

CHANDRAPUR, MAHARASHTRA



CITY REPORT

4TH FEB 2021



22.04 lakh Population	11,443 sq. km area	193 persons per sq km area	Hot & dry climate	Avg temp 28.2 degrees celsius
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59.41%
Literacy
rate

Sex ratio:
961 females
per 1000
males

Marathi
and Gondi
language

District
Nagpur

AGRICULTURE & ITS IMPACT

Chandrapur is widely known for its agricultural productivity. It ranks fourth in terms of Rice production in the state of Maharashtra. Cotton is also grown on large extents of land in the district. Therefore, agriculture is the major source of income for the locals of Chandrapur. Further, Chandrapur also has received the tag of a tribal district since 22% of the population of the district are different tribes. (chandrapur.nic.in)

Since agriculture is a major economic activity carried out in the district, a major degree of environmental damage also comes from this area. Due to the excessive commercialization of agriculture, farmers have shifted to using more and more fertilizers and pesticides. In Chandrapur, farmers use a massive quantity of **72175 tonnes of chemical fertilizers per annum**. Consequently, it results in **soil and water pollution**, thus adding to the environmental problems of the district.

INDUSTRY

There are about **74 hazardous waste producing industries** in the district, which produce a total **hazardous waste of 82,326 TPA**. The district produces **120-150 TPD of municipal solid waste every day**. The city also generates approximately **40 million liters of wastewater per day**.

However, in 2018 a noble effort was taken to tackle the problem of wastewater wherein the wastewater generated in the city would be transported to the Chandrapur thermal power plant where it will be used for power generation as per the State Pollution Control Board.

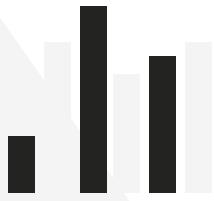


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Air Quality Index

The air quality of the city lies on an average in the unhealthy category. A major contributor to this state of the air is the high content of PM10, followed by PM2.5 and Sulphur Dioxide, all of which are highly unhealthy from the point of the air quality. The year 2019 saw the city of Chandrapur as having the worst air quality in the state of Maharashtra. The air quality dropped into the category of 'critically polluted'. It was also ranked seventh in terms of air pollution in the country.

To tackle the problem associated with air quality in the city, the administration has developed a plan that contains emission sources information. The plan highlights the identification, mapping, and estimation of the source contributors and further, developing reduction methods in accordance with this analysis. (CPCB)

To tackle the rising pollution and the dropping sustainability level of the district, there have been several efforts both by the district administration and the state government. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) has set up three air quality monitoring stations under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in Chandrapur.

ENERGY

The major source of energy of the district comes from fossil fuels. A few years ago the Chandrapur thermal power plant was scrapped due to the resulting pollution from the plant. In its place, the municipal corporation in 2018 decided to install a 100 MW of solar plant- to be set in partnership with a private company, Mahagenco as per the Chandrapur Municipal Corporation.

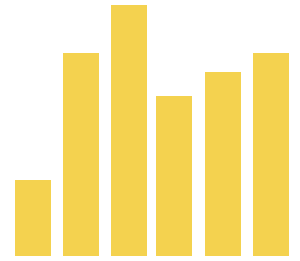
ELECTRONIC WASTE

Like any other developing area, the usage of electronic devices has increased in the district, thus implying a greater e-waste generation problem. However, no official sources state the levels of e-waste generated in the district, which indicates that this problem still hasn't been addressed on a priority basis.

CHANDRAPUR WAS RANKED 4TH IN THE 'CITIES' CATEGORY WITH A POPULATION BETWEEN 1-10 LAKH IN THIS YEAR'S SWACHH SARVEKSHAN, WITH A SCORE OF 5,179.

(SWACHH SARVESKSHAN 2020)

STEPS TAKEN



To manage the solid waste generated in the city, the Chandrapur Municipal Corporation has also partnered with a Germany-based company that will help it manage **100 tonnes of solid waste every day** by facilitating the segregation and disposal of this waste. The process of **Gasification**, a co-incinerating process, was adopted a few years ago by the district administration to manage the disposal of the heavy metal waste generated in the city. (Municipal Corporation)

Local efforts were also taken to ensure the **collection of municipal solid waste**, a women's savings group took the initiative of door-to-door collection of household waste at a nominal fee of Rs. 50-60. However, to ensure a more stringent and organized collection of wastes, the municipal corporation engaged municipal staff in the waste collection, **segregation, and disposal on a daily basis**. The staff responsible for this was paid Rs. 400-500 every day.

The above details prove that certain efforts are being taken to ensure a sustainable Chandrapur and without any doubt, these efforts are yielding results as seen by a great ranking achieved by the city in the Swachh Sarvekshan. However, an equally gloomy picture is presented in the case of the extremely poor air quality of the city. Seeing the array of efforts being taken in the city, one can hope for an environment friendly, sustainable Chandrapur in the near future.



**Sirjan Kaur (research Intern-LSR)
with Shalini Goyal Bhalla**

ICCE is studying several cities in India on several parameters. This is an initiative under Circular Cities project.