

Mission (Gramin) Guidelines, the Scheme shall aim to saturate coverage in the first instance the States/Districts/GPs in all major river basins of India e.g. Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Narmada, Tapti, Kaveri, Brahmaputra.

Sewage connection for toilets

1560. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets Government has planned to build in the country during the current year;

(b) whether existing toilets are being provided with a proper sewage connections; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that proper waste treatment plants are set up to prevent health related diseases and to avoid untreated waste going to our rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme, the targets are not fixed. However, the expected outcome is the construction of 50 lakh household latrines during 2015-16.

(b) Under SBM(G), a range of technology options that ensure safe disposal of excreta have been suggested and the States are free to choose the technology based on their requirement. Pour flush twin pit toilet which is the commonly used technology, in which waste is disposed onsite.

(c) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of SBM(G) and under this component, activities like compost pits, vermi composting, biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, waste stabilization ponds system reuse of waste water and system for collection, etc. can be taken up. Depending upon the amount of waste water generated, the State can choose the type of liquid waste management facility they wish to create. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households.

Waste water and sewage treatment plants

1561. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of waste water and sewage treatment plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) the expected increase in sewage with the installation of toilets across the country under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Statewise;

(c) whether the stated capacity is adequate to handle and treat the existing amount of waste water and sewage generated everyday and the expected increase in volume; and

(d) if not, the measures being taken by Government to fulfil this shortfall in sewage treatment capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) State-wise, the capacity of sewage treatment plants in Class-I & Class-II towns as per Central Pollution Control Board report published in 2009 is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Urban Development has not formulated any specific scheme for recycling of waste water. However, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Mission for Smart Cities for 500 Class-I cities approved by Govt. of India, one of the eligible components is sewerage and sewage treatment plants including recycling and re-use of wastewater

The mandate of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is rural sanitation, for which Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched. The Mission is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of SBM(G) and under Liquid Waste Management, activities like low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, waste stabilization ponds system, reuse of waste water etc. can be taken up. Depending upon the amount of waste water generated, the State can choose the type of liquid waste management facility they wish to create. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with a cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households.

Statement

State/UT-wise sewage treatment capacity of Class-I Cities and Class-II Towns

Sl.No.	State	Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	
		Class-I Cities	Class-II Towns
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	654.00	10.42

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	—	—
4.	Bihar	135.50	2.00
5.	Chandigarh	164.79	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	69.00	—
7.	Delhi	2330.00	—
8.	Goa	—	18.18
9.	Gujarat	782.50	—
10.	Haryana	312.00	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	35.63	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
13.	Jharkhand	—	—
14.	Karnataka	43.44	12.18
15.	Kerala	—	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	186.10	9.00
17.	Maharashtra	4225.25	29.00
18.	Manipur	—	—
19.	Meghalaya	—	—
20.	Mizoram	—	—
21.	Nagaland	—	—
22.	Odisha	53.00	—
23.	Puducherry	—	—
24.	Punjab	411.00	42.80
25.	Rajasthan	54.00	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	333.42	29.30
27.	Tripura	—	12.61
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1240.13	6.33
29.	Uttarakhand	18.00	—
30.	West Bengal	505.92	61.88
TOTAL		11553.68	233.70