



**Association of
Municipalities and Development Authorities**

AMDA BULLETIN

**OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 2025
VOLUME IX, ISSUE-III**



N. Saravana Kumar, IAS

Chairman, AMDA/VC, DDA

Chairman's Message

It is my pleasure to interact with you as the Chairman of the Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA) and it gives me immense pleasure to announce the revival of the AMDA Quarterly Newsletter/ Bulletin a platform that has long served as a bridge between AMDA and its valued members. This renewed effort further our collective commitment to knowledge-sharing, collaboration, and strengthening the voice of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and development authorities across the country.

The newsletter /bulletin will serve as a dynamic platform for information exchange, capacity building, networking, collaboration, and member visibility. It will provide timely updates on sectoral reforms and policy developments relevant to municipal bodies and development authorities through the sharing of best practices, case studies, and innovations from across States, it will inspire replication and adaptation. The newsletter /bulletin will highlight upcoming events, expert contributions, and opportunities for institutional partnerships, and also showcase the achievements and initiatives of our member organizations ensuring their work receives due recognition at national forums.

In today's rapidly evolving urban governance landscape, staying informed and connected is not just desirable, it is essential. The Quarterly Newsletter/bulletin will be a credible, structured, and action-oriented resource to support your institutional goals and endeavours while reinforcing AMDA's role as a collective voice for sectoral advancement.

I hope the ULBs and Development Authorities across India shall be active partners of AMDA and will continue their support and effectively engage & participate in its activities and endeavours and also contribute through articles, insights, viewpoints, comments and experiences to enrich this platform.

With regards,

N. Saravana Kumar, IAS
Chairman, AMDA/VC, DDA



K S Meena, IAS-Retd

Director-cum-Secretary, AMDA

Director's Message

It is with great enthusiasm that I share the news of the revival of the AMDA Quarterly Bulletin, a publication that has historically been a cornerstone of our collective engagement. This renewed edition reflects our commitment to strengthening institutional dialogue, enhancing knowledge-sharing, and amplifying the voice of development authorities across India.

The bulletin is envisioned as a platform to showcase sectoral reforms, innovative practices, and the experiences of municipal bodies and development authorities. It also reflects AMDA's commitment to capacity-building, collaboration, and dissemination of credible information for the benefit of our stakeholders. This bulletin is more than just a publication, it will be a forum for collective learning and advocacy, enabling members to stay informed, connected, and inspired.

This edition documents AMDA's recent engagements, including webinars, workshops, and consultative meetings aimed at strengthening institutional capacities including contribution from editing team highlighting the urgent need of strengthening urban governance practices.

I warmly invite all members to contribute articles, success stories, experiences, viewpoints and comments so that together we can make this bulletin a vibrant reflection of our shared mission for sustainable urban development as an interactive interface

With regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "K S Meena" followed by the date "01/04/2026".

K S Meena, IAS-Retd
Director-cum-Secretary, AMDA



Sh. U.S. Jolly
Editor

Editor's Message

An experience sharing forum - AMDA

Urban development authorities and municipal bodies play a vital role in the everyday lives of people in our towns and cities. In the past, local bodies focused mainly on basic services such as sanitation, water supply, power, and tax collection. Today, their responsibilities are far broader and more complex.

As small towns grow into cities and cities expand into large metropolitan regions, urban challenges have multiplied. Administrators now face issues such as traffic congestion, overcrowding, waste management, road safety, mobility, homelessness, public health, education, crime prevention, and the protection of green spaces and water bodies. Managing crowds, ensuring security, and improving civic awareness are also essential tasks.

Each city brings its own experiences and solutions, shaped by local needs and conditions. In this rapidly changing urban landscape, AMDA plays an important and constructive role. It provides a platform for development authorities and municipal bodies to share knowledge, learn from one another, and work towards practical solutions. Through seminars, discussions, and collaborative studies in planning, architecture, and engineering, AMDA supports better urban management across states.

This journal reflects that shared commitment-to stronger cities, better Governance, and improved quality of life for all urban residents.

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Changing Urban Scenarios: The Delhi Experience

By U.S. Jolly, Former Principal Commissioner, DDA

Delhi has grown at a remarkable pace. As the national capital, it has experienced both the advantages and the pressures that accompany rapid urban expansion. For decades, Delhi recorded decadal growth rates of around 50 per cent, except during 1941–1951 when, owing to partition, lakhs of refugees from West Pakistan arrived and the city registered nearly 90 per cent growth. Between 1991 and 2001, when ring towns such as Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Noida emerged as alternative residential centres offering relatively affordable housing, Delhi still registered a 46 per cent decadal growth.

Around the early 2000s, the car-owning population in Delhi began increasing very rapidly. At one point, the number of cars in Delhi exceeded the combined number of cars in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. This was an early signal of a changing urban character — from a city managing migration pressures to a city grappling with motorisation and congestion.

There was intense pressure on housing. The proliferation of unauthorised colonies and jhuggi-jhopri clusters demanded urgent attention. The government was conscious of this and sought to provide physical and social infrastructure in these areas. Yet the aspirations of citizens and the pressures of urban forces continued to outpace institutional responses.

Today, the urban scenario has fundamentally changed. The rural-to-urban shift is no longer the central issue. The question is no longer whether urbanisation will happen, but how it will be managed. Delhi today has more funds, infrastructure, subways, roads, flyovers, metro networks, bus fleets, tunnels, parks, stadiums, more administrative districts, and stronger administrative and legal support. On paper, the city appears far better equipped than it was two decades ago.

And yet, something essential remains missing — sensitivity.

The city is growing at a very fast pace. Delhi now has approximately 1.14 crore registered vehicles. Between

2001 and 2019, the number of vehicles on city roads tripled. Of these, 66 per cent are two-wheelers, about 29 per cent are cars and jeeps, 1.2 per cent are buses, and the remainder constitute other modes of transport.

The road network has expanded, but not proportionately. In March 2001, Delhi's road network measured 28,508 km, maintained by multiple agencies including PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA and the Cantonment Board. It increased from 32,131 lane-kilometres in 2007–08 to 33,868 lane-kilometres in 2015–16. Despite this expansion, road capacity has not kept pace with vehicular growth.

Traffic regulation measures such as grade separators and flyovers were introduced to reduce signal delays and facilitate continuous traffic flow. The average travel time for 10 kilometres is 24 minutes, with average peak-hour speeds of approximately 20.8 kilometres per hour.

Delhi's road condition challenges are multi-dimensional: encroachments, absence of pedestrian pathways, damaged roads, excessive reliance on private vehicles, and the coexistence of slow-moving vehicles such as e-rickshaws, cycle rickshaws and handcarts alongside fast-moving traffic.

Road safety remains a grave concern. The number of deaths reported in accidents is an indicator of the social stress generated by our traffic ecosystem.

Year	Accidents	Persons Killed
2018	6515	1690
2019	5610	1463
2020	4178	1196
2021	4720	1239
2022	5560	1461

The year 2020 reported fewer accidents and deaths due to the lockdown period. These figures reflect not merely traffic statistics but the human cost of administrative gaps and civic indifference.

In the early 2000s, governance concerns centred around migration patterns, jhuggis and clusters,

provision of ration cards, mushrooming unauthorised colonies, and frequent power breakdowns. Today, electricity distribution has somewhat stabilised largely through strict control on misuse by the electricity companies.

