateral politics.

6. Karnataka Component — 41 TMC: Karnataka receives 41 TMC through the Kaveri link component. Karnataka-TN water relations have been tense (Cauvery dispute). Karnataka getting 41 TMC from Godavari (new water, not from the contested Cauvery) reduces pressure on the Cauvery dispute — a win for Karnataka without TN losing. This multi-state benefit structure makes the Godavari-Kaveri link a national consensus-building opportunity, not just an AP-Telangana bilateral dispute.

7. Bhospatalu Project + Nallamalasagar Integration: Proposal 1 targets Bhospatalu as the final storage point before Nallamalasagar. Water flows: Sammakka Sarakka → ~200 km canal → Bhospatalu → Nallamalasagar canal. Bhospatalu is a proposed project in AP's water plan that has been referenced in previous editions (16 April). Its integration into the Godavari-Kaveri link as a waypoint makes it a national river linking component — eligible for NWDA/Central funding rather than just state-level investment.


8. National River Linking Programme — Policy Acceleration: The Godavari-Kaveri investigation, if AP and Telangana agree, could be the 2nd major inter-basin link after Ken-Betwa (₹44,605 crore, MP-UP, approved 2022) to receive national approval. This would unlock NWDA funding, Central investment, and national project status for AP's Nallamalasagar — dramatically reducing AP's fiscal burden for the ₹58,700 crore project (16 April edition).

Critical Analysis

The 2 CWC proposals represent the most sophisticated inter-state water negotiation framework in recent Indian governance history. The CWC has essentially designed a game-theoretic solution: both AP and Telangana get a proposal that serves their interests; the investigation only proceeds if both agree; therefore, both have incentive to agree rather than hold out. This is exactly the kind of sophisticated Central mediation that was missing in previous AP-Telangana water negotiations.

The 147 TMC allocation framework is particularly well-structured. AP gets 45 TMC from Godavari-Kaveri + (separately) 123 TMC from Polavaram-Nallamalasagar = AP's full Rayalaseema water security package. Telangana gets 45 TMC from this link + Palamuru-Rangareddy resolution = Telangana's water security package. TN gets 16-41 TMC from Kaveri link. Karnataka gets 41 TMC new water. This multi-state benefit structure transforms a bilateral dispute into a multi-state cooperation framework — far more politically sustainable.

The critical risk: Proposal 1 (Telangana's preferred) and Proposal 2 (AP's preferred) cannot both be implemented simultaneously — they use different diversion points for the same water. CWC must choose one or design a hybrid. If Telangana insists on Proposal 1 and AP insists on Proposal 2, the negotiation deadlocks at the diversion point question — exactly as it has deadlocked at the 'net water vs flood water' question in Nallamalasagar. AP's negotiating priority: accept either proposal provided the 45 TMC AP allocation and the Polavaram-Nallamalasagar 123 TMC are both guaranteed. Going forward: AP should present a formal technical analysis to CWC comparing the costs, timelines, and feasibility of both proposals; engage NWDA for DPR acceleration; build TN-Karnataka political support for Proposal 2 (which gives them more water — 41 TMC vs 16 TMC); and use the Joint Committee (June 30, Delhi) to agree on the diversion point question as a package alongside Palamuru-Rangareddy resolution.

 **VALUE ADDITION** Constitutional & Legal: Art 262 (Inter-state water disputes) | ISRWDA 1956 | APRA 2014 Sec 89 (Apex Council) | GWDT Award | KWDT-I + KWDT-II (ongoing) | National Water Policy 2012 | Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal Award (2018 Supreme Court final order) || SDGs: SDG 6 (Integrated water resource management — Target 6.5) | SDG 2 (Irrigation for food security) | SDG 17 (Multi-state partnerships for water) || Water Allocation Summary: AP 45 TMC (GK link) + 123 TMC (Polavaram-Nallamalasagar) = Full

Royalaseema package | Telangana 45 TMC + Palamuru-RR resolution | TN 16-41 TMC (Kaveri) | Karnataka 41 TMC | Total 147 TMC || National River Linking: NPP 1980 (30 links: 14 Himalayan + 16 Peninsular) | Ken-Betwa (1st approved, ₹44,605 cr, 2022) | Godavari-Cauvery = most consequential peninsular link | NWDA (DPR preparation) || Cross-ref: Nallamalasagar ₹58,700 cr (16 Apr) | Palamuru-RR dispute (20 May) | Polavaram ₹27,089 cr (16 Apr) | Royalaseema Water 200 TMC (7 Apr) || Institutions: CWC | NWDA | KWDT-II | GWDT | Cauvery Water Management Authority | Apex Council | Jal Shakti Ministry | AP + Telangana + TN + Karnataka Irrigation Departments

