

Upliftment  
*Through* Fulfilment



**Vijayawada Municipal Corporation**



## ***Vijayawada***

Known as the political capital of the State, Vijayawada is located on the banks of the sacred Krishna River and is bounded by the Indrakiladri Hills on the West and the Budemeru River on the North. The Northern, North-Western, and South-Western parts of the City are covered by a low range of hills, while the Central, South-Western and North-Western parts are covered by rich and fertile agriculture lands with three irrigation canals criss-crossing them.

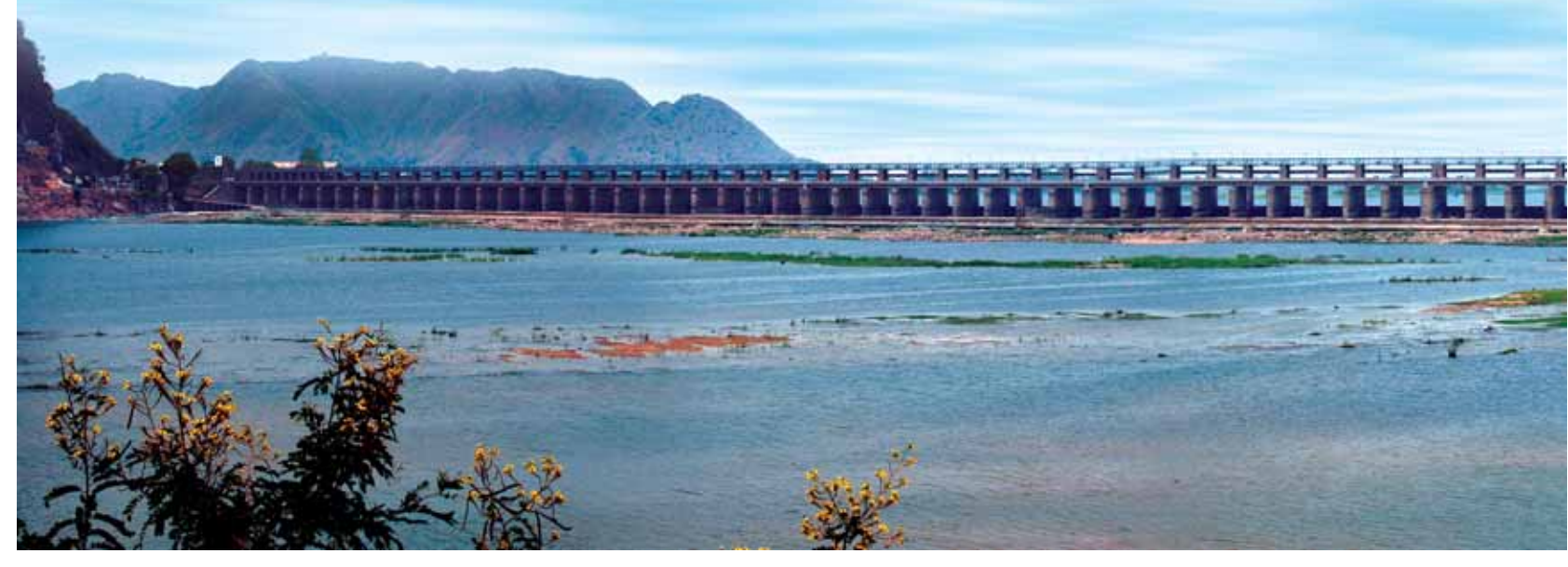
The discovery of pre-historic remains belonging to the Stone Age along the banks of Krishna River, from Machlipatnam to Nagarjuna Sagar, proves that this part of the river valley had human settlements even during the stone age of Indian history. Legend has it that Vijayawada was established by Arjuna around the Malleswara Temple and Indrakiladri Hills, in commemoration of Lord Siva's blessings on him and thus the name Vijayawada or the "the City of



Victory". Another legend says that Vijayawada took its name from Durga's VIJAYAM or TRIUMPH over the Demon. According to this legend, Vijayawada thereby symbolizes the victory of Goddess Durga over the Demon King Mahisasura.

