ANDHRA PRADESH CAPITAL REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY



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1. HISTORY & CULTURE

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE CAPITAL REGION (Krishna & Guntur Districts)

The capital region has a long line of history with continuity right from the prehistoric times until today.

RULING

The history of the region can be traced back to the rule of Asoka the Great (269-232 B.C) followed by the Satavahanas (1st century BC to 2nd century AD), Ikshvakus (3rd century AD), Salankayanas, Ananda Gotrins, Early Pallava and Vishnukundins (4th -6th centuries AD),



Akkana Madanna Caves

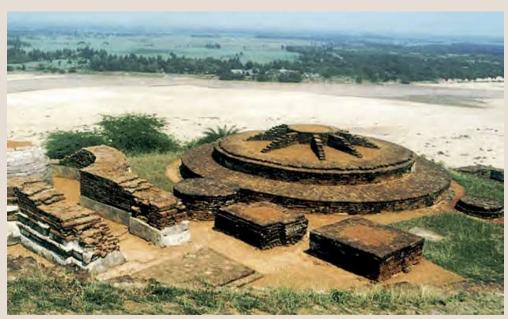
Eastern (Vengi) Chalukyas (7th to 11th centuries AD), Rastrakutas (8th to 10th century AD), Velanticholas (11th -12th centuries AD), Kakatiyas (12th-14th centuries AD), Reddy's (14th -15th centuries AD), Eastern Gangas (14th century AD) Gajapathis (15th century AD), Vijayanagara kings (15th to 16th centuries AD), Qutbshahis (17th



century AD), Moghals (17th - 18th century AD), Asaf Jahis (18th - 19th centuries AD) and British (East India Company).

STRUCTURES AND MONUMENTS

These dynasties have left Buddhist Stupas, Rock cut caves, structural temples, forts and fortifications (18th -20th centuries AD) in the region. The Buddhist stupas at Dhanyakataka - Amravati, Bhattiprolu, Vaddamanu forts (3rd century BC), Ghantasala, Gudivada, Jaggayyapeta and Alluru (1st - 4th centuries AD) serve



Dharanikota, Amravarthi

as repositories of Amaravati School of Art and Architecture. The rock cut caves at Sitanagaram, Akkanna Madanna Mogalrajpuram, Penumaka and Undavalli belonging to the period between 2nd - 6th centuries AD originally of the Buddhist faith were later converted into Brahmanical caves. Vijayawada also served as a Jain centre during the Eastern Chalukyaan Period and there is a rock cut cave of the Jaina Pantheon at Ambapuram on the outskirts of Vijayawada dated back to the 8th century AD. Saiva temple were built in the region which include the Amareswara Temple at Amaravati, Bhimeswara Temple at Chebrolu from 10th century AD. Durga Malleswara temple

HISTORY & CULTURE

at Vijayawada and Lakshminarayana temple at Avanigadda (11th century AD), Venugopala Swamy temple at Hamsala deevi, Movva and Adikesava temple at Chebrolu (13th century AD) and the temples at Kondaveedu, Ameenabad, Pedapalakaluru and Mutluru (14th century AD) followed by the Vijayanagara temples at Kondaveedu, Kondapalli, Pedakallepalli, Srikakulam and Mangalagiri. These temples present the various architectural styles from the Vengi Chalukyas to the Vijayanagara kings.

This region is also studded with several historical forts and fortifications. Remains of mud forts on land are seen at Dharanikota Chandolu, Kanukollu, (11th century AD) Kodaveedu Bellamkonda and Kondapalli. The forts were originally built by the Reddy Kings of Kondaveedu in 14 century AD with many structures such as stables, garrisons, granaries, prisons, palaces, temples, masjids and gateways by the successive dynasties viz., the Vijayanagara dynasty particularly during the rule of Sri Krishna Devaraya who captured



Jain temple at Ambapuram

these forts in 1515 AD and was followed by the Gajapatis and Qutbshahis The region was also under the rule of the British, French and the Asafjahis who had used these forts for defence purpose. Colonial buildings were built by both the Dutch and the English in Machilipatnam and Vijayawada.



Kondapalli fort

ART AND CULTURE

The capital region is very rich in culture. Variety of Folk dances and Classical dances especially from Kuchipudi, Yakshagana and Bhamakalam received name and fame from worldwide. Eminent dancers of Kuchipudi include late Vedantam Satyanarayana, Vempati Chinnasatyam and Pasumarthy Ramalingasastry to name a few. The uniqueness of the dance is that male dancers are seen in female characters.

The local handicrafts include Pedana (tie and dye) Kalamkari textiles using natural colors and Mangalagiri cottons and sarees. Light

HISTORY & CULTURE

weight Kondapalli (near Ibrahimpatnam) wooden toys in different expressions like the ten incarnations of Vishnu, Toddy tapper, bullock carts, tiny toys and dolls, and stone craft from Durgi near Macherla, where hundreds of sculptors are involved in carving beautiful stone images of Gods & Goddesses and modern art. Nuziveedu



Kuchipudi Natya Kalakshetram, Kuchipudi

a Zameendari, a Fortified town is famous for veenas and wooden stringed musical instruments that are acclaimed world-wide for their shapes and decorations which allure the visitors.

Almost all the villages have house structures built of wattle and daub, covered with terracotta tiles on wooden rafters and bamboo reepers, and sometimes built of mud and brick walls covered by Palm leaves over the roof. The villages located in remote areas are known for a wide variety of fairs and festivals both folk, seasonal and traditional, providing an opportunity for the people to conjugate, greet and celebrate the joy and rural atmosphere in its natural setting reflects the native culture and tradition unique for this region. Thus the Capital Region is rich in Culture, Tradition, Arts, Crafts and dance forms in addition to the historical and heritage monuments spanning over 2000 years.



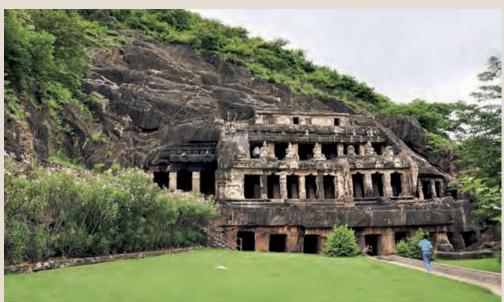
Mogalrajpuram caves in Vijayawada



The entrance of 2000 years old Buddhist cave in Seetanagaram part of AP capital city Amaravati where monks lived.



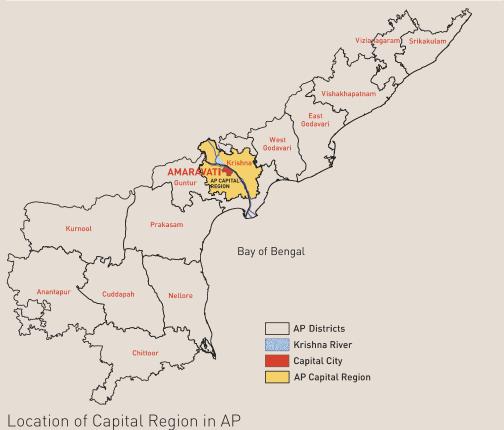
Undavali-Caves1



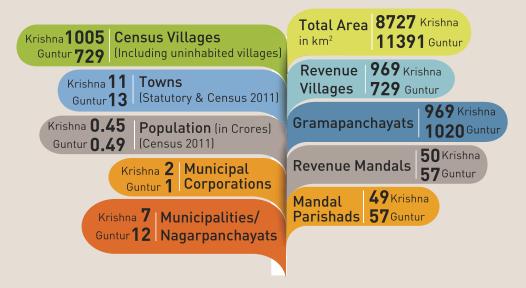
Undavali-Caves 2

2. GOVERNMENT

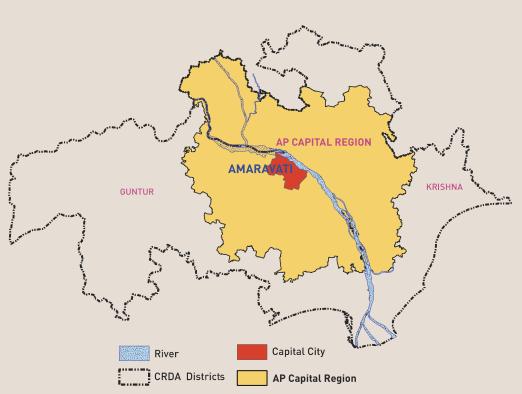
A. At a glance i. State **13** Districts Total Area 1,60,205 in km² Census Villages 17363 (Including uninhabited villages) Revenue Villages 17751 Towns 195 (Statutory & Census 2011) 12918 Gramapanchayats **Population** (in Crores) (Census 2011) Revenue Mandals 670 Municipal Corporations Mandal Parishads 654 Municipalities/ Nagarpanchayats Source: Statistics district handbook



ii. District



Source: Statistics district handbook



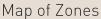
Location of Capital region within Krishna and Guntur Districts