[తెలుగు]

సందర్భం

CWC ఢిల్లీ భేటీలు (మే 1, 8): గోదావరి-కావేరి అనుసంధానానికి 2 కొత్త ప్రతిపాదనలు. మొత్తం 147 TMC (తెలంగాణ 45 + AP 45 + TN 16 + కర్ణాటక 41). ప్రతిపాదన 1: సమ్మక్క సారక్క బ్యారేజ్ మార్గం (తెలంగాణ అనుకూలం). ప్రతిపాదన 2: పోలవరం-అనకట్ట మార్గం (AP అనుకూలం). తెలుగు రాష్ట్రాలు అంగీకరిస్తే అనుసంధానం సాధ్యం.

ముఖ్య అంశాలు

1. 2 CWC ప్రతిపాదనలు — దౌత్య నిర్మాణం: ప్రతి రాష్ట్రానికి అనుకూలమైన ప్రతిపాదన ఇవ్వడం = రెండూ చర్చకు వస్తాయి. అన్వేషణ రాష్ట్ర అంగీకారం తర్వాతే — ఒప్పుకోవాలని ప్రోత్సాహం.

2. 147 TMC కేటాయింపు — ఎవరికి ఎంత: AP: 45 TMC (GK లింక్) + 123 TMC (పోలవరం-నల్లమలసాగర్) = పూర్తి రాయలసీమ జల భద్రతా ప్యాకేజ్. తెలంగాణ: 45 TMC + పాలమూరు-RR = తెలంగాణ ప్యాకేజ్. TN: 16-41 TMC. కర్ణాటక: 41 TMC కొత్త జలం.

3. సమ్మక్క సారక్క బ్యారేజ్ (ప్రతిపాదన 1): తెలంగాణ భూభాగంలో మళ్ళింపు మౌలి = తెలంగాణ నియంత్రణ. ~200 km కాలువ తెలంగాణ గుండా వెళుతుంది = AP కి తెలంగాణ సహకారం తప్పనిసరి. తెలంగాణ చర్చ పెట్టుబడి.

4. పోలవరం-అనకట్ట (ప్రతిపాదన 2): AP నియంత్రణలో మళ్ళింపు మౌలి (పోలవరం). TN 41 TMC పొందుతుంది = TN-AP సమన్వయం. తెలంగాణకు 45 TMC మిరాయి. AP అనుకూలమైన మార్గం.

5. జాతీయ నది అనుసంధాన కార్యక్రమం: తెలుగు రాష్ట్రాలు అంగీకరిస్తే = Ken-Betwa తర్వాత 2వ ప్రధాన అనుసంధానం. NWDA నిధులు + కేంద్ర పెట్టుబడి = AP నల్లమలసాగర్ ₹58,700 కోట్ల ఆర్థిక భారం గణనీయంగా తగ్గుతుంది.

6. బహు-రాష్ట్ర ప్రయోజన నిర్మాణం: AP + తెలంగాణ + TN + కర్ణాటక = నలుగురు రాష్ట్రాలకు ప్రయోజనం. ద్వైపాక్షిక వివాదాన్ని బహు-రాష్ట్ర సహకార చట్రంగా మార్పు = రాజకీయంగా మరింత స్థిరంగా.

విమర్శనాత్మక విశ్లేషణ

2 CWC ప్రతిపాదనలు భారత పాలనా చరిత్రలో అత్యంత అధునాతన అంతర-రాష్ట్ర జల చర్చా చట్రం. గేమ్-థియరీ పరిష్కారం: రెండు రాష్ట్రాలకు అనుకూలమైన ప్రతిపాదన + అంగీకారం తప్పనిసరి = ఒప్పకోవాలని ప్రోత్సాహం. కీలక ప్రమాదం: ప్రతిపాదన 1 vs 2 — ఒకే జలానికి వేర్వేరు మళ్ళింపు స్థానాలు, రెండూ ఒకేసారి సాధ్యం కాదు. AP వ్యూహం: 45 TMC AP కేటాయింపు + 123 TMC పోలవరం-నల్లమలసాగర్ రెండూ నిర్ధారణ అయ్యే ప్రతిపాదనను అంగీకరించు. జూన్ 30 సంయుక్త కమిటీలో పాలమూరు-RR తో ప్యాకేజ్ డీల్.

📌 Value Addition కోసం English సెక్షన్ చూడండి