



ASSOCIATION OF  
MUNICIPALITIES AND  
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES



# AMDA

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# BULLETIN



# Chairman's Message



**B K Tripathi**  
Chairman, AMDA

Welcome to the New Year and I hope that you had a wonderful celebration. As the year 2018 begins to dawn, I take this opportunity to thank all the office bearers of Municipalities, Development Authorities and the like bodies that has motivated us to continue our mission which would not have been possible without their active and increased participation.

As you are aware that AMDA is unique in nature with an array of mandates for its member organizations, providing access to wide ranging activities, themes and information as forum for dissemination of knowledge and exchange of views. AMDA has a good programme profile involving talks, seminars, workshops and the training programmes involving interaction with professionals in the sector of urban planning and development besides the exposure towards new and burning issues.

Municipal reforms aimed at improved service delivery system towards Citizen Centric Services improvement in the quality of life in the urban areas. It gives me immense satisfaction to state that in the year 2017 AMDA successfully conducted workshop and seminars on issues like 'e' Governance, Vigilance awareness, Urban Planning & Disaster Management and the Goods and Service Tax (GST) both at Delhi as well as other stations in the country.

I fervently hope that Urban Bodies and the Development Authorities will continue their support and remain hand in hand to make the Association stronger and enrich us by sending ideas and sharing good practices done by them in their respective organizations.

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

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## AMDA- A Perspective

As cities grew in the post-independence period in the 1950s and the 1960s, there was the emergence of strong public interventions in the planning and development of Urban Areas in the country. This trend gained impetus with the enactment of the Delhi Development Act resulting in the setting up of the Delhi Development Authority in 1957 by the Central Government.



The Central Government encouraged the States to setup metropolitan or Urban Development Authorities throughout the Country. The inspiration for bringing the state level Development Authorities as well as the District level Authorities was the outcome of the success of Delhi Development Authority. The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) was set up in 1970 and subsequently setting up of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority in 1972. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development and the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority were set up in 1975 took place. As per the 1981 census, 12 Metropolitan cities were identify and 10 Metropolitan Development Authorities were set up.



The 2 Metropolitan Cities who did not have the Development Authorities were Nagpur and Pune in

the State of Maharashtra. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) were made responsible for planning as well as execution of works. The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority and the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority were set up as planning and coordinating bodies.

It was within this milieu, that the idea to create an Association of Urban Development Authorities was mooted in the meeting of 'Urban Development Authorities' held on 12 March, 1982 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India. The Association of Metropolitan Development Authorities (AMDA) was formed on 6 January 1983 with the active support of Metropolitan Development Authorities around the country, as a focal point for exchange of ideas on urban planning and development.



AMDA was restructured and renamed as Association of Urban Management and Development Authorities (AMDA) keeping the acronym AMDA as it is on 7th March, 2005 to address issues pertaining to interface between State, Municipal Bodies and Urban Development Authorities and to promote good urban governance. The title of the Association has since been changed with effect from 17 November, 2006 as Association of Municipalities Development Authorities with a view to providing rationalization of inter-institutional relationships and better coordination between municipalities and development authorities. With the passage of time, the Association has emerged as an experience-sharing and knowledge-integration platform.

In the above context, it is imperative to have a long-term vision framework. AMDA strive to broad base its activities in the following areas:

1. Database on Municipal Governance - AMDA will develop Database system on Municipal Governance with a view to get feedback which followed by analytical research study about the decentralization process. AMDA being a Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities is best suited for the purpose in the light of t h e 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution.
2. Study of State Municipal Laws in India - No comprehensive compilation of state Municipal Laws is available in India. However NIUA, All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Administrative Staff Collage, Hyderabad and Regional centers for Urban Environmental Studies have taken initiative towards commonalities and variation in the Municipal Legislation.
3. Information on Best Practices - Information on "Best Practices" on local self-government deserves dissemination. AMDA would gather such information from secondary sources apart from its own initiative to invite entries on best practices form municipalities and development authorities in the country.

4. Urban Networks - The usual functions of Urban network include promotion of local autonomy, holding of conferences on matters of common interest which have become important platform for promoting and interaction, exchanges and sharing experiences.
5. Research Activities - There is an Urban Advisory Group, which acts as a think tank at the national level in AMDA to provide an interdisciplinary platform for exchange of ideas between planning and policy - making to abridge the gap between research and practices in the Development Authorities and Municipalities.



