

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2646
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.08.2017

Untreated Sewage Water

2646. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the findings of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that nearly/ more than 37,000 million litres of untreated sewage water flows into rivers across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to increase the number and the capacity of sewage treatment plants in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle the issue of under utilisation of the existing sewage treatment plants; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to introduce interceptor project to reduce/check pollution of the rivers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a) As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 million litres per day (mld), whereas the total sewage treatment capacity available is only 23,277 mld, or 37% of the sewage generation. The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding treatment capacity available is at Annexure-I. The remaining untreated sewage of around 38,671 mld either flows into rivers and other water bodies or percolates into the ground.

(b) & (c) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4517.82 crore. So far, Central share of Rs. 2066.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 2446.24 mld (million litres per day) has been created under the NRCP. The details of rivers covered so far under NRCP, State-wise are at Annexure-II.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development and the Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilization of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and state capitals under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated in their jurisdiction.

(d) Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of STPs is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned urban local bodies. The main reasons for under utilization of STPs are poor operation & maintenance by the concerned State agencies due to shortage of funds for preventive maintenance, unskilled manpower, frequent power failures, lack of proper power back-up arrangements to run the STPs, absence of adequate sewerage systems, etc. Under NRCP, financial assistance is now being provided for laying of sewerage systems, capacity building and training of the agencies engaged in O&M of STPs. The State Governments and its concerned agencies are also taking corrective measures to ensure adherence to standards of treatment and discharge, which include provision of independent feeders for power supply, back-up power arrangements, resource recovery from sale of sludge and utilization of biogas, levying of user charges, etc.

(e) Various pollution abatement works taken up under NRCP, inter-alia, include interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, including interceptor sewers wherever feasible and required.

Annexure-I referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2646 to be answered on Tuesday, the 1st August, 2017 on ' Untreated Sewage Water'

State-wise details of sewage generation in urban areas and treatment capacity available

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas (mld)	Installed Treatment Capacity (mld)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	-
9.	Daman & Diu	29	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	547	264.74
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36
21.	Manipur	132	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10
24.	Nagaland	92	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8
33.	Tripura	154	0.05
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9
Total		61948	23277

Annexure-II

Annexure-II referred to in reply to parts (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2646 to be answered on Tuesday, the 1st August, 2017 on 'Untreated Sewage Water'

State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan

S. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	STP Capacity created (in mld)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.78	259.80	30.00
2	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.72		621.46
3	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	4.26	0.00
4	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	808.53	271.26	285.00
5	Goa	Mandovi	14.09	9.26	12.50
6	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25	47.83	41.64
7	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula Mutha.	1182.86	177.20	260.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti.	20.16	12.46	7.95
9	Odisha	Brahmini & Mahanadi	92.74	61.41	48.00
10	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43	466.16	648.20
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	905.78	623.65	477.66
12	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	7.78	0.00
13	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	111.41	13.83
14	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	14.50	0.00
Total			4517.82	2066.98	2446.24