

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2424
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.03.2018

Waste Water Treatment Plants

2424. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

- (a) whether the number and capacity of waste water treatment plants set up in the country are inadequate for the treatment of waste water/sewage and only thirty percent of sewage is treated, State/UT-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the efforts taken by the Government to augment waste water treatment capacity and promote reuse of waste water after treatment;
- (d) whether most of the sewage treatment plants in operation across the country are obsolete and are suitable for treating only the biological and not the chemical components of waste water; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and efforts taken/planned to upgrade the water treatment technology in the existing plants?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

(a) & (b) As per a 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), against which the available sewage treatment capacity is only 23,277 mld (37% of the sewage generation) in 816 sewage treatment plants (including 145 sewage treatment plants under construction), primarily due to lack of necessary investments and prioritization. The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding sewage treatment capacity available are at Annexure.

(c) This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore, and Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of

various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 mld has been created so far under the NRCP. It is emphasized that the treated effluent from the sewage treatment plants (STPs) constructed under NRCP is reused in agriculture, industry and other purposes, wherever feasible.

Further, to ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers & other water bodies, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along river Ganga) under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

(d) & (e) The STPs are designed to reduce Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Suspended Solids in sewage. Central Government has in October, 2017 revised the general discharge standards for STPs, which have been made more stringent and also now includes the parameter of fecal coliform. The revised standards shall be applicable to all STPs to be commissioned on or after the 1st June, 2019 and the old/existing STPs shall need to be upgraded to achieve these standards within a period of five years from date of publication of notification dated 13.10.2017.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2424 to be answered on Friday, the 9th March, 2018 on 'Waste Water Treatment Plants'

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

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas	Installed Treatment Capacity (mld)	Number of STPs
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21	1
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55	6
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-	-
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	-	-
9.	Daman & Diu	29	-	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58	7
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92	51
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7	41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72	66
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	547	264.74	19
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24	15
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16	57
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97	10
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23	17
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36	76
21.	Manipur	132	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10	1
24.	Nagaland	92	-	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7	35
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54	13
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5	6
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45	86
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92	63
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72	73
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8	18
33.	Tripura	154	0.05	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84	73
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9	24
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9	28
Total		61948	23277	816