# Goods and Service Tax - WAY TO GO

Shri Sunil Gupta, Chartered Accountant, SGSK & Associates

Recalling my earlier write up in the AMDA Bulletin where in I had specifically mentioned about the introduction of GST as a tool conceived to broaden the tax network. Moving further from the initial inception of GST and to the going into the practice further, new horizons have emerged and the nationwide debate left the impact on the govt. to consider/reconsider the points where the trader or the consumer are at a cross road to cry for loss or gains including the compulsions. It is a fact that the Govt. not only showing its commitment to combat the corruption but also moving forward towards the eradication of profiteering.

If we look at the present scenario, we may perceive that now-a-days GOI is showing aggression to implement "Anti Profiteering" measures under GST for meeting out the object to pass on the benefit of reduction in goods and services tax (GST) rates to consumers. The move is inviting further negative comments from traders since it is an established notion 'Old habits die hard'



In a bid to have the policy line to offend profiteering Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) Chairman Vanaja Sarna has written to 100 major companies including Colgate-Palmolive, Dabur, Nestle, and Hindustan Unilever, and 15 restaurants including McDonald's, Café Coffee Day, and MTR, to pass on the benefit of reduction in goods and services tax (GST) rates to consumers. The move comes amid instances of companies and restaurants persisting with high rates, raising profiteering concerns. In the communication to company heads and associations, Sarna has asked them to go for a commensurate reduction in the prices of products and give it a wide publicity.

The communication inter-alia states, "While it is a legal requirement, you will agree that for all citizens this is an important social responsibility. It would be most helpful if the reduced prices are also given wide publicity," the letter reads.

The letter was sent a week after the GST Council after deliberation went for a massive trimming of items in the 28 per cent bracket, besides reducing rates on items in the 18 per cent and 12 per cent categories. The Council in the meeting in Guwahati on November 10 reduced the rates of more than 200 items of common use. The rate of 176 items was reduced from 28 per cent to 18 per cent. Such items of common consumption include chewing gum, shampoo, detergent, chocolate, beauty products, sanitary ware, leather clothing, cookers, stoves, detergent and washing power, razors and blades, cutlery, storage water heater, batteries, goggles, and mattresses. The change in rates became effective on



## GST Return Due Dates in India

Return	Due Date	Persons Required to File
GSTR-1	10th of Every Month	All Registered Persons
GSTR-2	15th of Every Month	All Registered Persons
GSTR-3	20th of Every Month	All Registered Persons
GSTR-4	18th of April, July, October and January	Persons Registered under composition Scheme
GSTR-5	20th of Every Month and With in 7 days after Expiry of Registration	Non-Resident Taxable Persons
GSTR-6	13th of Every Month	Input Service Distributors
GSTR-7	10th of Every Month	Authorities Deducting Tax at Source
GSTR-8	10th of Every Month	E-Commerce Operators
GSTR-9	31st December of Next Financial year	Registered Persons
GSTR-10	With in 3 Months of Cancellation of GST Registration	Registered Persons with Surrendered or Cancelled GST Registration

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November 15. This exercise has lowered the high tax range of items to bare 50 items, which remains in the 28 per cent category. The rate for six items was reduced from 18 per cent to 5 per cent, for eight items from 12 per cent to 5 per cent, and for six items from 5 per cent to nil. This is enough to suggest the commitment to impart relief the under privilege of the middle or lower group of peoples. Restaurants saw the steepest reduction to 5 per cent from 18 per cent, but will not get input tax credit. However, there were reports of restaurants hiking the base price while charging 5 per cent tax. The restaurants in the five-star hotels with tariffs of more than Rs 7,500 per night will have to pay 18 per cent, which does not seem to be alarming or inviting adverse comments. "As an industry leader, I appeal to you to join hands with the government in benefitting the common man by passing on the benefit of the reduced GST rates through commensurate reduction in the process of your products," said Sarna in the letter.

It is also learnt from various media videos and reports that the chairman Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) is planning to write to more companies and restaurants on this aspect. The government had said that November 15 onwards consumers must be charged with reduced prices even for items in old stocks. The company or wholesalers could claim refunds for the additional tax they might have paid on those. "The wholesaler or the company will be able to get a refund of additional tax he may have paid to the wholesaler or input tax credit," said a government official.

