

9.7.1 Access to Fire Station

Though the fire station is connected by wireless and hotline and it is functioning fairly well in case of emergency, one thing observed was absence of proper accessibility for fire station to main road. The present fire station is located inside a narrow street, behind a few residential houses.

There is an Urgent need to look into this situation. As with increasing population in future more service would be required and damages if any would also amount to large life and property losses.

TABLE 9.7.4 STAFF OF FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF UDAIPUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Sr. No.		
1	Staff (Firemen/Firefighter)	42
2	Driver	7
3	Leading Foremen	3
4	Fire Officer	1

9.8 DEMAND AND SUPPLY GAPS

9.8.1 Details of Core Urban Services

	Service Heads	Levels	Proportion
	Name of Town/ City	Udaipur	
	Category of Local Body	Class I	
I	Area (km2)	64.10	
II	Population	389,438	
A	General Population		
1	1981	232,583	
2	1991	308,571	
3	2001	389,438	
4	2005	437,398	
5	2011	503,399	
6	2021	650,707	
III	Water Supply		
A	Supply Details		
1	Surface Source (MLD)	25.70	73.01
2	Sub Surface/ Underground Source (MLD)	9.50	26.99
3	Other Sources (MLD)		0.00
4	Total Gross Supply (MLD)	35.20	100.00
5	T&D Losses (MLD)	0.89	
6	T&D Losses (% to total supply)	2.54	
7	Treatment Plant Capacity (MLD)	47.59	
8	Net Supply (MLD)		
a	Domestic/ Residential	22.88	65%
b	Non Domestic/ Commercial & Industrial	7.04	20%
	Total	29.92	
9	Average per capita supply (lpcd)	76.01	
10	Population Served	393658	90%
B	Storage & Distribution Details		
1	Storage Reservoirs (ML)		
a	Nos.	76.00	
b	Total Capacity	17.69	
4	Distribution System (km)		
a	Transmission Mains	40.00	21.92
b	Distribution Mains	142.50	78.08
	Total Length	182.50	100.00
C	Connection Details		
1	Metered		
a	Domestic/ Residential	51506	95.58
b	Non Domestic/ Commercial	1563	2.90

c	Industrial	817	1.52
	Total- Metered	53886	100.00
	Operational connections	13373	25%
2	Unmetered		
a	Domestic/ Residential	0	
b	Non Domestic/ Commercial	0	
c	Industrial	0	
	Total- Unmetered	0	
3	Total Water Connections	53886	
4	Panghats	102	
5	Handpumps	2010	
6	Population Covered		
a	Metered	269430	100.00
b	Unmetered	0	0.00
c	Panghats		0.00
d	Handpumps	0	0.00
	Total	269430	100.00
IV	Sewerage & Sanitation		
A	Underground Drainage		
1	Length of Sewers (km)	24.00	
3	Total Population covered	N.A.	
4	Total Sewage Generated (MLD)	60.80	
5	Treatment Plant Capacity (MLD)	0.00	
6	Total Connections	350	
B	Sanitation		
1	Sanitary Facilities (no. of units)		
a	Septic Tanks	N.A.	
b	Public Conveniences	N.A.	
c	Low Cost Sanitation units	N.A.	
d	Others (Dry Latrines)	N.A.	
	Total	0	
2	Population Covered		
a	Septic Tanks	N.A.	
b	Public Conveniences	0	
c	Low Cost Sanitation units		
d	Others (Dry Latrines)		
	Total	0	
V	Solid Waste Management		
A	Waste Generation & Collection		
1	Waste Generated (metric tons)		
a	Domestic	135.59	63%
b	Commercial	23.50	11%

