



ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES

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Chairman's Message



B K Tripathi
Chairman, AMDA

It gives me immense pleasure to know that AMDA is bringing its bulletin for the second quarter. At the very outset, I extend my gratitude to the delegates for their participation in the Seminar on **“Role of Urban Planning in Disaster, and Rehabilitation with Managing Sanitation and Solid Waste”** held at Port Blair & Havelock (A&N Islands).

A positive attitude at work makes the people perform better. To motivate people we need to focus on attitudes, values, ethics, and personality to give impetus for performance. It seems to me that it is the need of the hour that the ULBs, Municipalities and Development Authorities should focus on ethics and strive to bring change in the attitude of the people motivating them to provide good quality of the life in urban areas.

As we know that the candle of cleanliness has been ignited in the country. In order to bolster the culture of sanitation, change in the attitude of the stakeholders will help in achieving the mission, which require participation from all sides.

I hope that ULBs and the Development Authorities across India will continue their support to AMDA and share their concern in the field of capacity building, exchange of ideas and dissemination of information with good practices in their organizations.

B K Tripathi
Chairman AMDA & Member Secretary,
NCR Planning Board

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Seminar on Role of Urban Planning in Disaster and Rehabilitation with Managing Sanitation and solid waste at Port Blair and Havelock on 5th, 6th and 8th February, 2018



Group of Delegates in the seminar "Role of Urban Planning in Disaster and Rehabilitation with Managing Sanitation and solid waste at Port Blair and Havelock on 5th, 6th and 8th February 2018" at Port Blair and Havelock, A & N Islands

Under the Capacity Building Programme Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA) organized a seminar on **"Role of Urban Planning in Disaster and Rehabilitation with Managing Sanitation and solid waste"** at Port Blair and Havelock on 5th, 6th and 8th February 2018. Around 35 delegates from various Municipal Bodies and Development Authorities made their presence and shared their views concerning improvement of Sanitation condition in their respective organization. Significantly, delegates from Chennai metropolitan Development Authorities (CMDA) and Aizwal Municipal Council instrumental in making their observation about the planned preparedness to meet any unforeseen challenge, which comes with or without warning. The delegates also visited the National Institute of Disaster Management, Port Blair and were exposed to the essentials of rehabilitation as well as preparedness to meet the unexpected catastrophe at a very fast pace. Sh. Govind Ram, Director, Directorate of Disaster Management addressed the session pointing out relevance of advance and proactive action to meet the challenge. Before the commencement of seminar Sh.V.P. Sharma, Admn.-cum-Accounts Officer, AMDA, which included threats from natural, as well as Manmade Disasters highlighted the importance of the topic. He also laid emphasis on the need of ethics in the Disaster rehabilitation that was discussed at length later on in the seminar. During the visits the delegates made observations relating to providing of improve sanitation condition around beaches to make them further attractive as well as free from shanties to give a decent look comparable with the beaches in Australia and the like countries.



Delegates at the Seminar at Havelock, A & N Islands

The interaction of the delegates with the faculties Sh.V.K.S Chauhan the Retired Additional Secretary, NCT Delhi and Professor K.K.Pandey from the Indian Institute of Public Administration was healthy and it was concluded by all to endeavor for better sanitary condition with a view to improve in the quality of life in urban areas and to bring change in the attitude of the people.



Group discussion by Delegates on topics allotted by the faculty



Sh. Govind Ram, Director, Directorate of Disaster Management addressing the delegates at National Institute of Disaster Management, Port Blair



Group discussion by Delegates on topics allotted by the faculty



Delegates at National Institute of Disaster Management, Port Blair



Sh. V.K.S Chauhan, Retired Additional Secretary, NCT Delhi addressing the session



Presentation on "Bhu-Satya" by Sh. Gursharan Singh, Director - Business Development, Proof of Performance Data Services Pvt. Ltd.



Group discussion by Delegates on topics allotted by the faculty



Professor K. K. Pandey from the Indian Institute of Public Administration addressing the session

WORK ATTITUDES

Motivation And Decision Making

by V.P. Sharma, Admn.-Cum-Accounts Officer, AMDA



What motivates workers to work? To understand as to what motivates workers to work we need to focus on attitudes, values, personality, ethics, and any cultural differences that may impact work performance

We may call the entire exercise as “Organizational Behaviour”

Attitudes -

Attitudes are evaluated statements. Attitudes affect behaviours.

