

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2665
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2016

Untreated Sewage

2665. SHRI R.K. SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

- (a) whether many industrial units are discharging untreated effluent/sewage into major rivers including Yamuna and also injecting the same into the ground and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up more sewage treatment plants as well as sewage system in the country to check untreated sewage being discharged into rivers and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the projected quantum of untreated sewage likely to be treated as a result thereof including the sewage likely to be generated under the sanitation mission along with the funds allocated/sanctioned for the purpose, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to enact any legislation to put a check on such industrial units and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has reported that it has identified 920 grossly polluting Industries discharging effluents into rivers across the country. Ministry has not conducted any survey to ascertain the numbers of industrial units which are dumping their chemical waste under the ground leading to contamination of groundwater. However, under the World Bank aided Project namely Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP), based on the preliminary investigation, 64 sites have been identified as sites with soil and/or groundwater contamination.

(b) & (c) Collection and Treatment of sewage generated in towns is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/local bodies so that the untreated sewage is not discharged into rivers. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) & National Ganga River Basin

Authority (NGRBA), for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Under NRCP & NGRBA, sewerage and sewage treatment plants are set up in polluted stretches of Rivers based on the proposals received from State Governments. Under these programmes so far sewage treatment capacity of 5169 million litres per day (mld) has been created at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 12202.59 crore.

As per a report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 mld, against which a sewage treatment capacity of 23,277 mld, or 37% of the sewage generation is available. The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas, corresponding treatment capacity available and treatment capacity under construction are at Annexure.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development and the Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

(d) Discharge of industrial effluents is regulated through the existing provisions under the, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The industry specific standards are reviewed by the Ministry from time to time to bring them in line with the advancement in process/control technologies. The standards for sugar industries, Thermal Power Plants, Gensets & Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been recently revised by the Ministry so as to have stricter norms for pollution control.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2665 to be answered on Tuesday, the 2nd August, 2016 on 'Untreated Sewage'

State-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)	Treatment capacity under construction (mld)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27	91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21	-
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55	-
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-	-
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	-	-
9.	Daman & Diu	29	-	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58	40.8
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92	359.05
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7	45
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72	-
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	547	264.74	117
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24	-
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16	192.11
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97	37.1
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23	-
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36	131.96
21.	Manipur	132	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1	-
23.	Mizoram	90	10	10
24.	Nagaland	92	-	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7	-
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54	227.5
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5	51
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45	276.7
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92	149.3
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88	18.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72	521.08
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8	51
33.	Tripura	154	0.05	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84	170
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9	39.15
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9	-
Total		61948	23277	2528.63