

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 249
TO BE ANSWERED ON - 08.12.2022

REUSE OF WATER AFTER PURIFICATION

249. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:
SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- a.) whether as per the report of NITI Aayog published recently, only five per cent of water is reused in the country after purification and India is lagging far behind from other countries of the world in this regard;
- b.) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;
- c.) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to preserve the depleting water reserves in the country and to reduce the disparity between population and available water reserves/resources;
- d.) whether the Government is working on such a technology through which maximum amount of used water can be purified for reuse and if so, the details thereof;
- e.) the details of other measures taken by the Government to maximise the reuse of water after purification; and
- f.) whether the Government has sanctioned and released any funds to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (f) Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since August, 2019, in partnership with States, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household by 2024.

Water being a state subject, planning, approval and implementation of drinking water supply schemes, lies with state/UT governments. Water Supply/ Water & Sanitation/ Public Health Engineering Departments and/or parastatal organization of respective State Government/ UT Administration, are responsible for making provision of water supply and ensuring quality of

water supplied in their respective State/UT. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Grey water treatment and its reuse is an important component while planning for drinking water schemes under JJM. Provision has been made for the preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) by village community, which inter alia includes creation of grey water management infrastructure by converging schemes such as SBM (G), MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies/ PRIs, MP & MLA Local Area Development Funds, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR fund, etc. As such the details of financial outlay made by the States, including progress of grey water management are not maintained at the Government of India level.

For technological solutions, a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to Government of India has been set up to examine and recommend various innovations and water related technologies received from govt./ autonomous/ private entities, which can be used in providing potable tap water supply to every household.

Urban Wastewater Scenario in India report 2022 of NITI Aayog mentioned that currently, India generates 72,368 Million Litres per Day (MLD) of urban wastewater, and only 28% (20,236 MLD) is treated.

National Water Policy (2012) advocates the reuse of urban water effluents from kitchens and bathrooms, after primary treatment, in flush toilets should be encouraged, ensuring no human contact.

As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct 2021 covering all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply & make cities 'water secure'. It envisages rejuvenation of water bodies, urban aquifer management, promote recycle & reuse and rainwater harvesting to augment freshwater resources.

AMRUT 2.0 supports treated water recycling and reuse projects for the non-drinking water needs such as industries, agricultural etc. Reuse of treated used water, tertiary treatment with end-to-end reuse plan (preferably in PPP mode), provision/augmentation and rehabilitation of sewerage systems with end-to-end treatment and reuse, identifying the bulk users of recycled used water and facilitating sale of used water to potential users etc. are admissible elements under water supply projects.

National Water Mission conducts mass awareness programmes like water talks, webinars, trainings, seminars, workshops, exhibitions etc. from time to time to create awareness to promote water conservation, rainwater harvesting, reuse and recycling of water.

Central Water Commission is monitoring live storage status of 143 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis. The total live storage capacity of these 143 reservoirs is 177.464 BCM which is about 68.83% of the live storage capacity of 257.812 BCM which is estimated to have been created in the country. As on 01.12.2022, the live storage available in these reservoirs is 146.553 BCM, which is 83% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs.

The other important steps taken for sustainable ground water management including checking the depletion of ground water resources and its improvement in the country are available at the following URL:

http://jalshaktidwr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps%20taken%20by%20the%20Central%20Govt%20for%20water_depletion_july2022.pdf