c	Industrial	50.00	23%
d	Hospital	5.00	2%
	Total	214.09	100.00
2	Waste Collection		
a	Total Garbage Collected (tons)	120.00	
b	No. of Collection Bins	227	
c	No. of Trucks/Tractors/Tippers	39	
	Municipal	39	79.59
	Private	10	20.41
	Total	49	100.00
d	Conservancy Staff		
	Municipal	1014	97.78
	Private	23	2.22
	Total	1037	100.00
e	Vehicle Capacity (tons)		
	Trucks	8.00	
	Mini Trucks	3.00	
	Tractors	1.50	
	Tripper	2.00	
	Loader	0.30	
3	Waste Disposal		
a	Total Waste Disposed (tons)	120.00	
b	Mode of Disposal- Qunatity (tons)		
	Open Dumping	120.00	
	Sanitary Land Fill	0.00	
	Incineration	0.00	
	Recycling	0.00	
	Others	0.00	
VI	Roads		
A	Roads		
1	Surface Type length (km)		
a	Concrete/ Rigid	98.00	11.92
b	BT/ Tar	695.00	84.55
c	WBM	19.00	2.31
d	Earthen/ Others	10.00	1.22
	Total	822.00	100.00
B	Storm Water Drains		
1	Drain Type length (km)		
a	Major Secondary	1000.00	96.99
b	Major Primary	31.00	3.01
	Total	1031.00	100.00

C	Street Lighting	NA	
1	Type (nos.)		
a	High Mast Lamps	3	0.01
b	Mercury Vapour Lamps	200	0.99
c	Sodium Vapour Lamps	2950	14.64
d	Tubelights	17000	84.35
e	Others	0	0.00
	Total	20153	100.00

9.8.2 Core Urban Service Norms

Service Heads		2005	2021
		Existing	Proposed
I	Water Supply		
A	Service Level Indicators		
1	Average per capita supply (Gross- lpcd)	76.00	135.00
2	Transmission and Distribution Losses (% of total supply)***	2.54	10
3	Average per capita supply (Net- lpcd)	35.20	121.50
4	Treatment Capacity (% of Supply)	47.59	100
5	Distribution Network length (% road length)	73	100
6	Storage Capacity Adequacy Ratio (% of supply)	22.00	29
II	Sewerage & Sanitation		
A	Service Level Indicators		
1	Population covered thru' UGD (% to total popu.)	NA	100
2	Population covered thru' individual units (% to total popu.)	NA	0
3	Population covered thru' LCS (% to total popu.)	NA	0
III	Solid Waste Mangement (Project Horizon 2011)		
A	Service Level Indicators		
1	Waste Generated per capita (grams)	489.47	590.00
2	Collection performance (% collected to generated)	56	100
3	No. of trips made per vehicle	2.00	3.00
4	Density Adjustment Factor- vehicle capacity	0.6	0.60
5	Fleet of Vehicles (Proportion)		
a	5 Ton Vehicle- %	14.0	75.0
b	3 Ton Vehicle- %	54.0	25.0
c	1.5 Ton Vehicle- %	31.0	0.00
6	Total Waste Disposed - Tonnes/annum	43800.0	108406.97
IV	Roads		
A	Service Level Indicators		
1	Proportion of Concrete Roads (% to Total Road Length)	11.92	11.92
2	Proportion of BT Roads (% to Total Road Length)	84.55	85.77
3	Proportion of WBM Roads (% to Total Road Length)	2.31	2.31

4	Proportion of Earthen Roads (% to Total Road Length)	1.22	0.00
5	Per Capita Road Length (m)	1.88	1.88
V	Storm Water Drainage		
A	Service Level Indicators - % Coverage	125	
1	Proportion Open Pucca Drains (% to total road length)	N.A.	N.A.
2	Proportion Closed Pucca Drains (% to total road length)	N.A.	N.A.
3	Proportion Kutcha Drains (% to total road length)	N.A.	N.A.
VI	Street Lighting		
A	Service Level Indicators		
1	Average Spacing of lights (m)	40.79	30.00
2	Percentage SV Lamps to total (%)	14.64	20
3	Percentage Tubelights to total (%)	84.35	80.00
B	Unit Costs for Project Costing		
1	Tube Lights (Rs./ lamp)		4500.00
2	Sodium Vapour Lamps (Rs./ lamp)		9000.00

