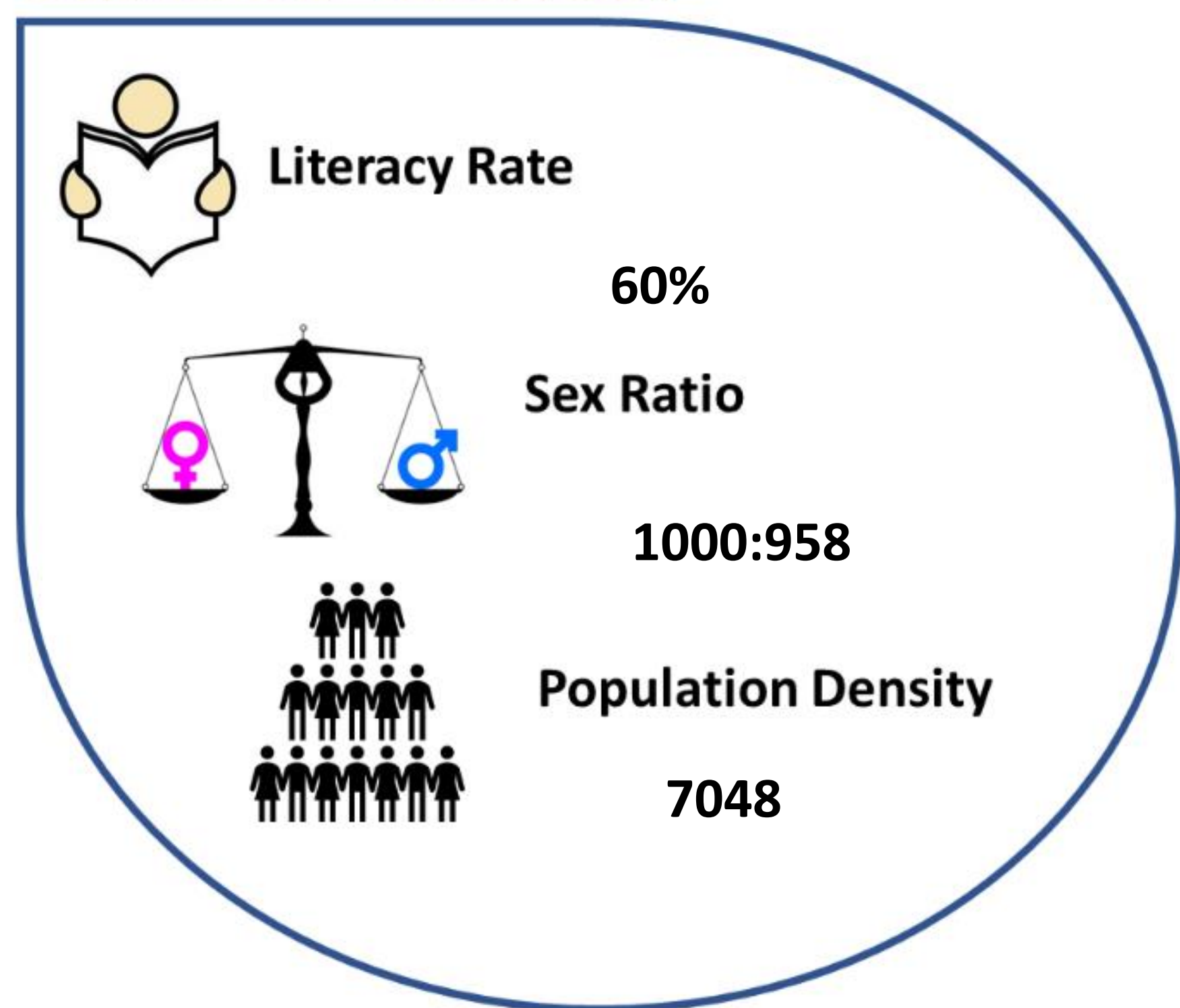


Stats at Glance:



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Water Supply



Total water demand for Udaipur city with a population of 451100 (2011) and a floating population of 30000, comes to about 65 MLD, considering 135 lpcd water supply. There are total 77,835 water connections in the city. There were 9 water treatment plants having total treatment capacity of 47.59 MLD. Out of this, three water treatment plants had outlived their lives and would be defunct. Hence, the actual capacity of water treatment plants was expected to be about 40.18 MLD.