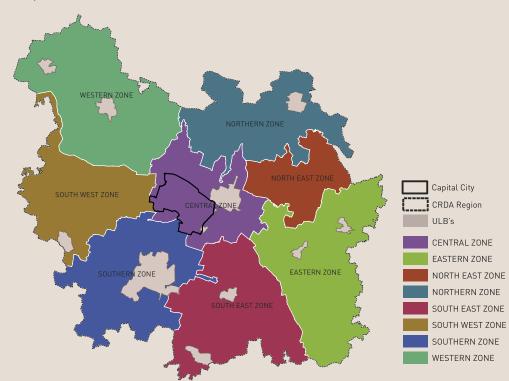
GOVERNMENT

iii. A.P. Capital Region

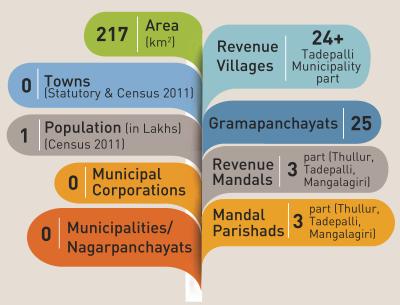


Source: Statistics district handbook



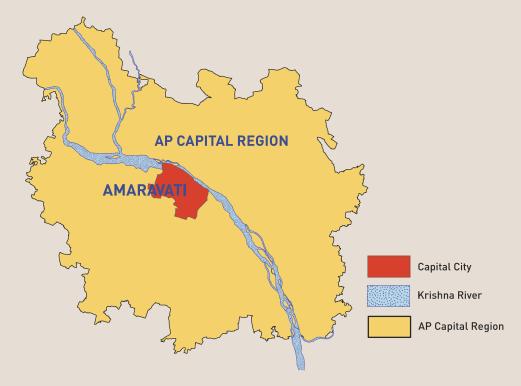


iv. Amaravati Capital City

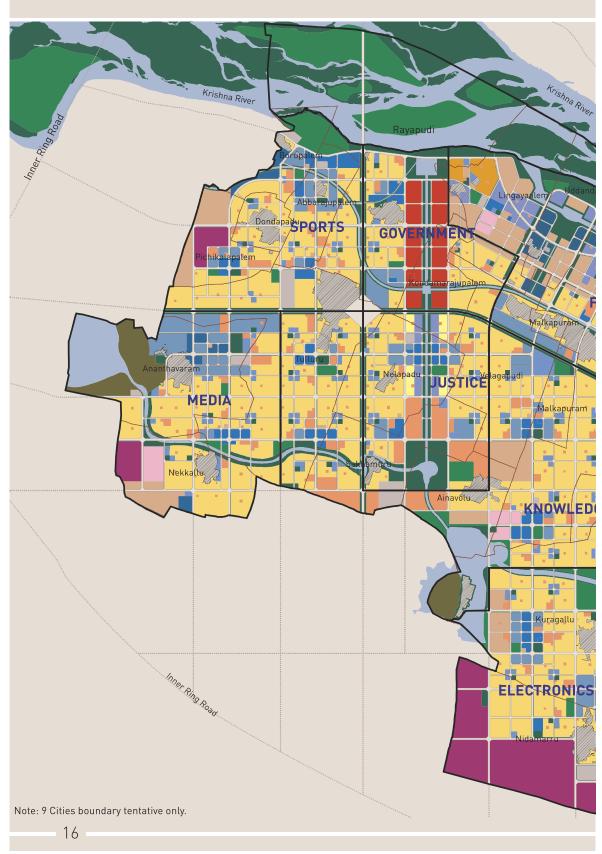


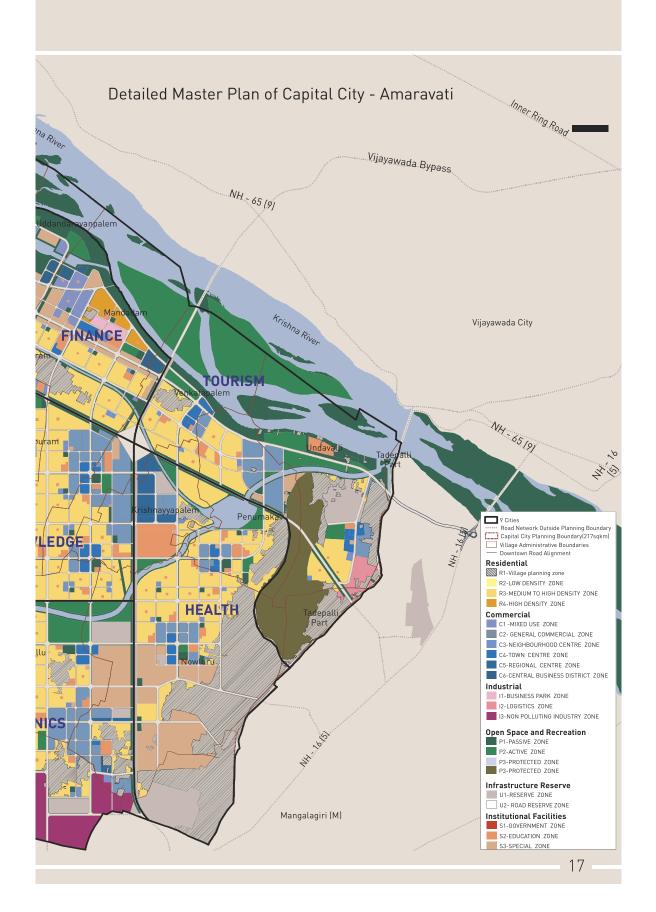
Source: Statistics district handbook

Map of Capital Region



GOVERNMENT





GOVERNMENT

B. Time lines of Capital Region ULBs

i. ULBs

| Year | Event |
|------|---|
| 1866 | Municipality of Guntur was constituted |
| 1888 | Municipality of Vijayawada (Bezawada) was constituted |
| 1891 | Guntur Muncipality Upgraded from 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade |
| 1917 | Guntur Muncipality upgraded from 2nd Grade to 1st Grade |
| 1952 | Guntur Muncipality Upgraded from 1st Grade to Special Grade |
| 1956 | Municipality of Mangalagiri was constituted with 3rd Grade |
| 1960 | Vijayawada Muncipality upgraded as a selection grade Municipality |
| 1964 | Municipality of Ponnur was constituted |
| 1965 | Municipality of Tenali was constituted with special grade |
| 1979 | Gudivada Muncipality Constituted |
| 1981 | Vijayawada Muncipality was upgraded to a corporation |
| 1982 | Jaggayapet Nagar Panchayat upgraded to Muncipality |
| 1983 | Nuzividu Muncipality was constituted |
| 1984 | Sattenapalli Muncipality was constituted with Grade 3 |
| 1994 | Guntur Muncipality Upgraded to Municipal Corporation from Selection Grade Muncipality |
| 2005 | Mangalagiri Muncipality Upgraded from 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade |
| 2009 | Tadepalli Muncipality was constituted |
| 2010 | Sattenapalli Muncipality Upgraded from 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade |
| 2011 | Nandigama & Vuyyuru Nagar Panchayats were constituted |

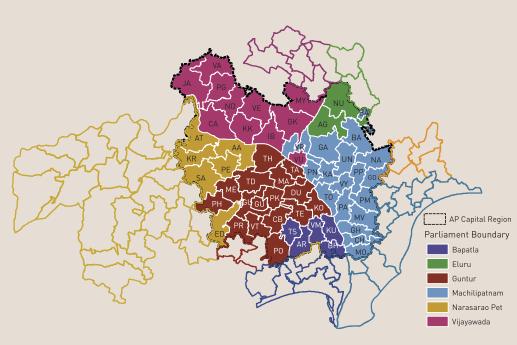
ii. APCRDA

| Year | Event | Area (km²) |
|------|---|------------|
| 1978 | VGTM (Vijayawada Guntur Tenali Mangalagiri) UDA formed | 1665.66 |
| 1980 | Renamed as ASUDA (Amaravati Seema Urban Development Authority) | 1665.66 |
| 1981 | Again Changed to VGT (Vijayawada Guntur Tenali) UDA | 1665.66 |
| 1984 | Renamed again as VGTM (Vijayawada Guntur Tenali Mangalagiri) UDA | 1665.66 |
| 2004 | VGTM area extended | 1954.64 |
| 2012 | VGTM area extended (including forest & hills) | 7319 |
| 2014 | Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) formed | 7319 |
| 2015 | Andhra Pradesh Capital Region area extended | 8603 |

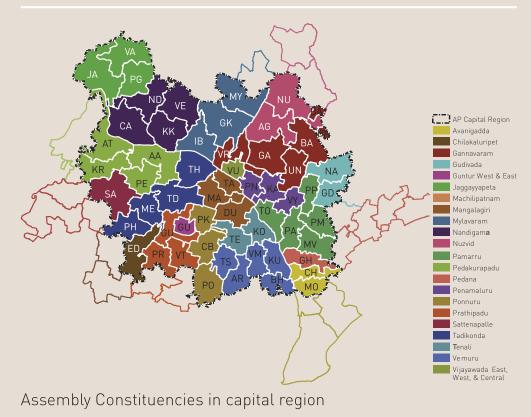
C. Elected representatives in Capital Region



GOVERNMENT



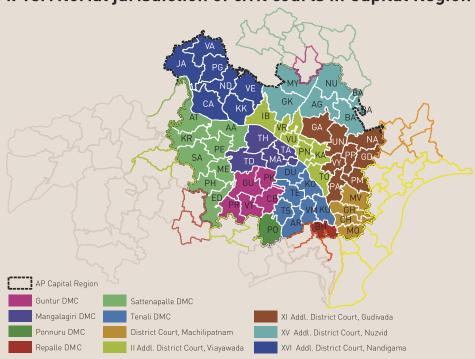
Parliamentary Constituencies in capital region



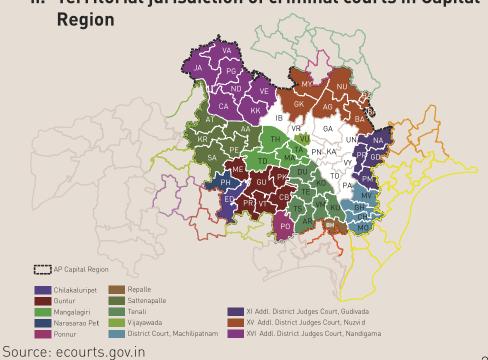
20

D. Courts

i. Territorial jurisdiction of civil courts in Capital Region



ii. Territorial jurisdiction of criminal courts in Capital

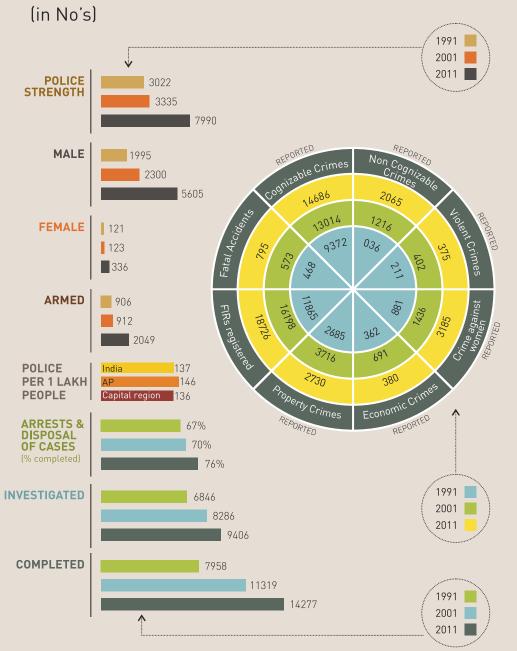


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GOVERNMENT

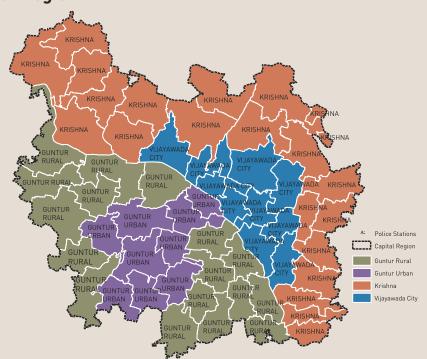
E. Police

i. Police Infrastructure

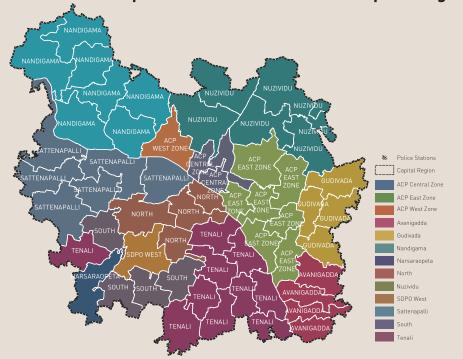


Source: Department of Police

ii. Jurisdiction of police commissionerate/districts in Capital Region



iii. Jurisdiction of police districts/stations in Capital Region



3. GEOGRAPHY

A. Climate

In the winter season, the climate is moderate and in fact very cool and pleasant. The temperature ranges between 12°C and 30°C.

The temperatures during summer months range from 17°C to 45°C. The climate is very humid during the summer months and the humidity rises up to 68%.

i. Temperature

(in degree celsius)

| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | |
|--------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Normal | 31.2 | 34.1 | 37.5 | 39.6 |
| Mean Maximum | 2011 | 29.8 | 31.1 | 33.0 | 33.5 |
| Temperature | 2012 | 29.0 | 31.6 | 33.6 | 34.7 |
| | 2013 | 30.7 | 31.2 | 32.9 | 34.7 |

| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | |
|--------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Normal | 17.3 | 19.9 | 23.0 | 26.1 |
| Mean Minimum | 2011 | 17.2 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 25.1 |
| Temperature | 2012 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 23.0 | 26.3 |
| | 2013 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 26.3 |

Source: Handbook of statistics, Krishna & Guntur (2012-13)

| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Max Temp | 30 | 32.7 | 35.4 |
| Min Temp | 18.7 | 20.1 | 22.4 |
| Extreme Max | 34.4 | 37.8 | 43.3 |
| Extreme Min | 13.6 | 15.4 | 17 |
| Rainfall (Average precipitation mm) | 0.9 | 5.3 | 9.6 |
| Average precipitation days | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |

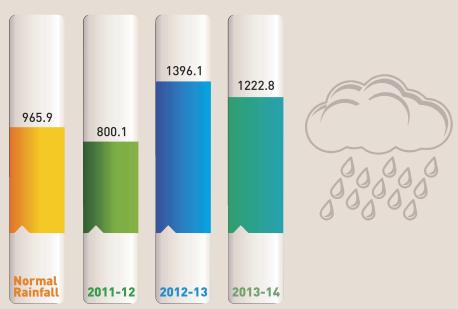
The climate of Capital Region is also marked by a considerable amount of rainfall. Rainfall is caused both by the south west monsoon and the north east monsoons. The area recieved a total rainfall of 1222.8mm during the year 2013-14

| May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 48.5 | 37.8 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 30.8 | 29.9 |
| 38.1 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 34.9 | 33.2 | 31.3 | 30.9 |
| 40.0 | 39.4 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 32.4 | 30.4 | 30.2 |
| 38.3 | 37.2 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 30.7 | 29.9 |
| | | | | | | | |
| May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| 25.3 | 27.8 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 24.8 | 23.2 | 19.6 | 16.8 |
| 27.7 | 27.5 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 20.6 | 18.8 |
| 27.9 | 27.5 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 23.5 | 20.8 | 19.2 |
| 28.5 | 26.1 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 21.3 | 17.9 |