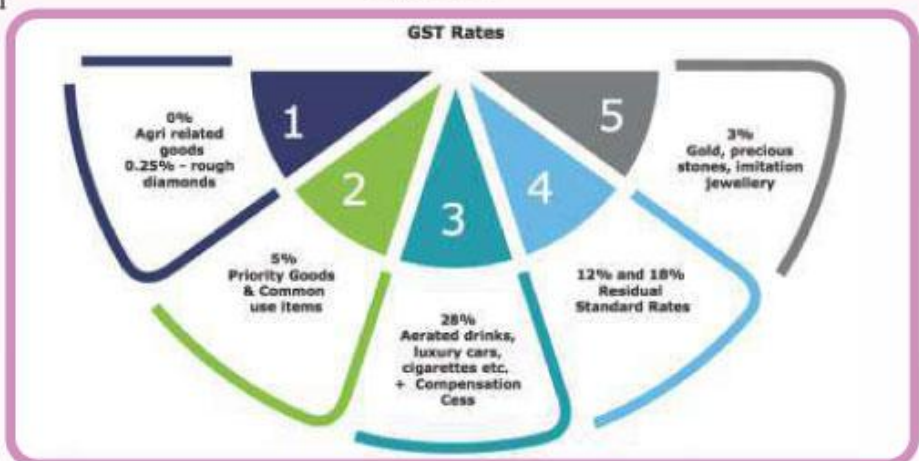
Though the government is banking on increases in demand and improved compliance rates after a sharp GST reduction to meet its revenue target for the current and coming fiscal. "The reduction in GST rates is expected to encourage domestic demand and investment. However, this is incumbent upon the new reduced rates resulting in a reduction in consumer prices or MRPs of the specified items."

The government officials say while it might be easy to catch companies not passing on the benefits to the

consumers but it is not affect the case of restaurants. The statement lies in favour of the restaurants, as "I can't stop a restaurant from increasing prices because it may claim that it is not getting the input tax credit benefits anymore. Big restaurants have large machines, mixers, etc, which they used to claim input tax credit," It admits that profiteering by a restaurant would be difficult to prove. In the case of Service providers, also some relief has also been mooted.

### Relief for Service Providers

- Exemption from Registration for a service provider if the aggregate turnover is less than Rs. 20 Lacs (10 Lakh in special category state except for J&K) even if they are making inter-state supplies of services.
- Services provided by a GTA to an unregistered person shall be exempted from GST.
- TDS/TCS provisions shall be postponed till 31.03.2018.



- Small businesses will also have to file monthly returns for three months – July, August, and September – and the switch over to quarterly filing will happen from the cycle starting October 1.

It is a big move forward to protect the interest of common men against traders activities leading to profiteering the Union cabinet has also approved creating National Anti - Profiteering Authority (NAA) with the posts of chairman and members of the. It has also been directed that a company has to ensure that their entire distribution chain, wholesalers and retailers, pass on the tax cut if they want to escape action by the NAA.

# Urban Local Bodies And Panchayati Raj

Shri V. P. Sharma, Admin-cum-Accounts Officer, AMDA

**T**owns and cities contribute substantially to the economic development of the country. Urban centres play an important support role in the development of rural hinterland. The Constitution of India has made detailed provisions for ensuring protection of democracy in Parliament and in State Legislatures but had been silence in respect of the rural democracy. Constitution did not make Local Self Government in urban areas as a clear - cut Constitutional obligation though Directive Principles of State Policy refer to Village Panchayats. There had also not been specific reference to Municipalities except implicitly in Entry-5 of the State List, which places the subject of Local Self Government as a responsibility of the State. Entry-5 reads as **“Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of Municipal Corporations, Improvement Trusts, District Boards, Mining Settlement Authorities and Other Local Authorities for the purpose of local self - Government or village administration.”**

To keep economic transformation in line with needs and realities at the grass root level, it was considered necessary that the people and their representatives are fully involved in the planning and implementation of the programmes at local level. The roots of democracy in centre and state level need to be strong and it should also reach towns and villages and the cities where the people live. As a sequel of the inadequate Constitutional provision for Local Self Government, the Constitution 73rd Amendment Bill was introduced in the Parliament in 1991, which was referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee with Members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for consideration. Constitution (Seventy Forth Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force on 1st June, 1993, and was introduced as a new part namely, Part IXA of the Constitution which deals with the issues relating to municipalities. Salient features of the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution amendment refers to-

(I) **Constitution of Municipalities** - It provides

for constitution of 3 types of Municipalities depending upon the size and area namely (i) Nagar Panchayat for an area in transition from rural to urban area; (ii) Municipal Council for smaller urban area; (iii) Municipal Corporation for larger urban area. The determining factors for constituting a particular type of Municipality differ a great deal from one State to another as well as the demographic and other conditions. Such issues are left to the State Legislatures to decide the specific type of Urban Local Body.-

(ii) **Composition of Municipalities-** The seats shall be filled by direct elections. Besides the seats filled by direct elections, some seats may be filled by nomination of persons having special knowledge and experience in Municipal administration.

