

Stats at Glance:

Literacy Rate 81.24%

Sex Ratio 995

Population Density 16939/Sqkm



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Water Supply



- Agency: Vijayawada Municipal Corporation
- Source : Krishna River
- Present Supply : 42MGD
- Water Supply Network coverage: 70%
- Access to Piped water supply connection: 27%
- Percapita Supply: 157Lpcd
- NRW ~60%

Sewerage & Storm Water Management



- Agency: Vijayawada Municipal Corporation
- Sewerage Network coverage: 40%
- Access to connections: 10%
- Treatment plant capacity: 10%
- Method of treatment: Conventional method
- Open drain: 1122.4 Km
- UGD: 392 Km

Solid Waste Management



- Agency: Vijayawada Municipal Corporation
- Estimated Quantity of waste generated: 573.2T/day
- Waste collected: 498T/day
- Frequency of Waste collection: 65%/day
- Garbage collection centres: 2265
- 3 SWM projects under PPP

Vijayawada Multi-Stakeholderism

Power



- Agency: APTRANSCO, APGENCO
- Electricity Domestic connections: 307018
- Electricity Industrial connections: 1876
- Electricity Commercial connections: 26180
- Electricity Road lighting connections: 24378
- Electricity others connections: 4441

Public Transport



- Agency: APSRTC
- 358 buses – 119 routes
- ATL – 16 Km
- Auto-Rickshaws with 3+1 capacity
- Total length of roads: 1200 Km
- Per capita trip rate : 1.04
- Per capita vehicular trip: 0.62

Health Care & Education



- Agency: Vijayawada Municipal Corporation
- Urban Health centers: 22
- Maternity Hospitals: 2
- High Schools: 28
- Upper primary Schools: 2
- Elementary Schools: 75
- Male Literacy: 85%
- Female Literacy: 78%

Municipal Service Delivery : VIJAYAWADA

Vijayawada is a city in Krishna district of Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The main source of water for the city is Krishna river. It is considered as the agricultural and commercial capital of Andhra Pradesh. The city is upgraded to Municipal Corporation in 1985 with an area of 61.88sq.kms. Vijayawada is divided into 59 political wards. An elected body headed by the Mayor performs the Administration of the Corporation [1].