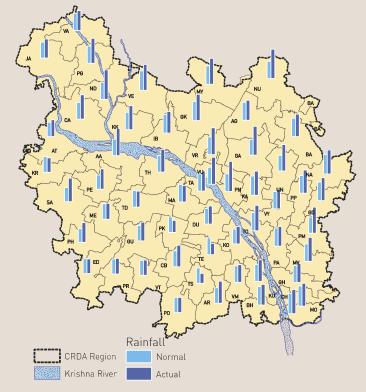
| Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 37.4 | 39.8 | 37.2 | 33.2 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 31.8 | 30.7 | 29.6 |
| 25.5 | 27.5 | 27 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24 | 21.3 | 19.1 |
| 44.4 | 47.6 | 46.7 | 41 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 35.2 | 34.2 |
| 19.4 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 14.6 | 13 |
| 14.3 | 51.3 | 131.9 | 218.4 | 185.6 | 163.5 | 142.6 | 51.3 | 6.7 |
| 1 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 0.6 |

GEOGRAPHY

ii. Annual Rainfall



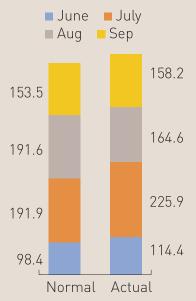
Annual Rainfall (mm) Capital Region



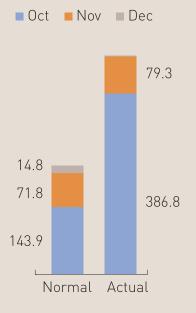
Intra regional variations of normal & actual rainfall (2013-14)

iii. Monsoon Rainfall





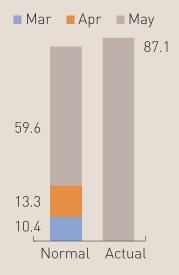
North - East Monsoon Rainfall 2013-14



Winter Period Rainfall 2013-14



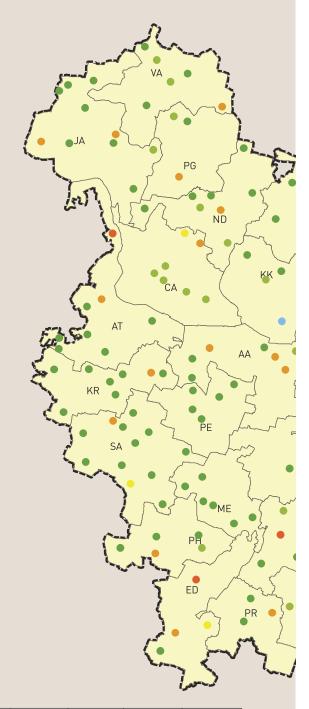
Hot Weather Period Rainfall 2013-14



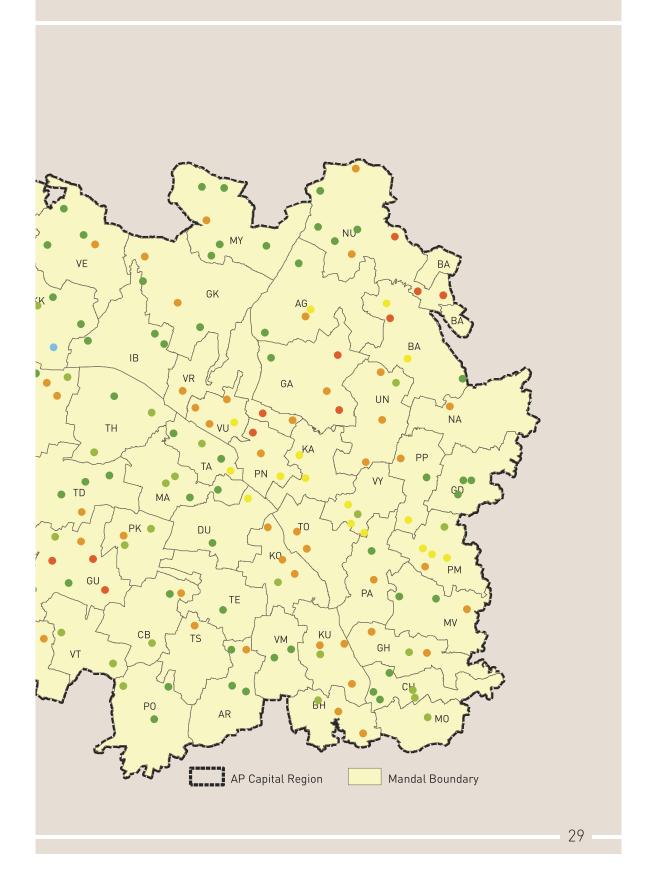
Source: Handbook of statistics, Krishna & Guntur districts

GEOGRAPHY

iv. Ground water levels



| | Ground | Ground | Ground | Ground | Ground | Ground | Stations |
|-----------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| Classification | Water | Water | Water | Water | Water | Water | not |
| | (>20)m | (15-20)m | (10-15)m | (5-10)m | (2-5)m | (0-2)m | reported |
| No. of Stations | 5 | 8 | 19 | 55 | 114 | 36 | 2 |



GEOGRAPHY

B. Topography

Kondapalli hill range runs between Nandigama and Vijayawada cities in the district, for a length of 24 kms. Indrakiladri (Vijayawada), Jammalavoidurgam, and Mogalarajpuram are other smaller hill ranges. The coastal belt consists of fertile plains in the Krishna delta region. Krishna is the major perennial river in Capital Region traverses 135 kms.

The soils are mainly Red gravel, Black cotton, Sandy alluvial, Sand clay loams and Red loams.

Major minerals found are Limestone, Iron ore.

Minor minerals Granite, Gravel, Rough stone, Road metal, Bricks Quartz and sand are available.

C. Location

- Coastline is at a distance of 21 km from Pamarru, the capital region boundary
- Chennai, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Jagdalpur all lie within a radius of 300-400 km
- Northwest 16°.983945′ 80°.096477′
 Southwest 16°.138564′ 80°.184836′
 Southeast 16°.135974′ 81°.068118′

Northeast 16°.864552′ 80°.897105

The capital region is at an elevation of +553 above mean sea level (MSL) at Kondapalli reserve forest in Verulapadu mandal is the highest elevation in Krishna district and lowest point at +3 above MSL at Pedavarivada Village, Nandivada mandal, Krishna district.



Linkages (from Vijayawada)

Nearest Airport: Vijayawada International Airport (20 km)

ern Gateway

Capital Region

(40 km from Amravati Capital City)

Nearest Ports: Machilipatnam - 67 km,

Nizampatnam - 90 km

Roads:

From Hyderabad : 280 km by NH 65 From Vishakhapatnam : 360 km by NH 16

From Chennai: 430 km by NH 16

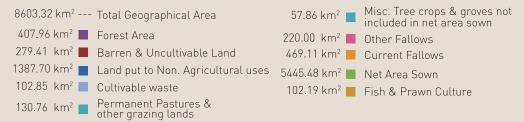
Major Railway stations: Vijayawada, Guntur,

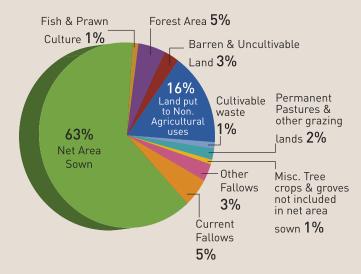
Tenali, Gudivada

Inland Waterways: Buckingham canal (IWW4) passes through the Capital Region at Vijayawada

(proposed water way along Krishna river)

D. Land cover





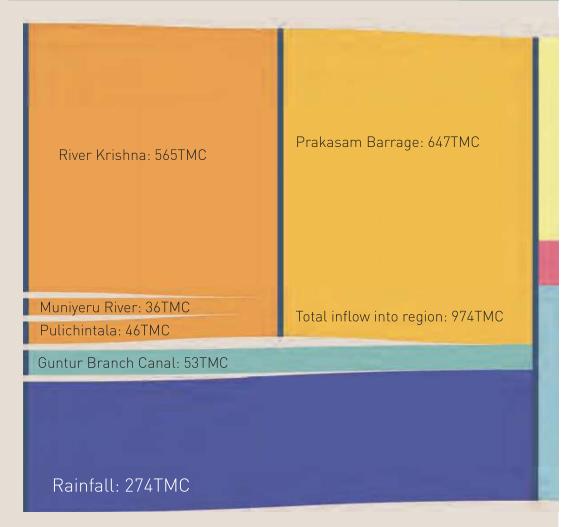
Source: Handbook of Statistics Krishna and Guntur 2013, APCRDA

GEOGRAPHY

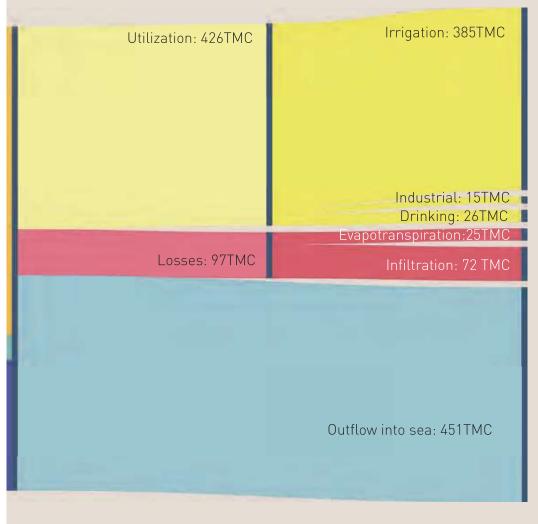
E. Surface water

Statement showing the details of inflows & outflows in AP Capital Region

| S | Source of Water | Inflows | Uti | lisation (TM | Losse | |
|----|----------------------|---------|------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| No | No Source of Water | (TMC) | Irrigation | Industrial | Drinking | Evapotranspira |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Rainfall: Runoff | 274 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| П | Prakasam Barrage | | | | | |
| а | Guntur Branch Canal | 53 | 37 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| b | Munneru | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| С | Pulichintala | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| d | River Krishna | 565 | 152 | 10 | 19 | 5 |



| osses (TMC) spiration Infiltration | | Total (4+5+6+7+8) | Outflow (TMC) (3-9) | Remarks |
|------------------------------------|----|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| , | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 5 | 60 | 271 | 3 | into Krishna river through local drains |
| | | | | |
|) - | 2 | 53 | 0 | |
| | 1 | 2 | 34 | into Krishna river |
|) | 2 | 4 | 42 | to Prakasam Barrage |
|) | 7 | 193 | 372 | Surplus to Sea |



GEOGRAPHY

F. Flora and Fauna of the AP Capital Region

The total forest area of the region is 407.96 SqKm. Out of this 336.79 SqKm falls in Krishna District and 71.17 SqKm in Guntur district. It is only 4.74% of the total geographical area of 8603.32 SqKm. According to the Champion & Seth Classification, Southern Tropical Secondary Dry Deciduous Forests (5A/C3) are found in pockets and along hill slope of Kondapalli, G. Konduru and A. Konduru RFs. and in reserve forests of Guntur Range. Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest (5A/DS1) type of forests are found in Kothuru, Adavinekkalam, Kondapalli, G. Konduru, A. Konduru, Katrenipadu, Bathulavarigudem, Annavaram, Annaraopet and Dasullapalem RFs. Southern Thorn Forest (6A/C1) type is found in Dasullapalem, Kothuru, Adavinekkalam, Katrenipadu, T. Gannavaram, Bathulavari gudem, Jangalapalli, Cheemalapadu, Budwada and Jaggaiahpet RFs. Tropical Evergreen Scrub Forest (7C1/DS1) are found in Kothuru, Jangalapalli and Chandragudem RFs. Dry Scrub Forest (6A/C2) is found in Guntur Range forests.