Managers would need to pay close attention to the attitudes of their workers. It is a mindset of a person as to how he feels about things or other people For example, if a worker has a positive attitude while at work, other worker will try to perform better. On the other hand, if a worker constantly experience having a negative attitude while at work, this may lead to absenteeism or a culture to abstain from work. It is normally seen that



incompatibility between two or more attitudes discourages the participation in a work culture. The behaviour leads to conflict with one’s beliefs and attitudes. Evidence in supposition appears as if we

suppose that one likes your job because you

have been in that position for

over five years and all

respect you much

and consider

you as an

indispensible

but after some

time a new Officer

comes and implements

changes. It is obvious that one

will disagree to the changes. Thus the attitude of one

may become negative unless he accommodates to the

change amicably. As a sequence to that at workplace,

it is important to recognize attitudes of employees

before any change is resorted to. Attitudes are a

component of behavioural sciences having three

main components: cognitive, affective, and

behaviour.

FACTORS AFFECTING DECISION MAKING

1. Experience and knowledge.
2. Creating thinking.
3. Self concept.
4. Stress.
5. Interpersonal conflict.
6. Time available, money, energy.
7. Routine versus non routine decision.
8. Risk associated with the decision.
9. Critical nature of work.
10. Written guidelines.
11. Organization's attitude toward decision making.
12. Amount and kind of information available.
13. Degree of acceptance of decision and support.
14. Manager's personal ability



Ethics and Cultural Differences- How does ethics and cultural differences link with organizational behaviour? First of all, an ethical behaviour requires integrity in the workplace. In practical application, however, ethical behaviours require balance between conflicts and opposing interest in situations where one's judgment comes into play. Within organizations, they must do their best to maximize all ethical behaviour and minimize any unethical behaviour. For example, two people from different cultures or perhaps from the same culture may come up with conflicting decisions when they are using the same checklist. So, even though this checklist may be a viable tool to use, it cannot compete with moral disputes that may rise in the organization

Values and Personality - values do not have a direct impact on behaviour. However, values have a very strong effect on the way a person feels about something, how a person conducts, and how a person perceives. Values motivate individuals to work for an organization. This seems to align values with organization performance and satisfaction.

We need to focus on attitudes, values, personality, ethics and cultural difference and concentrate that they impact organizational behaviour. The attitudes and behaviour consistency play pivotal role among people to change their attitude or behaviour to make them match. The link between attitudes and behaviour explains the uncomfortable feelings that a person experiences while actions contradict his beliefs. Although values do not have a direct impact on behaviour but values do have a very strong effect on the way a person feels about something. It also makes him to perceive as to how people conduct themselves, and how a person accepts things. Strategies for improvement in work performance need implementation resulting towards motivation.

Expectation of Delegates/Participants

The Participants during the seminar on "Role of Urban Planning in Disaster and Rehabilitation with Managing Sanitation and Solid Waste at Port Blair and Havelock on 5th, 6th and 8th February 2018 concluded with the suggestions to invite officers from the Municipal Corporations who accomplished the targeted changes in respective field as guest faculty for sharing experience among the participants. Similarly, bureaucrats associated with decision making may also be included besides the monitoring of the development works.

We express our pleasure for the valuable suggestions and it will be our endeavor to meet the expectations. The concern of the delegates about the sanitation condition on the beaches is noteworthy and there is need for improvement.

AMDA also expects communications from ULBs and Development Authorities for holding training sessions In-House on the topics best suited in the organization.

The Editor

ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Towards Cashless India

by Videh Kumar Pandey, Ex Senior Programmer (NIC), NCR Planning Board



During recent years, Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') has taken a number of initiatives to promote digital payments and with safe and efficient modes in retail payments

Cashless economy or e-payment system is a situation where little or low cash flow is given for market, and the encouragement for purchases are made by electronic modes. It not only makes the transactions transparent but also leaves little chance of having fake currency. examples of which are direct debit, electronic funds transfer, mobile payments, multi-functional ATMs, internet banking and a significant increase in point of sale (POS) penetration and usage. In other words, it simply refers to the widespread application of information technology in the transactions relating to financial system. Payments under this new system will range from a list of options such as online transfers, use of debit and credit cards as well as other online transactions including mobile banking. This plays pivotal role in achieving advantages of a cashless economy and relevant for regulating, controlling, and securing the financial system of any economy.