Delhi has historically demonstrated resilience in crisis. Major national events such as Asiad 1982 and the Commonwealth Games 2010 catalysed rapid infrastructure development. During the Emergency period, approximately 240,000 Jhuggis were relocated to forty-four resettlement colonies across the city, whereas the infrastructure left was in the form of roads, streets, shops, schools, dispensaries, and community centres with library, reading rooms, and TV centres.

Similarly, during preparations for the Asian and Commonwealth Games, large-scale road upgrades were undertaken. Barapullah Road was constructed in record time, allowing athletes to travel from Khel Gaon to stadiums within 10–15 minutes. Delhi gained international recognition during that period.

The city proved that when required, it could deliver infrastructure efficiently.

The missing element is the human sensitivity.

Yet, despite increased funds and improved infrastructure, present-day challenges reveal a deeper deficit.

Problems today are not merely technical — they are behavioural and administrative. Digital mechanisms have come in handy for solutions. CCTV cameras assist traffic management and crime detection. Citizen-generated videos support police investigations. Courts are increasingly active in addressing crime, road safety, protection of green areas such as the Ridge and Yamuna riverfront, and monitoring infrastructure projects. Lok Adalats organised by all the district courts have provided substantial relief in terms of saving time and getting financial relief. It shows that all agencies are responsive to urban challenges and human aspirations.

There is no shortage of funds for urban infrastructure. What is missing is the human content — the human touch. The expression “Delhi sabki aur Delhi ka koi nahin” captures this sentiment. The city belongs to

everyone, yet responsibility seems to belong to no one.

We are casual and carefree. Roads are dug up by agencies such as the Delhi Jal Board, Electricity departments, and Delhi Municipal Corporation. Often there is no marking and protection of dug-out areas, no warnings, no night illumination, and inadequate barricading. These lapses are not technological failures; they are failures of sensitivity and accountability.

We recently witnessed such a case. A young motorist died after falling into an eight–ten feet deep work site that had not been properly barricaded. It is a shame on our artificial satisfaction. It is a curse on our character formation.

We should not rely solely on statistics to demonstrate progress. We must introspect about our conduct and be willing to suffer silently ourselves, rather than creating conditions where honest citizens suffer silently.

Despite these truths, we must remain positive. The metro is expanding to all corners of the city. The Delhi Development Authority continues to create greenery, sports areas, and sports complexes. Courts are vigilantly protecting public interests and lives. Some vigilant public support is also a source of hope for a better tomorrow.

Delhi today has greater financial resources, infrastructure capacity and institutional mechanisms than ever before. But urban transformation is incomplete without civic sensitivity, administrative responsibility and moral accountability.

Infrastructure can be built with funds. Character must be built with conscience.



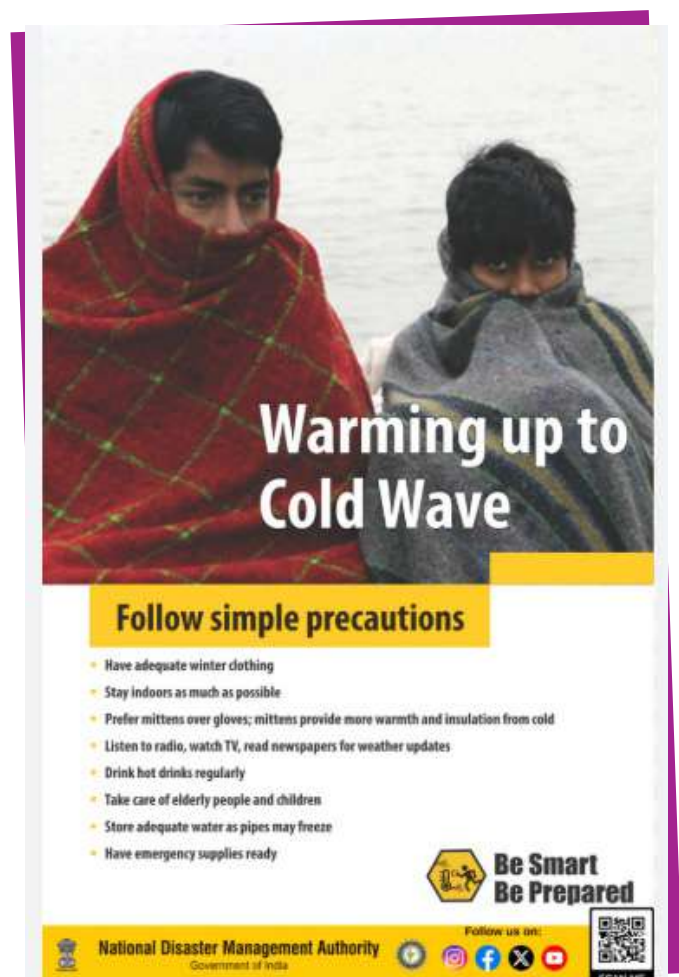
Winter Management Initiatives by Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities in India

By Sushil Kumar, Administrative Officer, AMDA.

Winter seasons in many parts of India are characterized by sharp decline in temperatures, cold waves, frost conditions and related health and safety risks, particularly for vulnerable urban populations. To address these recurring challenges, urban local bodies (ULBs) such as Nagar Nigams (Municipal Corporations), Nagar Palikas (Municipal Councils), and Development Authorities have been implementing structured winter management initiatives aligned with national and state-level frameworks. Cold waves in northern India, especially in the Himalayan regions such as Jammu & Kashmir, routinely push minimum temperatures well below freezing, with many areas in the Kashmir Valley recording sustained sub-zero temperatures during peak winter (e.g., Gulmarg and Pahalgam have seen lows several degrees below 0 °C) and prolonged cold spells lasting weeks.

An important aspect of winter management involves the protection of at-risk populations. According to data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), as highlighted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), a total of 3,639 people reportedly died in India due to exposure to cold waves between 2019 and 2023. The NHRC has directed state and Union Territory governments to prioritise the safety of newborns, children, the elderly, the homeless, and other disadvantaged groups through proactive winter relief measures.¹

At the national level, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Disaster Management Act of 2005 provides comprehensive guidelines for the prevention and management of cold waves and frost, which form the backbone for winter preparedness across states and urban local bodies in India. These guidelines include early warning dissemination, risk communication, evacuation strategy frameworks, and coordination mechanisms between municipalities and disaster management authorities for effective



response during extreme cold events.

These NDMA guidelines explicitly encourage local governments to develop Cold Wave Action Plans that integrate early warning systems with city-level mitigation measures, including identification of vulnerable groups, provision of warm shelters, medical response preparedness, and public awareness campaigns. Urban local bodies are recommended to work closely with District Disaster Management Authorities.²

1 NHRC: <https://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc,-india-urges-19-states-and-4-ut-administrations-to-take-preventive-measures-to-protect-homeless-and-vulnerable-people-from-cold-waves-during-the-winter>

2 NDMA: <https://ndma.gov.in/sites/default/files/PDF/Guidelines/Guidelines-on-Cold-Wave-and-Frost.pdf>

In several states, **State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs)** translate national directives into actionable winter preparedness schemes.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has activated its Winter Action Plan for the 2025–26 season to address seasonal air pollution, especially in the Delhi-NCR region. This includes implementation of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), which mandates staged pollution control measures as air quality deteriorates. Orders dated 14th October and 19th October 2025 activate GRAP Stage I and Stage II for moderate to very poor air quality conditions, respectively, requiring actions such as vehicular restrictions, industrial controls, and construction dust mitigation. These measures are part of CPCB's operational oversight to improve air quality and protect health during winter smog episodes.³

Blanket Distribution and Shelter Services:

State and municipal authorities often issue official orders for blanket procurement and distribution drives ahead of the peak winter months. District Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners are tasked with identifying needy individuals and ensuring distribution of warm blankets and quilts, especially among homeless and economically disadvantaged residents.

