

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4391**  
ANSWERED ON 19/03/2026

**USE OF RECYCLED WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL AND NON-POTABLE  
PURPOSES**

4391: DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:  
SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:  
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:  
SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:  
SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:  
SMT. MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:  
SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities/towns that have successfully notified 'Treated Used Water Policies' to mandate the use of recycled water for industrial and non-potable purposes across the country, State and city-wise including Chhattisgarh, particularly in urban areas of Bastar Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the fiscal incentives provided to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), States or Panchayats for the implementation or setting up of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) in peripheral urban and semi-urban areas of the country including Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan and Bastar Lok Sabha Constituency of Chhattisgarh;
- (c) the outcome of the 'Pey Jal Survekshan' in identifying gaps in the water circularity of 9 million-plus cities in the country including Rajasthan;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme on the basis of the drinking water survey, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of the projects approved, funds allocated and the present status of their implementation, State and district-wise; and
- (f) whether any special provisions have been made under AMRUT or any other Centrally Sponsored Schemes to promote recycling and wastewater management and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (f) Water and sanitation is State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions / advisories. It provides financial and technical

support to the States through various Mission / Schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), AMRUT 2.0 and Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen.

For promoting circular economy of water in urban areas, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is encouraging States/UTs to reuse or recycle treated used water from Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). So far, 11 States / UT namely Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh have notified their policy on wastewater / recycling of used water.

Under AMRUT, a total of 889 sewerage and septage management projects amounting to ₹34,467 crore have been grounded. Through these projects, 1,437 million Litres per Day (MLD) of sewage treatment capacity has been developed for recycle and reuse of treated waste water. One sewerage/ septage projects worth ₹125.63 crore in Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency (Beawar ULB) of Rajasthan for development and reuse of 11.5 MLD STP capacity and 04 sewerage/septage projects worth ₹55.91 crore in Bastar Lok Sabha Constituency (Jagdapur ULB) of Chhattisgarh for development and reuse of 25 MLD STP capacity have been undertaken under AMRUT.

AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st October, 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. AMRUT 2.0 has been envisaged to promote circular economy of water through development of city water balance plan for each city focusing on recycle/ reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation, etc. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT 2.0, 583 sewerage/septage projects worth ₹66,117.69 crore have been approved so far covering 6,649 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/ augmentation) and 1,931 MLD sewage treatment capacity is for recycle/reuse. In Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan, the State has taken one sewerage/septage projects worth ₹80.55 crore in Beawar ULB covering development and reuse of 5.6 MLD of STP capacity. Chhattisgarh State has not taken up any sewerage/septage management project in Bastar Lok Sabha Constituency so far under AMRUT 2.0. The State-wise and district-wise details of projects approved under AMRUT 2.0 are available on the website <https://amrut.mohua.gov.in/approvedProjects/state>.

Pey Jal Survekshan under AMRUT 2.0 is one of the tools for assessment of quality, quantity and coverage of water supply, sewerage and septage management, etc. "Jal Hi AMRIT" initiative has been launched under AMRUT 2.0 reforms, which aims to incentivize States and Union Territories (UTs) to efficiently manage sewage treatment plants for recyclable treated water meeting environmental standards on sustained basis. The focus of this initiative is building capacity and incentivizing qualitative improvements in the treated discharge effluent. To institutionalize circularity, Water Resource Recovery Cells (WRRCs) have been established in 25 States / Union Territories under this initiative to plan, monitor, and scale resource recovery interventions.

Under AMRUT 2.0, the States / UTs including Rajasthan are empowered to select, appraise, prioritize and implement the projects as per their local requirements including augmentation/ rehabilitation of infrastructure as per Mission guidelines. AMRUT 2.0 provides for preparation of City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs) including in the Million plus cities, which include assessment of water supply systems which help cities/ ULBs to identify gaps and prioritise system-strengthening measures as per the gaps assessment.

Grey Water Management (GWM) is one of the integral components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India. As per SBM(G) Phase-II guidelines, Greywater management is advised to be done by States/UTs through Individual household assets such as soak pits, leach-pits, kitchen garden etc. and Community soak pits wherever possible, or through other technologies such as Waste Stabilization Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) etc.

As per SBM(G) Phase-II guidelines, for greywater management in larger villages with more than 5000 population, there is a provision for financial assistance upto Rs. 660 per capita (including State share) for construction of greywater management systems. For villages less than or equal to 5000 population, there is provisions for financial assistance upto Rs. 280 per capita (including State Share) for greywater management systems.

As reported by State of Rajasthan on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), 42,820 (98.5%) villages are reported to be covered with Greywater Management arrangements as on 17.03.2026.

As reported by State of Chhattisgarh on IMIS of SBM(G), 18,739 (95%) villages are reported to be covered with Greywater Management arrangements as on 17.03.2026.

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