However, there has been drift towards electronic money, which is quite difficult to define because it blends technological and economic characteristics. Electronic money is

broadly defined as an electronic store of monetary value on a technical device that may be widely used for making end payments to undertakings other than the issuer without necessarily involving bank accounts in the transactions, but acting as a prepaid bearer instrument. Apps like Paytm, rupay, Recharge wallet and Pay are the examples. Analogous to this definition is the cashless economy wherein there exist no currency note or coins but money speaks as per the prevailing currency.

The present modes takes over the cumbersome exercise involved in handling money as well as the private and social costs for nine separate payment instruments viz cash, cheques, credit cards, money orders, point of sale (POS), Automated Clearing House Transfers (ACH), ATM bill payments, traveller's cheques and wire transfers. It is well known from a social cost perspective, cash is the cheapest payment instrument, followed by ACH, POS and ATM bill payment. From a private perspective, cheques emerge as the cheapest payment method followed by cash, ACH and POS bill payments.

The influence of government intervention was prematurely considered as of no value as there was no



calculation of net benefits of such payments instruments. Recently consensus has emerged that banks have the capacity to control the price level. One of the approaches is controlling money supply and banks to implement money-supply-targeting procedures. On examining the cost implications of cashless banking system studies show as to how much it costs Reserve Bank of India to process various payment instruments. It finds that payment cards used for cash withdrawals at ATMs cost considerably more since the transactions involve cash replenishment, maintenance and security of such machines. In addition, the cost of using cheques for cash withdrawals was found to be three times more expensive than cash withdrawals at ATMs. The Impacts of Information From a social perspective, it was concluded that a card-based system is considerably more efficient than a cash-based system for two reasons. First, diseconomies of scale in cash supply rises as cards displace cash, while economies of scale improve for cards. Secondly, the displacement relegates cash to smaller transactions because smaller transactions must cover the fixed costs of the cash system.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the automation of processes, controls, and information production using computers, telecommunications, software's and other gadget that ensure smooth and efficient running of activities. It is a term that largely covers the coupling of electronic technology for the information needs of a business at all levels. ICT has surpassed the role of support services or only electronic data processing; its fields of applications are slightly global and unlimited. Its devices especially the Internet and modern computer email facilities have further strengthened early modernizations like the telephone and fax. Other ICT devices include data recognition equipment, factory automation hardware and services and teleconferences using real time and online system are also useful for that cashless transition.



Shifting from cash based system of economy benefits all irrespective of individuals, and various types of entrepreneurs. Transforming to a cashless economy, especially in emerging and developing countries, results in increase of financial efficiency. It also ensures financial transparency, flexible and easily accessible collection and payment options

Moreover, the shift may also results in avoiding the fake currency from the market and curtailing tax evasion giving rise in collection of tax revenues.

It is experienced that Cashless economies have provided a safer saving environment, thereby boosting domestic investment rates and improving the overall climate for investment and competition

As an effort to reform the process of transferring aid and subsidies to the targeted beneficiaries, in 2013, the Government of India launched the Direct Benefit Transfer program. In a bid to promote transparency and reduce pilferage and procrastination, the program aimed at directly transferring aid into the people's bank accounts. The program primarily targeted citizens living under the poverty line, making available to an all-encompassing mechanism. Benefits channeled through the program included social security pensions and scholarships; which later were gradually extended nationwide. In September 2015, a food subsidy bill, with an estimated cost of 1.15trillion Rupees (the equivalent of USD 18 billion), expanded the scope of the program to include the direct transfer of food subsidies to beneficiaries. The Ministry of Finance claimed that, by eliminating "indirect beneficiaries", the program led to a 24% decrease in the sale of subsidized Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), thereby generating huge saving for the government. In general, the size of new digital programs in India is growing exponentially, which paves the way for the implementation of successful cashless programs.

