

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3344
ANSWERED ON:17.03.2015
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS
Singh Deo Shri Kalikesh Narayan

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

- (a) the number of sewage treatment plants operational/functional in the country, State and UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the methods/mechanism adopted for treatment of sewage;
- (c) whether the existing mechanisms are deemed sufficient for treatment of sewage in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps being undertaken for 100% treatment of India`s sewage and timeline for completion of the same;
- (e) whether the Government is undertaking any steps for increasing the number of sewage plants and designing effective mechanisms for treatment of sewage and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has recently carried out an inventorization exercise of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for the country. According to this study, 606 STPs having a cumulative treatment capacity of 20358.93 million litres per day (mld) in 27 States and Union Territories (UTs) are reported operational/ functional, as per details given in Annexure.

(b)& (c) Various technologies are available and used in sewage treatment, and depend on, among others, the sewage characteristics, required degree of treatment, type of receiving water body, mode of disposal, climatic conditions and availability of land for the STP. Activated Sludge Process, Extended Aeration, Waste Stabilization Ponds, Aerated Lagoons, Up-flow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket, Sequential Batch Reactor and Moving Bed Bio-Reactor are some of the commonly used technologies in the country for sewage treatment. Also, new and emerging technologies are being tried out.

(d) to (f) Providing 100% treatment facility for sewage is a mammoth task considering high population growth and rapid urbanization leading to steady increase in sewage generation in the country. Therefore, setting up of STPs is a continuous process and endeavor of the Government. The Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in providing financial assistance for setting up of STPs, which are being taken up mainly for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes. These programmes presently cover polluted stretches of 42 rivers (including Ganga and its tributaries) in 199 towns of 21 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.12462.50 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 5054 mld has been created so far under these two programmes.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including STPs, in various cities/towns under other Central Sector Schemes of Union Ministry of Urban Development.