

Stats at Glance:



Literacy Rate
79.27%



Sex Ratio
1000:887



Population Density
10,691 persons per sq km



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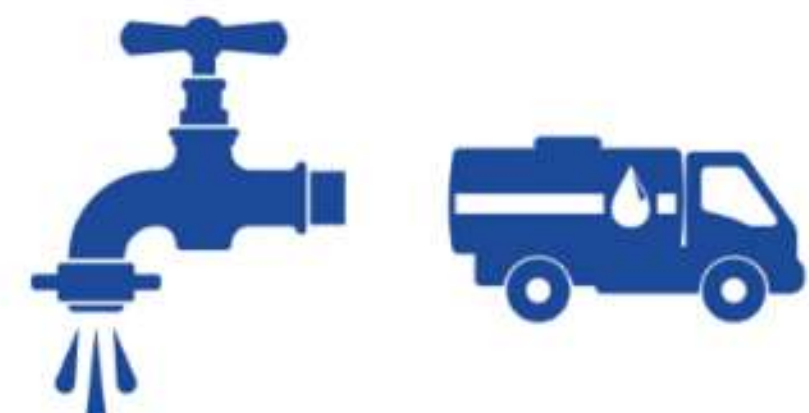


Xavier School of Human Settlements
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VARANASI - VARANASI ENTANGLED KNOTS OF VMC

Water Supply



Water demand:173lpcd
Water availability:160lpcd
Non revenue water:35%(116mld) Total chargeable water:214mld Total water connections:123000
Source of water:
• Ground Water:205mld
• From River Ganga:125mld
Water treatment plants: 2(Bhelpur) Capacity of water treatment plants:310mld
Storage tanks:17
Length of distribution network: 590km

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



Coverage of sewerage system:40% Sewer Line:
• Main line: 20.6km
• Branch sewer line:810km
Total number of sewer connection: 55000
Total number of STP: 3
Capacity of STP: 100mld
Required treatment capacity:250mld Required storm water drainage: 800km
Storm water drainage coverage: 30%

Solid Waste Management



Solid waste generated: 425gms per capita per day
Total waste generated in city: 600 ton/day
Commercial waste:80 ton/day Industrial waste:15 ton/day
Road sweeping waste:450 ton/day Clinical waste:20 ton/day
Nala cleaning waste:10 ton/day Construction and others:25 ton/day
Final Disposal sites: 3

Power



Total streetlights: 39010
Tubelights:20436:70% working
Bulbs:14268:70% working
Sodium vapour lamps:3488:60% working
Metal high lamps:770:70% working
High mast installation:48:90% working
Space between lights: 30-40m

Public Transport



Total length of road network: 1170km(within city)
Total number of bus: 130
Mode of transportation: Intra city
• City Bus
Mode of transportation: Inter City
• Bus
• Flights
• Railway

Health Care & Education



Infant mortality rate: 70 per 1000 births
OPD per 1000 population: 305
IPD per 1000 population: 5
Types of school: Public & Private
Total number of schools:722
Number of teachers in primary & secondary schools: 239

