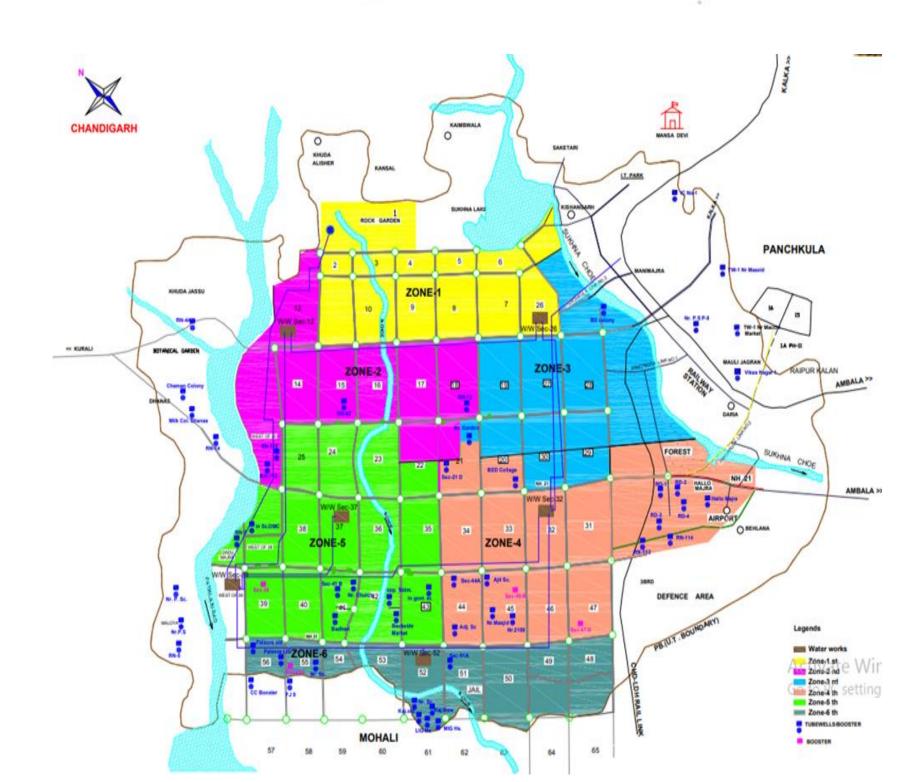
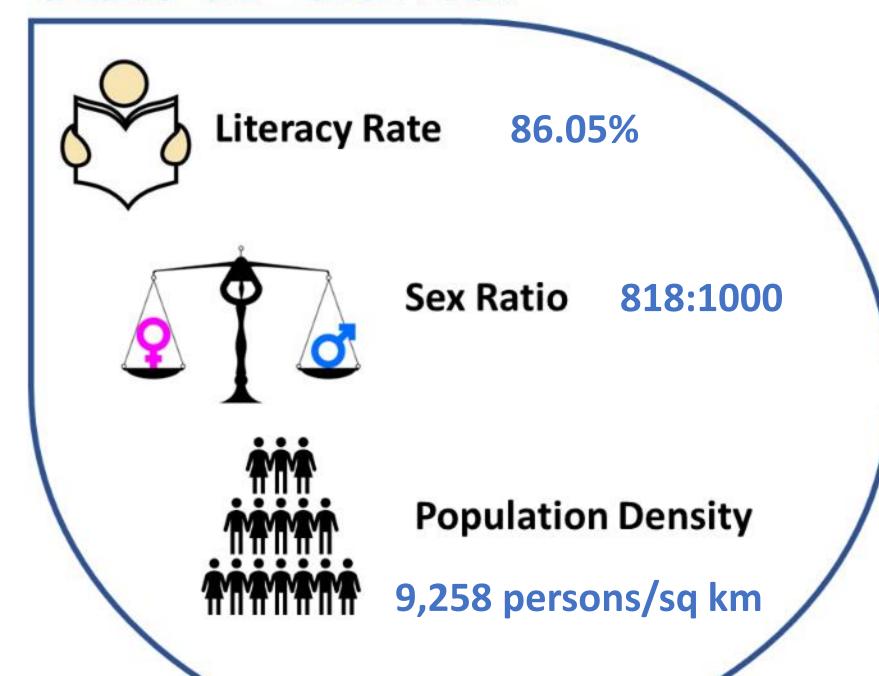
# **Chandigarh**



### Stats at Glance:





Pankaj Mittal **UMG18016** B.Com. (Hons.)





