

Stats at Glance:



Literacy Rate
80.81



Sex Ratio
1000:916



Population Density
161 persons/sq. km



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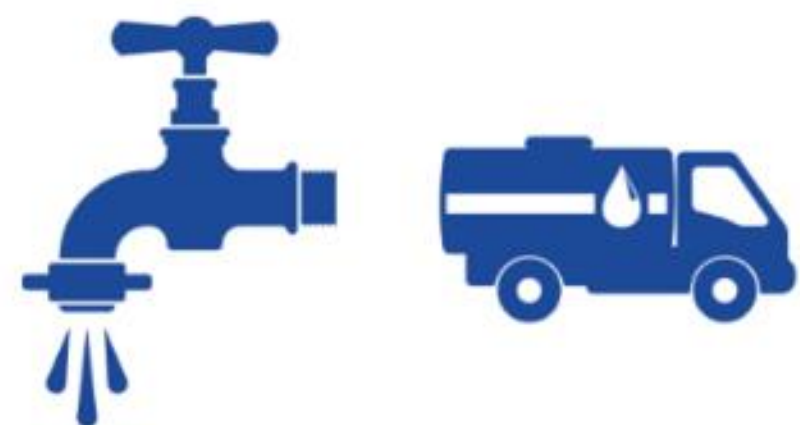
B.Tech (Civil Engineering)
2011-15
Infosys (31 months)



Xavier School of Human Settlements
Xavier University Bhubaneswar



Water Supply



- Major Water Source : Rajiv Gandhi Canal
- Daily Demand : 312 MLD
- Public Health and Engineering Department responsible for supply and maintenance
- Future demand estimated to 437 MLD by 2029
- Water scarce city

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



- Only 50 MLD of waste water reaches treatment plant
- Several part of cities do not have sewerage networks
- New sewerage lines and three other treatment plants are proposed
- Public Health and Engineering Department responsible for supply and maintenance

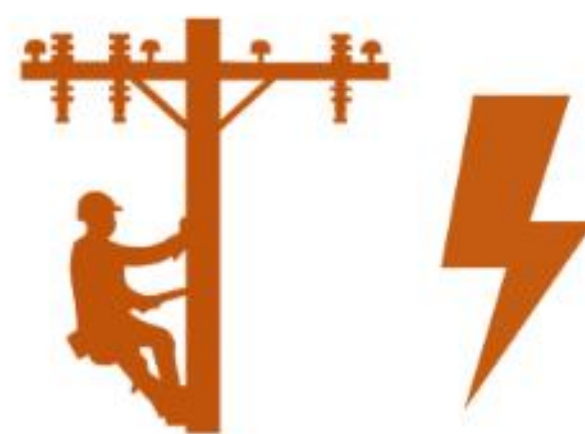
Solid Waste Management



- Out of 65 wards 44 wards generate 250-300 tons of solid waste on daily basis
- On an average the city generates around 380 t/d of municipal solid waste
- Out of 65 wards, door to door collection facility is provided for 27 wards
- Only 35% of the daily waste generated is transported to waste treatment site
- Capacity challenges are high due to open dumping and scientific disposal arrangements

Jodhpur : A city with potential

Power



- Major power source of Jodhpur : Kota nuclear plant, Rana Pratap Sagar Multipurpose dam
- The distribution of electricity through cables is carried out by Rajasthan Electricity Board and Vidhut Vitran Nigam Ltd

Public Transport



- Transport has land coverage of 751.78 hectares i.e. 17%
- Divisional headquarters for North Western Railways
- Jodhpur airport is strategically important as the IAF base in western front
- The city is connected to three national highways – NH 65, NH 112, N 114

Health Care & Education



- 1071 Higher secondary schools in the city
- There are 65 hospitals and health care centers in the city
- 9.18 % of the total land use is diverted to health care and education.

Municipal Service Delivery : Jodhpur

Jodhpur known as the 'Blue city' of India has a municipal corporation boundary of 78 sq. km having a population of 11,37,815 [1]. The sewer and drainage as well as the storm water networks are looked after by the Municipal Corporation itself. The city gets its water supply from mostly two organisations namely Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) [2], Government of Rajasthan and JMC. The distribution of electricity through cables is carried out by Rajasthan Electricity Board and Vidhut Vitran Nigam Ltd [3].

