SEWAGE GENERATION IN INDIA

Broad status as on date in India:

1	**SEWAGE GENERATION**	**61,754 MLD**
2	SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY	22,963 MLD
3	UNTREATED SEWAGE	38,791 MLD

Status of Sewage generation and Treatment Capacity of Metropolitan Cities:

1	**SEWAGE GENERATION**	**15,644 MLD**
2	SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY	8,040 MLD
3	UNTREATED SEWAGE	7,604 MLD

Status of Sewage generation and Treatment Capacity of Class-I Cities [on River Ganga]:

1	**SEWAGE GENERATION**	**2,601 MLD**
2	SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY	1,192 MLD
3	UNTREATED SEWAGE	1,409 MLD

Status of Sewage generation and Treatment Capacity of Class-II Towns [on River Ganga]:

1	**SEWAGE GENERATION**	**122.0 MLD**
2	SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY	16.4 MLD
3	UNTREATED SEWAGE	105.6 MLD

Status on Sewage Generation in Class-I Cities and Class-II Towns:

Discharge of untreated sewage in water courses both surface and ground waters are the most important water polluting source in India. Out of about 38,255 million litre per day of sewage generated, treatment capacity exists for only about 14,907 million litre per day. Thus, there is a large gap between generation and treatment of wastewater in India. Even the treatment capacity existing is also not effectively utilized due to operation and maintenance problem. Operation and maintenance of existing plants and sewage pumping stations is not satisfactory, as nearly 39% plants are not conforming to the general standards prescribed under the Environmental (Protection) Rules for discharge into streams as per the CPCB's survey report. In a number of cities, the existing treatment capacity remains underutilized while a lot of sewage is discharged without treatment in the same city. Auxiliary power back-up facility is required at all the intermediate (IPS) & main pumping stations (MPS) of all the STPs.

State-wise Sewage generation and Treatment Capacity of Class – I and Class-II Towns

1	**SEWAGE GENERATION IN CLASS-1 CITIES**	**35,558 MLD**
2	**SEWAGE GENERATION IN BALANCE CLASS - 1 TOWNS**	**2,697 MLD**
TOTAL		**38,255 MLD**
3	SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY	14,907 MLD
4	UNTREATED SEWAGE	23,348 MLD

Status of Municipal Wastewater Generation and treatment capacity of Metropolitan Cities:

- There are 35 metropolitan cities (more than 10 Lac Population), 15,644 Million Liter Per Day (MLD) of sewage is generated from these metropolitan cities. The treatment capacity exists for 8040 MLD i.e. 51% is treatment capacity is created.
- Among the Metropolitan cities, Delhi has the maximum treatment capacity that is 2330 MLD (30% of the total treatment capacity of metropolitan cities)
- Next to Delhi, Mumbai has the capacity of 2130 MLD, which is 26% of total capacity in metropolitan cities.

- Delhi and Mumbai therefore in combination have 55% of treatment capacity of the metropolitan cities.
- Some cities such as Hyderabad, Vadodara, Chennai and Ludhiana and Ahmedabad treatment capacity meets the volume of generation.
- Cities like Delhi, Dhanbad have more than 50% capacity, rest of the cities have the capacity less than 50%.

As per the expert reports, it is estimated at 61,754 million litres per day (MLD) sewage is generated in urban areas, while the treatment capacity of India is only 22,963 MLD. Further parsing of this data reveals that of 816 municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) listed across India. That means 70% of sewage generated in urban India is not treated. While 79 STPs don't work, 145 are under construction and 70 are proposed, according to the Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB).

India's towns and cities contaminate their own water, with no improvement over the years. Sewage generation in India from class-I cities (with a population more than 100,000) and class-II towns (population 50,000–100,000) is estimated at 38,255 MLD, of which only 11,787 MLD (30%) is treated, according to the *Faecal Sludge Management* report by Water Aid. The untreated sewage is dumped directly into water bodies, polluting three-fourth of India's surface water resources, the FSM report said. Up to 80% of water bodies could be polluted, the report said.

As per the CPCB reports, the operation and maintenance of existing treatment capacity is 39% plants not conforming to environmental rules for discharge into streams. An estimated 75% to 80% of water pollution is from domestic sewage, discharged untreated into local water bodies.