GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3028
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2020

SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT

3028. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of sewage India generates annually, sewage water treated and sewage water discharged into rivers or sea without treatment;
(b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce dumping of untreated sewage into the rivers or sea and the outcomes realized till now therein;
(c) the details of impact of such untreated discharge of sewage on the aquatic life;
(d) the installed capacity of the sewage treatment plants in India and the capacity utilization rates of all the installed sewage treatment plants, State-wise along with the sewage generated annually;
(e) the major issues faced by the sewage treatment plants in operating near full capacity; and
(f) whether the Government has taken any steps to facilitate improving capacity utilization of sewage treatment plants and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) to (d) Discharge of untreated & partially treated sewage and industrial effluent is primary cause of pollution of river and water bodies. As per the 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 23,277 mld. This includes 70 proposed sewage treatment plants (STPs) also and 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, are given at **Annexure**.

Discharge of raw sewage into water bodies cause depletion of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) in river and thus, adversely impact aquatic life. Cleaning of river through proper sewage management 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) and Namami Gange. The

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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 of 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 also created under programs like Atal Mission For Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart cities Mission.

(e) & (f) Operation and maintenance (O&M) of STP and sewage pumping station is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban local body concerned. Lack of adequate sewer networks & house connection and unsatisfactory operation and maintenance are major reasons for under utilization of sewage treatment plants (STPs). Central Government has been regularly asking the States to improve the performance of STPs.

In addition, 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 has 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 that treated waste water is disposed in rivers and water bodies in accordance with the stipulated standards.

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ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3028 to be answered on 12.03.2020 on 'Sewage Water Treatment'.

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
Total		**61948**	**23277**	**816**

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