Complementing these initiatives, urban local bodies open night shelters and winter shelters across cities. These shelters are equipped with adequate bedding, blankets, clean drinking water, sanitation, and heating where feasible. Local authorities maintain coordination with district disaster management cells to monitor occupancy and ensure that no person sleeps outdoor without access to warmth and care.

Bonfire Points and Public Warmth Zones:

Several states, including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Punjab, have included establishment of bonfire sites or “warmth zones” in public places such as main market areas, transit hubs, and bus stops in their official winter action plans. These bonfire points, managed under municipal supervision, provide temporary warmth for commuters and the urban poor who might otherwise be exposed to harsh winter conditions.

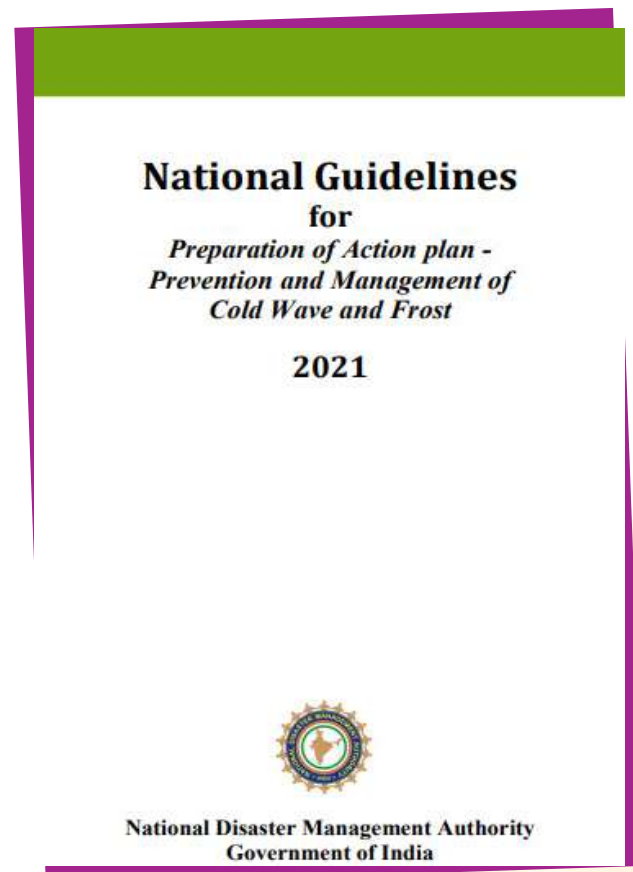
³ Central Pollution Control Board: cpcb.nic.in

Health Preparedness and Surveillance:

Health departments at the municipal and district levels issue cold wave advisories and clinical guidelines to hospitals and primary health centres. These directives include ensuring availability of emergency care for cold-related illnesses such as hypothermia and respiratory distress, and strengthening community health outreach to monitor high-risk patients. The linkage between winter weather and increased mortality underscores the need for such preparedness, cold waves historically contribute to elevated death rates among vulnerable groups due to exposure and related health complications.

Early Warning Systems and Coordination:

Urban local bodies work with the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and State Disaster Management Authorities to receive early warnings related to cold wave onset, minimum temperature thresholds, and forecast advisories. These alerts trigger activation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) defined in local Cold Wave Action Plans, which assign responsibilities to municipal health, social welfare, public works, and emergency services departments.



Activities During FY 2025-26 (October to December)

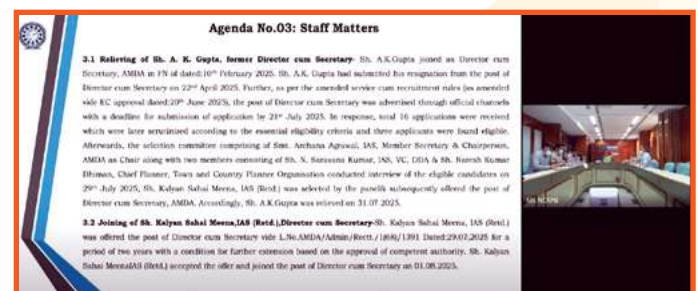
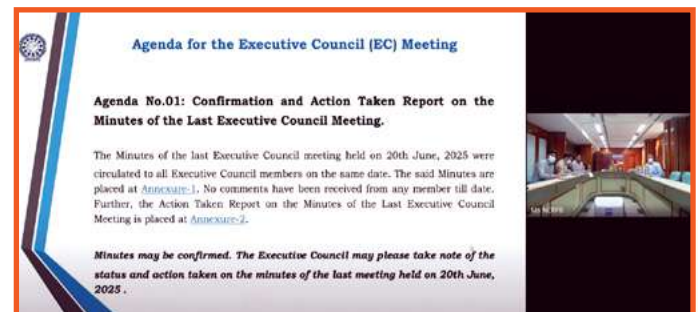


Executive Council (EC) Meeting

The Executive Council shall ordinarily meet once in every three months. For the quarter October to December 2025, an Executive Council meeting was held on 14th October 2025 at 11:30 am. The meeting was chaired by Smt. Archana Agrawal, IAS, Chairperson, AMDA & Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board, New Delhi.

1.1 Convenings of EC Meeting dated 14th October 2025:-

- **Confirmation of the Minutes of the last Executive Council Meeting-** The Minutes of the last Executive Council meeting held on 20th June, 2025 has been confirmed by the Executive Council. Further, the Executive Council noted the Action Taken Report on the Minutes of the last Executive Council Meeting.
- **Ratification of Partial Modification of Delegation of Power-** The Executive Council ratified the Order No. AMDA/Admin/73/2018/21 dated 29th August 2025 issued as modifications in order dated 1st April 2021 regarding the Delegation of Powers to the Director-cum-Secretary for ensuring the smooth functioning of AMDA i.e, revising the expenditure ceilings for telephone, broadband, newspaper, and miscellaneous office expenses (such as hospitality, daily office expenses, and vehicle-related costs).
- **Staff Related Matters-** The Executive Council took note of the staff-related matters of AMDA.
- **Office Upgradation of AMDA** -The Executive Council Members noted and ratified the expenditure incurred for repair of basement floor damaged due to unprecedented rains on 28th June 2024, Solar Rooftop Project and V.C. System installed at AMDA.
- **Exposure Visit & Conduct of Webinars-** The Executive Council appreciated and noted the agenda item. The Chairperson, AMDA advised that first TTRO plant in NCR (Uttar Pradesh) may also be explored for the visit alongside.
- **Ratification of Engagement of Additional Outsourced Staff for Building Maintenance after Vacation of AMDA Premises by NCRTC-** The Executive Council ratified the creation of 10 posts mentioned in agenda item with the condition that current vacant posts in these, can be filled up, as required



Webinars conducted during the period

“Sludge Treatment and Disposal” on 30th October 2025 at 03:00 p.m.

Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), New Delhi organized a webinar on “Sludge Treatment and Disposal” on 30.10.2025 at 3.00 pm. The webinar was attended by 70 officials (approx.) from various Development Authorities, Municipal Authorities and other urban sector professionals from across India. The speakers of the webinar for the topic “Sludge Treatment and Disposal” included:

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker	Organization
1	Dr. Sabita Madhvi Singh Director (Scientist “E”)	National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD), Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India
2	Dr. Ankur Rajpal Project Scientist - II	Project Scientist, Environmental Engineering Group, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Dr. Sabita from NRCD, MoJS, discussed about the initiation of a nationwide guideline for sludge management in 2022, in collaboration with Government of Japan (JICA). The initiative aims to create norms suited to the Indian context, moving beyond reliance on US EPA policies, and promoting sludge reuse as a carbon-containing natural fertilizer or energy resource.

