

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3222
ANSWERED ON 20.03.2025

WASTE MANAGEMENT UNDER ODF IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3222. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the data has been accumulated on the number of beneficiaries who have the State of achieved Open Defecation Free status in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2024 as part of its Untied Grants and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details on the management and treatment of household waste, particularly human excreta and faecal sludge management;
- (c) whether these funds have initiated new community-level waste management programmes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details on the new techniques used for the waste management in 2024; and
- (e) the details of the funds utilized by the State during the last two years and the current year, year-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

- (a) 36235 No of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and 1257 no of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) were constructed under SBM(G) programme during 2024-25.
- (b) So far 1751 no of villages were mapped to 8 Urban Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs). 52 Mobile Treatment Units (MTUs) @ 2 per districts are planned to procure during 2024-25 and procurement is under process.
- (c) Under Solid Waste Management (SWM), 10858 No of Solid Waste Processing Centres (SWPCs) constructed so far and transportation vehicles were provided for collection & transportation of waste from households to SWPCs. Door to Door collection is being done on regular basis. Under Grey Water Management (GWM), 137 No of Community Soak Pits were constructed under SBM(G). 773 No of Community Soak Pits were constructed under

MGNREGS. 47,615 No of Individual Household Soak Pits were constructed under MGNREGA.

6 no of GOBARdhan projects are sanctioned in 6 Districts and work is under progress. 258 Plastic Waste Management (PWM) units are established and 449 no of villages are mapped.

(d) Suggestive techniques for effectively managing greywater at both household and community levels are at **Annexure-1**.

(e) The details of the funds utilized by the State during the last two years and the current year, year-wise are as under :

Scheme / Programme	Rs.in Cr		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
SBM-G:	290.34	290.03	227.51
15th FC:	0	468.31	543.46
MGNREGS	225.61	977.65	43.35
	515.95	1735.99	814.32

**Annex referred to in part (d) of the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.3222 for
reply on 20.03.2025**

**Suggestive techniques for effectively managing greywater at both household and
community levels**

Household Level Techniques

- a. **Soak Pit:** A simple structure where greywater is allowed to percolate into the ground, promoting natural filtration.
- b. **Leach Pit:** Similar to soak pits but designed to handle larger volumes of greywater, allowing for effective drainage and treatment.
- c. **Magic Pit:** An innovative approach that combines various materials to enhance the treatment of greywater before it is released into the environment.
- d. **Kitchen Garden:** Utilizing treated greywater for irrigation, thus promoting water reuse and enhancing food production.

Community Level Techniques

- a. **Community Leach Pit:** A shared facility for managing greywater from multiple households, designed to reduce individual household burden.
- b. **Waste Stabilization Pond:** A system that uses natural processes in ponds to treat wastewater through sedimentation and biological activity.
- c. **Constructed Wetlands:** Engineered systems that mimic natural wetlands to treat greywater using plants and microorganisms.
- d. **Phytorid Technology:** A specific type of constructed wetland that utilizes plant roots to filter and treat wastewater effectively.
- e. **Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS):** A modular approach that treats wastewater close to its source, reducing transportation needs and associated costs.
- f. **Soil Biotechnology (SBT):** Techniques that use soil-based processes for treating sewage and effluent, leveraging natural biological activity.

Conveyance Mechanisms

- a. **Closed Drains:** Systems designed to transport greywater safely without exposing it to the environment.
- b. **Small-Bore Pipe System:** A more efficient method of conveying greywater using smaller diameter pipes, minimizing excavation and material use.