Situated along the Madras-Howrah and Madras-Delhi Railway route, this is the largest railway junction of the South Central Railway region. Besides, it is conveniently located with respect to Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam. The City is also connected to Hyderabad and Chennai by air. This locational advantage and access by road, rail and air, has made it one of the largest transit and trading centers in the State and South India. In the recent past, its prominence as a major trading and business centre has earned it the title of, "The Business Capital of Andhra Pradesh".

The climate is tropical, with hot summers and moderate winters. The peak temperature reaches 48 C in May-June, while the winter temperature is warm and steady between 17-25 C. The average humidity is 68% and the average annual rainfall is 965 mm.



## ***VMC***

The Municipality of Vijayawada was constituted on 01.04.1888 with an area of 30 sq km, and was upgraded into a Corporation in 1988. With the merger of the surrounding villages in 1985, the total area of the Corporation rose to 58 sq km. With a population of 1.1 m, it is today the third largest City in the State.



## ***Administration***

The Ward Members elected from the 59 wards in the VMC area from the Council, which in turn elects the Mayor. The Standing Committee of 5 Ward Members and the Mayor is responsible for important decisions relating to sanctioning of works etc. The Commissioner is the executive head and is responsible for the daily administration of the Corporation, which has over 5000 employees. The powers of each agency and functionary is outlined in the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (HMC ) Act.





### ***Roads and Drains***

Wide and well laid out roads and carefully planned street lay-out are the immediate attractions for any outsider visiting a City. Criss-crossed by three major irrigation canals – Eluru, Ryves and Bandar – which longitudinally splits the City, Vijayawada has a unique transportation challenge. There are 16 bridges across these three canals, which help smooth movement across them. The VMC has covered all the main areas of the City and the major colonies with roads and storm water drainage. It has developed 280 km of BT and 280 km of CC roads and 126.50 km of internal and 725 km of outflow drains. Nearly 42 km of major and internal roads have been widened at a cost of over Rs 50 Crores in the recent years. These include the two most important roads – Eluru Road and MG Road. VMC has also laid nearly 10 kms of central dividers in important roads across the City.