(iii) **Constitution of Wards Committees-** There shall be Ward Committees in all Municipalities with a population of 3 lakhs or more.



(iv) **Reservation of seats-** In order to provide for adequate representation of SC/ST and of women in the Municipal Bodies, provisions have been made for reservation of seats. The proportion of seats to be reserved for SC/ST to the total number of seats shall be same as the proportion of the population of SC/ST in the municipal area. These reservations will apply for direct elections only.

(v) **Duration of Municipalities-** Like other legislatures in the Centre and States the Municipality has a fixed term of 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting. Elections to



constitute a Municipality are required to be completed before the expiration of the duration of the Municipality. If the municipality is dissolved before the expiry of 5 years, the elections for constituting a new Municipality are required to be completed within a period of 6 months from the date of its dissolution.

(vi) **Finance Commission-** The Finance Commission constituted under Article 243-I to review the financial positions of Panchayati Raj Institutions shall also review the financial position of the municipalities and will make recommendations to the Governor.

(vii) **Finances of Municipalities-** The legislature of a State to specify by law matters relating to imposition of taxes. Such law may specify:

- Taxes, duties, fees, etc., which could be levied and collected by the Municipalities, as per the procedure to be laid down in the State legislation.
- Taxes, duties, fees, etc., which would be levied and collected by the State Government and a share passed on to the Municipalities.
- Grant-in-aid that would be given to the Municipalities from the State.
- Constitution of funds for crediting and withdrawal of moneys by the Municipality.

(viii) **Powers and Functions of the Municipalities-** All Municipalities would be empowered with such powers and responsibilities as may be necessary to enable

them to function as effective institutions of self-government. The State Legislature may, by law, specify what powers and responsibilities would be given to the municipalities in respect of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and for implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them. (Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution)

(ix) **Elections to Municipalities-** The superintendence, direction, and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities vested in the State Election Commissions.

(x) **Audit and Accounts-** The maintenance of the accounts of the municipalities and other audit thereof shall be done as per the State legislation. The State Legislatures shall make law/Rules in this regard according to the local needs and institutional requirements.

(xi) **Committee for District Planning-** Planning and allocation of resources at the district level for the Panchayati Raj institutions are done by the Zilla Parishad. With regard to urban areas, Municipal Bodies discharge these functions within their respective jurisdictions. However, for transition i.e. Urban-Rural interface it may be necessary to take an overall view towards development of the district as a whole and decision may accordingly be taken by the state Govt.

(xii) **Metropolitan Planning Committees-** It is provided in the Act that in every Metropolitan area (with a population of 10 lakhs or more), a



Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be constituted for preparing a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole.

### **DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES-**

The Constitution of India provides the constitution of District Planning Committees with two specific responsibilities. In preparing the draft development plan, the District Planning Committee shall have regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources. The District Planning Committee has to take holistic view on integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation as well as the extent and type of available resources, either financial or otherwise. The DPC in this endeavour is also mandated to consult such institutions and organizations as may be specified. In order to the execution of plans at different levels and the need to strengthen the system comprising the machinery of planning and the process of consolidation of plans is also done at the district level. There exists a confusion



in states as to whether the DPC is to be established as a separate and permanent office or whether it denotes only a meeting that is periodically called and which can be serviced by a part-time secretariat. It is a feeling that the DPC ought not to emerge as yet another level of bureaucracy to vet people's plans. At the same time, the fact that the DPC is held intermittently and without permanent support undermines its effectiveness as a constitutional institution and a coordinating mentor. On balance, the DPC merits the status of a permanent institution, with adequate Secretariat to service it at the District level. It could also be provided the means of drawing experts to assist it when ever required.

