

Stats at Glance:

Literacy Rate
72.84%

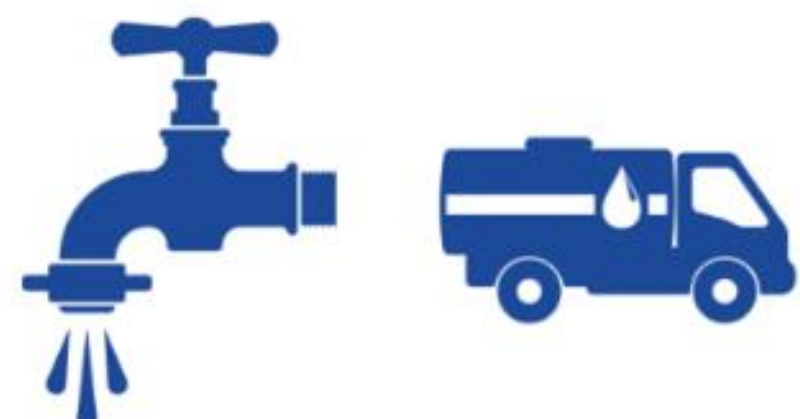
Sex Ratio
1000: 897

Population Density
1346 persons/sqkm



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Water Supply



The surface source is from Ganga nahar. The sub-surface sources are constituted by about 102 tube wells. The authorities responsible for water supply in Meerut are U P Jal Nigam, MNN and MDA. The MNN is thereafter responsible for supplying of water within its jurisdiction and also for maintaining the system. The City claims to have an installed water capacity of 185 MLD against the current demand of 206 MLD.

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



- Sewerage Network Coverage: 25%
- Waste water generated daily:112MLD
- Disposal Capacity (UGD):45MLD
- Present Operating Capacity: 34MLD
- Storm water management takes place mainly through 12 nalas which have a total stretch of 43km

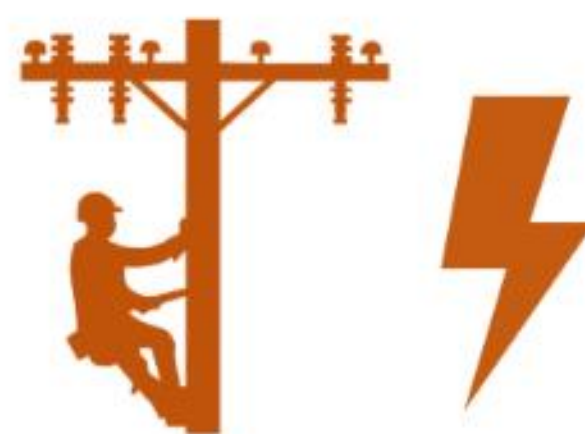
Solid Waste Management



The MNN is responsible for collection, transportation and disposal of all solid waste generated in the city. 78 % of the area under MNN is covered under daily collection and the rest under biweekly or fortnightly collection system. The total waste generated in the city is around 600 tons/day whereas the total capacity of existing bins is only less than 450 tons.

Meerut - A CITY OF ASPIRATION HELD BACK BY CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Power



Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation (UPPC) has established two power stations of 22KV and 132KV which supply electricity to the entire Meerut city. For this there are about 15 sub-stations having a capacity of 238 MVA. Currently there are 123,405 residential, 34245 commercial and 5379 industrial connections.

Public Transport



- UPSRTC
- 1091 buses (including private and state transport)
- Auto Rickshaws: 523 (with 3+1 capacity)
- State level Roads: 355.5km
- Municipal Roads: 970km (50% kutchha)
- 9 operational municipal bus routes

Health Care & Education



In Meerut city, there are 645 primary schools, 104 junior high schools, 74 higher secondary schools and 12 secondary schools. For higher education there are 2 universities, 1 medical college, 4 ITI and 8 other such higher education institutions. The health and hospital services in the city include there are 1 medical college, 2 state level hospitals, 8 health care centres, 104 nursing homes and several private clinics

Municipal Service Delivery :

Meerut being a major industrial and one of the fastest growing cities in the state of Uttar Pradesh as well as in India has 185 slums housing about 722281 people. From amenities view, 64% of slums do not have access drinking water sources and 72% slums lack connectivity to storm water drainage system. [1]

Sewerage system in Meerut was established in 1975.Meerut has 425 km sewer line. The 2/3 city does not have sewer lines and Municipal corporation does not have any sewer treatment plant. The city generates 112 MLD of sewage while the disposal capacity is just 45 [2]

Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam is responsible for planning, design and construction of water supply, sewerage networks, drainage, storm water drainage in the city where as its operation and maintenance rests with Meerut Nagar Nigam. [3]

The authorities responsible for water supply in Meerut are UP Jal Nigam, Meerut Nagar Nigam (MNN) and Meerut Development Authority (MDA). About 70 percent of the city area and more than 80 percent of the city population are covered with existing water supply system. [4]