### ***Streetlighting***

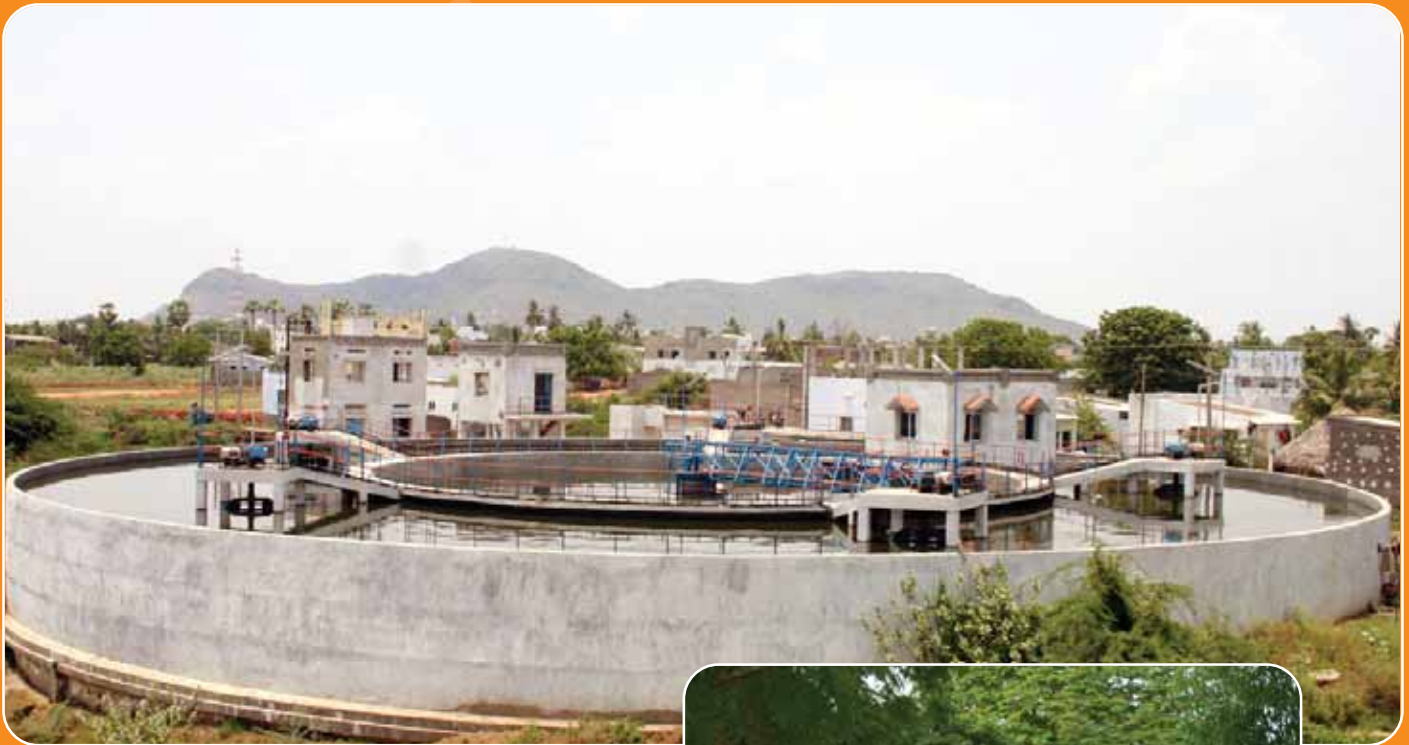
Well-illuminated streets are the mark of any great city. While enhancing the beauty of the City, it also reduces the risk of accidents and burglaries and makes the City more livable. The VMC is providing 21,000 Tube Lights, 5800 SV Lamps, and 50 Metallic Halide Lamps across the City. There is 31 km of central lighting in important roads in the City. With the outsourcing of O & M of street lighting to an ESCO operator, the City becomes only the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Country to introduce the technology, which will save a minimum of 42% of the present power consumption. The Corporation stands to gain Rs.3.28 cr over the 5 years of the BOT contract. The Corporation has commissioned an energy audit study of all its electrical equipments, and it is decided to install energy saving devices in all these equipments. The expected savings in energy consumption is estimated to be around Rs. 1.70 Cr per year. The VMC will be first fully ESCO Corporation in the Country.



## ***Water Supply***

At 190 lpcd VMC provides one of the highest quantity of water in the entire country. The KL Rao Head Water Works on the upstream of the Krishna Barrage, and the Ramalingeshwar Nagar 10 MGD Plant supply nearly 39 MGD of Krishna water and 13 localized boosters supply another 10 MGD of bore water. There are 41 reservoirs with a combined storage of 90.78 lakh gallons. The supply duration varies from 24 hrs to 1 hr twice daily, due to distribution network problems and the peculiar topography of the City. VMC is presently undertaking a big rationalization process of the distribution network, so as to ensure more equitable supply. The water supply wing employs about 375 staff, who maintain over 350 km of transmission and distribution network with over 60,000 domestic HSCs and 5000 metered Group Housing and commercial/ industrial connections, and over 4500 public stand posts. Household connections are not metered and the monthly tariff is Rs 80 and Rs 40 for those Below the Poverty Line. The Non Revenue Water is about 40%.