**Composition of District Planning Committee (DPC)-** The DPC is generally composed of elected members of the local bodies within the district, both rural and urban, as well as some nominated members. The number of members varies with the population size of the districts. The ratio of members from Panchayats and ULBs is based on the ratio in which the population of the district is divided between rural and urban areas. The DPC is actually a body independent of state control

and interference. There is no uniformity of agencies supervising DPC elections across the states, and this is also not desirable if DPCs are to be uniformly elected structures across states. The State Election Commissions (SECs) are the most desirable agencies for





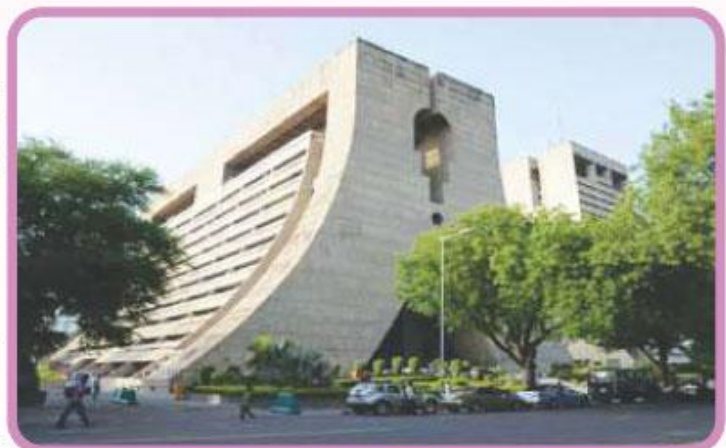
conducting DPC elections, as they are expected to be most impartial. Members should be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district. The actual pattern, however, varies across states. Nominated members usually represent the State & Central Government agencies (including line departments). Larger proportion of nominated members could imply greater interference and control in DPC functioning by the State and Central administration. It is therefore not desirable that the proportion of nominated members increase beyond the constitutionally stipulated limit.

**Secretarial & Support Services-** It is a facilitating area to have a nominated Member-Secretary to the DPC, responsible to maintain the records of the Committee and taking care of other ancillary matters

## **METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMITTEES**

The Constitution of India makes it mandatory for the States to set up Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPCs) in the metropolitan areas of the country. A metropolitan area is defined as an area having a population of 1 million. The Metropolitan Planning Committee has to prepare a draft

development plan for the Metropolitan Region as a whole. There is a slow working on the issue of setting up of Metropolitan Development Committees Generally the Metropolitan Development Committees where ever set up with composition as stipulated in the Constitution but the mandate was minimal. The Constitution is clear about the functions to be assigned to the Metropolitan Development Committees. The Constitution leaves it to the legislature of a State to “make provision with respect to the functions relating to planning and co-ordination for the Metropolitan area which may be assigned to such Committees.” At the same time, the Constitution states that every Metropolitan Planning



Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan have regard to:

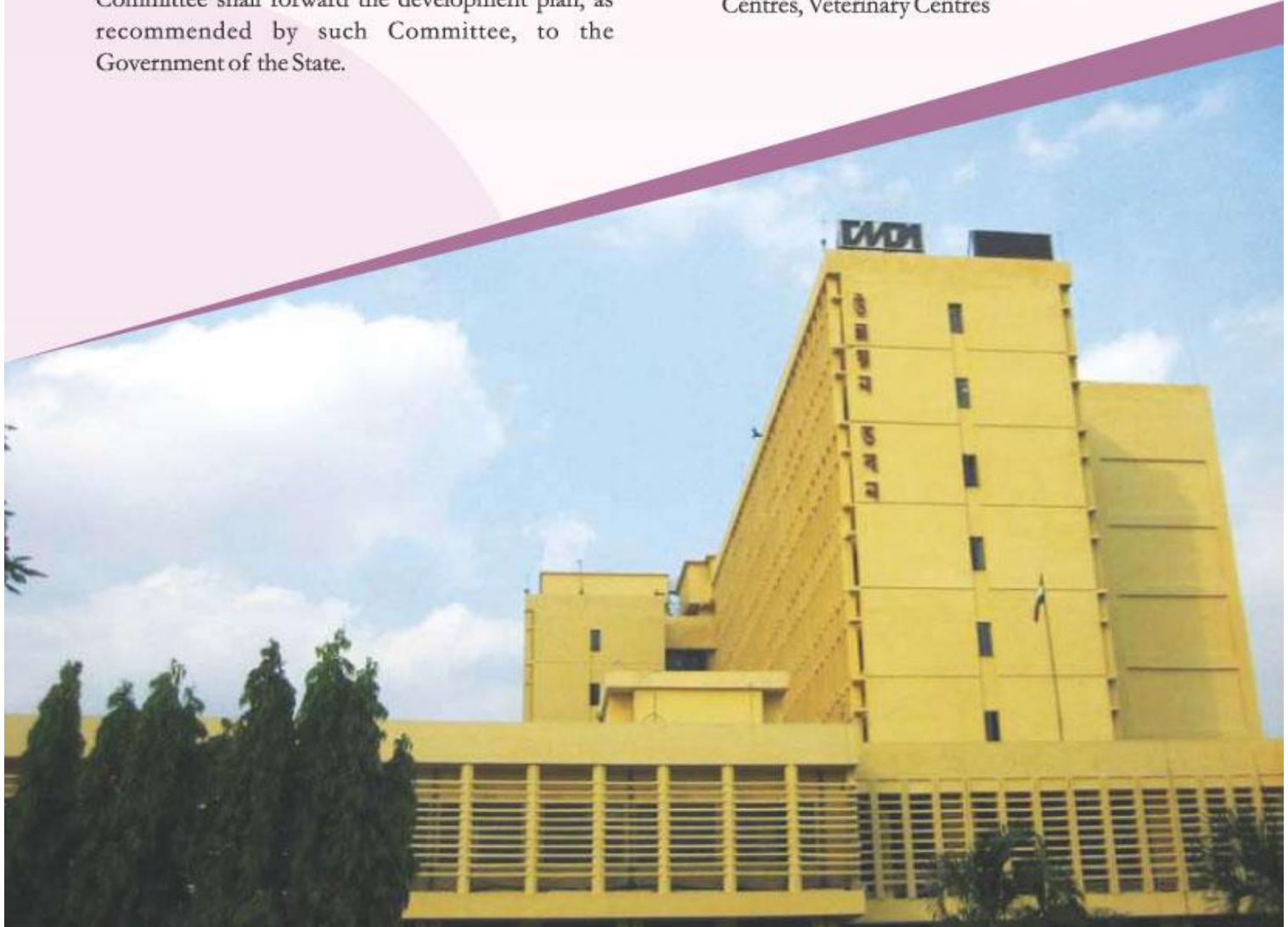
- (I) The plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area