LAND GRABBING AND ENCROACHMENTS: Serious Issue

by V.P. Sharma, Admn.-Cum-Accounts Officer, AMDA



Land-grabbing and encroachment has been a major concern for the government. Talking tough on the incidents of land grabbing, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has cautioned the judiciary to be careful in granting title to the claimants on ground of adverse possession of such land. The court also took note of the connivance of land grabbers with the authorities to raise illegal constructions and regularisation of their illegal possession. Hon'ble Apex Court observed "No amount of vigil can stop encroachments and unauthorised occupation of public land by unscrupulous elements, who act like vultures to grab such land, raise illegal constructions and, at times, succeeded in manipulating the state apparatus for getting their occupation/possession and construction regularised. It is our considered view that where an encroacher, illegal occupant or land grabber of public property raises a plea that he has perfected title by adverse possession, the court is duty bound to act with greater seriousness, care and circumspection. Any laxity in this regard may result in destruction of right/title of the state to immovable property and give upper hand to the encroachers, unauthorised occupants or land grabbers,"

Experts on the revenue law and administration are sceptical whether the government would be able to deal with the land-grabbing menace properly. Our

existing law is not tough enough to deal with land-grabbers. It's high time the government should enact a stringent law to deal with land encroachment. According to revenue law experts from the State of Odisha the existing Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972, lacks teeth to effectively deal with encroachment. The law deals with the government land only, and the revenue and civil courts can only evict an encroacher.

Under the law encroachment is not a cognizable offence punishable under the law and the courts do not have criminal powers. This situation looks to have become the main source of corruption or corrupt practices on part of the Estate/Land Wings. In addition, big pieces of lands, which may include compact blocks, under the possession of various departments not being used for the purposes for which it was given to

them and later taken over /grabbed by unscrupulous persons and the departments cannot get physical retrieval in their favour. This fact becomes more important and rather painful when the government itself proceeds to acquire private lands/properties for public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act, after making payments of heavy amounts to the property-owners/occupiers in terms of compensation.

This state of affairs is very alarming which warrants special attention of the concerned authorities. In this

connection, a vigorous campaign also needs to be launched against the mafia irrespective of their status or political affiliations. The government should also make out a sustainable policy underlying a methodology as how to get the state land back from these encroachers. It may also be plausible to invoke lodging complaints in the respective courts for their dispossession, in addition to other criminal proceedings as provided under the law for the actions. After having inflicted convictions/punishments upon such offenders by the courts, the lands could be retrieved through a legal process under the Court orders. It is noteworthy that habitual offenders in this arena occasionally prefer to indulge in the protracted litigation by instituting frivolous cases/suits, with intent to procure status-quo or stay orders from the courts. Once they succeed to obtain a stay order, they always try to linger on those cases for years on flimsy grounds. District collectors or sub-divisions are vested with certain powers to eject the trespassers and squatters with punishment/imprisonment, to be awarded by the magistrate.

More importantly, concerted efforts and effective strategy need to be adopted for the preservation of the remaining lands from the reach of unscrupulous elements having ill designs and ulterior motives. It is

relevant to mention here that such illegal occupations are quite impossible to happen without the connivance of the lower functionaries under the aegis of their high-ups, with an obvious purpose of indulging in corruption or corrupt purposes to satisfy their ill designs and, in certain cases, under the directions of their political masters. Appeasement has no place in upholding Law. Public demonstration and succumbing to the illegal demand on local sentiments brings inconsistency to the law on the subject and parallelly strengthens the manipulators in the state apparatus for dealing the individual cases as per the requirements /consideration leading to corrupt practices. Apart from above, if the competent authorities reach at a conclusion that the criminal action, in terms of their forcible dispossession, or removal of encroachments, including that of the old structures/constructions existing thereon, is not to be initiated, owing to certain ground-realities i.e. dislodging of poor and shelter-less families or likelihood of erupting any law & order situation, a workable plan/policy duly backed by the legal framework should alternatively be devised to dispose of such pieces of state lands at the market rates or through open auctions, the first right to be given to the actual encroachers. Though this action need discouragement still in extreme conditions it will, no doubt, legalise their possession



by giving them proprietary rights on one hand and deposit of heavy amounts to the government exchequer on the other.