9.8.3 Core Urban Services: Demand and Supply Gaps

	Service Heads	Physical Details		
		Current	Demand	Gaps
I	Water Supply			
1	Source & Trunk line (MLD)	35.20	87.85	52.65
2	Treatment Facility (MLD)	47.59	87.85	40.26
3	Distribution Network (km)	182.50	946.04	763.54
4	Storage Facility (ML)	17.69	25.82	8.13
II	Sewerage & Sanitation			
1	Popu. covered by Sewerage system	NA	213309	213309
2	Popu. covered by Individual sanitary units	NA	0	0
3	Popu. covered by Low Cost Sanitation Units	NA	0	0
III	Solid Waste Management			
1	Total Waste Generated (tons)	214.09	297.01	82.91
2	Vehicle capacity required (tons)	0.00	165.00	165.00
a	5 Ton Vehicle- nos	39.00	44.55	5.55
b	3 Ton Vehicle- nos	147.00	24.75	-122.25
c	1.5 Ton Vehicle- nos	85.00		
3	Total Dustbin Capacity required (tons)	120.00	297.01	177.01
4	Disposal Site- excl. land cost (tons)		108406.97	108406.97
IV	Roads & Street Lighting			
1	Total Roads (km)	822.00	946.04	124.04

a	Concrete	98.00	112.79	14.79
b	Black Topped	695.00	811.38	116.38
c	Water Bound Macadam	19.00	21.87	2.87
d	Earthen/ Others	10.00	0.00	0.00
2	Upgradation/ Conversion of Roads (km)			
a	Black Topped to Concrete			14.79
b	Water Bound Macadam to Black Topped			19.00
c	Earthen to Black Topped			10.00
d	Earthen to Water Bound Macadam			0.00
3	New Formation (km)			
a	Concrete			0.00
b	Black Topped			102.17
c	Water Bound Macadam			21.87
d	Earthen			0.00
	Total- New Formation Cost			
V	Storm Water Drainage			
1	Total Conversion to closed pucca (km)	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Total New Formation of Storm Water Drains (km)			
a	Open Pucca	1000.00	0.00	0.00
b	Closed Pucca	31.00	0.00	0.00
	Total- New Formation	1031.00	0.00	0.00
VI	Street Lighting			
1	Tube Lights (nos.)	17000	0	0
2	Sodium Vapour Lamps (nos.)	3153	4347	1194

10.0 URBAN GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the existing institutional framework in Udaipur region responsible for provision of urban infrastructure. It presents institutional set-up, issues and the institutional development strategy. The first section of the chapter describes the reform actions undertaken by the local government, second section briefly describes about the agencies involved, while last section bring outs the issues and recommendations.

10.2 REFORM ACTIONS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Urban reforms in Rajasthan started with the 74th CAA. The state government formally set up the First State finance commission, which has submitted its report. Action on the report has also been taken. The State government is in the process to set up the second finance commission. In 1999, the Government of Rajasthan with the assistance of the ADB initiated Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). The State Government has also constituted the Third State Finance Commission.

The Government of Rajasthan is a signatory to Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF) scheme of central government and has agreed to most of the conditions. Udaipur Agenda Action Group (UAAG) and State Urban Agenda for Rajasthan (SUARAJ) is the latest initiative by Government of Rajasthan. The Agenda identifies fast track and reform projects. The fast track projects include houses for urban poor, city infrastructure project, Heritage conservation and management Institute, SWM innovation project, conservation and restoration of urban water bodies, and rehabilitation project. The reform projects include creation of spatial data center, urban land reforms, and training programme for human resource development in ULB, formulating state urban policy, municipal financial reform and revamping model municipal law. UAAG identifies thrust areas identified through community consultations such as management of civic facilities and a consensus based need for new asset creation.

The reform measures undertaken by the state government as part of SUARAJ includes:

- a) Placement of the 'Rajasthan Municipality Bill 2005'
- b) Enactment of new property tax assessment rules,
- c) Double entry accounting system,
- d) Draft integrated township guidelines,

e) Simplification of land allotment rules, etc.

10.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT (UDAIPUR REGION)

The urban institutional set-up in Udaipur is fragmented into various departments responsible for provision, operation and maintenance of urban services. The Udaipur Municipal Council is the main civic body. Urban Improvement Trust (UIT) is responsible for overall development of Udaipur town. It is responsible for implementation of development plans and infrastructure in the notified UIT areas, which includes both, rural as well as urban areas. In addition to UMC and UIT, there are a number of Line Departments (such as Town Planning, PHED, PWD, Rajasthan Housing Board, RSRTC, Forest Department, Tourism Department), who are stakeholders in delivery of urban services, and infrastructure development.