- (ii) Matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including coordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation
- (iii) The overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State
- (iv) The extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the Government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise
- (v) Consult such institutions and organizations as the Governor of a particular State by order, specify.

The Chairperson of every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State.

Planning at metropolitan level requires a careful study of human and natural resources along with field realities for optimum utilization of resources and responsive planning. Variety of data on physical resources, human and economic aspects is the prerequisites for preparing an integrated plan for the region. The data required for metropolitan planning can be broadly grouped into the following categories:

- 1) *Natural Resources*- Water Resources, Soil, Flora and Fauna, Land use, Livestock, Season-wise Cropping pattern, Climatic condition including rainfall etc.
- 2) *Human Resources*- Population, Literacy, Occupational status, vital statistics, Social / Economic groups, Employment/Unemployment
- 3) *Economic infrastructure*- Markets, Banks/Financial Institutions, Roads Transport, Communication, Electricity, Agricultural Centres, Veterinary Centres



- 4) *Social Infrastructure* - Schools/Colleges/Educational Institutions, Hospitals/Health institutions, Community Centre, Libraries, Placement of entertainment centers, Drinking water /sanitation.
- 5) *Trade & Industry*- Mining & quarrying, Small Scale Industries, Household & Cottage Industries, Handicrafts, Forest, Agro based industries, Wholesale/ Retail trade
- 6) *Financial Resources*-
- Grants received from the State/Central Govt.
  - Credit from the banking at financial institutions
  - Local Bodies General Fund
  - Peoples Contribution
  - Loan from the financial institutions

The list is not exhaustive but only indicative. The details required can vary from place to place depending on the situation. At every level, data should be collected with the involvement of the people, through the Area Sab has and Grama Sabhas in the Municipalities and Gram Panchayats respectively.



### The recommendations of the Finance Commission

- Distribution between the State Government and Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees levy able by the State
- Allocation of share of such proceeds between the Municipalities at all levels in the State
- Determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees to be assigned or appropriated by the Municipalities
- Grants-in-aid to Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State

- Measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities.

## Expectation of Delegates/Participants

The Participants during the workshop on Vigilance issues at Pachmarhi, M.P. conclude with the suggestions to include topics like Financial Management, Resource Mobilization through raising of bonds and the Service related matters. There were suggestions to hold training sessions at early intervals as well as every month to expose more and more number of people in different fields.

We will feel pleasure for articles on “Best Practices” carried-out in respective organizations for publication in AMDA Bulletin. AMDA expects communications from ULBs and Development Authorities for holding training sessions In-House on the topics best suited in the organization.

