

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1968
TO BE ANSWERED ON DECEMBER 14, 2023**

SEWAGE GENERATION IN COUNTRY

NO. 1968. DR. G. RANJITH REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that sewage generation in the country has gone up by leaps and bounds during the last few years;**
- (b) if so, the details of sewage generation during the last ten years, year and State-wise;**
- (c) whether it is also true that treatment capacity is not being in commensurate with the generation;**
- (d) if so, the details of sewage treatment in the country during the last ten years, year and State-wise;**
- (e) the manner in which the Government is supplementing the efforts of States, particularly Telangana, during the last ten years, year-wise;**
- (f) whether it is also true that municipal waste generation capacity is also huge and treatment is just about 70 per cent of the total waste; and**
- (g) if so, whether the Government is planning to address these issues and if so, the details thereof and the manner in which CPCB and other agencies are addressing this problem?**

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE)**

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. The rapid urbanization, increase in number of towns/ cities and rapid growth of population in the country has resulted to increase in sewage generation in the country.

As per the information provided by all the 36 States/ Union Territories (UTs) to National Green Tribunal (NGT) during the period from 07.07.2022 to 11.05.2023 and reflected in order dated 22.05.2023 of NGT, total sewage generation in the country is 52,644.003 Million Liters per Day (MLD). The State-wise details as reported by States are placed at ANNEXURE.

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(c) & (d): As per information provided by all 36 States/ UTs to NGT during the period from 07.07.2022 to 11.05.2023, against the total sewage generation of 52,644.003 MLD, the treatment capacity is 31,885.138 MLD and actual utilization is 22,491.018 MLD. The gap in treatment is 25,995.257 MLD. The State-wise details as reported by States is at ANNEXURE.

(e): Public health and sanitation are State subject(s) and it is the responsibility of State/ ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ ULBs in providing infrastructure for basic services such as sewerage infrastructure including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in urban areas through its various flagship Missions.

Besides the State schemes, STPs are constructed under four central schemes. These schemes are:

(i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – So far, 3,685 MLD treatment capacity has been created and 2,546 MLD capacity is in progress summing up total treatment capacity to 6,232 MLD from sewage and septage management projects taken up worth ₹34,303 crore in 500 cities. In Telangana, 18.25 MLD treatment capacity has been created with completion of 2 STPs. AMRUT also funded 80 STPs with a total treatment capacity of 1,753 MLD of erstwhile JnNURM.

Under AMRUT 2.0 implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – So far, 210 STPs with treatment capacity of 3,940 MLD from sewage and septage management projects costing ₹5,0536.88 crore have been planned for development in 500 AMRUT cities. In Telangana, 5 STPs with treatment capacity of 160 MLD from sewage and septage management projects costing ₹1,926 crore have been planned for development.

(ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs - 13,000 MLD treatment capacity is planned to be created under the Mission in cities having population less than 1 lakh.

(iii) Namami Gange Programme implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation – So far (as per October 2023 report), out of 6,172 MLD of treatment capacity taken up in 194 projects worth ₹30,934 crore, 3,509 MLD treatment capacity has been created.

(iv) Under National River Conservation Plan implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change – From 2014 till date, 940 MLD sewerage treatment capacity has been taken up.

(f): As per the data provided by the States/ UTs to SBM - Swacchatam portal, currently the total municipal waste generated in urban areas is approx. 1.5 Lakh tonnes per day out of which approximately 76% of the total waste generated is being processed.

(g): Regarding municipal solid waste management, Government of India has launched the ‘Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0’ with a goal to make the cities Garbage-Free, and achieve 100% processing of MSW through sustainable solid waste management by providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States/ UTs for developing municipal solid waste processing infrastructure as per the operational guidelines.

Regarding municipal liquid waste management, AMRUT 2.0 Mission was launched in October 2021 for five years to supplement the efforts of States/ UTs in 500 AMRUT cities to address the challenges related to sewage. AMRUT 2.0 is a digital and paperless mission and is being monitored through online monitoring platform. To address the challenges, Mission promotes latest technology through technology sub-Mission and involvement of start-ups. To create ‘new tap’ to achieve water security, Mission focuses on recycle and reuse of used water. For the urban areas with population less than one lakh, the liquid waste management is being supported by Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) and (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1968 REGARDING “SEWAGE GENERATION IN COUNTRY” DUE FOR ANSWER IN THE LOK SABHA ON 14 DECEMBER, 2023.

State-wise Details of Sewerage Generation and STP Capacity as per NGT order

S. No	State / UT	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Existing STP capacity (in MLD)	Capacity Utilization as shown in data (In MLD)	Gap in Treatment at present (in MLD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1503.2	535.45	382.81	1120.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	236.48	Nil	Nil	236.48
					(NGT accounted gap for 100 MLD)
3	Assam	435.35	-	-	435.35
4	Bihar	2371	178.73	-	2193
		(110 ULBs)			
5	Chandigarh	220	242.63	216.75	3.25
6	Chhattisgarh	600	360.5	178.6	421.4
7	Delhi	3482	2865	2403	1079
		(768 MGD)	(632 MGD)		
8	Goa	52.09	80.35	-	4.72
9	Gujarat	4414	4754	3409	1005
10	Haryana	Urban: 1508	1835	1465	43
		Rural: 104.5	56.37	56.37	48.13
11	Himachal Pradesh	91.95	114.8	Not given	22.15
12	J&K	523	242.4	242.4	144.82
13	Karnataka	3356.5	1929.1	1929.1	1427.4
14	Kerala	1192 Sewage	-	-	42.3
		2783 Sullage			(1000 MLD)
15	Lakshadweep	2.83	2.83	2.83	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	Urban: 2183.7	1311.99	696.03	1487.73
17	Maharashtra	9758.53	4338.2	4338.2	5420.33
18	Meghalaya	51	0.115	0.115	51
19	Nagaland	91.2	-	-	91.2
20	Odisha	642.373	128	128	514
21	Puducherry	92.1	56	56	36.1
22	Rajasthan	1551	1085	700	1250

23	Sikkim	Urban: 18.79	18.79	18.79	0
		Rural: 28.89			
		Total: 47.68	22.5	22.5	25.18
24	Tamil Nadu	4001.02	3139.04	2519.54	1031.77
				3139.04	
25	Telangana	2750	925.58	925.58	1824.42
26	Tripura	Urban: 82.4	8.72	-	73.68
		Rural: 145.03	25.83	-	119.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	5500	3860	Not given	1640
					-2500
28	Uttarakhand	484.78	425	Not given	59.78
					(in terms to treatment capacity)
29	West Bengal	2758	1505.85	1268	1490
30	Punjab	2128	1786	1429	700
		(166 ULBs)			
31	Andaman & Nicobar	19.20 (PBMC)	2.303	2.303	16.897
		2.55 (GP) 21.75			
32	Manipur	-	Urban: 85	21	64
			Rural: 30	Nil	30
33	Mizoram	51.8	27.84	27.84	23.96
34	Ladakh	18.08	3	3	15.8
35	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	Urban: 21.63	34.21	4.39	17.24
		Rural: 71.08	(septic tank/soak pit)	-	-
		Total: 92.71			
36	Jharkhand	452	Not given	123.74	328.26
Total		52,644.00	31,885.14	22,491.02	25,995.26