### ***Under Ground Drainage (UGD)***

The UGD network was started in 1967 and now covers only one third of the City. The entire One Town (old City) and all major slums are uncovered. Thanks to aggressive expansion in the last couple of years, the entire eastern part of the City is now covered with sewerage network. There are 3 STPs with a combined treatment capacity of 47 MLD. The 27 MLD Plant at Ajith Singh Nagar is the first STP in the City and covers areas like Gandhi Nagar, Governorpet, Hanumanpet, Poornanandampet, Satyhanarayanapuram, and Chuttugunta. The Ramalingeshwar Nagar and Autonagar STPs cover the entire Patamata and Krishnalanka, Machavaram, Maruthi Nagar, Durgapauram and Gulabi Thota areas. There are presently nearly 30,000 UGD connections in the City. The VMC has embarked on a project to cover the entire City with sewerage network by 2008.



### ***Solid Waste Management (SWM)***

VMC is one of the pioneers in developing and adopting SWM technologies and has taken up three SWM Projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) – Excel Plant, Shriram Energy, and Bio-methanization Plant. The total waste generated is about 700 mt, of which 550 mt is recycled into manure and used to generate Power, through these three Plants. The Shriram Plant, in operation since 2004, takes 225 mt of MSW and generates 6 MW of electricity. The bio-methanization Plant designed to run with vegetable and animal waste, and in operation since 2005, produces 3255 KWh electricity besides manure. The VMC vehicles supply the SW to these three Plants and to the landfill through closed dumper bins. VMC is presently setting up a scientific landfill in the outskirts of the City, so as to service the solid waste disposal needs of the City for the next 20 years.







## *Sanitation*

Health, it is said, is the greatest wealth. The primary endeavor of the VMC is to provide a clean and hygienic environment for its citizens to live. The VMC maintains a constant vigil on factors contributing to outbreak of epidemics and infectious diseases. Over 4247 Public Health (PH) Workers, in 44 sanitary Divisions work to keep the City clean. Apart from 1314 regular PH workers, there are 2891 workers drawn from DWCUA and CMEY Groups. These workers are involved in sweeping roads, cleaning drains, door-to-door basket collection, transporting and disposing Municipal solid waste. VMC has a fleet of over 75 vehicles, from dumper placers to autos, which are working to collect solid waste from across the City.

**State** Andhra Pradesh  
- District(s) - Krishna

---

**Coordinates** 16.30° N 80.37° E

---

**Area** 58 km<sup>2</sup>  
- Elevation - 125 m  
**Time zone** IST (UTC+5:30)

---

**Population** (2006) 1,025,436  
- Density - 17,679/km<sup>2</sup>

---

**Codes**  
- Postal - 5200xx  
- Telephone - +91 866  
- Vehicle - AP16







## ***Horticulture***

Greenery rejuvenates the citizens and enhances the beauty of a City and recharges it. The Horticulture wing, consisting of 98 staff and headed by an Assistant Director (Horticulture) is responsible for developing and maintaining Greenery. There are 3 major parks and 20 smaller parks maintained by VMC. But VMC has been encouraging local community to assist in developing and in maintaining community parks in open spaces through Park Committees. There are 58 such Committees, all active in maintaining community parks which are the center of social life in their respective areas. Besides, the Horticulture wing also maintains central dividers, junctions etc. at approximately 60 places.





## ***Social Welfare Services***

The VMC maintains five Maternity Hospitals and 22 Primary Health Centres. These hospitals provide pre- and post-natal care, child health care, basic primary health care, and ambulance facilities. The Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Projects has been successfully implemented in all the 22 Centres through Voluntary Organizations. Recently a First Referral Unit (FRU) was sanctioned by the Government of India, which contains all the basic medical facilities and equipments. Besides, the VMC also maintains 12 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani dispensaries.

The Corporation runs 22 High Schools, 14 Upper Primary Schools, and 63 Primary Schools, with a total staff strength of nearly 900. Over 23,000 children get education in these VMC schools. The VMC also provides mid-day meals in its 77 schools and 73 other aided schools.