Housing and occupational needs are key factors for rising cases of land encroachment in urban areas. Urban slums are the best example to show that how urban poor are fulfilling their housing needs by encroachment in areas which are vulnerable for health and life. One thing to be noticed with serious concern is that there exists no credible data/record as to the available state lands with the concerned departments at the district or provincial level, with exactitude, and the extent of pieces of lands under unauthorised occupation. With the change of manual systems to that of computerisation of land records, this aspect has been changed. There seems to be marginal gaps in between the available record and the ground situations. A detailed survey with special reference to urban areas is, therefore, required to be carried out on war-footing so that the state property could be protected for its best utilisation. At a time when the country is passing through an upheaval, there is a real need to either retrieve the state properties for better utilisation in the years to come or to procure maximum monetary benefits in terms of earning heavy revenue into the government treasury. The cases under litigation must be sorted out with a deep eye towards uncalled for stay orders issued by various courts, without leaving this work at the

mercy of lower formation or the state counsels.

Now-a-days it is a burning issue and the authorities particularly in Delhi NCR are taking action against the land-grabbing and encroachment. Demolition and Sealing of illegal structures and other actions are being initiated.

One thing to be noticed with serious concern is that there exists no credible data/record as to the available state lands with the concerned departments at the district or provincial level, with exactitude, and the extent of pieces of lands under unauthorised occupation. With the change of manual systems to that of computerisation of land records, this aspect has been changed. There seems to be marginal gaps in between the available record and the ground situations. A detailed survey with special reference to urban areas is, therefore, required to be carried out on war-footing so that the state property could be protected for its best utilisation. At a time when the country is passing through an upheaval, there is a real need to either retrieve the state properties for better utilisation in the years to come or to procure maximum monetary benefits in terms of earning heavy revenue into the government treasury. The cases under litigation must be sorted out with a deep eye towards uncalled for stay orders issued by various courts, without leaving this work at the mercy of lower formation or the state counsels.



AMDA Members

S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES	WEBSITE
1	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority	www.hmda.gov.in
2	Capital Region Development Authority	www.crda.ap.gov.in
3	Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority	www.vuda.gov.in
4	Kakatiya Urban Development Authority	www.kuda.in
5	Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority	www.auda.org.in
6	Jamnagar Area Development Authority	www.jada.org.in
7	Rajkot Urban Development Authority	www.rajkotuda.com
8	Surat Urban Development Authority	www.sudaonline.org
9	Vadodara Urban Development Authority	www.vuda.co.in
10	Bhuj Area Development Authority	www.bhujada.com
11	Bhavnagar Area Development Authority	
12	Haryana Urban Development Authority	www.huda.gov.in
13	Bangalore Development Authority	www.bdabangalore.org
14	Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority	www.bmrda.kar.nic.in
15	Bijapur Urban Development Authority	
16	Chitradurga Urban Development Authority	www.chitradurga.uda.gov.in
17	Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority	www.trida.kerala.gov.in
18	Greater Cochin Development Authority	www.gcdaonline.com
19	Calicut Development Authority	
20	Goshree Islands Development Authority	
21	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority	www.mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in
22	Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority	www.puda.nic.in
23	Jaipur Development Authority	www.jaipurjda.org
24	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority	www.cmdachennai.gov.in
25	Lucknow Development Authority	www.ldalucknow.co.in
26	Kanpur Development Authority	www.kdaindia.co.in
27	Agra Development Authority	www.ada-agra.com
28	New Okhla Industrial Development Authority	www.noidaauthorityonline.com
29	Varanasi Development Authority	www.vdavns.org
30	Allahabad Development Authority	www.adaallahabad.com
31	Meerut Development Authority	www.mdameerut.org.in
32	Ghaziabad Development Authority	www.gdaghaziabad.com
33	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	www.greaternoidaauthority.in
34	Bulandshahr-Khurja Development Authority	
35	Hapur-Pilkhuwa Development Authority	www.hpdaonline.com
36	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority	www.kmdaonline.org
37	Haldia Development Authority	www.hda.gov.in
38	Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority	www.addaonline.in
39	Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority	www.sjda.org
40	Delhi Development Authority	www.dda.org.in
41	Special Area Development Authority, Gwalior	www.ncrgwalior.nic.in
42	Greater Mohali Area Development Authority	www.gmada.gov.in
43	Mussorie-Dehradun Development Authority	www.mddaonline.com
44	Baddi Barotiwala Nalagarh Development Authority	www.admis.hp.nic.in/himachal/bbnda/welcome.html
45	Bathinda Development Authority	www.bdabathinda.in
46	Greater Ludhiana Area Development Authority	www.glada.gov.in
47	Digha Sankarpur Development Authority	www.dsda.gov.in
48	Hubli Dharwad Urban Development Authority	www.hduda.org
49	Development Authority Nagaland	
S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - MUNICIPALITY	WEBSITE
1	Guruvayur Municipality	www.guruvayoormunicipality.in

