

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:431

ANSWERED ON:23.12.2014

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Chudasama Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai;Tharoor Dr. Shashi

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

- (a) the total number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) functioning in the country along with the number of plants that are under construction, non-operational and unsatisfactory;
- (b) whether measures have been introduced by the Government to increase the utilization capacity of the existing STPs, if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a number of STPs are violating general discharge standards; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to ensure adherence to standards of treatment and discharge?

**Answer**

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.431 to be answered on Tuesday, the 23rd December, 2014 on 'Sewage Treatment Plants' raised by Shri Rajeshbhai Chudasama and Dr. Shashi Tharoor

(a) to (d) The Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. These programmes presently cover polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns of 21 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.11083.42 crore. Interception and diversion of raw sewage, and setting up of sewage treatment plants (STPs) are the core components taken up under NRCP and NGRBA. Sewage treatment capacity of 4992 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the two programmes.

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

According to the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in December, 2009, the installed sewage treatment capacity of STPs in Class-I cities and Class-II towns is 11787 mld, against an estimated sewage generation of 38254 mld. Also, as reported, there are 269 STPs in the country, including 211 STPs in Class-I cities and 31 in Class-II towns.

During the period 2010-11, CPCB has carried out performance study of 152 STPs funded under NRCP and NGRBA programmes. Out of these, 63 STPs were found complying with the prescribed standards, 48 STPs were not complying, 32 STPs were found not operational and 9 were under construction. The utilization capacity was reported as 66%. The State Governments and implementing agencies take corrective measures to ensure capacity utilization of STPs, which include creation of sewerage infrastructure including house connections, proper operation and maintenance, back-up power arrangement, etc.

CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor STPs with respect to discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.