**The Editor**

## Workshop on "Disciplinary Proceedings and Conduct of Departmental Enquiry with handling Court Cases" at Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh" on 2nd & 3rd November, 2017



The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA) plays the role in sharing and corroborating actions among all the Municipal and Development Authorities to meet the urban requirements. AMDA conducted a two days workshop on "Disciplinary Proceedings and Conduct of Departmental Enquiry with handling Court Cases" at Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh" on 2nd & 3rd November, 2017.

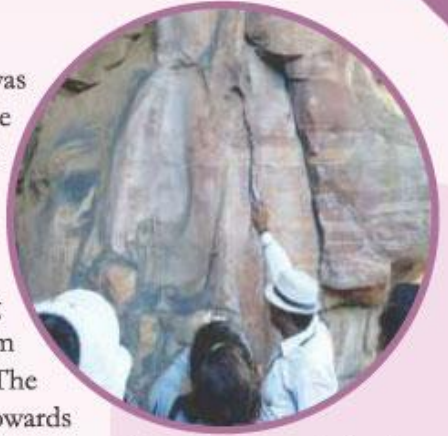


The Workshop was attended by delegates from different Municipal Bodies and Development Authorities. The overall objective of the workshop was to improve the conduct of work in the office with abundance of rules and regulations thereby chances of misconduct are minimized. The workshop circled round the fact that the word 'vigilance' is liked neither by an honest officer nor a dishonest officer, yet its absence will be harmful to the organization. For the health of the organization, it is a very thank less but a very effective tool need to be administered. Like a Bitter Pill, the administration of vigilance will

taste sour. But in the long run, it will be in the good health of an organization like a sweet pill.



The workshop was interactive in the scenario of transparency in the present drive of eradicating corruption from the public life. The great exposure towards



conduct of Inquiry and delay in issue of Charge sheets and defeat of justice came from the experience of Retired Additional Secretary from GNCT Delhi Sh. V.K.S Chauhan. Shri Chauhan spoke and emphasized the relevance of prevention of corruption before inviting administrative action



leading to departmental inquiries and ultimately handling the issue in the Court of Law. Before the commencement of workshop the importance of the topic was highlighted by Sh. V.P. Sharma, Adm.-cum-Accounts Officer, AMDA. The message from Chairman was read out by Shri Harsh Kalia, AD (Admn), NCR Planning Board in which he emphasized on the need of strong vigilance setup in an organization with comprehensive set of rules to regulate the conduct of the employees and strong management can prevent the lapses to occur.

# AMDA Members

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







S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - MUNICIPALITY	WEBSITE
1	Guruvayur Municipality	<a href="http://www.guruvayoormunicipality.in">www.guruvayoormunicipality.in</a>