The guidelines propose a new category for utilizing sludge as a “soil conditioner” instead of strictly as a “fertilizer,” recognizing that existing Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) standards are often too stringent for the quality of sludge currently produced. This proposal is based on discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare and NCF, with the goal of improving soil health in India. The final guidelines will incorporate parameters derived from developed countries like Japan, Canada, and France, with a focus on pathogen control, and a soil study is underway as part of the project.

Further, NRCD presented the proposed parameters for sludge management that have been discussed with concerned ministries, noting that the guidance is currently in draft version. The speakers also emphasized the goal of maximizing usage, stating that

if parameters do not meet soil conditioner standards, the material could be used for construction, energy recovery, or as alternative fuel based on its caloric value.

Dr. Ankur Rajpal presented a study on sludge characterization in India, noting that India generates over 72,000 MLD of sewage, with only about 44% treatment capacity. The study estimated that over 7,000 tons of sludge (dry basis) are generated daily, and a key challenge is the limited awareness regarding its reuse potential and the lack of formal regulatory systems and disposal standards in India. Dr. Rajpal noted that the existing Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) standards are stringent and are only for compost, not for bio-solid or sludge.

Dr. Ankur concluded his presentation by mentioning “Sludge is not a waste, it is a resource”



Photos shared by NRCD during the webinar

Director, AMDA concluded the meeting by thanking NRCD, MoJS and Dr. Ankur for the presentations, recognizing the importance of water and sludge as a segment in urban planning and management. He also thanked all attendees for participating in the webinar.

“Smart Water Management” on 30th October 2025

The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), New Delhi, organized a webinar on “Smart Water Management and Septage Treatment and Disposal” on 30 October 2025.

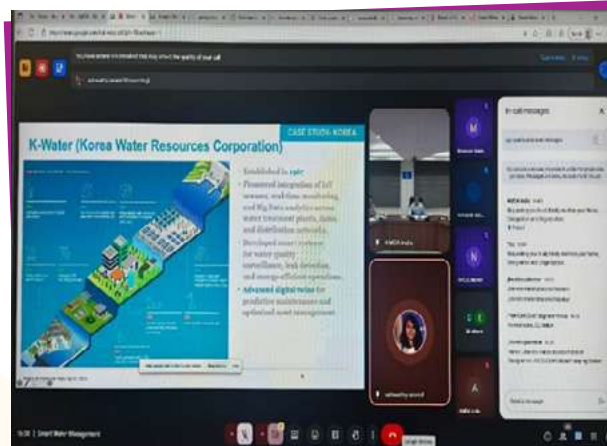
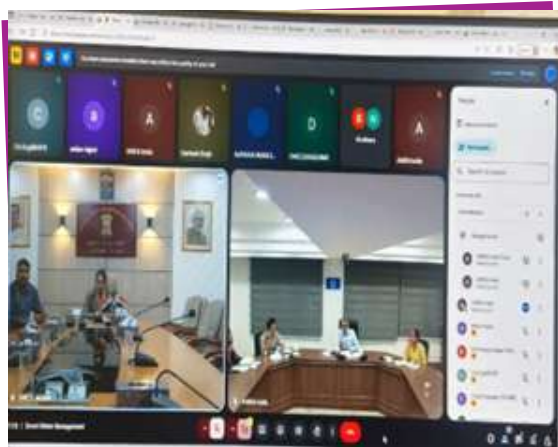
Shri K. S. Meena, IAS (Retd.), Director cum Secretary, AMDA, emphasized AMDA’s role in fostering dialogue on sustainable urban infrastructure. The webinar featured presentations by Dr. Drissia T.K. and Ms. Ashwathy Anand on smart water management.

Dr. Drissia T.K., Principal Scientist at CWRDM, Calicut, focused on urban flooding challenges and the role of smart technologies in mitigation. She explained structural measures such as detention basins, rainwater harvesting, and permeable pavements, alongside non-structural approaches like flood forecasting and land-use regulation. Her case study from Kozhikode City demonstrated how hydrological modelling and Low Impact Development (LID) techniques—such as bio-retention cells, rain gardens, and green roofs—can reduce flood peaks by up to 92%

in short return period scenarios.

Ms. Ashwathy Anand, Senior Programme Manager at WRI India, provided a broader perspective on water stress and resilience. She highlighted India’s acute water scarcity, compounded by climate change and urbanization, with encroachment on recharge zones and floodplains worsening risks. She emphasized the need for inclusive governance, community engagement, and nature-based solutions. WRI’s three-pillar approach—*Counting, Piloting, and Scaling*—was presented as a roadmap for cities to integrate smart water management with climate resilience and equitable access.

It was noted that smart water management requires both technological innovation and social inclusion. The combined insights of Dr. Drissia and Ms. Anand underscored the importance of integrating data-driven modelling, sustainable design, and community participation in addressing India’s urban water challenges.



“Mass Rapid Transit System” on 18th November 2025 at 03:00 p.m.

AMDA organized a webinar on “Mass Rapid Transit System” on 18.11.2025 at 3.00 pm. The webinar was attended by 40 officials (approx.). The speaker of the webinar was:

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker	Organization
1	Prof. (Dr.) Ashish Verma	Professor & Convener Department of Civil Engineering Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore

During the webinar, Sh. Totak Acharya, Assistant Director (Planning), AMDA presented an overview of Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS), policy initiatives including TOD, and the need for MRTS in tier 2 and tier 3 cities, also highlighting the potential of trams and integrated water transportation like the Kochi Water Metro.



Webinar Poster

Prof. (Dr.) Ashish Verma discussed the importance of public transport in the context of India’s aspirational society and increasing car ownership. He presented a global context, showing that historically, OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries experienced a steep growth in car ownership, eventually saturating at 600–800 cars per thousand population. India’s economic aspiration during the “Amrit Kaal” period will reach this steep growth phase, necessitating a strategy to decouple economic growth and standard of living from car ownership and usage, especially since current Indian cities already struggle with congestion at much lower car ownership levels.

He stressed that no single system is a solution for every city and that MRTS should be introduced through a gradual evolution process as a city grows. Prof. Ashish Verma provided a comparison of different MRTS systems, noting that system performance (speed, reliability, capacity) is highest for totally exclusive right-of-way systems, but they also incur the highest investment cost. He detailed that street transit system is suitable up to 12,000 passengers per hour per direction (PPHPD), light rail up to 50,000 PPHPD, and metro systems up to 69,000 PPHPD. Prof. Verma highlighted that metro systems offer a capacity 40 times higher than normal traffic for the same lane width, while tramway systems offer capacity up to 50,000 PPHPD.

It was also shared how the optimal MRTS system depends on city shape, size (population), and structure (mono- or poly-nuclear). For instance, a 3 million circular city that is poly-nuclear only requires light rail transit and surface transit, not conventional MRTS.

Prof. Verma identified key differences between Indian and global MRTS implementation. These differences included the absence of elevated metro corridors in the core/heritage areas of major world cities. World cities typically use single regional bodies (e.g., Transport for London) to run and manage all public transport. Global cities effectively use “push measures” (to discourage car use) alongside “pull measures” (increased MRTS network/supply), provide good quality complimentary walking infrastructure. Seamless technology use, such as direct credit card payment for transit in Singapore, also enhances the commuter experience.



