

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 793**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2018

**Sewage Treatment Plants**

793. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the capacity of existing sewage treatment plants or install more sewage treatment plants to meet the gap in demand and supply in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to decentralize more sewage treatment plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the plans of the Government to tackle the issue of underutilization of the existing sewage treatment plants?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (e) As per a report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation in urban areas in Odisha is 1121 mld, against which available sewage treatment capacity is 385.54 mld.

It is the responsibility of State Governments/concerned local bodies to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated so that the untreated sewage is not discharged in rivers and other water bodies, thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, including Odisha, 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.

Proposals are received from the State Governments, including Odisha, from time to time for taking up various pollution abatement works, including setting-up/upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in towns along identified

stretches of polluted rivers under NRCP and sanctioned after due appraisal on the basis of the prescribed guidelines as well as availability of budgetary allocation under the programme. River pollution abatement works at a sanctioned cost of Rs.92.74 crore have been taken up in the towns of Puri, Cuttack, Talchar, Chandbali and Dharamshala in Odisha and sewage treatment capacity of 48 mld has been created so far under the NRCP.

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

Adoption of decentralised or centralised STPs are decided by the State Governments/concerned local bodies based on sewage generation and other local conditions such as availability of land and regular power for the STP, configuration of the existing sewerage system, topography of the area, treatment technology selected, etc.

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 to make it mandatory for local bodies to establish STPs of adequate capacity and provide sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas to bridge the treatment capacity gap alongwith enforcement of standards for sewage treatment. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 66 metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

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