S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	WEBSITE
1	Municipal Corporation of Guntur	<a href="http://www.gunturcorporation.org">www.gunturcorporation.org</a>
2	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.ghmc.gov.in">www.ghmc.gov.in</a>
3	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.gvmc.gov.in">www.gvmc.gov.in</a>
4	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.auda.org.in">www.auda.org.in</a>
5	Vadodara Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.vuda.co.in">www.vuda.co.in</a>
6	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.rmc.gov.in">www.rmc.gov.in</a>
7	Surat Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.suratmunicipal.gov.in">www.suratmunicipal.gov.in</a>
8	Bhopal Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.bhopalmunicipal.com">www.bhopalmunicipal.com</a>
9	Indore Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.imcindore.org">www.imcindore.org</a>
10	Municipal Corporation Jabalpur	<a href="http://www.jmcjabalpur.org">www.jmcjabalpur.org</a>
11	Nashik Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.nashikcorporation.gov.in">www.nashikcorporation.gov.in</a>
12	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.kolhapurcorporation.gov.in/English">www.kolhapurcorporation.gov.in/English</a>
13	Dhule Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.dhulecorporation.org">www.dhulecorporation.org</a>
14	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	<a href="http://www.mcgm.gov.in">www.mcgm.gov.in</a>
15	Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.ccmc.gov.in">www.ccmc.gov.in</a>
16	Tiruchirapalli City Corporation	<a href="http://www.trichycorporation.gov.in">www.trichycorporation.gov.in</a>
17	Tirunelveli City Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://tirunelvelicorporation.in/">http://tirunelvelicorporation.in/</a>
18	Kanpur Nagar Nigam	<a href="http://www.kdaindia.co.in">www.kdaindia.co.in</a>
19	Durgapur Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.durgapurmunicipalcorporation.org">www.durgapurmunicipalcorporation.org</a>
20	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.mcdonline.gov.in">www.mcdonline.gov.in</a>
21	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.mcdonline.gov.in/tri/sdmc_mcdportal">www.mcdonline.gov.in/tri/sdmc_mcdportal</a>
22	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.mcdonline.gov.in/tri/edmc_mcdportal">www.mcdonline.gov.in/tri/edmc_mcdportal</a>
23	Nanded Waghala City Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.nwcmc.gov.in">www.nwcmc.gov.in</a>
24	Corporation of the City of Belgaum	<a href="http://www.belgaumcity.mrc.gov.in">www.belgaumcity.mrc.gov.in</a>
25	Singrauli Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.singraulinagarnigam.com">www.singraulinagarnigam.com</a>
26	Ujjain Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.nagarnigamujjain.org">www.nagarnigamujjain.org</a>
27	Lucknow Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.lmc.up.nic.in">www.lmc.up.nic.in</a>
28	Municipal Corporation Gurgaon	<a href="http://www.mcg.gov.in">www.mcg.gov.in</a>
29	Municipal Corporation Faridabad	<a href="http://www.mcfbd.org">www.mcfbd.org</a>
S.NO.	ADDITIONS FOLLOWING DECISION OF EC REGARDING MEMBERSHIP WITHOUT FEE:	WEBSITE
1	Bathinda Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bdabathinda.in/">www.bdabathinda.in/</a>
S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	WEBSITE
1	Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike	<a href="http://www.bbmp.gov.in">www.bbmp.gov.in</a>
2	New Delhi Municipal Council	<a href="http://www.ndmc.gov.in">www.ndmc.gov.in</a>
3	Aizwal Municipal Council	<a href="http://www.amc.mizoram.gov.in">www.amc.mizoram.gov.in</a>
4	Port Blair Municipal Council	<a href="http://www.and.nic.in">www.and.nic.in</a>
S.NO.	ADDITIONS FOLLOWING DECISION OF EC REGARDING MEMBERSHIP FEE:	WEBSITE
1	Vellore City Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.glada.gov.in">www.glada.gov.in</a>
2	Nagar Nigam Haldwani - Kathgodam	<a href="http://www.smcsite.org">www.smcsite.org</a>
3	Srinagar Municipal Corporation	
S.NO.	AMDA MEMBERS - STATE REGIONAL LEVEL BOARDS	WEBSITE
1	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	<a href="http://www.gmfb.in">www.gmfb.in</a>
2	NCR Planning Board	<a href="http://www.ncrpb.nic.in">www.ncrpb.nic.in</a>

# AMDA Invites

**AMDA invites Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Development Authorities, Construction Agencies and Supplier of cogent items of Capital nature, relevant for ULBs/Development Authorities to advertise in its quarterly bulletin (January - March) 2018 to reach its member/non-member ULBs, Development Authorities, Ministries, Premier Institutions, Organizations concerning Urban Development and related fields of every State and UT.**

Advt		Size (Inches)	Rate(Rs.)
Full Pg. (Cover page, inner & Back page inner/outer)		7.75 in X 10.5 in	50,000
Half Page		7.75 in x 5.75 in	35,000
1/3 <sup>rd</sup> Square		4.5 in x 4.5 in	20,000
1/3 <sup>rd</sup> Vertical		10.5 in x 2 in	20,000
1/6 <sup>th</sup> of the page		3.5 in x 5.5 in	12,000
Visiting card Size		3 in x 1.75 in	12,000

Payments will be accepted in cheque/DD in favor of "AMDA, Delhi"

Please contact AMDA office + (91)11 26494486, 26497973, 41017641 or email at [amdadelhi@gmail.com](mailto:amdadelhi@gmail.com) for further enquiry.

**AMDA's Members will get 25% concession on the above mention rates.**

## Forth Coming Events



Seminar on “Role of Urban Planning in Disaster Rehabilitation and Managing Sanitation & Solid Waste” from 5th February, 2018 to 7th February, 2018 at Port Blair, A&N Islands.

Capacity Building programme on Urban Planning and Development including Projects Reports, and DPRs for NCR Planning and monitoring cells at Delhi.



In-house Training programme at CIDCO, Navi Mumbai on “Preventive Vigilance, Disciplinary Proceedings and conduct of Departmental Inquiry with handling Court Cases”.

Conference on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management and Smart Cities at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia & Singapore.



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

Seminar on “Managing finance and issues related to Urban Planning and work contracts in the wake of Citizen Centric Services” 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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