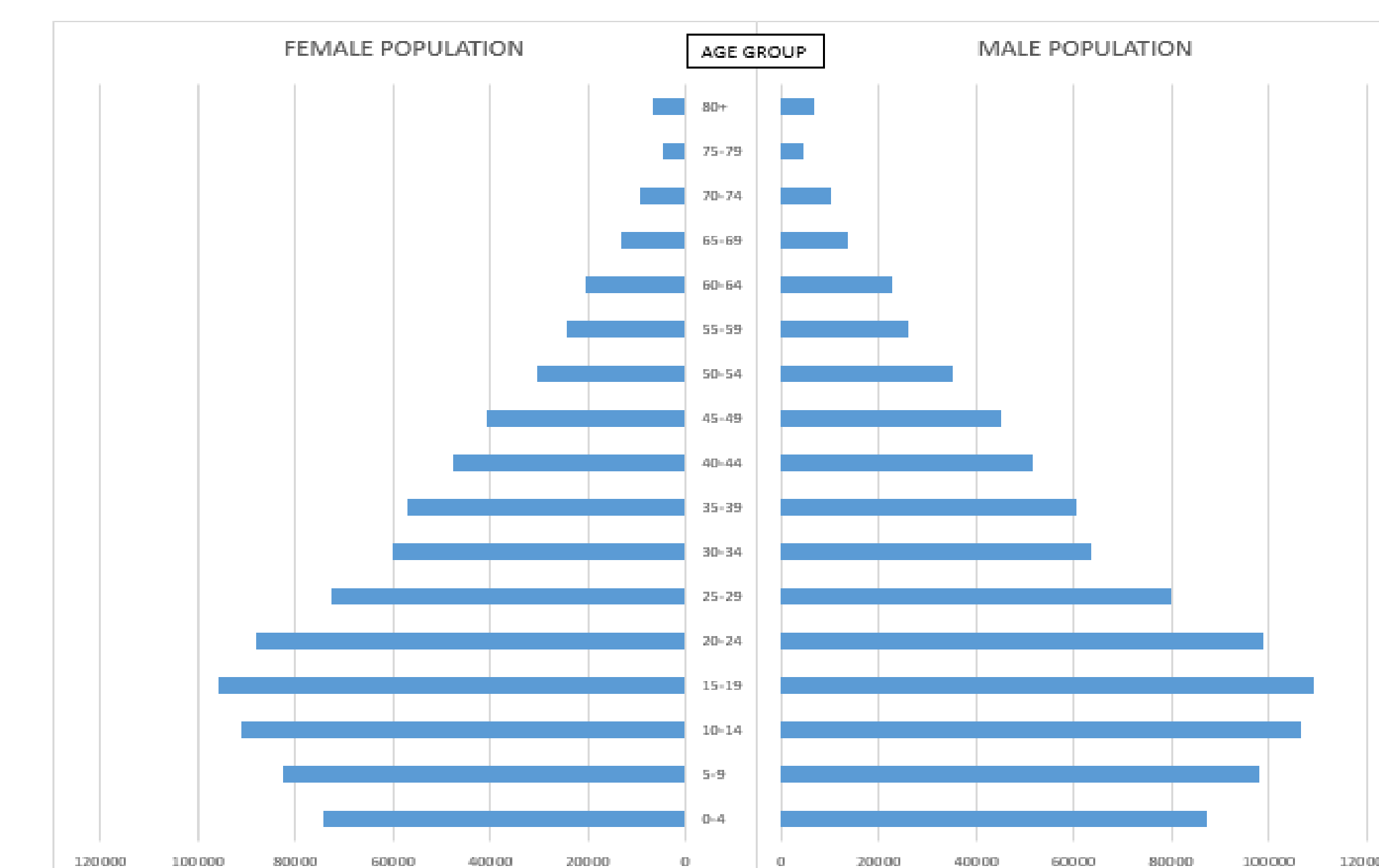
In several areas people have their own private hand pumps, jet pumps and other equipment for water supply. Municipal Corporation of Meerut supplies about 160 MLD of which only 4.8 MLD is supplied through canal. [5]

The city of Meerut is primarily driven by private modes; public transport is primarily governed by Auto Rickshaws though local city buses ply on certain designated routes. In order to cater to a large demand of intercity passenger movement. Meerut suffer from several inadequacies in the transportation system, such as capacity constraints in the road network, poor definition of road hierarchy, encroachments, on street parking, mixed traffic, poor traffic management, slow journey speeds, poor safety situation, inadequate enforcement of traffic rules, lack of pedestrian facilities and other street furniture. [6]

State Financing Corporations (SFC's) play an important role in making recommendations regarding allocation of state tax revenues between states and municipalities, criteria for grants and measures to improve the financial position of municipalities. According to the Planning Commission, SFCs are in some cases not sufficiently transparent and/or competent, have high transactions costs, and their recommendations are sometimes not being implemented. An important source of financing are loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd (HUDCO), a Central government financial undertaking. [7]

References:

- [1]- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) report, pg. no-xi
- [2]- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) report, 2.7.2, pg. no-21
- [3]- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) report, 2.7.4, pg. no-21
- [4]- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) report, pg. no-24
- [5]- City Development Plan, August, 2006, pg. no-27
- [6]- City Development Plan, August, 2006, pg. no- 41
- [7]- A Study on Sanitation System of Meerut-U.P. India (Rajesh Kumar Jain), dt-28.10.2013 pg.no -67 <https://www.aelsindia.com>



Age-Sex Pyramid