

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †2431**  
ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020

**UNTREATED SEWAGE WATER**

†2431.      SHRIMATI SHARDABEN ANILBHAI PATEL

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the large quantity of untreated sewage effluents in Indian rivers;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure treatment of sewage effluents before discharging them into the rivers;
- (c) the State/UT-wise details of sewage treatment plants, the funds allocated for them, the amount utilized in their capacity and non-existence of these plants with special reference to Gujarat; and
- (d) the details of action taken for non-compliance of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with special reference to Gujarat during the last three years?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) to (d) As per report published by Central pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015; sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61, 948 million litres per day (mld), against which available sewage treatment capacity was only 23,277 mld of this including 70 proposed sewage treatment plants and an operational capacity of sewage treatment plants was found to be 18,883 mld. The State/ UT-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding sewage treatment capacity available in accordance with the report including Gujarat, are given at **Annexure-I**.

Cleaning of river is a continuous process and Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories in addressing the challenges of pollution of rivers by providing financial and technical assistance through schemes like National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Namami Gange. The NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.5870.54 crore. Under Namami Gange, the rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries have been taken up. So far, a total 310 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.28790.66 crore under Namami Gange. Of these, 116 projects have been completed and made operational.

In addition, sewage infrastructure are created under programs like Atal Mission For Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart cities Mission.

State/UT-wise details of the financial assistance provided and sewage treatment capacity created under NRCP and NMCG are given at **Annexure II**. In respect of Gujarat, a central fund of Rs. 493.17 crore has been released so far under the NRCP. As per CPCB, 32 STPs with 2111.64 mld of installed capacity are operational in Gujarat.

CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs monitor industrial pollution with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under various provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Besides, CPCB had issued directions on 21.04.2015 to the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 asking them to issue directions to Local Authorities responsible for sewage management in their respective cities/towns and to submit time bound action plans for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage generated in urban area. CPCB also issued directions on 09.10.2015 to Local Authorities under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for sewage management in Class I Cities and Class II towns and asked them to ensure treated waste water is disposed in accordance with the stipulated standards.

During last three years, Gujarat Pollution Control Board has taken following actions under the Water Act, 1974 in the State of Gujarat against the defaulting industries:

<b>Action / Year</b>	<b>Show cause notice issued</b>	<b>Direction issued</b>	<b>Legal notice issued</b>
2017	66	51	19
2018	79	38	56
2019	210	56	36

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. †2431 to be answered on 05.03.2020 on ‘Untreated Sewage Water’.**

State/ UT-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)	Number of STPs
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	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
<b>Total</b>		<b>61948</b>	<b>23277</b>	<b>816</b>

**ANNEXURE-II**

**Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.†2431 to be answered on 05.03.2020 on ‘Untreated Sewage Water’.**

**State-wise details of rivers, sanctioned cost and sewage treatment capacity created covered under  
National River Conservation Plan  
(excluding Ganga and its tributaries)**

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rivers covered</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost</b>	<b>Funds released by central Govt.</b>	<b>STP capacity created (in mld)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.78	259.80	30.00
2	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.72		621.46
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Devika & Tawi	186.74	30.00	0
4	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	4.26	0
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindola & Tapi	1779.78	493.17	333.00
6	Goa	Mandovi	14.09	9.26	12.50
7	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25	47.83	41.64
8	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & MulaMutha	1182.86	208.95	260.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti	20.16	12.46	7.95
10	Manipur	Nambul	97.72	18.00	0
11	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi Coastal Area (Puri)	92.74	63.40	50.00
12	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43	516.14	663.20
13	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	908.13	623.65	477.66
14	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	7.78	4.50
15	Sikkim	Rani Chu	275.75	181.43	20.12
16	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	34.50	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>5870.54</b>	<b>2510.63</b>	<b>2522.03</b>

**State-wise details of rivers sanctioned cost and sewage treatment capacity created covered under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)**

**(Ganga and its tributaries)**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rivers Covered</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost</b>	<b>Fund released by central Govt.</b>	<b>STP Capacity created (in mld)</b>
1.	Uttarakhand	Ganga, Alaknanad, Bhagirathi, Mandakini, Kosi, Rispna & Bindal	1151.18	814.51	165.28
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga, Yamuna, Kali, Gomti, Saryu, Ram Ganga	10288.38	3108.64	1649.14
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Burhi Gandak, Kharkari	5328.6	2116.33	631.50
4.	Jharkhand	Ganga	156.12	208.38	15.50
5.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar, Banka	3789.71	957.16	865
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	2361.08	559.39	1384.50
7.	Haryana	Yamuna	217.87	89.61	145
8.	Himanchal Pradesh	Yamuna	11.57	0	1.72
<b>Total</b>			<b>23309.51</b>	<b>7854.02</b>	<b>4857.64</b>

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