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### Supply Water

- Demand of Water: about 95 mgd
- Supply of Water: about 64 mgd





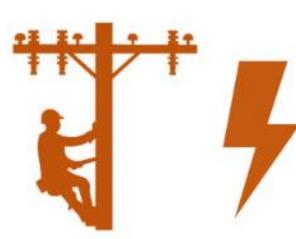


- Sewage generated: 65.25 Mgd
- Capacity of Sewage Treatment Plant: 30 Mgd
- Received at Sewage Treatment Plant: about 48 Mgd
- Increase Storm water line:: Using about 500 vertical roads



## Solid

- Generated: 350 tons/day Collected: 330tons/day
- The city Corporation has earmarked 45 Acres of low lying land for land-fills.
- Identify 100 acres for a new dumping ground.



- Availability of Power: 200-270 MW(approx.)
- Demand of Power in summer: 275-350 MW

Public Buses:

Kms. operate in

539 Buses

lakhs: 419.2

Government

Hospitals: 9

Total no. of

Colleges: 93

No. of Bed strength

in Hospitals: 3120



Power











### Municipal Service Delivery: CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh's sectoral grid has a well-designed system of piped water supply and sewerage disposal. Under the city's Water Byelaws, every planned dwelling unit has to have water and sewerage connections. With the formation of U.T in 1966, all the works for the city's physical infrastructure were handled by the respective departments of the Chandigarh Administration. (1) After creation of the Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh in 1994, the city's water supply, sewerage system, storm water drainage, solid waste management & sanitation, have been transferred to the Municipal Corporation. The Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) has formulated benchmarks for service delivery in four areas. The purpose of formulating these benchmarks is to shift the focus from infrastructure creation to service delivery. (2) The department of Water supply and sanitation Govt. of Punjab takes care of the Water quality monitoring and surveillance. In Water supply, presently the city has access to 87 MGD of water which includes 20 MGD from 200 tube wells and 6 MGD and 3 MGD water share of Haryana and Chandimandir respectively. The sewerage and storm water are discharged by gravity flow due to good natural slope from north east to south west. There is a well-organized network of main and branch sewerage drains. The UT of Chandigarh has no power generation of its own and the power requirement is met through firm share as well as unallocated quota from the Central Generating Stations. The Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) provides new connections, supply related complaints and controls Power supply schedule. At present, UT Chandigarh has availability of power of approximately 200-270 MW of power from Central Generating Stations during different hours against the present summer demand of 275-350 MW. (3) The Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) functions under supervision of the Secretary Transport, Chandigarh Administration. The Director, Transport, carries out day-to-day management, assisted by four General Managers in addition to works managers and other staff. When the CTU came into existence in 1966 it had a fleet of only 30 buses; today there are 539 buses. Currently, there is neither an existing piped gas distribution network nor there is any nodal agency in the region catering to such a facility. However, the GAIL can be considered to be the nodal agency which shall be responsible to decide the planned implementation of gas pipe line to bring gas to Chandigarh. (4)

Project E Sampark was initiated to bring together the services of all the departments under one single umbrella and give citizens of Chandigarh a "multi-service" - "single-window" experience apart from eradicating the undue harassment for visiting the various departments. The number of services extended have also been increased over the years. (5)

### References:

- http://chandigarh.gov.in/cmp2031/demography.pdf
- http://chandigarh.gov.in/cmp2031/physical-infra.pdf
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