The Urban Community Development (UCD) wing delivers welfare pensions to the old aged, disabled, and widows, assists in forming and developing capacity for Self Help Groups (SHGs) and then linking them with banks for financial assistance, and also provides self-employment opportunities and skill development training to the urban poor. The VMC has tied-up with the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) for providing training in fashion technology and making leather goods to the urban poor. So far over 800 people have been trained in various skills by the UCD wing. The UCD wing is also the converging point for all the different welfare schemes being implemented by the Government in the City. The UCD wing is headed by a Project Officer, who is assisted by two Community Development Officers and 9 Social Workers.





### ***Sports and Recreation***

The VMC owns the prestigious Indira Gandhi Municipal Stadium, which is a recognized venue for One Day International Cricket matches. There are two other outdoor stadiums – Ch Rama Kotaiah Stadium and the MBP Stadium at Singh Nagar – and four Indoor Stadiums with wood floor courts, including the huge Dandamudi Rajagopal Rao Indoor Stadium. There are three major swimming pools – Sir Vizzy Pool at Gandhinagar and those at Guru Nanak Nagar and KL Rao Nagar. VMC has also established eight gymnasiums at different locations in the City. The VMC actively promotes sports & games, and has a number of coaches and trainers who are working on the aforementioned facilities.

## ***VMC Highlights***

1. VMC is the first ISO 9001 Urban Local Body in the entire Country.
2. VMC was the winner of the CRISIL Siti e-governance award in 2004 and runner up in the CSI-Nihilent National e-governance award of Ministry of Information Technology in 2003. It was also the finalist for the Stockholm Challenge Award for 2003.
3. Vijayawada is the first and the only City in the country to achieve the distinction of having 100% door-to-door basket collection.
4. The City is the only second one in the entire country and the first to fully cover the City with Energy Saving technology in street lighting. This intervention is expected to yield savings worth Rs 6.25 Cr over the next 5 years and Rs. 1.7 Cr annually thenceforth.
5. VMC has outsourced its entire fleet of sanitation vehicles, which is expected to generate savings worth Rs 4.09 Cr over the coming three years.
6. VMC has also introduced the Global Positioning System (GPS) based monitoring of all its vehicles. This has enabled accurate monitoring of all the sanitation vehicles and water tankers, thereby reducing the huge fraudulent claiming of bills by vehicle contractors.

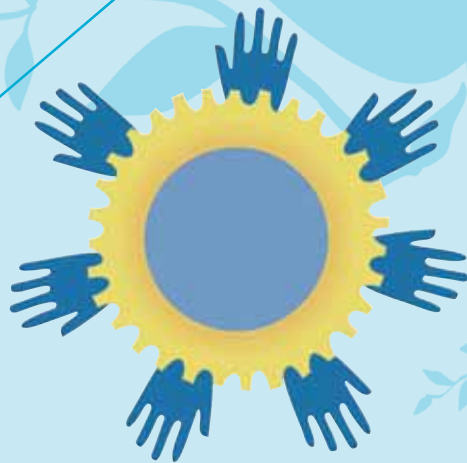


7. In order to ensure leakages in water meter tariff collection are cut down, the VMC has initiated monthly spot billing of metered water connections. This has considerably increased regular payment of water meter charges, without accumulation of arrears.
8. All the commercial complexes have been rationalized by issuing photo ID cards and pass books, and by clearing upto date all mutations, lease renewals, arrears. This has ensured effective monitoring of the status of the large number of commercial establishments owned by the Corporation, which fetches the VMC nearly Rs 5 Cr in annual revenues.
9. An integrated database of all the welfare and other development benefits recipients from the Government is under preparation, which would eliminate the problem of leakages and pilferages, and ensure that the welfare services and benefits actually reach the targeted beneficiaries. The IRIS identification technology is being used to prepare this database.

