

Tungabhadra Dam

Why in News

Recently, the Vice President visited the Tungabhadra dam in Karnataka.

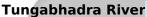
Key Point

About:

- Tungabhadra dam also known as Pampa Sagar is a multipurpose dam built across Tungabhadra River in Hosapete, Ballari district of Karnataka. It was built by Dr. Thirumalai Iyengar in 1953.
- Tungabhadra reservoir has a storage capacity of 101 TMC (Thousand Million Cubic feet) with catchment area spreading to 28000 square kms. It is about 49.5 meters in height.

Importance:

- It is the life-line of 6 chronically drought prone districts of Bellary, Koppal and Raichur in Karnataka (popularly known as the rice bowl of Karnataka) and Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh.
- Besides irrigating vast patches of land in the two states, it also generates hydel power and helps prevent floods.





- It is a sacred river in southern India that **flows through the state of Karnataka to Andhra**Pradesh. The ancient name of the river was Pampa. The river is approximately 710 km long, and it drains an area of 72,200 sq km.
- It is **formed by the confluence of two rivers, the Tunga River and the Bhadra River.** Both Tunga & Bhadra Rivers originate on the eastern slopes of the **Western Ghats**.
- The greater part of the Tungabhadra's course **lies in the southern part of the Deccan**plateau. The river is fed mainly by rain, and it has a monsoonal regimen with summer high water.
- It's Major tributaries are the Bhadra, the Haridra, the Vedavati, the Tunga, the Varda and the Kumdavathi.
- It **flows in a more or less northwest direction** before joining the eastern **river** <u>Krishna</u>. The Krishna River finally ends into the Bay of Bengal.