Floristic composition

In these type of forests the top canopy mainly consists of Lannea coromandalica (Gumpena), Chloroxylon swietenia (Billudu), Anogeissus latifolia (Chirumanu), Hardwickia binata (Narayepi), Givotia rottleriformis (Tella poliki), Diospyros melanoxylon (Tendu) and Dalbergia paniculata (Pachari). Middle storey consists of Albizia amara (Chigara), Acacia sundra (Sundra), Emblica officinalis (Usiri), Cassia fistula (Rela), Strychnos nux-vomica (Musti), Bridelia retusa (Koramanu), Bambusa arundinacea (Mullem), Azadirachta indica (Vepa), Bauhinia racemosa (Aari), Carissa spinarum (Kalivi), Gymnosporia montana and Dendrocalamus strictus (Sadana). The bottom storey is composed of shrubs viz., Mundulea suberosa, Dodonaea viscosa (Banderu), Zizyphus oenoplia (Pariki) and Helecteres isora. The floor bears grasses such as Schima nervosum (Nendra), Andropogon contortus, Cymbopogon coloratus (Bodha gaddi), Aristida setacea (Broom stick), Chloris barbata (Uppu gaddi) and occasinlaly Phoenix acaulis. Bauhinia vahlii (Addateega), Acacia caesia (Korintha), Pterolobium indicum (Cheeki), Butea superba (Teega moduga) etc climbers are found.

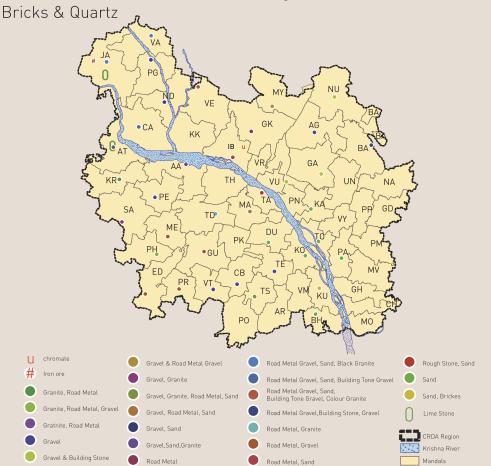
Fauna:

Carnivores such as Felis chaus (Jungle cat), Vulpes bengalensis (Common fox), Canis aureus (Jackal) and Canis lupus (Wolf), Omnivore like Melursus ursinus (Sloth bear), herbivores such as Axis axis (Spotted deer), Antelope cervicapra (Black buck), Sus scrofa (Wild pig), Hystrix indica (Indian crested porcupine), Lepus nigricollis (Black napped hare), Semnopithecus entellus (Common langur) and Macaca maculata (Rhesus macaque) etc are found in this region.

G. Various Minerals available in capital region

Major minerals: Limestone & Iron ore

Minor minerals: Granite, Gravel, Rough stone, Road metal, Sand,



Minerals available in various mandals of Capital Region

Source: Handbook of Statistics Krishna and Guntur 2013

4. DEMOGRAPHY

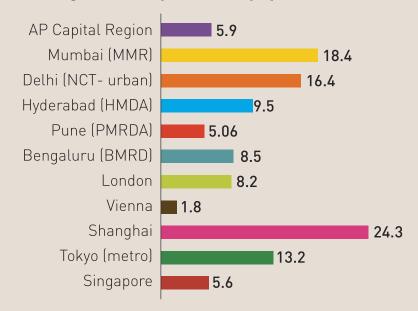
A. Population

i. Growth of populations in Capital Region



Population in lakhs Source: Census of India

ii. Inter-regional comparison of population



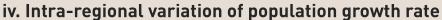
Population in millions

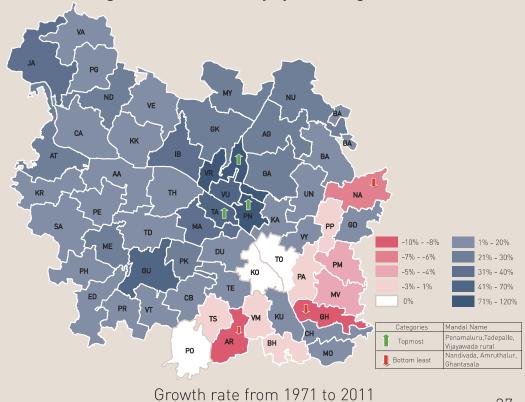
Source: Mckinsey

iii. Inter-regional comparison of population growth rate



Population decadal growth rate (%) from 2001 - 2011 Source: Mckinsey



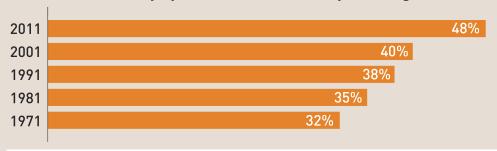


37

DEMOGRAPHY

B. Urban population

i. Trend of urban population share in Capital Region



ii. Comparison of ULBs in Capital Region



Urban Footprints in AP Capital Region

Capital CityMunicipal CorporationMunicipalities

Nagar Panchayats

P : Population in Lakhs

GR : Growth Rate (2001 - 2011)

A : Area in Km²
D : Density per Km²





Amaravati P:1.0, GR:12% A: 217, D:461



Guntur Municipal Corporation P:7.43, GR: 44% A: 159.5, D:4662



Vijayawada Municipal Corporation P:10.34, GR: 22% A: 61.7, D:16770



Nuzividu P: D.59, GR: 16% A: 28.39, D: 2064



Ponnuru P: 0.60, GR: 4% A: 26.16, D: 2288



Jaggayyapeta P: 0.53, GR:32% A:23.5, D:2275



Sattenapalli P: 0.57, GR:10% A: 21.88, D:2588



Tadepalli P: 0.54, GR:30% A: 19.5, D:2788



Tenali P: 1.65, GR: 7% A: 16.58, D: 9950



Gudivada P:1.18, GR:5% A: 12.67, D: 9334



Mangalagiri P: 0.74, GR: 19% A: 10.49, D:7017

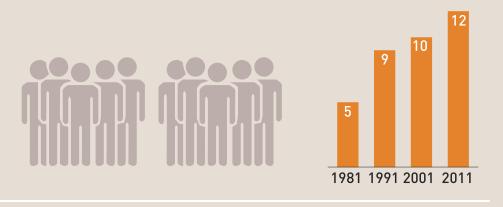


Nandigama P: 0.44, GR: 18% A: 28.7, D:1545

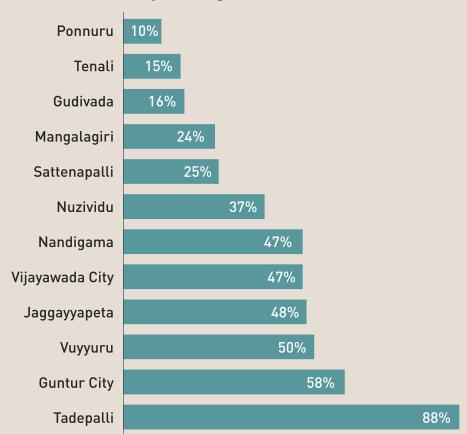


Vuyyuru P:0.46, GR:7% A:10.5, D:4428

iii. Growth of ULBs in Capital Region (in Nos)

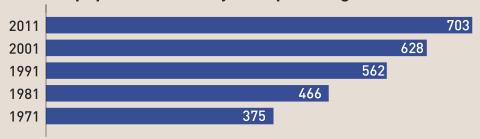


iv. Growth rate of population from 1991 to 2011 of urban local bodies in Capital Region

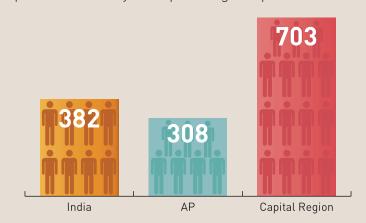


C. Density

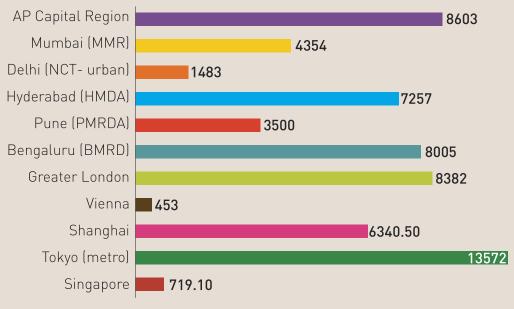
i. Trend of population density in Capital Region



Population density of capital region (persons/km²)

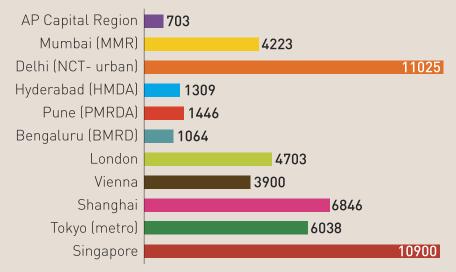


ii. Inter - regional comparison of Area (km²)



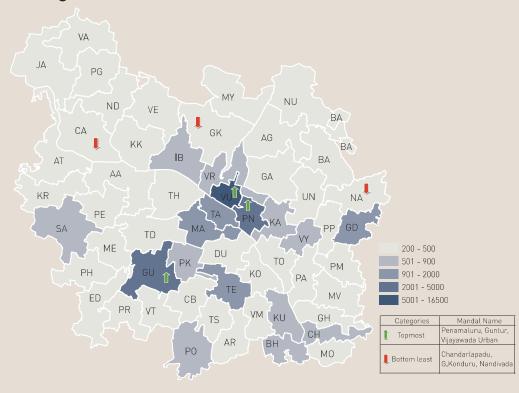
Source: Mckinsey

iii. Inter - regional comparison of population density



Population density: Number of persons per km²

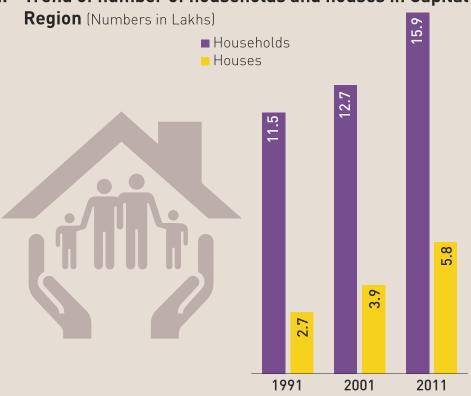
iv. Intra-regional variation of population density in Capital Region



Number of persons per $km^2\,$

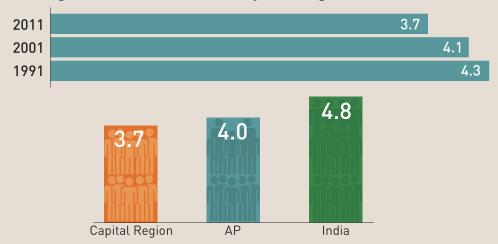
D. Housing

i. Trend of number of households and houses in Capital



Source: Census 2011, Lists from local bodies.