# Campaign Issues For Silver Jubilee Year

## 1 Open defecation free Vijayawada

One of the most important issues in any urban area, especially in India is the pervasive problem of open defecation, with all its attendant health hazards. It has been found that open defecation is the single biggest reason for causing health problems in slum areas. The VMC has identified a number of locations around the City, where open defecation is a problem. It is proposed to provide Individual Latrines under the ILCS and community toilets in these areas, so as to ensure the City becomes open-defecation free City by June 2007.



## 2 Access to Drinking Water for All

Being on the banks of the great Krishna River, Vijayawada City is uniquely fortunate to be blessed with enough water. But this has not translated into automatic availability of water for all its residents. Only 60% of the households are covered with household taps. Over the coming year, it is proposed to cover all the City households with tap connections. This would make Vijayawada the first City in the country to have universal access to treated tap water supply. In a mission mode to cover all the households with water supply, the existing water connection charges have been reduced and procedures streamlined.



## 3 Inclusive Vijayawada

It is clear that the only sustainable way of addressing urban related issues is by involving the residents in the search for a solution. Many of the problems are area specific and successfully addressing it requires forging a series of partnerships among all the different stakeholders. Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) are the most vital stakeholders in the development process in any area, and the strength of these local Associations is a barometer of the vibrancy of development in the area. There are presently over 50 well established RWAs, who are actively involved in maintaining sanitation and community parks in different parts of the City. The VMC has set the ambitious target of covering the entire City with RWAs by next June.

In order to tap the huge potential of philanthropy and partnership among the residents of Vijayawada, the VMC has initiated the Partnership in City Development Program. As part of this Program, the VMC has set up a dedicated Project Management Unit, and laid out clear guidelines and listed out all the specific areas of partnership between the citizens and the VMC for development of Vijayawada.





#### 4 Green Vijayawada

Vijayawada has infamously earned the nickname of Blazewada for its extremely oppressive summers. The absence of adequate tree and green cover, and the globally increasing trend in temperatures, have ensured that the summers have become hotter in the recent years. In order to arrest this trend, a massive tree-plantation campaign has been initiated. Over the next year, it is proposed to take up plantation of 1m plants, including avenue and block plantations, distributing saplings to households, afforestation on hill slopes etc. All the vacant open spaces in the City will be developed with green cover and the vacant canal bunds will be developed as walking tracks. The VMC also encourages citizens and institutions to adopt green belts and Parks and maintain them.



#### 6 Energy Efficient Vijayawada

Vijayawada is the only second City in the Country and the first to fully cover the entire City with Energy Saving technology in street lighting. This intervention is expected to yield savings worth Rs 6.25 Cr over the next 5 years and Rs. 1.7 Cr annually thenceforth. It has carried out an extensive energy audit study of all its electro-mechanical systems and over the coming year, it is proposed to undertake a series of steps to improve efficiencies of existing systems and introduce energy saving technologies in all of them. Vijayawada is thus on course to become the most energy efficient City in the Country, and in the process more efficiently utilize the tax payers receipts.

#### 5 Litter Free Vijayawada

Vijayawada City has become the first and only City in the country to have 100% door-to-door basket collection. The collection system has been put in place, with all the logistics, and the focus now is on strengthening and making the system sustainable and fully accountable to the residents. Nearly 800 tricycles are in operation across the City to undertake door-to-door basket collection. The next step of promoting segregation of garbage at source has also been initiated and it is now operational in about 11 colonies. It is proposed to cover all the colonies in the City with segregation of garbage at source, over the coming year. To encourage environment friendly local disposal of biodegradable waste, 15 vermin-compost plants, maintained by RWAs, are operational across the City. It is proposed to cover the entire City with required number of vermin-compost Plants.









## Vijayawada Municipal Corporation

Ph: 0866 - 2422400, 2421058

Fax: 0866 - 2423022

[www.vijayawada.com](http://www.vijayawada.com) | [www.ourvmc.org](http://www.ourvmc.org)  
[mcvij@ap.nic.in](mailto:mcvij@ap.nic.in)