S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	WEBSITE
1	Municipal Corporation of Guntur	www.gunturcorporation.org
2	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	www.ghmc.gov.in
3	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	www.gvmc.gov.in
4	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	www.auda.org.in
5	Vadodara Municipal Corporation	www.vuda.co.in
6	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	www.rmc.gov.in
7	Surat Municipal Corporation	www.suratmunicipal.gov.in
8	Bhopal Municipal Corporation	www.bhopalmunicipal.com
9	Indore Municipal Corporation	www.imcindore.org
10	Municipal Corporation Jabalpur	www.jmcjabalpur.org
11	Nashik Municipal Corporation	www.nashikcorporation.gov.in
12	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	www.kolhapurcorporation.gov.in/English
13	Dhule Municipal Corporation	www.dhulecorporation.org
14	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	www.mcgm.gov.in
15	Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation	www.ccmc.gov.in
16	Tiruchirapalli City Corporation	www.trichycorporation.gov.in
17	Tirunelveli City Municipal Corporation	http://tirunelvelicorporation.in/
18	Kanpur Nagar Nigam	www.kdaindia.co.in
19	Durgapur Municipal Corporation	www.durgapurmunicipalcorporation.org
20	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	www.mcdonline.gov.in
21	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	www.mcdonline.gov.in/tri/sdmc_mcdportal
22	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	www.mcdonline.gov.in/tri/edmc_mcdportal
23	Nanded Waghala City Municipal Corporation	www.nwcmc.gov.in
24	Corporation of the City of Belgaum	www.belgaumcity.mrc.gov.in
25	Singrauli Municipal Corporation	www.singraulinagarnigam.com
26	Ujjain Municipal Corporation	www.nagarnigamujjain.org
27	Lucknow Municipal Corporation	www.lmc.up.nic.in
28	Municipal Corporation Gurgaon	www.mcg.gov.in
29	Municipal Corporation Faridabad	www.mcfbd.org
30	Vellore City Municipal Corporation	www.glada.gov.in
31	Nagar Nigam Haldwani - Kathgodam	www.smcsite.org
32	Srinagar Municipal Corporation	-
33	Roorkee Nagar Nigam	www.nagarnigamroorkee.com
34	Jamnagar Municipal Corporation	www.mcjamnagar.com
35	Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation	www.bmcgujarat.com
36	Municipal Corporation of the City of Chandrapur	www.cmchandrapur.com
37	Greater Chennai Corporation	www.chennaicorporation.gov.in
38	Municipal Corporation Ludhiana	www.mcludhiana.gov.in

S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	WEBSITE
1	Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike	www.bbmp.gov.in
2	New Delhi Municipal Council	www.ndmc.gov.in
3	Aizwal Municipal Council	www.amc.mizoram.gov.in
4	Port Blair Municipal Council	www.and.nic.in

S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - STATE REGIONAL LEVEL BOARDS	WEBSITE
1	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	www.gmfb.in
2	NCR Planning Board	www.ncrpb.nic.in

Forth Coming Events



National Seminar on "Development of Infrastructure for Smart Cities in India" at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia & Singapore on 22-28 July, 2018.

National conclave on sharing Good Practices done by ULBs and Development Authorities at GOA



Seminar on "Ethics on Urban Development and Planning" at Coorg, Karnataka.

Seminar on "Managing finance and issues related to Urban Planning and work contracts" at Surat.





**ASSOCIATION OF
MUNICIPALITIES AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES**

The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), is the flagship organisation having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Council and Development Authorities of India as its members. AMDA is performing the work of institutional development and capacity building of ULBs and development authorities across India.

It acts as a focal point for exchange of ideas and information on urban planning and development. The main goal of the organisation is to assist in institutional, organizational and human resource development of its member organisation through numerous capacity building and trainings.

Since its inception AMDA has witnessed many developments and has emerged as knowledge - integration and experience-exchange platform for the Urban Local Bodies and Development authorities. It has been playing a pivotal role in the field of urban development and related issues and acts as a storehouse of critical data and the focal point of adoption of better urban management practices by ULBs.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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