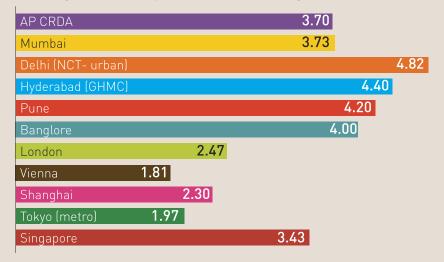
ii. Average household size in Capital Region



Average household size

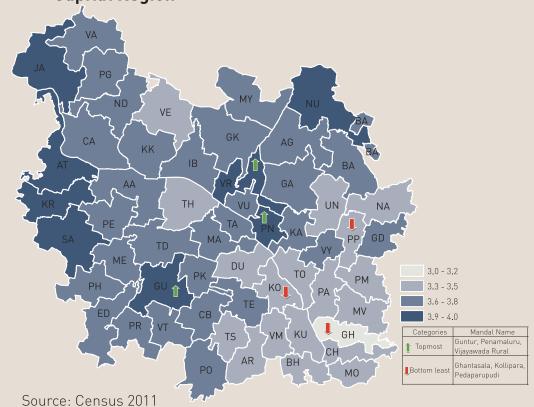
Source: Census 2011

iii. Inter regional comparision of avarage house hold size

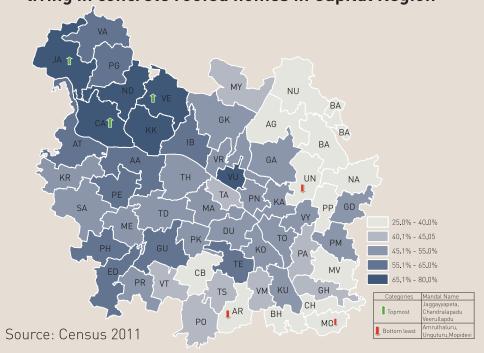


Source: Mckinsey

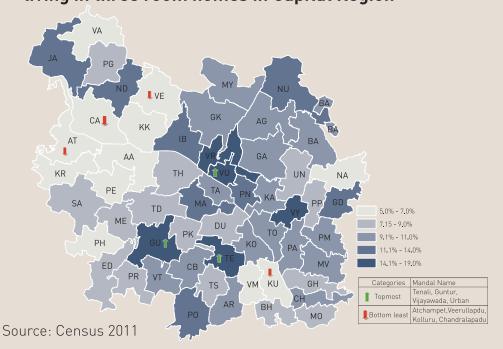
iv. Intra-regional variation of average household size in Capital Region



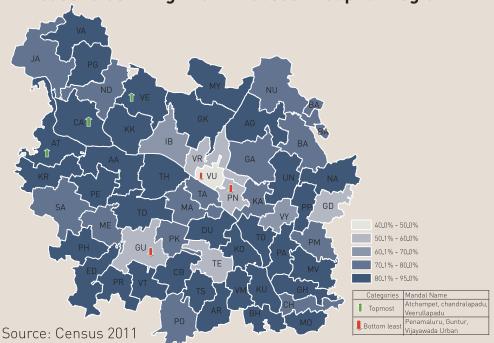
v. Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households living in concrete roofed homes in Capital Region



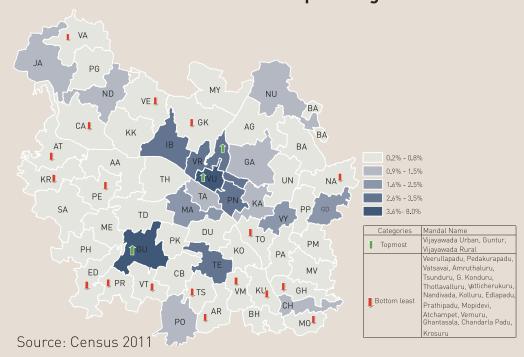
vi.Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households living in three room homes in Capital Region



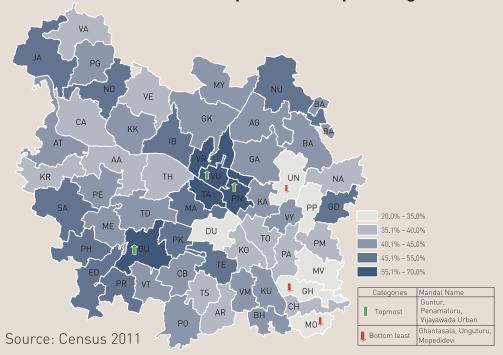
vii.Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households living in own houses in Capital Region



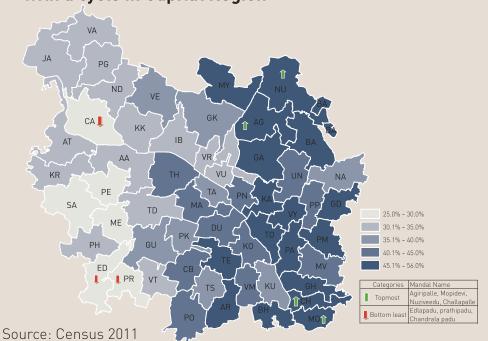
viii. Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households with Internet in Capital Region



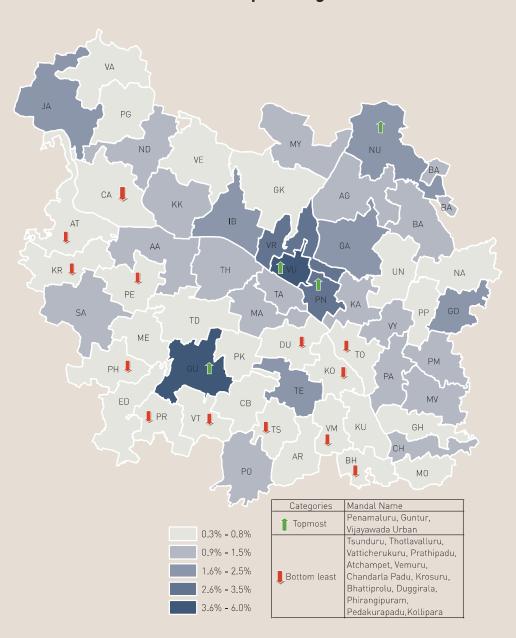
ix. Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households with mobile phones in Capital Region



x. Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households with a cycle in Capital Region



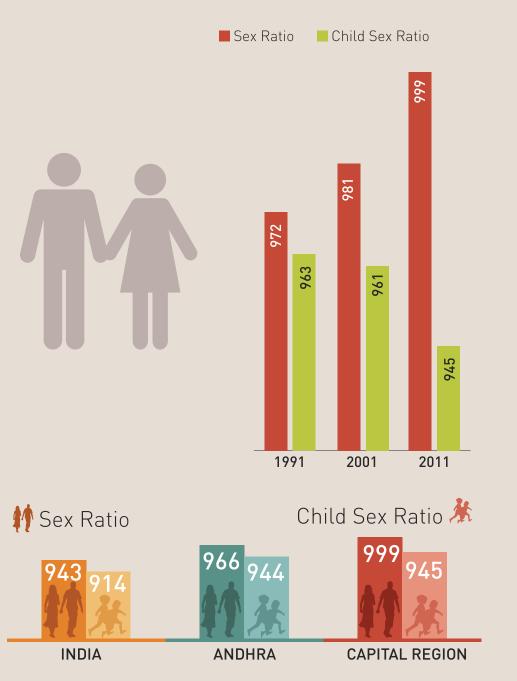
xi. Intra-regional variation (percentage share) of households with car in Capital Region



Source: Census 2011

E. Sex ratio

i. Trend of Sex ratio and Child sex ratio in Capital Region



Source: Census 2011

ii. Inter - regional comparison of sex ratio

| AP Capital Region | 999 |
|--------------------|------|
| Mumbai (MMR) | 863 |
| Delhi (NCT- urban) | 868 |
| Hyderabad (HMDA) | 954 |
| Pune (PMRDA) | 904 |
| Bengaluru (BMRD) | 922 |
| London | 1010 |
| Vienna | 1072 |
| Shanghai | 943 |
| Tokyo (metro) | 1053 |
| Singapore | 1028 |

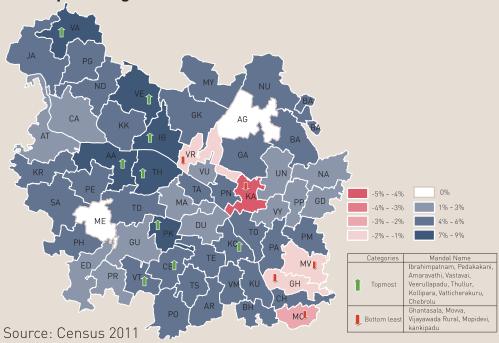
Source: Mckinsey

iii. Inter - regional comparison of child sex ratio

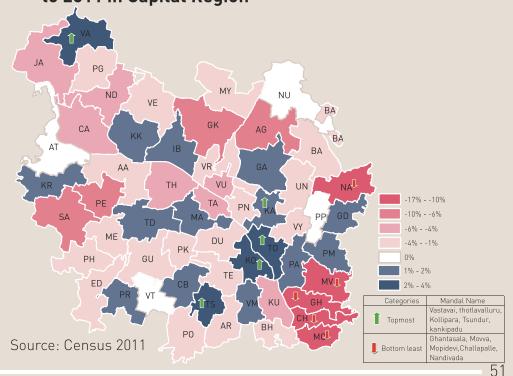
| ADO : 1 D : | 0/5 |
|--------------------|-----|
| AP Capital Region | 945 |
| Mumbai (MMR) | 910 |
| Delhi (NCT- urban) | 873 |
| Hyderabad (HMDA) | 923 |
| Pune (PMRDA) | |
| rune (rivinda) | 896 |
| Bengaluru (BMRD) | 942 |

Source: Mckinsey

iv. Intra-regional change of sex ratio from 1991 to 2011 in Capital Region

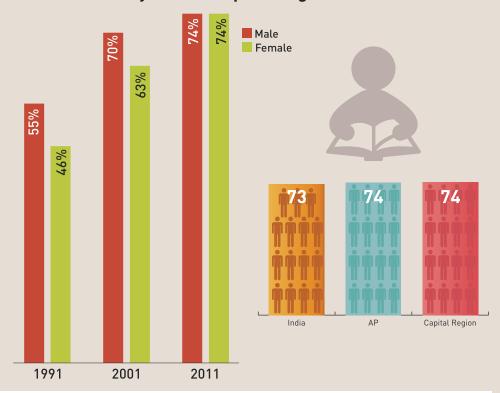


v. Intra-regional growth rate of child sex ratio from 1991 to 2011 in Capital Region



F. Literacy

i. Trend of literacy rate in Capital Region

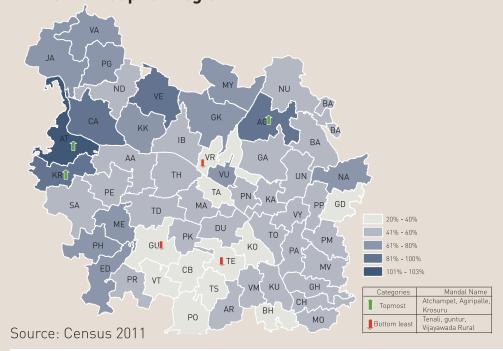


ii. Inter - regional comparison of literacy rate (%)

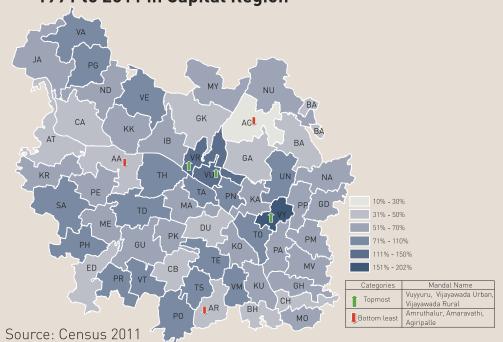
| AP Capital Region | 74 |
|--------------------|----|
| Mumbai (MMR) | 89 |
| Delhi (NCT- urban) | 86 |
| Hyderabad (HMDA) | 83 |
| Pune (PMRDA) | 90 |
| Bengaluru (BMRD) | 89 |
| London | 99 |
| Shanghai | 97 |
| Singapore | 96 |

Source: Mckinsey

iii. Intra-regional growth rate of literacy rate from 1991 to 2011 in Capital Region