“MRTS and Social Impact” on 18th November 2025

The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), New Delhi, organized a webinar on “Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) and Social Impact” on 18th November 2025. From AMDA, an overview presentation made by Smt. Gurpreet Kaur, AD (CBT), highlighting the social and economic benefits of MRTS such as improved accessibility, inclusiveness, and environmental contributions while acknowledging challenges like high costs and integration gaps.

The main speaker of the webinar, Shri Surendra Pal Mahi, Chief Engineer at NCRTC, provided a detailed account of the *Namo Bharat Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS)*. He explained the features of the Delhi–Ghaziabad–Meerut corridor, spanning 82.15 km with 25 stations, designed for high speed and regional connectivity. He emphasized innovations such as

interoperability with the Meerut Metro, advanced ETCS Level2 signalling, and green initiatives including solar energy and regenerative braking. The project, completed within sanctioned timelines, is expected to deliver wide-ranging social benefits—enhanced access to healthcare, education, employment, and reduced congestion in Delhi.

The webinar reinforced MRTS as a transformative instrument in urban planning and regional development. The discussions during the webinar highlighted how projects like *Namo Bharat* can balance speed, sustainability, and inclusiveness, while easing pressure on municipal services.

AMDA expressed gratitude to the speaker and participants, reaffirming its commitment to advancing knowledge and dialogue on urban transport reforms.



“Canine Concerns” on 4th December 2025 at 03:00 p.m.

AMDA organized a webinar on “Canine Concerns” on 04.12.2025 at 3.00 pm. The webinar received an overwhelming response. It was attended by 100 officials (approx.) from various Development Authorities, Municipal Authorities and other urban sector professionals from across India. The speakers of the webinar were:

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker	Organization
1	Dr. Abhinav Verma	Animal Welfare Officer Lucknow Municipal Corporation Uttar Pradesh
2	Sh. Ratnesh Rao	Humane World for Animals, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

A brief presentation was shared by Sh. Totak Acharya, Assistant Director (Planning). He provided an overview of canine concerns, including rules, regulations, and best practices, noting that India accounts for over 36% of global rabies fatalities, with most victims being under 15 years old. The presentation reviewed four national best-case studies, including Lucknow, Kolkata, Chandigarh, and Jaipur. International case studies highlighted Netherlands, Bhutan, and Singapore, all emphasizing mostly on sterilization and vaccination.



AMDA officials during webinar on ‘Canine Concerns’

Dr. Abhinav Verma shared that since September 2019, through collaboration with Humane World for Animals, have sterilized and vaccinated approx. 99,000 dogs. They also engage in community work, including workshops and utilizing a dedicated helpline for dog-related concerns. The program

uses a comprehensive data management system, including a mobile application for dog catching and release documentation. They have conducted 225 dog behaviour workshops, focusing significantly on schools (105 workshops) to sensitize over 3,800 children on dog behaviour, along with conducting 1,500 community meetings and organizing volunteer meets. They also use local-language Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to spread awareness on post-sterilization care, relocation, and dos and don’ts concerning dogs.

Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Solan expressed the need for certified dog catchers, especially after the Supreme Court’s directives made having dog catchers and dog catching vans compulsory. She reported difficulty in finding a formal institution to train their sanitation staff as dog catchers. Sh. Abhinav Verma responded to this need by announcing that Lucknow Nagar Nigam has started India’s first ABC training center in Lucknow, providing training and certification from the Animal Welfare Board of India and the Lucknow Municipal Corporation for veterinarians, Para veterinarians, and animal handlers.

Commissioner, MC Solan thanked AMDA for organizing the presentation and awareness program, noting it was highly required because many people working in the field lack knowledge in this field.



Commissioner, MC Solan interacting during webinar

“Solid Waste Reduction Strategies” on 11th December 2025

The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), New Delhi, organized a webinar on “Solid Waste Reduction Strategies” on 11th December 2025. The session witnessed participation from nearly 100 officials representing Development Authorities, Municipal Corporations, and urban sector professionals across India, underscoring the urgency of addressing solid waste challenges in rapidly urbanizing cities.

Shri K. S. Meena, IAS (Retd.), Director cum Secretary, AMDA, in the opening remarks highlighted the importance of source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and circular economy principles. He cited Delhi’s landfill sites as a classical example of the pressing need for sustainable strategies. An overview presentation by Smt. Gurpreet Kaur, Assistant Director (CBT), emphasized that India generates 1.6 lakh metric tonnes of municipal solid waste daily, projected to rise to 4.3 lakh metric tonnes by 2050. She outlined government initiatives such as the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, which mandate 100% source segregation and remediation of legacy dumpsites by 2025.

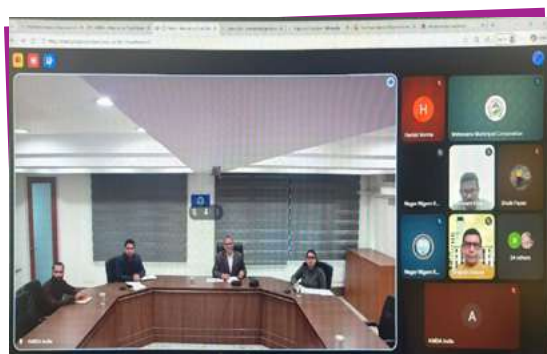
Speakers of the webinar were:

- Prof. Dr. Brajesh Dubey, IIT Kharagpur
- Ms. Garima Kaushik, Head of the IPCA Centre for Waste Management and Research at TERI SAS

Prof. Dr. Brajesh Dubey stressed that waste should be treated as a “misplaced resource” and brought back into the economy through segregation, reuse, and recycling. He highlighted global concerns such as “Earth Overshoot Day” and urged municipalities to adopt policies like Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), landfill bans, and composting support. He also pointed to successful practices such as using plastic waste in road construction and advocated for accurate data, industrial symbiosis, and public awareness campaigns to strengthen reduction strategies.

Ms. Garima Kaushik, Head of the IPCA Centre for Waste Management and Research at TERI SAS, emphasized the value of source segregation and decentralized waste processing. She recommended collaboration between municipalities, citizen groups, and civil society to sensitize waste generators, alongside household-level waste audits and PPP models to strengthen resource recovery. She also underlined the role of informal workers in waste management and the need to integrate them into formal structures with safe working conditions.

The webinar reinforced that solid waste reduction strategies are central to sustainable urban planning, requiring behavioural change, strict enforcement, and circular economy approaches. AMDA thanked all participants and reaffirmed its commitment to advancing knowledge and capacity-building in urban waste management.



“Impact of tourism on Urban Mobility and Infrastructure” on 23rd December 2025 at 03:00 p.m.

AMDA organized a webinar on “Impact of Tourism on Urban Mobility and Infrastructure” on 23.12.2025 at 3.00 pm. The webinar was attended by various Municipal Authorities and other urban sector professionals from across India. The speakers of the webinar were:

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker	Organization
1	Sh. Saurabh Singh,	Additional Nagar Ayukt Mathura Vrindavan Municipal Corporation
	Sh. Prateek Sengupta	Raahgiri Foundation
2	Dr. A.K. Gupta	Principal Urban Advisor Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies

Sh. Prateek Sengupta explained that Mathura and Vrindavan are twin cities with a current resident population of 6 to 7 lakhs but handle a floating population of over 20,000 per day. causing severe stress on infrastructure and allied services. The team prioritizes creating walkable spaces and focuses on “clean mobility, convenient shift to public transport, and congestion-free cities” (three C’s), starting with a “pedestrians first” approach. The short-term and immediate actions include clearing zones around major intersections, reissuing local movement passes with a paid KYC-based system to prevent forgery, and removing obstructions from existing sidewalks.



