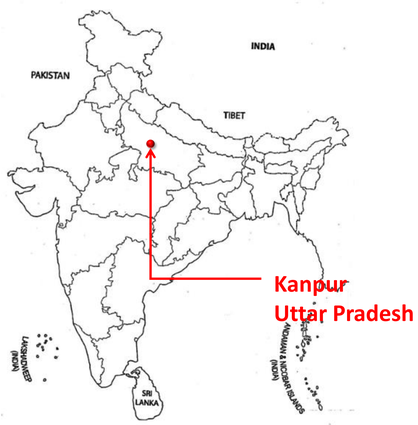


Stats at Glance:

Literacy Rate 79.65%

Sex Ratio 1000:862

Population Density

1452 person/sq km

SHREYANSH TANDON

UMG18028

BACHELORS IN ARTS

KANPUR- THE CITY DESTROYED BY POLLUTION

Water Supply

Demand for water: 600 mld
Supply of water: 385 mld

Sewerage & Storm Water Management

Waste Water measured: 370 mld
Waste Water treated: 165 mld
Storm water drainage coverage: 1465 km

Solid Waste Management

Waste generated: 1500 MT
Waste treated: 1000MT

Power

Energy demand: 12000 MW/Month
Energy Consumption: 9000 MW/Month

Public Transport

Public Buses: 270
Buses: 5%
Auto Rickshaw: 25%
Truck: 34%
Car: 9%
Two Wheeler: 24%

Health Care & Education

District Hospitals: 20
Health Care Centre: 250
Govt. colleges: 29
Non Aided Colleges: 79

KANPUR Development Authority

UPSRTC

Municipal Service Delivery : KANPUR

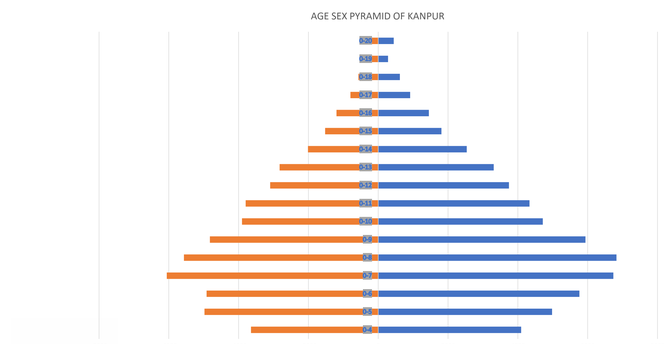
Kanpur is a metropolitan city, sprawling over an area of 260 sq km. Kanpur is the biggest city of the State of Uttar Pradesh and is main centre of commercial and industrial and educational activities. According to the census 2001, Kanpur has a population of 25.51 lakhs. It is administratively divided into 6 zones and 110 wards with an average ward population range of 19000 to 26000. The average annual growth of population is around 3.5 percent. The average population density in Kanpur is 97.56 persons per hectare. The density in core area is six times higher than the outer area. Power shortage and electricity cut for 10-12 hours per day on average being observed.

The city is predominantly dependent upon private buses and tempos for the intra-city passenger travel. There are approximately 80 private buses and 980 auto rickshaws and tempos plying in the city. U.P.S.R.T.C has ordered for 108 new CNG buses to replace old fleet of buses. 1000 new CNG taxi permit has been given. The maximum numbers of vehicles registration are of two wheelers from 1999 to 2006 followed by cars.

The main source of surface water in the city is from the catchments of Ganga River and Pandu River. The total water supply requirement is 600 mld but only 385 mld of potable water is being supplied. The total supply from treatment plants is about 255 mld water (210 mld raw water from Bhaironghat pumping station and 45 mld from Lower Ganga Canal) and approximately 130 mld water is drawn from groundwater comprising of 80 mld from tube wells (about 135) and 50 mld from hand pumps (about 9830). The emphasis will be on improving water supply distribution for the inner core in phase 1 (Rs 319 cr). The source of sewer is mosly from domestic households but the waste generated from industries also flow into sewers. The present arrangements segregate industrial effluents from domestic sewerage for sewerage treatment plants. The industrial units in Panki and Dada Nagar industrial area also discharge industrial effluents, which finally flows in River Pandu through three Nalas, flowing north to South in South of Kanpur city. Current coverage of sewer system is around 60 percent and load is 360 mld. In 1997, total amount of waste water measured in drains and at the STPs was about 370 mld of which 160 mld was intercepted under GAP-At present inflow of treatment plants is 63 mld and only 17 percent of the total waste water generated.At present waste generation in the city is around 1500 MT presently. Apart from solid waste generated by households, commercial establishments and institutions,

References:

1. (Kmc.up.nic.in, 2019)
2. (Rcueslucknow.org, 2019)
3. (Mapsofindia.com, 2019)
4. (Urbanmobilityindia.in, 2019)



Age-Sex Pyramid

Xavier School of Human Settlements
Xavier University Bhubaneswar

HRIDAY
Rejuvenating the Soul of Urban India