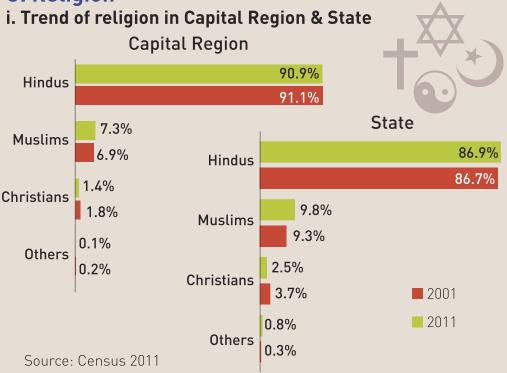


iv. Intra-regional growth rate of female literacy rate from 1991 to 2011 in Capital Region

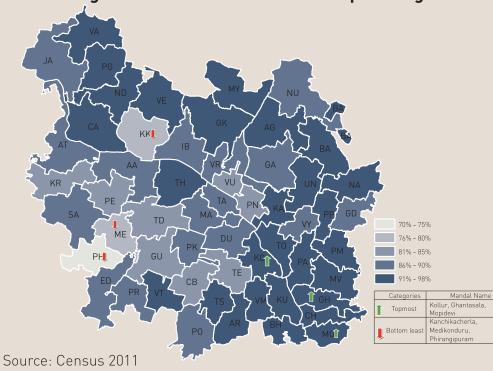




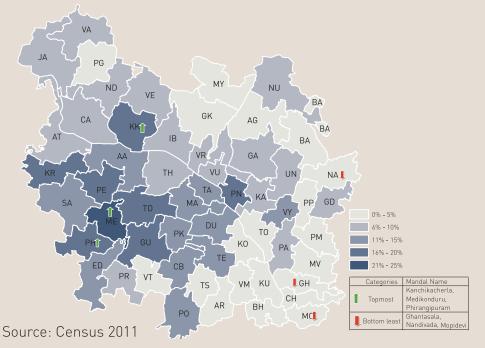
54



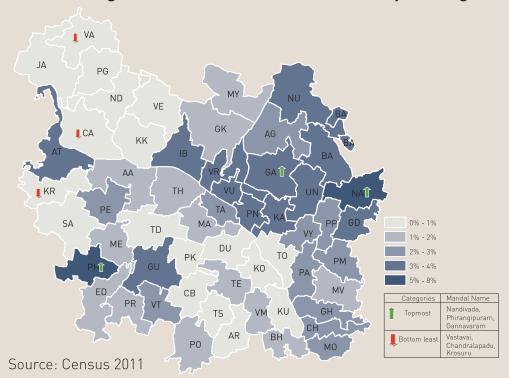
ii. Intra-regional variation of Hindus in Capital Region



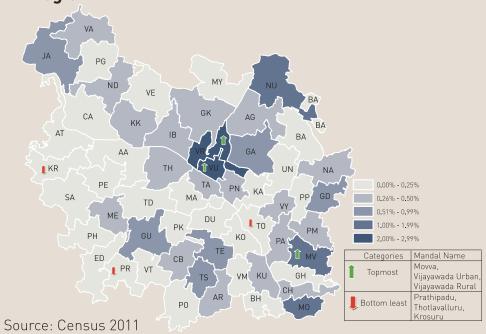
iii. Intra-regional variation of Muslims in Capital Region



iv. Intra-regional variation of Christians in Capital Region

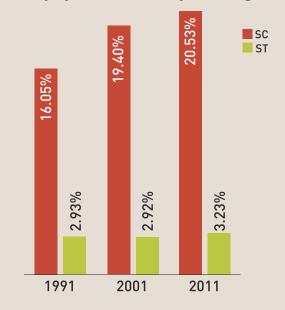


v. Intra-regional variation of Other religions in Capital Region



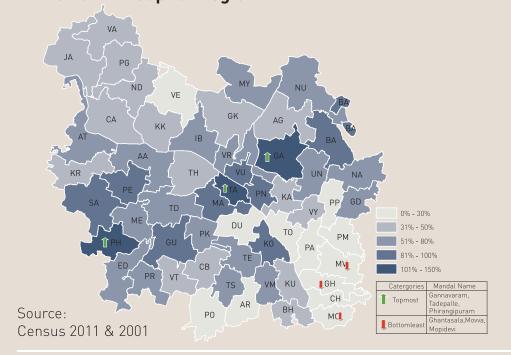
H. Community

i. Trend of SC & ST population in Capital Region

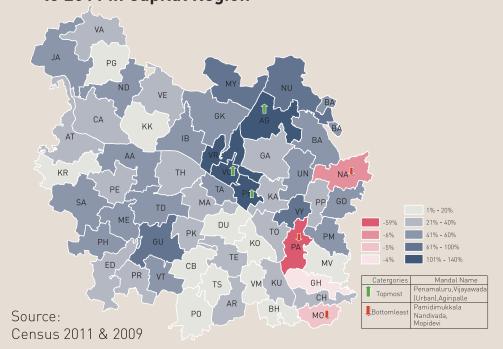


Source: Census 2011

ii. Intra-regional growth rate of SC population from 1991 to 2011 in Capital Region

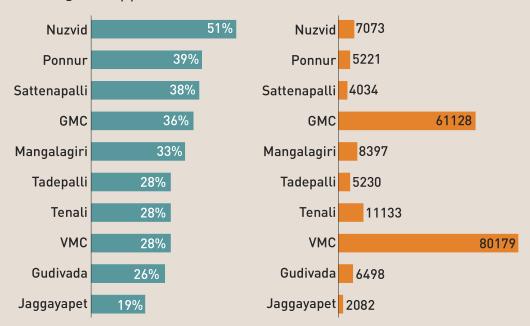


iii. Intra-regional growth rate of ST population from 1991 to 2011 in Capital Region



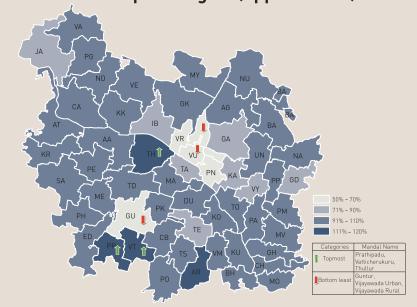
I. Poverty

- i a. Share of population residing in slums in Capital Region (Approximte)
- i b. Number of households in slums in Capital Region (Approximte)



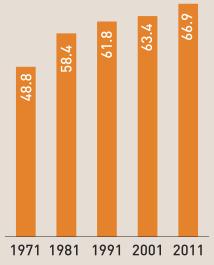
Source: Town statement, Census 2011

ii. Intra-regional variation of below poverty line (BPL) households in Capital Region (approximate)



J. Life expectancy

i. Trend of life expectancy with in Capital Region



- * Source:1. Sample Registration System (Various Issues)
- 2. Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, 2001-2026: M/O Health & Family Welfare

ii. Inter - regional comparison of life expectancy in years

Figures in years

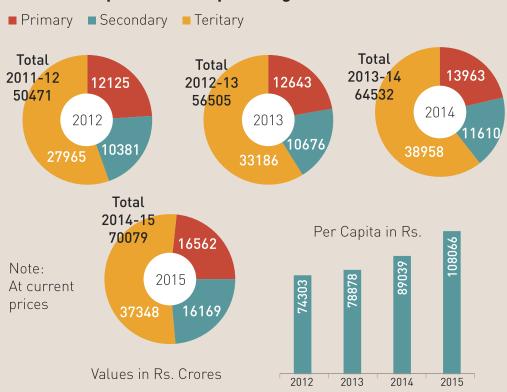
| AP Capital Region | 66.9 |
|--------------------|-------|
| Mumbai (MMR) | 68.9 |
| Delhi (NCT- urban) | 72.2 |
| Hyderabad (HMDA) | 66.9 |
| Pune (PMRDA) | 68.9 |
| Bengaluru (BMRD) | 68 |
| London | 82.69 |
| Vienna | 79.9 |
| Shanghai | 75 |
| Tokyo (metro) | 83 |
| Singapore | 82 |

Source: All values are respective state Life expectancy

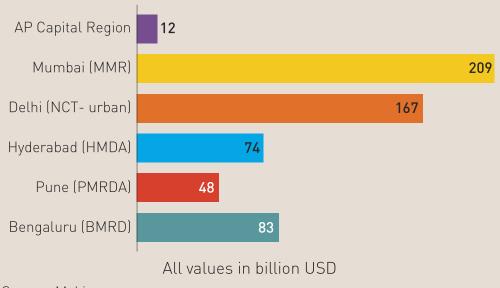
5. ECONOMY

A. Domestic Product

i. Domestic product of Capital Region



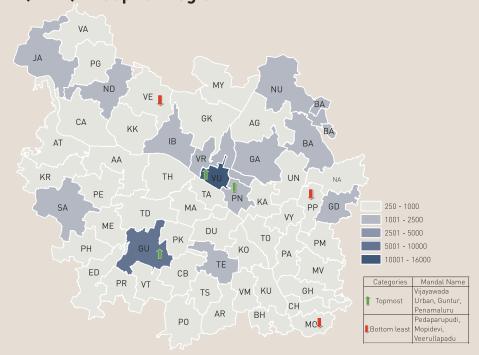
ii. Inter-regional comparison of domestic product



Source: Mckinsey

60

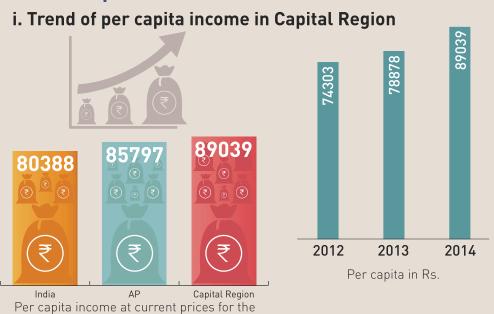
iii. Intra-regional variation of mandal domestic product (MDP) in Capital Region



Source: CPO, Krishna & Guntur, Year 2013 - 14 (Rs. in Lakhs)

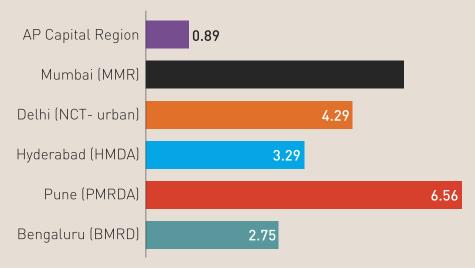
B. Per capita Income

year 2013-14



ECONOMY

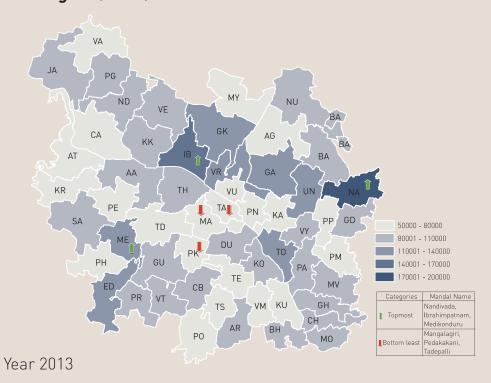
ii. Inter-regional comparisons of percapita income



Rs. in lakhs/ annum for the year 2014

Source: Mckinsey

iii. Intra-regional variation of per capita income in Capital Region (in $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Rs.}}$)



C. Local body revenues

i. Urban local bodies revenue (in Rs. Lakhs)



ii. Panchayat revenue (in Rs. Lakhs)

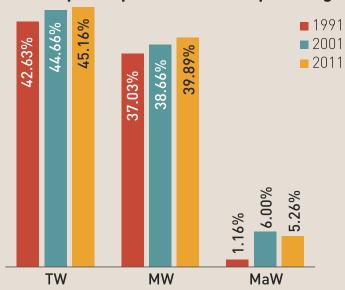


Source: Concerned ULBs and DPO (Some panchayats revenue not included)