Speakers of the webinar

Mid-term and long-term plans involve complete redesigns, such as declaring the parikrama marg of

Govardhan and Vrindavan as non-motorable roads, developing an outer ring road, and ultimately creating zero-emission corridors in high-density areas like Janmabhoomi.

Dr. Shubhajit Sadhukhan presented on the impact of tourism on infrastructure, noting that the national focus on spiritual tourism, particularly post-COVID, has led to enormous growth. There is requirement of “integrated approach” to manage the stress on urban infrastructure. He highlighted the importance of local stakeholder involvement for successful planning and monitoring, as well as economic linkages. He also shared several examples of digital innovations and strategic mobility tools being used to address tourism challenges.

Dr. A K Gupta highlighted that urban infrastructure design often neglects tourist influx, using census population as the base, which leads to city infrastructure being overwhelmed and encroached upon. He proposed that there is a need to include the tourist population in planning manuals and census-based allocations for water supply, sewage, and solid waste management, citing examples where the 14th and 16th Finance Commissions approved additional grants for Banaras and Goa due to high tourist influx. He stressed that financial commissions, both Central and State, should adopt a parameter for tourism population when distributing grants to ULBs, particularly for cities where tourist numbers significantly exceed the local population.



Presentation by AMDA during the webinar

Training programs conducted during the period

Indian Knowledge Systems of Water Heritage and Conservation Programme

A 3-day credit-based program on Indian Knowledge Systems of Water, Heritage and Conservation was organized by The Centre of Excellence in Urban Planning and Design, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India (MoHUA) and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi from 26.11.2025 to 28.11.2025. The venue for the program was at Planning Block, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. Sh. Totak Acharya, Assistant Director (Planning) was nominated to attend the program on behalf of AMDA. The program aimed at exploring India's traditional water wisdom and its relevance to modern conservation practices. The programme was devised for professionals and students interested in understanding how centuries-old water management systems continue to shape contemporary approaches to sustainability, heritage protection, and water governance.

On first day, the session included presentations/lectures on "Indian Knowledge System of Water" and "Ecological Significance of Water Heritage, Socio – Religious Significance of Water Heritage" The session was followed by a site visit to Rajon ki Baoli, Hauz e Shamsi, Jahaz Mahal and Jharna Garden.

On second day, the sessions included "Concept of Heritage, Water and Heritage" and "Present state of Heritage Water Bodies". It was shared that a heritage site can be identified in terms of their Historical, Cultural, Scientific and Educational, Social, Spiritual symbolic significance. The session was followed by a site visit to Satpula at Delhi.

The third day of the training was on "Conservation of Heritage Water Bodies" and "Sustainable Management of Conservation of Heritage Water Bodies". The session was followed by a site visit to Hazrat Nizamuddin Baoli and a museum located at Humayun's Tomb (World Heritage Site).

At the end of each day, online feedback forms were circulated with each participant. Further at the end of the training course, an online assessment was also done where both Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and descriptive questions were asked to the participants. Accordingly on the basis of the assessment, a certificate was issued to each of the participants.



Site Visit at Jahaz Mahal



Participants attending the session on Day 3

The training program helped to understand broadly the functioning of traditional water systems in India. The social, cultural, economic and environmental significance of heritage water bodies was also discussed during the training process. Further, the participants were made aware about the impact of urbanization, encroachments and pollution on traditional water systems in India. The community-based approaches and governance mechanisms supporting water heritage protection was also conveyed during the program.

Executive Training Program in “Real Estate Development & Finance”

1. Introduction

The Institute of Town Planners India (ITPI), New Delhi, in collaboration with its knowledge partner SARE-India, conducted a five-week Executive Training Program on “Real Estate Development & Finance” from 14 June 2025 to 12 July 2025. The program was delivered in a hybrid format, with online sessions during the first four weeks and an optional in-person session in the final week at ITPI, New Delhi. Shri Sajid Yousuf Bhat, Deputy Director-cum-Deputy Secretary, AMDA, was nominated to participate in the programme. The training brought together domain experts and industry practitioners to provide a comprehensive understanding of the real estate development lifecycle, covering fundamentals, legal frameworks, market dynamics, financial feasibility, land management, and valuation, assessments and collaborative exercises, emphasizing practical application and analytical thinking.

2. Objective

The program aimed to equip participants with a holistic understanding of the real estate sector, enabling them to effectively address the complexities of urban development, investment planning, and regulatory frameworks in India. It sought to build cross-disciplinary competencies in real estate markets, urban planning, finance, valuation techniques, and compliance, thereby facilitating informed and strategic decision-making in professional practice.

3. Program Structure and Methodology

The curriculum was structured into thematic weekly modules, each focusing on key aspects of real estate development and finance. The training methodology comprised expert-led lectures, interactive case studies, peer discussions, and guided assignments. A progressive project-based approach was adopted, wherein participants worked on a real estate assignment involving market research, financial analysis, and valuation. Learning outcomes were reinforced through market research, financial feasibility, and valuation. Learning is reinforced through objective-type assessments. Overall, the program emphasizes practical application, critical

thinking, and cross-disciplinary collaboration to develop well-rounded real estate professionals.

4. Program Outline

- Week 1: Introduction to Real Estate
- Week 2: Dynamics of Development
- Week 3: Real Estate Finance and Land Management
- Week 4: Real Estate Valuation and Management
- Week 5: Final Assessment, Jury Presentation, and Networking

5. Knowledge Partner

SARE-India served as the knowledge partner, contributing extensive industry expertise in valuation, strategic advisory, and capacity-building initiatives. The organization’s practical insights and professional experience enriched the program content and delivery.

The image is a promotional flyer for the Executive Training Program on Real Estate Development & Finance. It features a night-time cityscape background with a prominent skyscraper. The text is arranged in a structured layout. At the top right, the ITPI logo and the text 'EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM' are displayed. Below this, the main title '1st Time in India Executive Training Program on: REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE' is centered. A circular graphic highlights the program mode as 'Online Mode' and 'Weekend Program'. Contact information, including dates, phone numbers, and email addresses, is provided in a list format. At the bottom, the SARE logo is identified as the 'Knowledge Partner'.

6. Key Learnings

- **Week 1:** Focused on foundational concepts of real estate, including sectoral overview, asset classes, and lifecycle stages. It also covered critical legal and regulatory frameworks such as RERA, land acquisition laws, township policies, taxation, and documentation practices through case-based discussions.
- **Week 2:** Emphasized development dynamics, including location analysis, market research methodologies, demand assessment, and data interpretation. Participants were introduced to the concept of Highest and Best Use (HBU) for optimizing development outcomes.
- **Week 3:** Addressed land management and financial aspects. Key topics included land value capture mechanisms, FAR and TDR concepts, and development rights. Financial modules covered investment metrics such as ROI, IRR, Present Value, and financing strategies, including debt, equity, joint ventures, and PPP models.
- **Week 4:** Focused on valuation principles and methodologies, including market, cost, and income approaches. Techniques such as rent capitalization and discounted cash flow (DCF) were applied to various asset classes, including land, residential properties, and income-generating assets.
- **Week 5:** Concluded with project presentations before an expert jury, followed by feedback, peer learning, and final assessments.