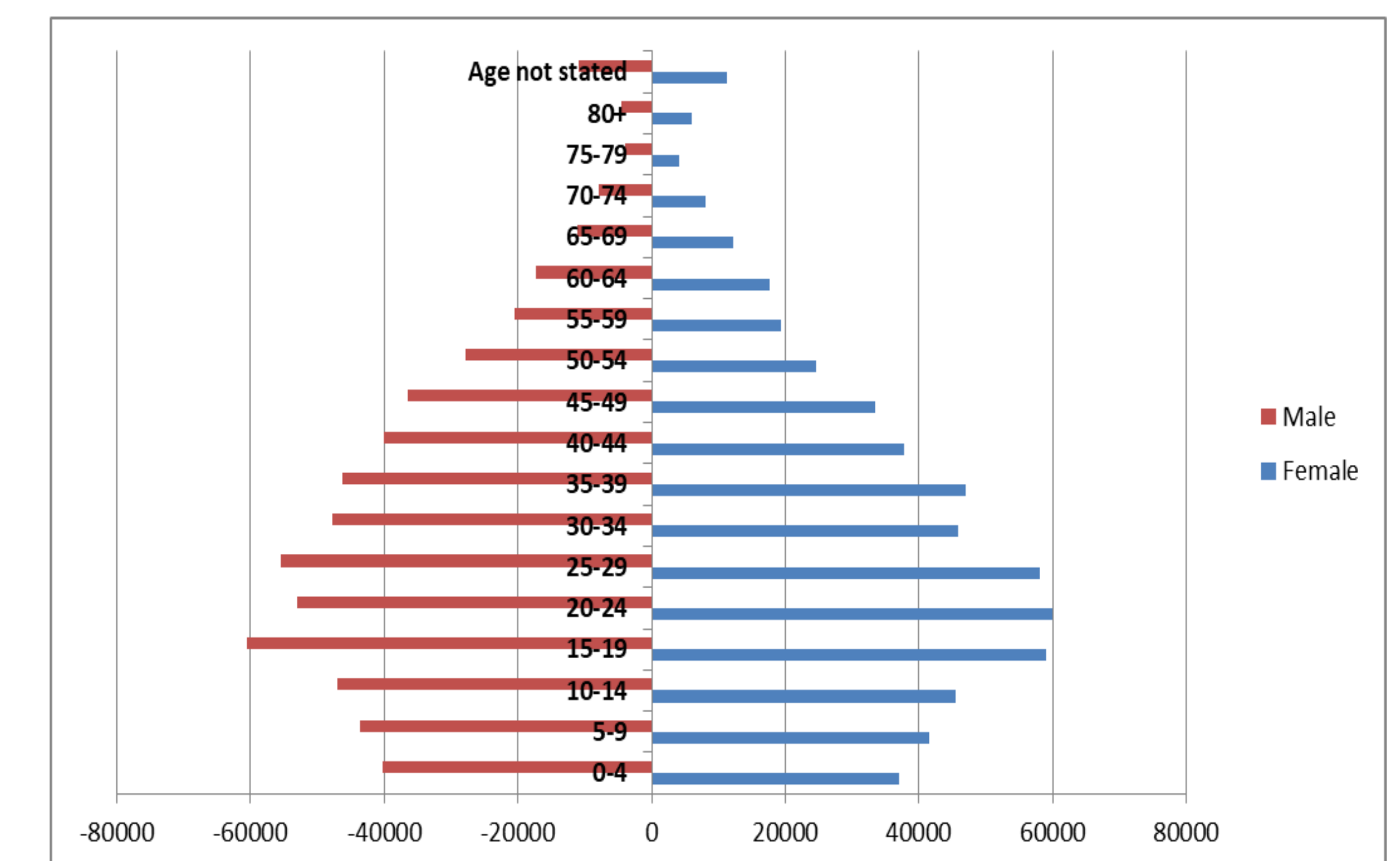
In Andhra Pradesh, Department of Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) undertakes urban governance and urban infrastructure developments. The key responsibilities of the MA&UD are town and country planning, development of urban schemes, implementing planning layouts for new urban infrastructure development etc. The Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) is the apex authority of MA&UD which provides guidance to Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC) in performing its day to day activities and coordinates with other departments to enable seamless delivery of urban civic services to the population [2].

Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Development Corporation (APUFIDC) acts as the nodal agency for planning and implementation of urban infrastructure projects. Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department (PHMED) is under the administrative control of MA&UD and is the nodal agency for planning, design and implementation of water supply and sanitation facilities in the VMC [3]. After completion of the water supply and sewerage schemes by the PHMED, the projects/schemes are being handed over to VMC. VMC is responsible to grant water supply and sewerage facilities, new water connections and collection of taxes from the city households. Andhra Pradesh government has proposed Storm Water Drainage facilities to VMC. The Maintenance, Operation and Management of Storm Water drain and sewerage facilities are undertaken by Vijayawada Municipal Corporation [2].

Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) is state owned transportation providing intercity and intra city mobility services in the state. The VMC is providing 21,000 Tube Lights, 5800 SV Lamps, and 50 Metallic Halide Lamps across the City. There is 31 km of central lighting in important roads in the City. Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated the first phase of reforms and restructuring in AP's power sector by unbundling APSEB into Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) and Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation (APTRANSCO) to cater to Generation and Transmission & Distribution of electricity respectively. APTRANSCO was further reorganized into four distribution companies to cater to the needs to the different districts of AP [2]. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) is responsible for efficient implementation of environmental policies, laws, regulations and also develops frameworks to manage both waste and natural resources of the state [4].

References:

[1] Vijayawada Municipal Corporation. (n.d.). Retrieved July 02, 2019, from <https://vijayawada.cdma.ap.gov.in/en>
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 [4] Vijayawada Municipal Corporation. (n.d.). VMC Brochure [Brochure].
 [5] Vijayawada Municipal Corporation. (n.d.). Retrieved July 08, 2019, from <https://vijayawada.cdma.ap.gov.in/en/sanitation-route-map-0>
 [6] Vijayawada City Development Plan (Rep.). (n.d.). Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation
 [7] (n.d.). Retrieved July 02, 2019, from <https://www.apspdcl.in/aboutus.html>
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Age-Sex Pyramid