

Source: Indore Development Plan 2011 Draft

Stats at Glance:



Literacy Rate 87.38%



Sex Ratio 1000:925



Population Density 1028 persons per sq km



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Water Supply



Indore Development Authority
Indore Municipal Corporation
Department of Water Supply and Sanitation
Department of Water Supply and Sanitation and Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO)

INDORE- A "smart" city that lacks basic water supply services



Indore Development Authority
MP Indore Electricity Board and Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited

Power

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



Department of Water Supply and Sanitation
Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO)
Indore Development Authority
Indore Municipal Corporation
Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)



Indore Nagar Sewa (private organisation)
MPSRTC
Indore City Transport Services Limited (ICTSL)
Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation
Indore Development Authority
Indore Municipal Corporation

Public Transport

Solid Waste Management



Indore Development Authority
Indore Municipal Corporation



Indore Development Authority
Indore Municipal Corporation

Health Care & Education

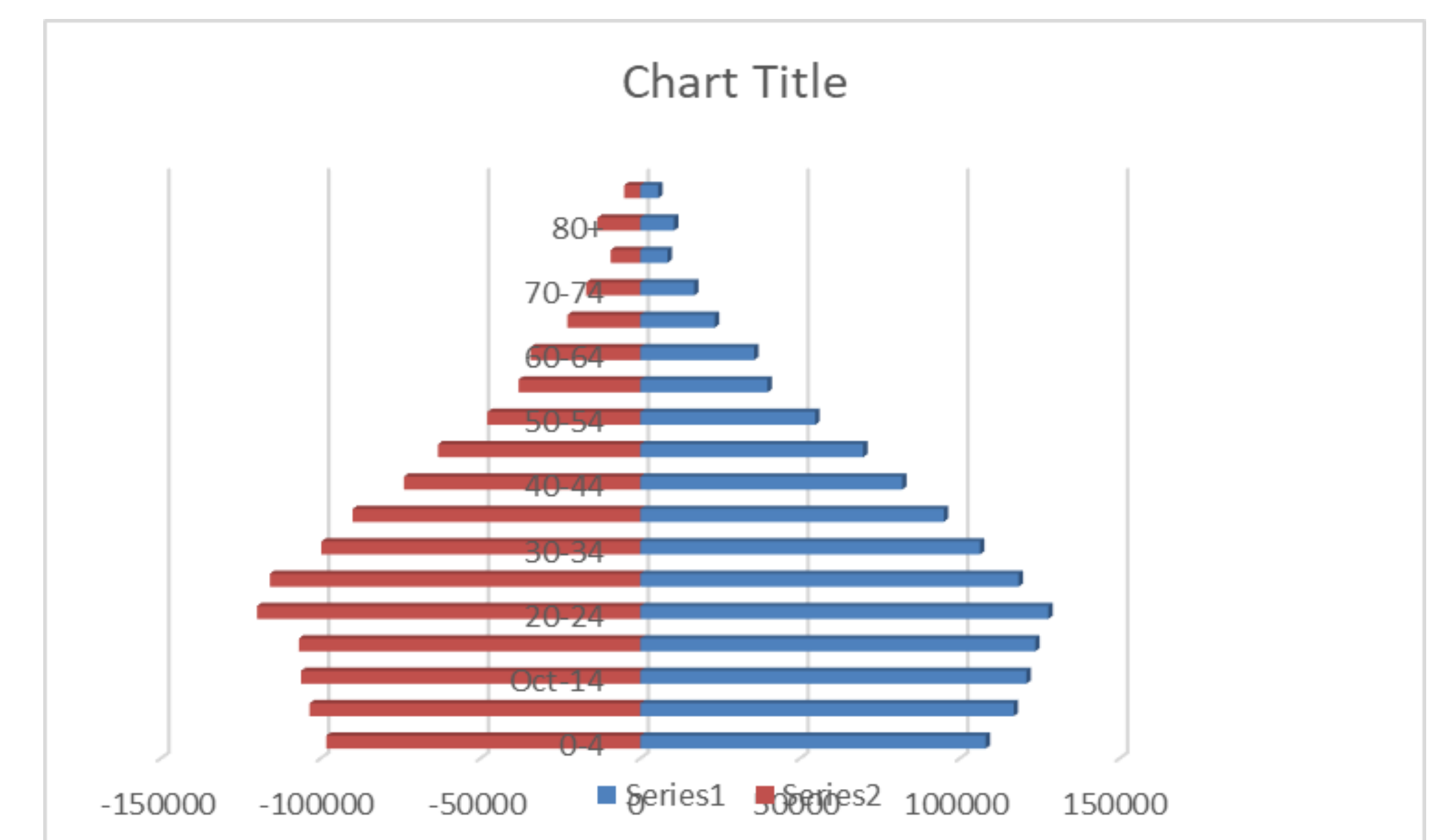
Municipal Service Delivery : INDORE

Indore is the largest city of Madhya Pradesh bearing a population of 19,64,086. (1) The city heavily depends on River Narmada and Yashwant Sagar for its water supply. There are mainly 2 urban local bodies in Indore that govern the municipal services namely the Indore Municipal Corporation and Indore Development Authority. Indore city does not have a suitable sewerage assembling and exchange structure. The IMC is working to repair the sewer lines and make it operational. Sewer and drainage are governed by IDA, IMC[1], Department of Water Supply and Sanitation and Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO).[2] The storm water drainage is guided by the river system of Khan and Saraswati. About 350 kms of the major roads lead to primary drains and their condition is fairly good. Storm water drainage is operated and looked after by IDA, IMC and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).[1]

The total water supply in Indore is 216 MLD. The present per capita availability of water to Indore is 86 litres per day, which is inadequate. There needs to be improvement and repair of existing networks to curb the losses as the present supply networks are inefficient with leakages. To improve water supply facilities, steps would be taken to involve experienced private companies to take care of the operations and maintenance facilities. IMC, IDA, Department of Water Supply and Sanitation [1] are working for proper laying out of water supply lines. Electricity cables are laid down by IDA, MP Indore Electricity Board and Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited [2] Telecommunication cables are looked after by IDA, CPCB and BSNL. The inter city and intra city operations are handled by private agencies in contract with MPSRTC. [1] But there are a few issues that Indore faces when it comes to public transport. The mobility of the traffic is poor due numerous junctions with high traffic intensity. Many areas in the city face parking problems. The bus terminals are located in the densely developed areas that causes traffic congestion. A unique initiative has been taken up by the IMC by setting up a government owned company Indore City Transport Services Limited (ICTSL) to provide high capacity low floor buses on about 18 routes in the city. Traffic channelization and segregation, public transport are handled by IDA, IMC, Indore City Transport Services Limited (ICTSL) and state PWD. [1]Vegetation is looked after by NHA, horticulture department and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoUF).

References:

1. City development report, Indore [1]
2. Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (<http://cpheeo.gov.in/>) [2]
3. Sustainability of urban water supply and sanitation in dryland areas- a case study on Indore city (https://www.isid.ac.in/~pu/conference/dec_11_conf/Papers/RahulBanerjee.pdf) [3]
4. Central Pollution Control Board (<https://www.cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=dXBsb2Fkcy9GLUluZG9yZS5wZGY=>) [3]
5. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (http://www.mppcb.nic.in/pdf/Exe_Summ_MPRDC-SH31_NH-3_Eng.pdf) [4]



Age-Sex Pyramid