7. Faculty

The program was delivered by experienced professionals and academicians, including Shri Sunil Agarwal (Founder Director, Black Olive Ventures and SARE Valuers),

Shri Mujib Munde wadi (expert in corporate finance and investment banking), Shri Amol Sudam Shimpi (co-founder, SAS Investments), Ms. Reema Bali (academic and legal expert), and Shri Jayant Sharma (urban planning professional with a Master's degree from IIT Kharagpur).

8. Conclusion:

The training program provided a comprehensive and practice-oriented understanding of real estate development and finance. It effectively integrated theoretical knowledge with real-world applications, enhancing participants' analytical, financial, and strategic capabilities. The program is expected to contribute significantly to improved professional performance and informed decision-making in the urban development and real estate sectors.



Certificates were awarded upon successful completion.

MEMBERS ENROLLED IN AMDA AS ON 2025

S.NO.	MEMBERS -DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES	LOGO	WEBSITE
1	Agra Development Authority		https://www.adaagra.org.in/
2	Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority		https://www.auda.org.in/Home.aspx
3	Allahabad (Prayagraj) Development Authority		http://www.pdaprayagraj.org/
4	Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority		https://addaonline.in/
5	Baddi Barotiwala Nalagarh Development Authority		https://bbnda.hp.gov.in/index.aspx
6	Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority		https://bmrda.karnataka.gov.in/
7	Bangalore Development Authority		https://bdakarnataka.in/
8	Bathinda Development Authority		https://www.bdabathinda.in/en
9	Bhavnagar Area Development Authority	NA	https://udd.gujarat.gov.in/AreaDevelopment.php
10	Bhuj Area Development Authority		http://bhujada.com/
11	Bijapur (Vijayapura) Urban Development Authority		http://www.vijayapura.uda.gov.in/en
12	Bulandshahr-Khurja Development Authority		https://bkdaup.com/
13	Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority		https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdav2/views/home.aspx
14	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority		https://www.cmdachennai.gov.in/index.html
15	Chitra Durga Urban Development Authority		http://www.chitradurga.uda.gov.in/en
16	Delhi Development Authority		https://dda.gov.in/

S.NO.	MEMBERS -DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES	LOGO	WEBSITE
17	Development Authority Nagaland		https://dannagaland.in/
18	Digha Sankarpur Development Authority		https://www.dsda.org.in/
19	Ghaziabad Development Authority		https://gdaghaziabad.in/
20	Gorakhpur Development Authority		https://www.gdagkp.in/
21	Goshree Islands Development Authority	NA	NA
22	Greater Cochin Development Authority		https://www.gcda.kerala.gov.in/
23	Greater Ludhiana Area Development Authority		https://www.glada.gov.in/en
24	Greater Mohali Area Development Authority		https://www.gmada.gov.in/en
25	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority		https://gnida.up.gov.in/en
26	Haldia Development Authority		https://www.hda.gov.in/
27	Hapur-Pilkhua Development Authority		https://hpdaonline.in/
28	Haryana Shehri Vikas Pradhikaran		https://hsvphry.org.in/Default
29	Hubballi Dharwad Urban Development Authority		http://www.hubballi-dharwad.uda.gov.in/kn
30	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority		https://www.hmda.gov.in/
31	Jaipur Development Authority		https://jda.rajasthan.gov.in/content/raj/udh/jda---jaipur/en/home.html
32	Jamnagar Area Development Authority		https://www.jada.org.in/

S.NO.	MEMBERS -DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES	LOGO	WEBSITE
33	Kakatiya Urban Development Authority		https://kuda.in/
34	Kanpur Development Authority		https://www.kdaindia.co.in/en/index.php
35	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority		https://kmda.wb.gov.in/
36	Lucknow Development Authority		https://ldalucknow.in/
37	Meerut Development Authority		https://www.mdameerut.in/
38	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority		https://mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in/
39	Mussoorie-Dehradun Development Authority		http://mddaonline.in/
40	New Okhla Industrial Development Authority		https://noidaauthorityonline.in/en
41	Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority		https://www.puda.gov.in/
42	Rajkot Urban Development Authority		https://www.rajkotuda.com/
43	Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority		https://www.sjda.org/
44	Special Area Development Authority, Gwalior		https://sadagwalior.in/
45	Surat Urban Development Authority		https://www.sudaonline.org/
46	Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority		https://trida.v4venue.in/about-us
47	Vadodara Urban Development Authority		https://www.vuda.co.in/
48	Varanasi Development Authority		https://vdavns.com/

S.NO.	MEMBERS -DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES	LOGO	WEBSITE
49	Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority		http://www.vmrda.gov.in/Default.aspx
50	Hassan Urban Development Authority		http://www.hassan.uda.gov.in/en/home




MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

S.NO.	MEMBERS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	LOGO	WEBSITE
1	Amdavad Municipal Corporation		https://ahmedabadcity.gov.in/
2	Aizawl Municipal Corporation		https://amcmizoram.com/
3	Belagavi City Corporation		https://belagavicitycorp.org/WebSiteBGM/Home.aspx
4	Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation		https://bmcgujarat.com/en/
5	Bhopal Municipal Corporation		https://www.bmconline.gov.in/sap/bc/ui5_ui5/sap/zbmcpdhome/index.html
6	Chandrapur City of the Municipal Corporation		https://web.cmcchandrapur.com/?marathi=true
7	Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation		https://www.ccmc.gov.in/
8	Dhule Municipal Corporation		https://dhulecorporation.org/
9	Durgapur Municipal Corporation		https://www.durgapurmunicipalcorporation.org/
10	Municipal Corporation of Delhi		https://mcdonline.nic.in/portal/.sp
11	Faridabad Municipal Corporation		https://ulbharyana.gov.in/Faridabad/191
12	Greater Chennai Corporation		https://chennaicorporation.gov.in/gcc/
13	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation		https://www.ghmc.gov.in/

S.NO.	MEMBERS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	LOGO	WEBSITE
14	Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC)		https://www.mcgm.gov.in/irj/portal/anonymous
15	Guntur Municipal Corporation		https://gmcguntur.ap.gov.in/
16	Gurugram Municipal Corporation		https://www.mcg.gov.in/
17	Haldwani Nagar Nigam		https://www.haldwaninagarnigam.com/
18	Indore Municipal Corporation		https://imcindore.mp.gov.in/
19	Jabalpur Municipal Corporation		http://nagarnigamjabalpur.com/
20	Jamnagar Municipal Corporation		https://www.mcjamnagar.com/
21	Kanpur Municipal Corporation		https://kmc.up.nic.in/
22	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation		https://web.kolhapurcorporation.gov.in/
23	Lucknow Municipal Corporation		https://www.lmc.up.nic.in/
24	Ludhiana Municipal Corporation		https://mcludhiana.gov.in/
25	Nanded Waghala City Municipal Corporation		https://nwcmc.gov.in/web/home.php?uid=1&id=MAR#gsc.tab=0
26	Nashik Municipal Corporation		https://www.nmc.gov.in/
27	Rajkot Municipal Corporation		https://www.rmc.gov.in/
28	Roorkee Nagar Nigam		https://nnroorkee.uk.gov.in/
29	Singrauli Municipal Corporation		http://nagarnigamsingrauli.co.in/s
30	Srinagar Municipal Corporation		https://srinagar.nic.in/public-utility/srinagar-municipal-corporation/