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



The total area covered by the underground sewerage network in the city is 23.5 km, and entire city is divided in to three sewer zones. Only 13% of the population is directly connected to the sewerage Network. Due to absence of an underground sewerage network and treatment facilities, sewage is discharged into lakes, leading to an increase in bacterial.

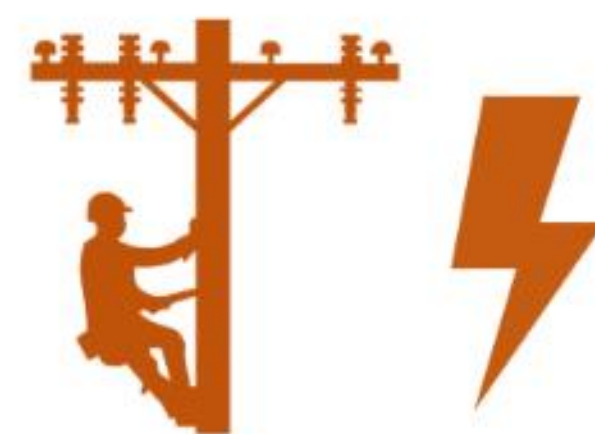
Solid Waste Management



The city at present generates about 405 MT of waste per day at an average rate of 0.89 kg per capita per day. UMC is responsible for the collection, transportation, and safe disposal of solid waste within the UMC jurisdiction except biomedical waste. Generated waste includes all kind of waste generated from different sources

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Power



The Electrical Department of UMC manages street lights in the city. Since, last 12 years UMC has hired private agencies for operation and maintenance of street lights. Eleven contractors have been hired for 55 wards. Per month approximately Rs. 12.5 lakh is paid for maintenance of street lights by UMC. The new projects are being financed from own budget of UMC. There are 28,246 street lights in the city, over a road length of 1585 km.

Public Transport



City lacks an organized public transport system and non motorized transport infrastructure. Only 3% of all trips in Udaipur are being made using public transport whereas private vehicles are used for 51% of total trips. Footpaths are found on only 4% of road network, Public transport in Udaipur is composed of a limited supply of city bus service which is managed by Udaipur City Transport

