

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3027
ANSWERED ON:10.02.2014
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS UNDER GANGA YAMUNA ACTION PLAN
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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of sewage treatment plants proposed to be set up under the Ganga Action Plan / Yamuna Action Plan and the number of plants set up so far to raise the capacity of sewage treatment;
- (b) whether the treatment capacity of the present treatment plants is not sufficient;
- (c) if so, the details of the total estimated sewage generated and treated per day in Class-I cities and Class-II towns in each State, State-wise;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade/construct new treatment plants and the funds provided for the purpose; and
- (e) the time by which the treatment plants are likely to be upgraded?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY)

(a) Under both phases of Ganga Action Plan (GAP), a total of 83 sewage treatment plants (STPs) were sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 69 sewage treatment plants have been established.

Under Phase I & Phase II of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), 41 STPs have been constructed along with rehabilitation of one STP in Delhi for pollution abatement of river Yamuna.

(b) & (c) As per estimates of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), nearly 2723 million litres of sewage is generated every day from Class I cities and Class II towns along the Ganga River. So far, a total capacity to treat 1208.8 million litres per day (mld) has been created in these towns, of which capacity to treat 1091 mld has been established under Ganga Action Plan and remaining from resources of State Governments. State-wise sewage generation and available treatment capacity is given below;

State	Class-I cities		Class-II towns	
	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)	Sewage Generation (mld)	Treatment Capacity (mld)
Uttarakhand	39.6	18	21.7	6.3
Uttar Pradesh	873.9	460.8	63.5	8.1
Bihar	376.5	165.2	30.7	4.2
West Bengal	1311.3	548.4	6.0	-
TOTAL	2601.3	1192.4	122	16.4

Similarly, as per estimates of CPCB, about 4881.89 mld of sewage is generated from Class-I and Class II towns along river Yamuna, out of which a capacity to treat 3135.8 mld of sewage has been established in the 3 states of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. A treatment capacity of 942.25 mld (which includes 871.75 mld capacity in towns along Yamuna) has been created under the two phases of Yamuna Action Plan along with rehabilitation of one STP of 328.2 mld capacity in Delhi. State-wise sewage generation and available treatment capacity is as under:

State	Class-I cities		Class-II towns	
	Sewage generation (mld)	Treatment capacity (mld)	Sewage generation (mld)	Treatment capacity (mld)
Haryana	515.59	432	-	-
Delhi	3800	2460	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	560	239.3	6.3	4.5
Total	4875.59	3131.3	6.3	4.5

(d) & (e) As a new initiative, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted in February 2009, as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. In order to meet the shortfall in the sewage treatment infrastructure, projects amounting to nearly Rs. 3546.65 crores have been sanctioned under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts, etc. The newly sanctioned projects in 24 cities will create an additional capacity to treat 566.43 mld. Against the sanctioned projects under NGRBA, an amount of Rs, 1080.27 crore have been released by Centre and State Governments. Of this, an expenditure of Rs. 804.49 crores has been incurred till December 2013.

With regard to river Yamuna, the Phase-III project of Yamuna Action Plan for Delhi has been approved at a cost of Rs 1656 crores. The project includes works for rehabilitation/ modernization of 7 STPs with a total treatment capacity of 814 mld at Okhla, Kondli and Rithala in Delhi and construction of a new STP (in place of old STP) of 136 mld capacity at Okhla. Implementation of YAP-III at Delhi is scheduled for completion by December, 2018.

Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crores for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana. STP capacity of 70 mld is envisaged under these two projects.

Conservation of rivers is a long term continuous process which involves collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other Central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under schemes of State Governments.