S.NO.	MEMBERS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	LOGO	WEBSITE
31	Surat Municipal Corporation		https://www.suratmunicipal.gov.in/
32	Tiruchirappalli City Corporation		https://www.trichycorporation.gov.in/
33	Tirunelveli City Municipal Corporation		https://www.tirunelvelicorporation.com/
34	Ujjain Municipal Corporation		https://nagarnigamujjain.org/hindi/
35	Vadodara Municipal Corporation		https://vmc.gov.in/index.aspx
36	Vellore City Municipal Corporation		https://vcmc.in/
37	Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike		https://bbmp.gov.in/home
38	Mysuru City Corporation		http://www.mysurucity.mrc.gov.in/
39	Howrah Municipal Corporation		https://www.myhmc.in/
40	Meerpet Municipal Corporation		https://meerpetcorporation.telangana.gov.in/
41	Nizamabad Municipal Corporation		https://nizamabadcorporation.telangana.gov.in/
42	Kozhikode Municipal Corporation		https://kozhikodecorporation.lsgkerala.gov.in/en
43	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation		https://www.gvmc.gov.in/
44	Municipal Corporation Ratlam		https://rmcratlam.in/
45	Municipal Corporation Shimla		http://shimlamc.hp.gov.in
46	Municipal Corporation Solan		http://mcsolan.in







Others


S.NO.	MEMBERS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	LOGO	WEBSITE
1	New Delhi Municipal Council		https://ndmc.gov.in/
2	Sri Vijaya Puram Municipal Council (Port Blair Municipal Council)		https://pbmc.gov.in/#gsc.tab=0
3	Municipal Committee Leh	NA	https://leh.nic.in/department/municipal-committee/
4	Town Panchayat, Arkalgud		http://arkalgudtown.mrc.gov.in/en

S.NO.	MEMBERS MUNICIPALITY	LOGO	WEBSITE
1	Guruvayoor Municipality		https://guruvayoor municipality.lsgkerala.gov.in/
2	Nalhati Municipality		https://birbhum.gov.in/public-utility/nalhati-municipality/
3	Kurseong Municipality		https://kurseongmunicipality.org/

S.NO.	MEMBERS- OTHER BOARDS	LOGO	WEBSITE
1	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board		https://www.gmfb.in/
2	NCR Planning Board		https://ncrpb.nic.in/
3	Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Bangalore, Karnataka.		http://www.dtcp.gov.in/en/home

Chairpersons of AMDA since its inception year 1983

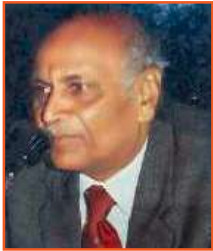

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
1	Shri H. M. Singh, IAS, Vice Chairman Madras Metropolitan Development Authority January, 1983-December, 1983	
2	Shri C.V.S. Mani, IAS, Vice Chairman Madras Metropolitan development Authority December, 1983 - 1985	
3	Shri Prem Kumar, IAS, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority January, 1985 - April, 1986	
4	Shri K. C. Sankaranarayannan, IAS, Chairman Trivandrum, Calicut & Palghat Development Authorities April, 1986 – March, 1987	
5	Shri A.S. Ahluwalia, IAS, Vice Chairman Madras Metropolitan Development Authority March, 1987 – May, 1988	
6	Shri S. Arvind, IAS, Vice Chairman Madras Metropolitan Development Authority February, 1989- March, 1989	
7	Shri P.N. Misra, IAS, Vice Chairman Ghaziabad Development Authority March, 1989 – April, 1990	

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
8	Shri S.A. Subramani, IAS, Vice Chairman Madras Metropolitan Development Authority April, 1990 – April, 1991	
9	Shri G.V. Vishwanath, IAS, Chairman Bangalore Development Authority April, 1991 – July, 1992	
10	Shri Yogendra Narain, IAS, Chairman Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority September, 1992 – February, 1993	
11	Shri Nripendra Mishra, IAS, Chairman Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority February, 1993 – October, 1993	
12	Shri Balwant Singh, IAS, Chairman Surat Urban Development Authority October, 1993 – August, 1995	
13	Shri Anil Kumar, IAS, Vice Chairman Delhi Development Authority August, 1995 - 1996	
14	Ms. Archala Moulik, IAS, Chairperson Bangalore Development Authority September, 1996 - 1997	

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
15	Shri T. George Joseph, IAS, Chairman Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority January, 1998 – May, 1998	
16	Shri Brijesh Kumar, IAS, Chairman Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority May, 1998 – November, 2001	
17	Shri Lalit Srivastava, IAS, CEO & Chairman Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority October, 2002 – September, 2003	NA
18	Shri A.K. Mago, IAS, Metropolitan Commissioner, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority March, 2003 – 2004	
19	Dr. S.V. Joshi, IAS, Metropolitan Commissioner, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority August, 2004 – October, 2005	
20	Dr. P.K. Mishra, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board October, 2005 - April, 2006	
21	Dr. H.S. Anand, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board April, 2006 - 2007	

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
22	Shri P.D. Sudhakar, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board July, 2007 – 2008	
23	Dr. Noor Mohammad, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board October, 2008 – 2011	
24	Ms. Naini Jayaseelan, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board September, 2011 – 2015	
25	Shri B. K. Tripathi, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board September, 2015 – November, 2018	
26	Shri K. Sanjay Murthy, IAS, Additional Secretary, MoHUA Additional In charge Member Secretary, NCRPB December, 2018 – April, 2019	
27	Smt. Archana Agrawal, IAS Member Secretary NCR Planning Board April, 2019 -15 October 2025	
28	Shri N. Saravana Kumar, IAS, Member Secretary NCR Planning Board, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority (DDA)- Additional In-charge December, 2025- Till date	

List of Directors in AMDA since 1983

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
1	Shri R. Sheshadri, Secretary, January, 1983-October, 1991	
2	Shri R G Gupta, Honorary Secretary, October, 1991- April, 1992	
3	Shri R. Parthsarthy, Executive Director, April, 1992 - April, 1994	
4	Shri G R Sood, Director May, 1993 – October, 1997	
5	Shri Tribhuvan Singh, Honorary Director, October, 1997-November, 1999	
6	Shri E. F. N. Ribeiro, Director, November, 1999 – April, 2006	

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
7	Shri B N Singh, Director, May, 2006 – May, 2008	
8	Dr Kulwant Singh, Director, September, 2008 – April, 2009	
9	Shri Ashfaque Alam (Asst. Director), Director in charge, April, 2009 – December, 2009	
10	Shri M L Chotani, Director, December, 2009 – November, 2016	
11	Shri V. P. Sharma (Administrative- Accounts Officer), Director-in-Charge November, 2016-March, 2019	
12	Shri Jagdish Parwani (Director(A&F), NCRPB), Additional Charge Director-AMDA, August, 2019 –October, 2019	

S. No.	Name and Tenure	Photographs
13	Shri P. Selvadurai, Director-cum-Secretary, 07 October, 2019 – 30 September 2024	
14	Shri Anubhav Choudhary (Director(A&F), NCRPB), Additional Charge Director-AMDA, 1 October 2024 - 31 January 2025	
15	Shri A K Gupta Director-cum-Secretary, 1 February 2025 - 31 July 2025	
16	Shri K S Meena, IAS- Retd. Director-cum-Secretary, 1 August 2025 - till date	



Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities

The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), is a flagship organisation having Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Development Authorities 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, organisational and human resource development of its member organisation through numerous capacity building programmes and trainings.

Since, its inception AMDA has witnessed many developments and has emerged as knowledge integration and experience-exchange platform for 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 repository of critical data and focal point of adoption of better urban management practices by ULBs.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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