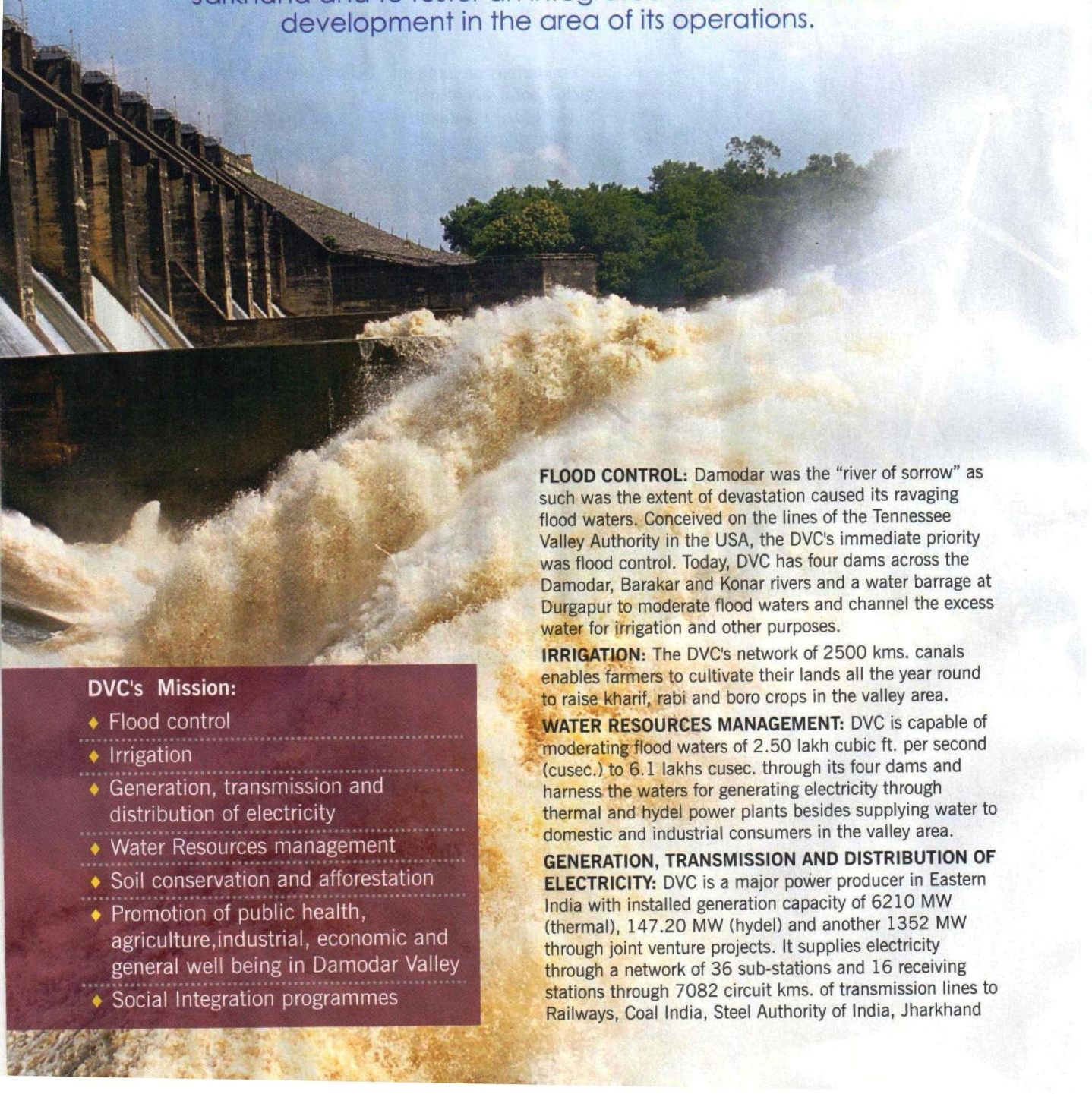


# DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

## TOUCHING LIVES

Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) India's first multi purpose river valley project, came into existence on July 7, 1948 by an Act of the Central Legislature. DVC's mandate was to harness the rampaging flood waters of the Damodar River which every year brought untold miseries to the population residing in the 24,235 sq. km. Damodar River Valley spread across the states of West Bengal and Jarkhand and to foster an integrated and multi-faceted development in the area of its operations.



### DVC's Mission:

- ◆ Flood control
- ◆ Irrigation
- ◆ Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity
- ◆ Water Resources management
- ◆ Soil conservation and afforestation
- ◆ Promotion of public health, agriculture, industrial, economic and general well being in Damodar Valley
- ◆ Social Integration programmes

**FLOOD CONTROL:** Damodar was the "river of sorrow" as such was the extent of devastation caused its ravaging flood waters. Conceived on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the USA, the DVC's immediate priority was flood control. Today, DVC has four dams across the Damodar, Barakar and Konar rivers and a water barrage at Durgapur to moderate flood waters and channel the excess water for irrigation and other purposes.

**IRRIGATION:** The DVC's network of 2500 kms. canals enables farmers to cultivate their lands all the year round to raise kharif, rabi and boro crops in the valley area.

**WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:** DVC is capable of moderating flood waters of 2.50 lakh cubic ft. per second (cusec.) to 6.1 lakhs cusec. through its four dams and harness the waters for generating electricity through thermal and hydel power plants besides supplying water to domestic and industrial consumers in the valley area.

**GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY:** DVC is a major power producer in Eastern India with installed generation capacity of 6210 MW (thermal), 147.20 MW (hydel) and another 1352 MW through joint venture projects. It supplies electricity through a network of 36 sub-stations and 16 receiving stations through 7082 circuit kms. of transmission lines to Railways, Coal India, Steel Authority of India, Jharkhand