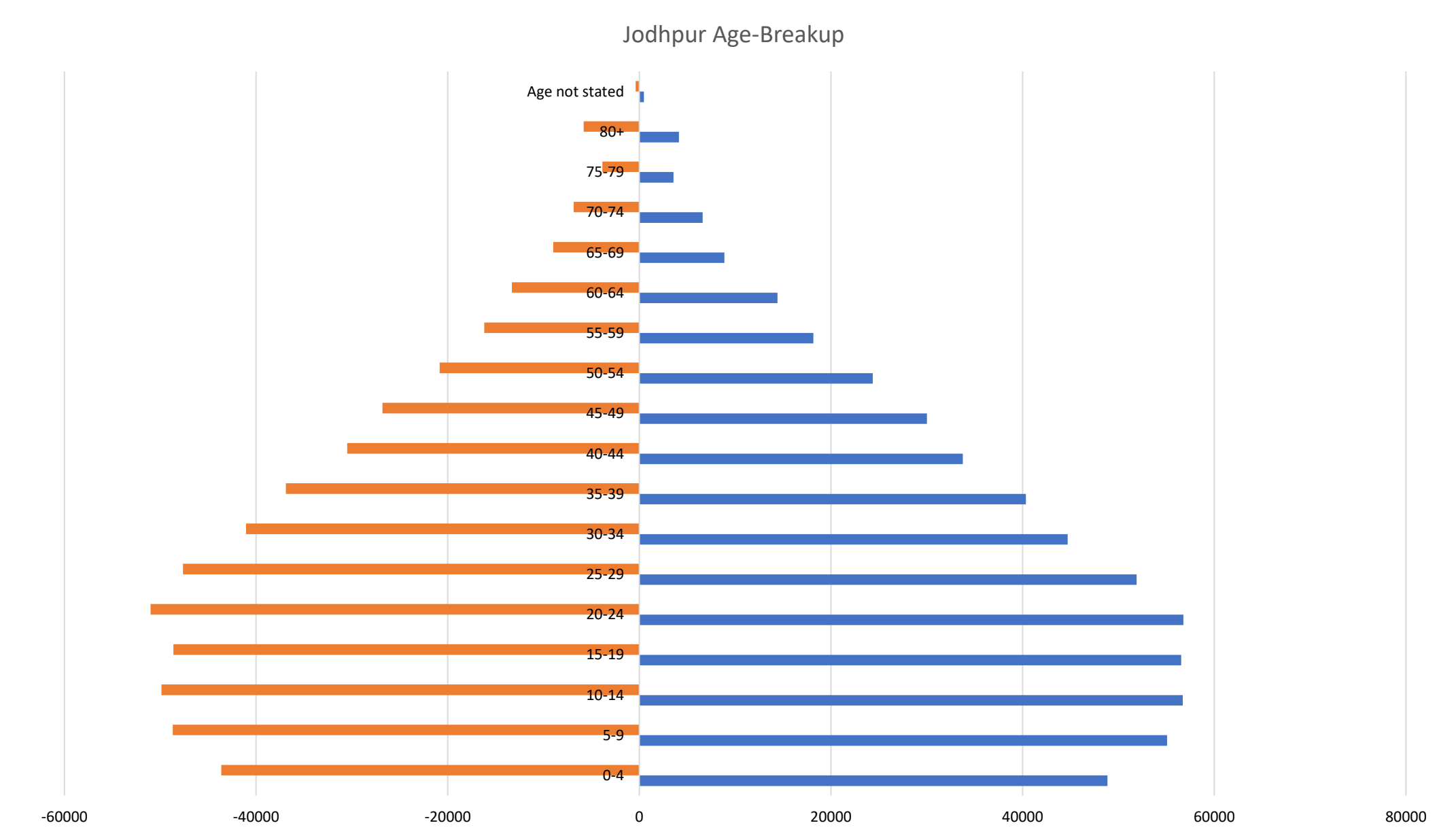
Mobility within the city is a matter of concern as till date the city doesn't have proper public transport. Constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter-houses, drains, sewers, drainage-work sewerage-work fall under the responsibility of JMC [4]. The parking fees and public street lighting within the city limits are Managed by the Jodhpur Municipal Corporation. But the maintenance of the public street lights falls the responsibility of Jodhpur Vidhut Vitran Nigam Ltd [5]. Till date the city does not have a public bicycle sharing system.

As with any other city, the municipal corporation plays a key role in the construction, operations and maintenance of public amenities like street furniture and lights. Amenities like trash cans, street benches etc. are installed and maintained by JMC [6]. The Fire Fighting services is still not delegated to JMC and lies with the Department of Home, Government of Rajasthan. First aid, casualty and other emergency services like ambulances are run by the Department of Health, Government of Rajasthan. JMC also looks after obtaining a supply or an additional supply of water, proper and sufficient for preventing danger to the health of inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply [7]. Major Water Source for the city Rajiv Gandhi Canal. Th daily water demand for the city is 312 MLD and estimated to be 437 MLD by 2029. Several parts of cities do not have sewerage networks. Public Health and Engineering Department responsible for supply and maintenance of sewerage networks. Out of 65 wards 44 wards generate 250-300 tons of solid waste on daily basis. Only 35% of the daily waste generated is transported to waste treatment site. 1071 Higher secondary schools are present in the city.



References:

- Jodhpur Municipal Corporation, Website
- Jodhpur Development Authority, Website
- R. Ambade, Bhushan & Sharma, Sunil & Dass, Amit & Sharma, Yagya. (2013). Municipal solid waste management in Jodhpur city, Rajasthan (India) - Current status. Int. J. of Environment and Waste Management. 11. 430 - 440. 10.1504/IJEW.2013.054245
- Jodhpur Vidhut Nigam, Website
- CensusofIndia 2011, Website



Age-Sex Pyramid