

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA
REJUVENATION
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1383

ANSWERED ON 19.12.2022

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

1383 SMT. JEBI MATHER HISHAM

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the UN Waste Water Assessment Programme reports state that high-income countries treat approximately 70 per cent of the wastewater that is generated;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken concrete steps to reuse and recycle water resources essential for maintaining a sustainable future, State-wise details thereof for the last five years; and
- (c) whether Government will take into account the wastewater management models implemented by the various states as a guiding blueprint towards a robust national policy framework on wastewater management, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) to (c) The United Nation (UN) wastewater assessment programme reports and wastewater management models are its independent publications. Central Pollution Control Board from time to time carries out the assessment of quantity of sewage generation and its treatment capacity availability in urban centers in association with the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). As per the CPCB report published in 2021, sewage generation from urban areas is estimated at 72,368 MLD, whereas the total treatment capacity available is 31,841 MLD (44% of the sewage generation). State wise details of sewage generation and treatment installed capacity of urban centers in the country is at **Annexure**.

As such waste water is the subject of Urban Local Bodies(ULBs). Already some of the ULBs in Surat, Chennai etc have taken steps to reuse the treated waste water for industrial non potable purposes. Certain state governments such as Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jharkhand etc have adopted policies for reuse of treated waste water. States like Bihar, Uttrakhand, Karnataka etc have started reuse of water from sewage treatment plants for agriculture purposes.

The National Water Policy-2012 mandates recycle and reuse of water as general norm and advocates treatment to specified standards before reuse of waste water. It provides for properly

planned tariff system to incentivize reuse of treated water in various sectors including industries, agriculture and others. It mentions that reuse of urban waste water from kitchen and bathrooms, after primary treatment should be encouraged in toilets ensuring no human contact.

Besides, a National Framework on Reuse of Treated Waste Water has also been adopted by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. The framework will be a guiding document for the States to formulate their Reuse Water Policy and implement the same in a time bound manner. A draft policy template has also been developed as part of the framework to aid the preparation of reuse policy by the respective State Governments.

Arth Ganga initiatives being implemented as part of Namami Gange programme inter-alia has one of component for monetisation and reuse of treated waste water for irrigation and industrial purposes. Various interventions are considered under Arth Ganga component for reuse of treated waste water by entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) and implementation of actions plans thereof.

Government of India through the Power Tariff Policy 2016 has also mandated all Thermal Power Plants to use the treated sewage water from Sewage Treatment Plants(STPs) situated within 50 kms radius for non-potable purposes.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, launched on October 1, 2021, with a view to achieve garbage free status, which also involves a component of used water management to ensure that no untreated waste water is discharged into the environment, all used water is safely contained, transported, and treated, along with maximum reuse of treated used water, in all cities with less than 1 lakh population. The cities with population more than 1 lakh are provisioned to be funded under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for used water management. The treated used water is recommended to be used for flushing toilets, gardening, agriculture, horticulture, industrial, municipal, and water body rejuvenation.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1383 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19TH DECEMBER, 2022 ON 'WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT'

State-Wise Sewage Generation and Installed Treatment Capacity of Urban Centers

States / UTs	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Proposed Capacity (in MLD)	Total Treatment Capacity (in MLD) including planned / proposed	Operational Treatment Capacity (in MLD)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2882	833	20	853	443
Arunachal Pradesh	62	0	0	0	0
Assam	809	0	0	0	0
Bihar	2276	10	621	631	0
Chandigarh	188	293	0	293	271
Chhattisgarh	1203	73	0	73	73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67	24	0	24	24
Goa	176	66	38	104	44
Gujarat	5013	3378	0	3378	3358
Haryana	1816	1880	0	1880	1880
Himachal Pradesh	116	136	19	155	99
Jammu & Kashmir	665	218	4	222	93
Jharkhand	1510	22	617	639	22
Karnataka	4458	2712	0	2712	1922
Kerala	4256	120	0	120	114
Lakshadweep	13	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3646	1839	85	1924	684
Maharashtra	9107	6890	2929	9819	6366
Manipur	168	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	112	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	103	10	0	10	0
Nagaland	135	0	0	0	0
NCT of Delhi	3330	2896	0	2896	2715
Orissa	1282	378	0	378	55
Pondicherry	161	56	3	59	56
Punjab	1889	1781	0	1781	1601
Rajasthan	3185	1086	109	1195	783
Sikkim	52	20	10	30	18
Tamil Nadu	6421	1492	0	1492	1492
Telangana	2660	901	0	901	842
Tripura	237	8	0	8	8
Uttar Pradesh	8263	3374	0	3374	3224
Uttarakhand	627	448	67	515	345
West Bengal	5457	897	305	1202	337
Total	72368	31841	4827	36668	26869

Note:

- i) Sewage Generation is estimated based on Water supply @ 185lpcd and rate of sewage generation as 80 %.
- ii) Sewage generation for NCT of Delhi is estimated based on their 80 % of water supply of 925 MGD