The average amount of water (in litres) used in house is 4 people is 18,000 litres. Let us compute the charges for this amount of water (excluding the sanitary charges and service charges) in a few metropolitan cities with its current tariff:

* In Chennai:

For the usage of water in the range 16-25KL in Chennai, the rate per KL is 15 rupees.

So, the charge payable would be 18\*15 = **270 rupees**.

For 10 lakh homes in a city, the revenue generated for the water supply would be 270\*10,00,000 = 27 Crores.

* In Mumbai:

For the usage of water irrespective of how much they consume is 3.50 rupees per kilo litre.

So, the charge payable would be 18\*3.5 = **63 rupees**.

For 10 lakh homes in a city, the revenue generated for the water supply would be 63\*10,00,000 = 6.3 Crores.

* In Bangalore:

For the usage of water for the amount of 18KL is **166** rupees as calculated by the official website of Water Supply Board of Bangalore (BWSSB).

[Source: <http://bwssb.gov.in/bwssbuat/content/tariff>]

For 10 lakh homes in a city, the revenue generated for the water supply would be 166\*10,00,000 = 16.6 Crores.

* In Delhi:

For the usage of water in the range 0-20, the rate per kilo litre is 4.39

So, the charge payable is 18\*4.39 = **79 rupees**.

For 10 lakh homes in a city, the revenue generated for the water supply would be 79\*10,00,000 = 7.9 Crores.

In our proposal, we charge the user with 10 rupees per kilo litre for drinking and cooking purposes, 20 rupees per kilo litre for toilets, bathing, washing dishes, clothes and cleaning home. The limit for drinking and cooking is 10 litres and 125 litres for the rest of the uses. Once this limit is reached, for any consumption, the price would be 50 rupees per kilo litre.

So, let us say each individual in a house of 4 has used up their water allotted for the complete month (water without taxes).

The water used up by that home in a month is 4 individuals \* 135 litres \* 30 days = 16.2KL

The water used for drinking in a month is (4 individuals \* 10 litres \* 30 days) = 1.2 KL

Charge for this is 1.2 \* 10 = **12 rupees**.

The water used for other purposes in a month is (4 individuals \* 125 litres \* 30 days) = 15KL

Charge for this is 15 \* 20 = **300 rupees**.

Total charge would be 300+12 = **312 rupees**.

Suppose the family has used 18KL, same as the amount mentioned in the above cases, the revenue generated would be (18KL – 16.2KL) \* 50 = **90 rupees** extra.

For 10 lakh homes in a city, the revenue generated for the water supply would be

312\*10,00,000 = 31.2 Crores.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Bangalore | Chennai | Mumbai | Delhi | Our Proposal |
| Revenue generated for using 135 litres/person/day | 14.4 | 24.3 | 5.67 | 7.11 | 31.2 |
| Revenue generated for using 18 KL/home in a month | 16.6 | 27 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 40.2 |

Table to represent revenue generated for a month in Crores for 10 lakh homes

As we see from the above table, once the customer uses the water after crossing the threshold, the customer will be paying extra amount of just 30 rupees (in this case), for using 1800 litres above the threshold value. This small difference in the amount would increase the revenue generated by the government. The consumer will also be aware that they will be charge accordingly, so they will try to limit the usage of water.