ECONOMY

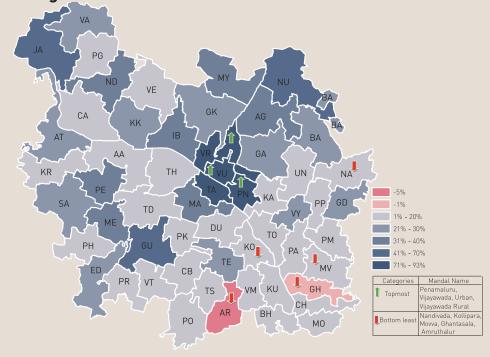
D. Work Participation

i. Trend of work participation rate in Capital Region

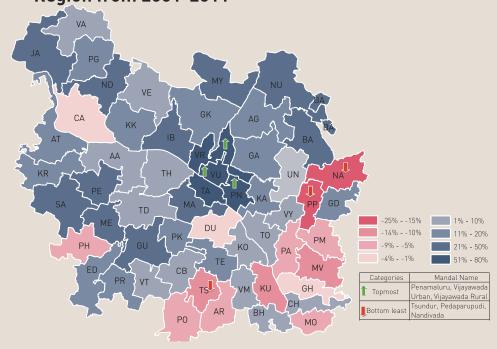


TW: Total Workers | MW: Main Workers | MaW: Marginal Workers

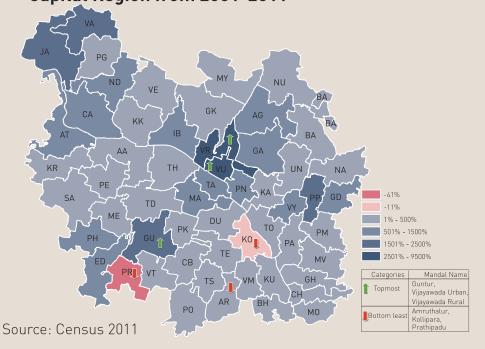
ii. Intra-regional growth rate of total workers in Capital Region from 2001-2011



iii. Intra-regional growth rate of main workers in Capital Region from 2001-2011



iv. Intra-regional growth rate of marginal workers in Capital Region from 2001-2011



ECONOMY

E. Employers

i. Top employers in Capital Region

RAILWAY WAGON WORKSHOP

3361

MOHAN SPINTEX

2860

NSL TEXTILES LTD

2576

VISWATEJA SPINNING MILLS LTD

2110

KUSALAVA INTERNATIONAL I TD

1612

NARLA THATHA RAO THERMAL POWER STATION (VTPS)

1560

GUNTUR
DISTRICT MILK
PRODUCERS
COOPERATIVE
UNION

1520

vasantha spinners ltd 1225

JAYPEE BALAJI CEMENT PLANT

1200

KALLAM SPINNING MILLS LTD

1160

KRISHNA GANGA SPINNING MILLS DVT LTD

1150

SRI VENKATA SIVA PARVATHI SPINNING MILLS PVT LTD

1120

SRI LAKSHMI GODAVARI SPINNING MILLS PVT LTD

1050

ANANTHA LAKSHMI SPINNING MILLS PVT LTD

1030

Figures indicate no. of employees for the year 2015 66

6. HEALTH & EDUCATION

A. Health

i. Medical facilities in Capital Region

| Type of Madical Engility | Doct | Total | |
|--------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Type of Medical Facility | Male | Female | Total |
| Government Allopathic | 233 | 207 | 440 |
| Government Homeopathy | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Government Ayurveda | 14 | 22 | 36 |



ii. Government Hospitals in Capital Region

| | GOVERNMENT MEDICAL FACILITIES (ALLOPATHIC) - 2013-14 | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|------|
| Region | Hospitals | P.H.Cs | Govt. Dispensaries | Others | Total | Beds |
| CRDA Region | 14 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 2355 |

iii. Private doctors in Capital Region

Total number of doctors: 1874*



*Doctors registered with Indian Medical Association (IMA, Vijayawada).

Doctors per 10,000 people



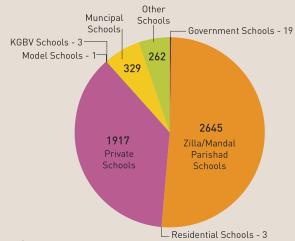
Source: HLEG report, 2011, IMA, Andhra Pradesh Statistics handbook. WHO.

HEALTH & EDUCATION

B. Education

i. Schools in Capital Region

| | | Type of School | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of schools | Number of Govern- ment Schools | | Number of Residential Schools | of Private | of Model | of KGBV | Muncipal | Number of Other Schools | Total |
| | 19 | 2645 | 3 | 1917 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 262 | 5179 |



Source: cse.ap.gov.in

ii. School teachers strength in Capital Region

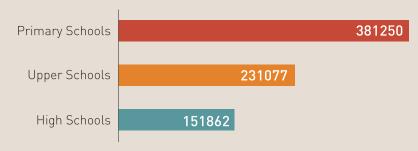
| Teachers strength | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Primary Level Teachers Strength | Upper Level Teachers Strength | High School Level Teachers Strength | Total Teachers Strength | | | |
| 9101 | 6166 | 13435 | 28702 | | | |
| | 13435 High School Level | 9101 Primary Level | | | | |

6166 Upper Primary

Source: cse.ap.gov.in

iii. Number of students in Capital Region schools

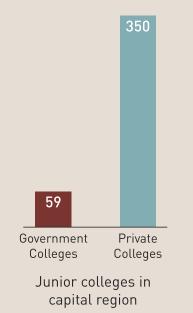
| Total Number of Students | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Primary School | Upper Primary School | High School | | | |
| 381250 | 231077 | 151862 | | | |

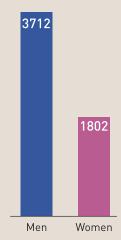


Source: cse.ap.gov.in

iv. Junior colleges in Capital Region

| Number of Junio | Teaching | strength | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|
| Total Colleges | Government Colleges | Private Colleges | Men | Women |
| 409 | 59 | 350 | 3712 | 1802 |





Teaching staff strength

Source: cse.ap.gov.in

HEALTH & EDUCATION

v. Medical Education in Capital Region

| Course | Number of | Managament | MBBS Annual intake | MD/MS/Diploma total courses (seats) | | MCH total course (seats) | |
|--------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Course | Colleges | Management | | Total courses | Seats | Total courses | Seats |
| MBBS | 2 | Government | 300 | 44 | 152 | 3 | 6 |

Teaching hospitals under control of directorate of Medical Education

| Number of teaching hospitals | Beds strength |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 6 | 1839 |

Dental colleges in Capital Region

| Number of dental colleges | Government | Private | Seats |
|---------------------------|------------|---------|-------|
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 140 |

Paramedical Institutes

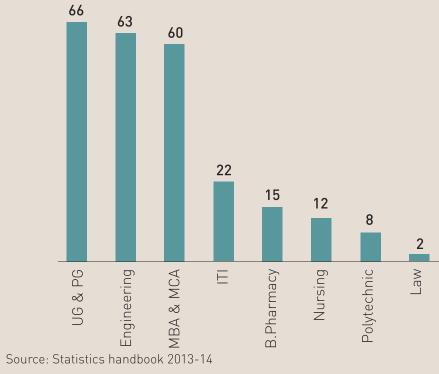
| Number of paramedicals institutes | Total Seats |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 18 | 192 |

Nursing

| Туре | Number of Institutes | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| School of Nursing | 51 | |
| College of Nursing | 31 | |
| M. Sc Nursing | 2 | |
| Multipurpose health workers (MPHW) | 31 | |

Source: dme.ap.nic.in



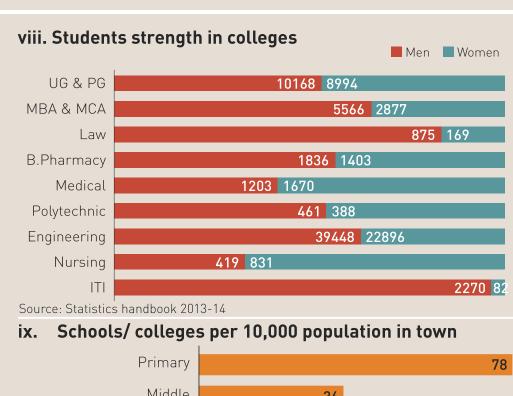


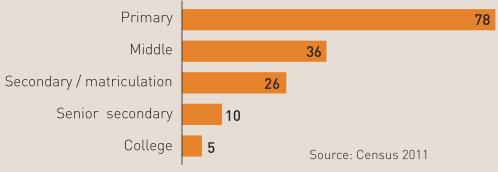
vii. Teaching Faculty in Colleges

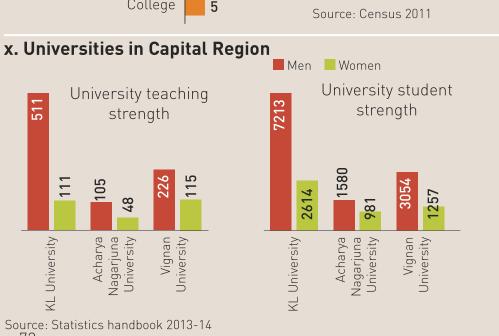


Source: Statistics handbook 2013-14

HEALTH & EDUCATION



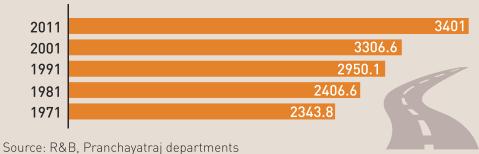




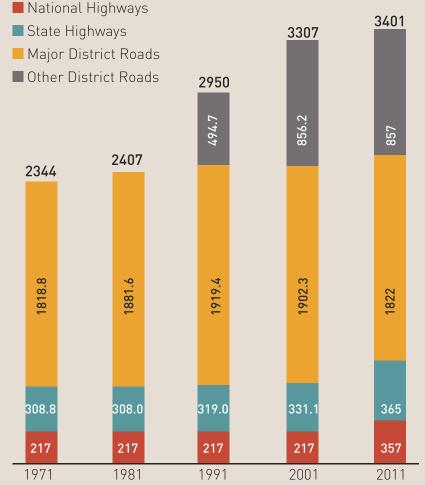
7. TRANSPORT

A. Regional road network

i. Road length in Capital Region (in kms)



ii. Road lengths (by type) in Capital Region



Source: R&B, Pranchayatraj departments

TRANSPORT

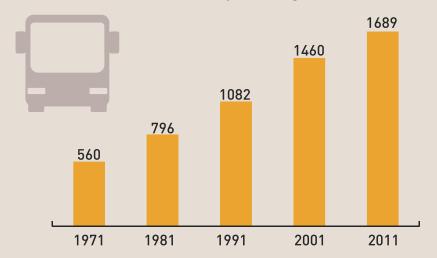
B. Vehicle registrations during the year



Source: RTO, Krishna & Guntur

C. Working of APSRTC

i. RTC buses on roads in Capital Region



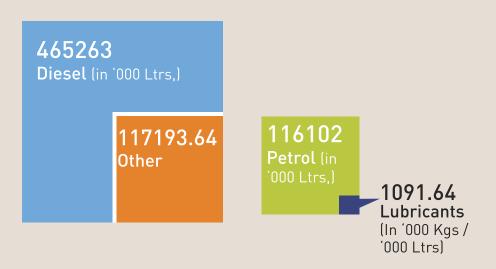
Source: APSRTC

ii. RTC buses on roads in Capital Region

| ITEM | Capital region |
|---|----------------|
| Avg. no.of buses in use per day | 928 |
| Route Kms (in Lakhs)/day | 7.18 |
| Buses operated /per day | 1785 |
| Passengers carried (in Lakhs)/day | 12.26 |
| Earnings Realised | |
| a) Passenger Earnings (Rs.in Lakhs) | 185.22 |
| b) Goods & Miscellaneous (Rs. In Lakhs) | 24.81 |
| c) Total (Rs. In Lakhs) | 210.03 |

