

Stats at Glance:

Literacy Rate 67.46%

Sex Ratio 1000:893

Population Density 8049 persons/sq km



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Water Supply



- At present a total of 475 mld of water is produced amounting to a supply of 175 lpcd (litres per capita per day) for the present population.
- It is estimated that almost 53% is lost due to leakages and pilferage. Only about 80 lpcd of water may be reaching the consumers.
- The Jal Sansthan deals with O&M, while the UPIN decides on tariffs with additional responsibility for planning and infrastructure development.

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



- At present approx. 40% to 45% (approximately 230 MLD) of the total wastewater generated in the city is disposed in the Gomti River without any treatment, which is a serious concern.
- The city generates approximately 510 MLD of wastewater per day. The city has a sewage treatment plant (STP) at Daulatganj in the Gaughat area of District I (near Zone 6). The plant has a capacity of 42 MLD.

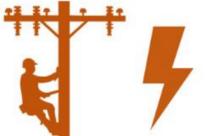
Solid Waste Management



- Door to door collection is done on PPP Model by employees from the private partner in most of the parts of the city.
- MSW primarily comprises 30–35% of organic fraction, 3–6% of recyclables (paper and plastic), 40–45% of inert materials, and less than 1% glass and metals.
- The general characteristics of waste generation are Organic waste, Recyclables waste, Construction waste, Drain silt and Street sweeping.

SMARTSHAHAR: LUCKNOW

Power



- Total connected load of the city was 1750 MW where the total electricity consumption of the city was 2929 MU. The city had an average annual growth of 7.4% in electricity consumption for the period 2003-04 to 2010-11.
- The total energy requirement of the city during the year 2010-11 was 4574 MUs which is expected to increase to 5504 MUs and 9074 MUs for the year 2016-17 and 2021-22 respectively.

Public Transport



- Main railway station is Lucknow Railway Station at Charbagh, which on an average handles 60,000 passengers daily
- City has one Transport Nagar at Alambagh along Kanpur road that attracts approximately 4800 trucks daily.
- The total number of vehicles registered in Lucknow city has increased from 2,62,291 in 1994 to 9,72,127 in 2008 to further 10,10,226 in 2009. Total registered vehicle on road were 11 lakh as per March, 2010.

Health Care & Education



- UPAVP plans and execute projects for the development of health and education.
- The city is also a major centre for research and development and an education centre.
- Primary health centre (7), District hospitals (26), Private nursing houses (10), All other modern health services (25).

Municipal Service Delivery : Lucknow

The city of Lucknow is spread over a total area of 333.5 sq.km. and has a population 28.55 lakhs. The densely populated areas of the city are situated on the southern bank of the Gomti River, while on the northern bank, planned colonies have been developed. 22% of the migrants from rural areas and 27% from urban areas cited 'employment' as the reason for migrating to Lucknow.

At present a total of 475 mld of water is produced amounting to a supply of 175 lpcd for the present population. It is estimated that almost 53% is lost due to leakages and pilferage. At present only about 80 lpcd of water may be reaching the consumers. Door to door collection of Solid waste is done on PPP model by employees from the private partner in most of the part of the city. MSW primarily comprises 30–35% of organic fraction, 3–6% of recyclables (paper and plastic), 40–45% of inert materials, and less than 1% glass and metals. The general characteristics of waste generation are: Organic, recyclable, Drain Silt and Street sweeping, Construction waste and Others (Mixed). Waste generated per day in Lucknow is 1,320 Ton and Waste collected per day is 1,236 Ton. The cleaning functions are performed by safai karamcharis (4,705). The city has been divided into 110 election wards and 6 zones for the purpose of MSW.

At present approx.40% to 45% (approx. 230 MLD) of the total wastewater generated in the city is disposed in the Gomti River without any treatment, which is a serious concern. The city generates approximately 510 MLD of wastewater per day. The city has a sewage treatment plant (STP) at Daulatganj in the Gaughat area of District I (near Zone 6). The plant has a capacity of 42 MLD, which is proposed to be increased by 14 MLD under the JNNURM project, thus taking the combined capacity to 56 MLD.

Lucknow is a hub of education and research and many premier institutions are located in and around the city. It is well connected by roadways, railways and airways. The main railway station is at Charbagh, which on an average handles 60,000 passengers daily. It is a major junction with links to all major cities of the state and country. City has further thirteen more railway stations and has one Transport Nagar at Alambagh along Kanpur road that attracts approximately 4800 trucks daily.

The authority responsible for supplying electricity to the city is Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited(MVVNL). As per data furnished by MVVNL for year 2010-11, the total connected load of the city was 1750 MW where the total electricity consumption of the city was 2929 MU.

References:

- CSP (City Sanitation Plan) , Lucknow Nagar Nigam 2011-2012:http://sudaup.org/Duda_course/SBM.pdf
- Master Plan for Lucknow, 2031
- Comprehensive Mobility plan for Lucknow , Urban Development, Govt Of Uttar Pradesh, April 2012
- CPHEEO (Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization), "Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management", Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 2015