Jal Kal Varanasi

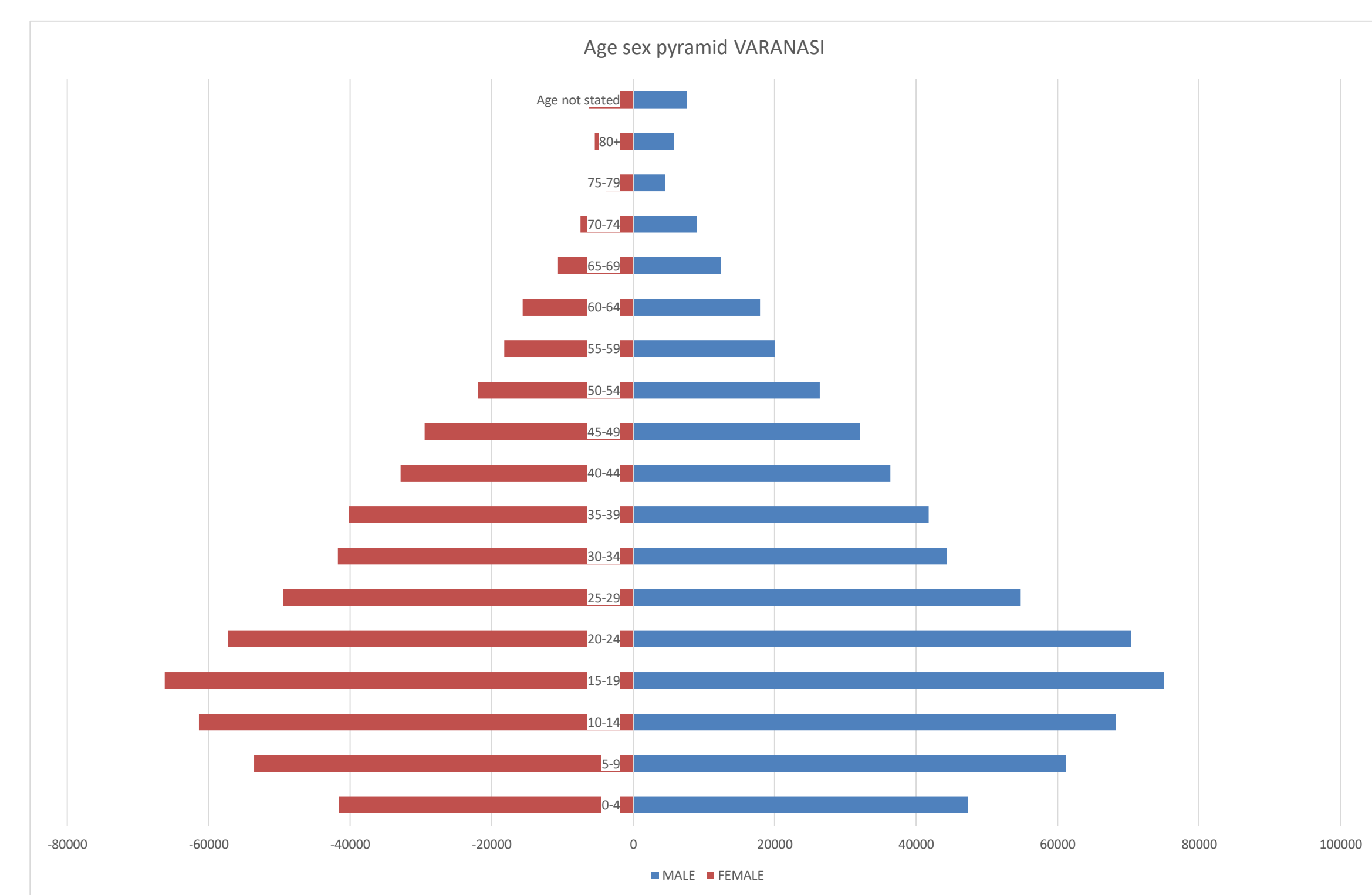


Municipal Service Delivery : Varanasi

Varanasi is one of the holiest place where people from all over the world come to take sacred bath and they believe that doing this all their sins of mortals is washed away. With a population of approximately 12 lakhs there is adequate source of water i.e. from the River Ganga which provides around 45% of the total water that is supplied to the entire city. There are 140 tube wells and 1559 hand pumps which provides the rest of the required amount of water in the town. The raw water gets treated at the water treatment plants at Bhelpur which has the capacity of 310 MLD. Jal Nigam plans, executes the water supply system Jal Sansthan operates and maintains the same and collects the water tax from the citizens. The sewerage system of the city is very low i.e. around 40% of the total area and the rest of the sewerage is discharged into River Ganga, Varuna or Assi. Even this is subject to leakage. There are 2 pumping stations, 3 sewerage treatment plants of 100mld capacity and total 55000 sewer connections. The entire work is carried out by Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan in which The former is responsible for planning, scrutinize every aspects of sewerage system and the later is responsible for implementation process. In certain parts of the city there are drains which carries the waste water during monsoon but still there is a lack in proper drainage system. There are a lots of agencies involved in the drainage system such as Varanasi Development Authority, Varanasi Municipal Corporation, Town and country Planning Department, Public Works Department, Jal Nigam, Jal Sansthan in the planning, executing and maintenance work for the same. The waste generated is very high i.e 600MT/day out of which municipal corporation collects 75% of the total waste that constitutes of 450MT/day. For cleaning the roads and drains municipal corporation workers are responsible and the waste collection and removal of the same is done by workers of Public Health Division. The total length of the road is around 1170 km out of which 70% of the road which constitutes of the narrow streets are maintained by Municipal Corporation and the national highway is maintained by PWD which also looks after the citizen complaints. TCPD also works with PWD as it is responsible for making masterplan, it also looks after the planning of infrastructural facilities. For the entire city of Varanasi the mode of transportation is only through 3 wheelers, personal vehicle and rickshaws. There is no public transportation facility for Varanasi for intra-city service. As there is unavailability of wider roads the vehicular growth is seen to be very less when compared to the other cities. There are total 39,010 street lights out of which 40% are not in a working condition. MCV is responsible for the repair, maintenance and installation. Even some of the extended wards are not facilitated with the provision of street lighting. The Public Health Department looks after the health care facilities of the city. The literacy rate of the city is 79.27% which is higher than the average national rate. The education officer is responsible for the education within the corporation boundary.

References:

1. Access through <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/153-varanasi.html> on 5th July 2019
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3. Access through http://www.jalkalvaranasi.org/webpages.php?tag=Water_Supply on 5th July 2019
4. Feedback Ventures, City Development Plan for Varanasi(JNNURM), Municipal Corporation, Varanasi, August 2006, page 64 – 70,70-79, 80-94, 98-100
5. Access through http://www.jalkalvaranasi.org/webpages.php?tag=Sewerage_System on 4 July 2019



Age-Sex Pyramid