All values during year 2015

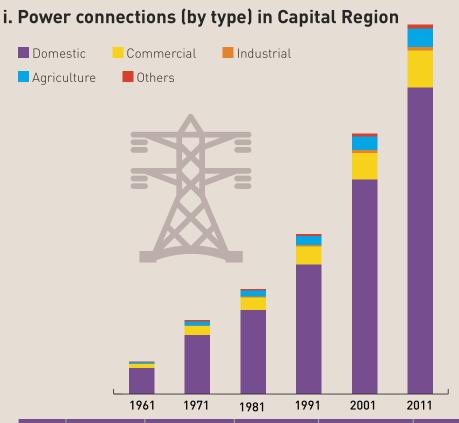
D. Consumption of major petroleum products in Capital Region



Source: Statistics handbook 2013-14

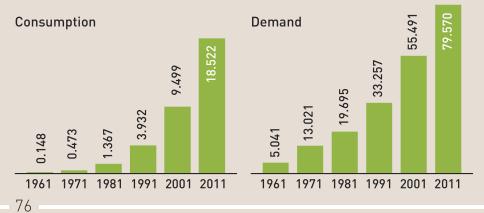
8. SERVICES & UTILITIES

A. Power



| YEAR | DOMESTIC | COMMERCIAL | INDUSTRIAL | AGRICULTURE | OTHERS |
|------|----------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1961 | 115510 | 19294 | 1150 | 6273 | 2532 |
| 1971 | 261547 | 40544 | 3163 | 18794 | 4686 |
| 1981 | 373494 | 56132 | 4873 | 27132 | 6300 |
| 1991 | 576487 | 80775 | 7810 | 40613 | 8832 |
| 2001 | 956173 | 120455 | 12390 | 61091 | 12990 |
| 2011 | 1367673 | 165533 | 16396 | 82320 | 18999 |

ii. Agriculture Consumption & Demand



iii. Industrial Consumption & Demand



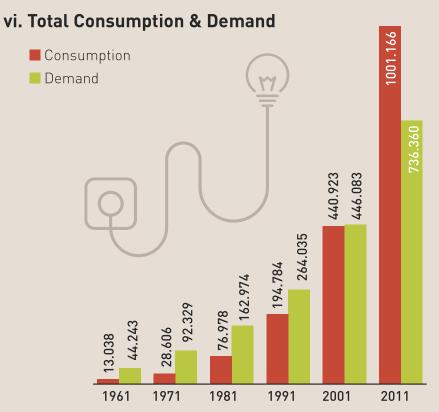
iv. Commercial Consumption & Demand



v. Domestic Consumption & Demand



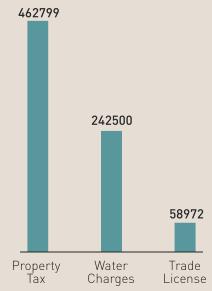
SERVICES & UTILITIES



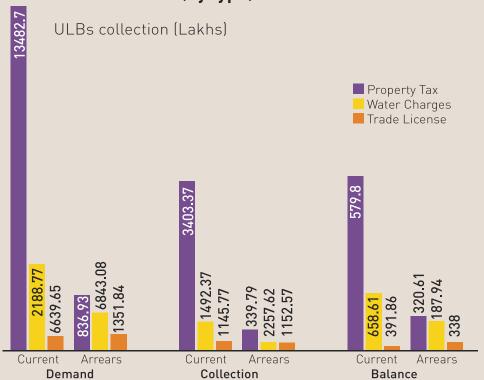
Source: APSPDCL, Krishna & Guntur Districts Consumption in MU Demand in Mw/Kwh

B. Tax collection

i. Number of assessments in ULBS



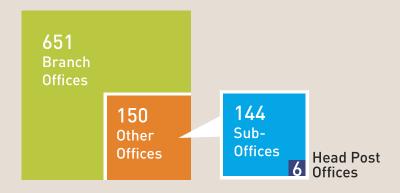
ii. Collection of taxes (by type) in ULBs



Sources: urban.ap.gov.in

C. Communications

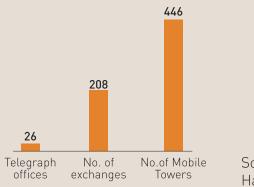
i. Post offices in Capital Region



Source: Handbook of Statistics: (2013 - 14)

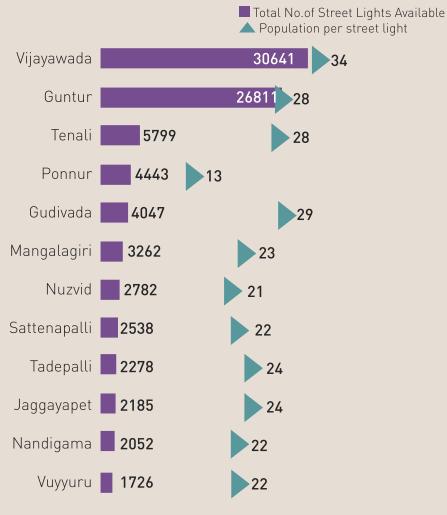
SERVICES & UTILITIES

ii. Telephone exchanges in Capital Region



Source: Handbook of Statistics

D. Street lights and Per capita streetlights in ULBs



Source: urban.ap.gov.in

80

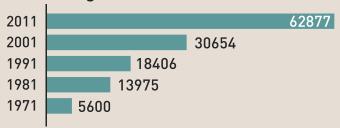
E. Waste water

i. Pucca drains in ULBs



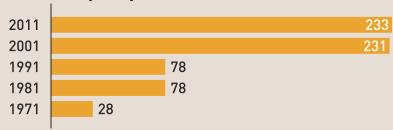
Note: Values in kms

ii. Number of underground connections in ULBs



Note: Values in Numbers

iii. Treatment capacity in ULBs



Note: Values in million litres per day (MLD)

iv. Length of drains in panchayats



Note: Values in kms

Source: Concerned ULBs, DPO.

MANDAL CODES

| Mandal Name | Code |
|----------------|------|
| Agiripalle | AG |
| Amaravathi | AA |
| Amruthalur | AR |
| Atchampet | AT |
| Bapulapadu | ВА |
| Bhattiprolu | ВН |
| Challapalle | СН |
| Chandarlapadu | CA |
| Chebrolu | СВ |
| Duggirala | DU |
| Edlapadu | ED |
| G.Konduru | GK |
| Gannavaram | GA |
| Ghantasala | GH |
| Gudivada | GD |
| Guntur | GU |
| Ibrahimpatnam | IB |
| Jaggayyapeta | JA |
| Kanchikacherla | KK |
| Kankipadu | KA |
| Kollipara | KO |
| Kollur | KU |
| Krosuru | KR |
| Mangalagiri | MA |
| Medikonduru | ME |
| Mopidevi | MO |
| Movva | MV |
| Mylavaram | MY |
| Nandigama | ND |

| Mandal Name | Code |
|--------------------|------|
| Nandivada | NA |
| Nuzvid | NU |
| Pamarru | PM |
| Pamidimukkala | PA |
| Pedakakani | PK |
| Pedakurapadu | PE |
| Pedaparupudi | PP |
| Penamaluru | PN |
| Penuganchiprolu | PG |
| Phirangipuram | PH |
| Ponnur | PO |
| Prathipadu | PR |
| Sattenapalle | SA |
| Tadepalle | TA |
| Tadikonda | TD |
| Tenali | TE |
| Thotlavalluru | TO |
| Thullur | TH |
| Tsundur | TS |
| Unguturu | UN |
| Vatsavai | VA |
| Vatticherukuru | VT |
| Veerullapadu | VE |
| Vemuru | VM |
| Vijayawada (Rural) | VU |
| Vijayawada (Urban) | VR |
| Vuyyuru | VY |

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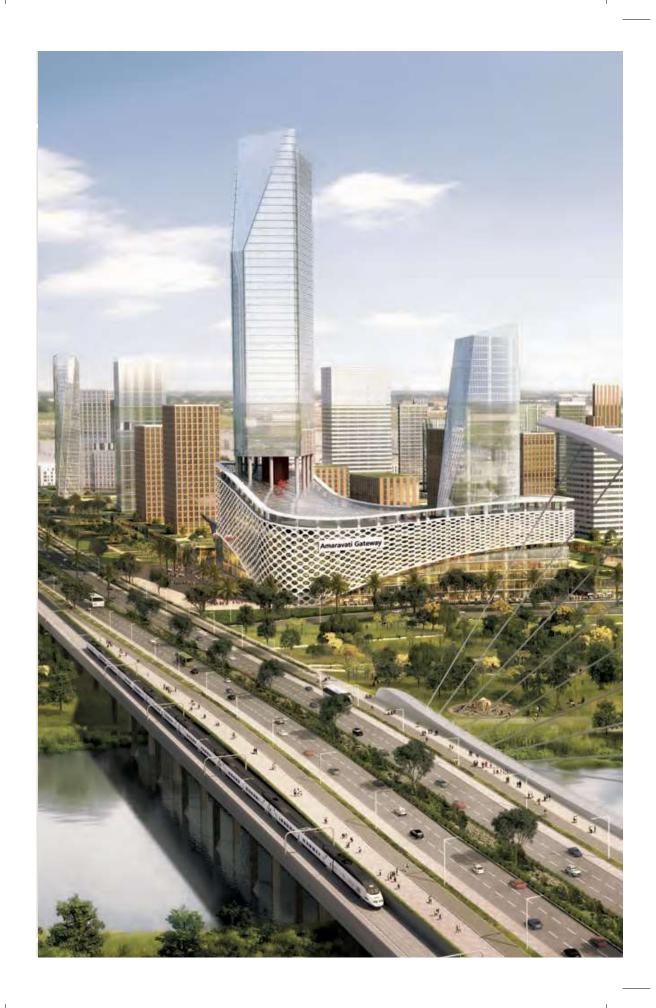
GIS Team

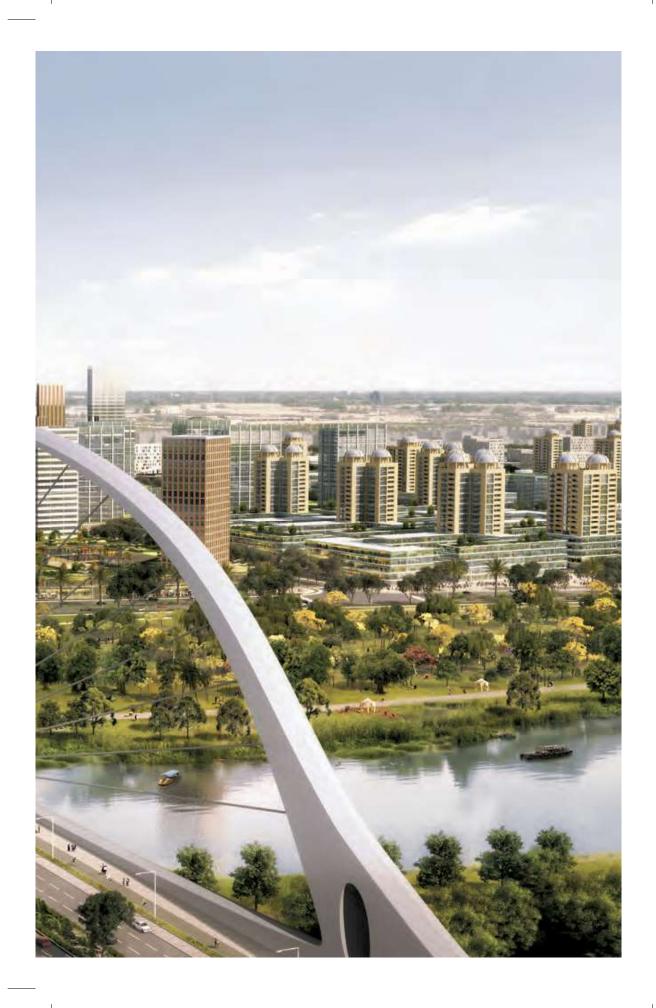
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