Health Care & Education



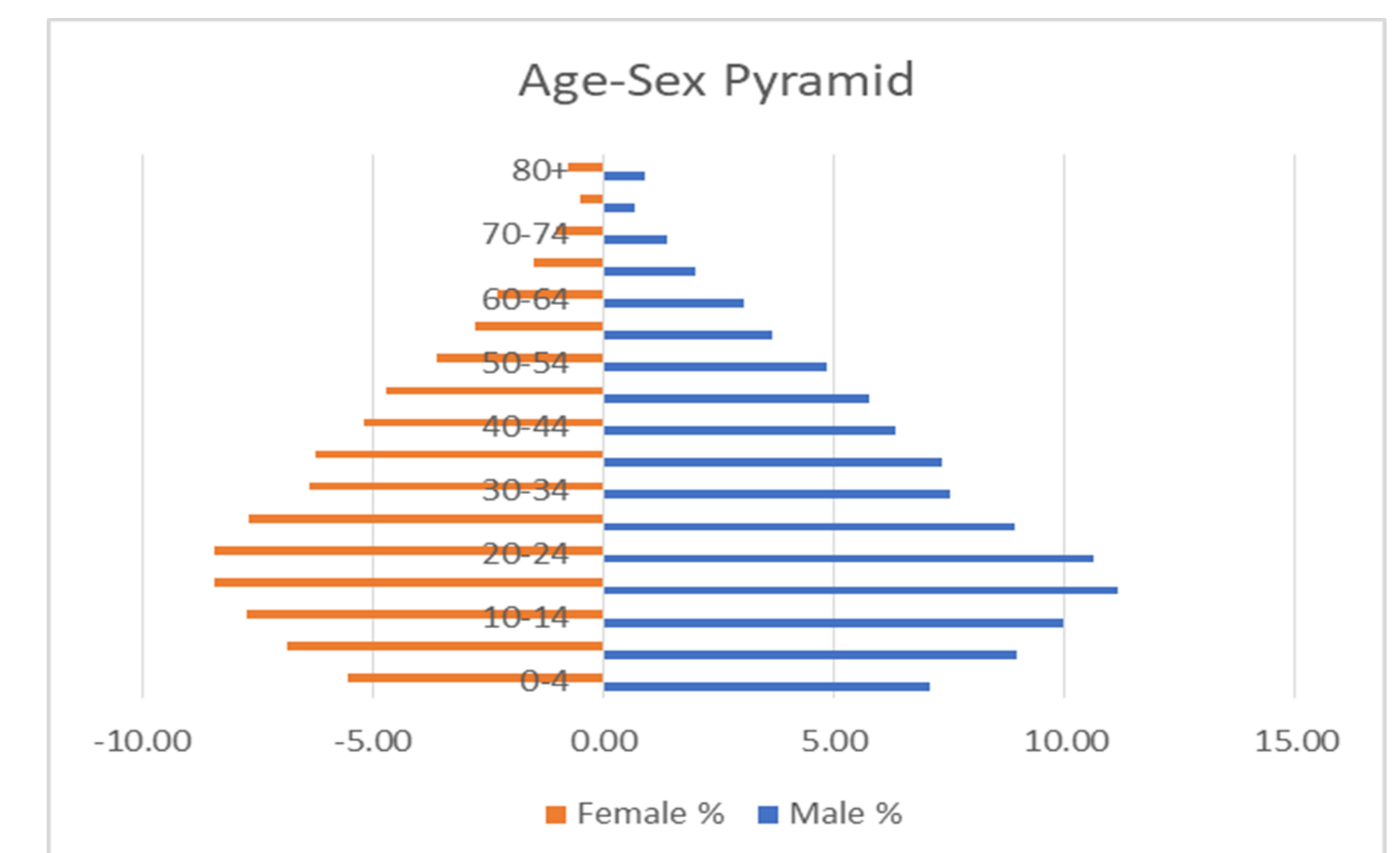
The Government of Rajasthan through the Department of Medical, Health and Family Welfare and Department of Education is responsible for the provision of medical and educational infrastructure. The major health and education facilities are located in Udaipur. The student-teacher ratio is higher than the recommended norms for primary and upper primary school level government schools.

Municipal Service Delivery :

Udaipur City located in, Rajasthan in India. Udaipur is known as the Venice of the east. It is also called the city of lakes. The Lake Palace on Jag Niwas Island in the middle of Pichola Lakes is the finest example of its architectural and cultural explosion. Sewerage and sanitation is one of the key areas of concern for UMC. The city lacks an organized sewerage system and treatment facility. Also, till date the total area covered by the underground sewerage network in the city is 23.5 km, and entire city is divided in to three sewer zones. Only 13% of the population is directly connected to the sewerage network. The sewerage system in the city is managed by UMC and UIT. In the year of 1976 to 1985, the first sewerage scheme was introduced by PHED for the walled city area, having a network length of 21.30 km and covering an area of 4.93 sq km. The diameter of the sewer pipe ranges between 150-800 mm. The internal network diameter ranges from 150 to 300 mm. Lakes are the major sources of water supply in Udaipur city. The existing average production from all sources is 70 MLD against the demand of 86 MLD. About 108 punghats and 2100 hand pumps have been developed in various localities of the city. Lakes are the major sources of water supply in Udaipur city. PHED has 53 tube wells and 29 open wells/step wells, which supplement the existing water supply system. The total ground water production is estimated to be 11 MLD. The entire city is divided into total 9 transmission and distribution zones. There are 38 water supply subzones at present. These water supply zones are divided into Division 1 and Division 2, based on the area. More distribution zones need to be defined and developed for growing outer areas of the city. Major modes of transportation include shared auto taxi, mini buses operated by private transporters, RSRTC buses, auto rickshaws and private cars, two wheelers. Share of two wheelers is more among private vehicles like any other city in India. Total road length in the city is 1585 km. More than 85% roads are bituminous roads. Water-bound macadam roads are present in certain parts of the old city and cement concrete roads have been constructed in slum areas. Only 1% of roads are un-surfaced roads in the city. Udaipur has 11 arterial roads covering 84.17 km length. Most arterials form regional linkages to neighboring major cities and towns.

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Age-Sex Pyramid