



# AMDA Bulletin

Knowledge and Experience Exchange Platform

Newsletter of Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities

## AMDA

The Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA), established in 1983, is an apex association of municipalities and development authorities in the country registered under the Societies Act, 1860. It facilitates the member organizations in various ways particularly in exchange and dissemination of information of mutual interest, capacity building and advocacy activities, research and consultancy in planning and development and building a strong partnership and networking. As the name signifies, this institution addresses the issues pertaining to interface between the state, municipal bodies and urban development authorities in the realm of urbanization, urban development and urban governance. It offers a valuable forum for members to (i) exchange ideas of topical interest in the field of urbanization; (ii) sharing information on good practices in the field of urban development through newsletters, workshops, seminars, training programmes, applied research and the kind; and (iii) participation in training and capacity building programme. The Association has emerged as a knowledge-integration and experience exchange platform across the country, besides performing an advocacy and interfacing role to improve efficiency of urban local bodies and development authorities. For over two decades, AMDA has been working on issues of planned development and management of cities by sensitizing local, state and central governments. AMDA has recently prepared Development Plan and Development Policies for Greater NOIDA Expansion. Currently, AMDA is engaged in preparation of Local Area Plans for Municipal Wards of Delhi, unified Building Bye-laws for NOIDA, Greater NOIDA and YEIDA, Organization of training programme in association with NCR Planning Board and in partnership with Centre for Science and Environment. AMDA has also been identified by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India for conducting the training programme at State/Regional level for the officials of Urban Local Bodies under JNNURM flagship programme.

In addition AMDA is involved in various activities in the field of urban development and governance. AMDA BULLETIN is a quarterly in-house publication brought out by AMDA. The Bulletin covers major events in the field of urban development. It seeks to promote exchange of information on common urban issues having a bearing on urban governance. It endeavours to provide substantive and well focused information.

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## Greening of Delhi: DDA's Efforts

Delhi, the Capital of India is one of the greenest metros in the country. Delhi Development Authority in India, not only builds the city but also ensures quality of life to its citizens, with emphasis on continuous development, up-gradation and maintenance of green areas which form the lungs of the city. DDA has conserved the natural features like River and Ridge, and developed open spaces in the forms of Regional parks, District Parks, Green Belts, and Neighbourhood Greens etc. to cater to the growing urban populace of the city with about 3800 small & big parks under its jurisdiction. DDA has promoted the development of green belts, urban-woodlands, green areas around monuments, Bio-diversity parks, etc. Salient features of some of the Biodiversity Parks and specialized garden are given below:-

### BIODIVERSITY PARKS

Yamuna Biodiversity Park and Aravali Biodiversity park have been developed by Delhi Development Authority in technical collaboration with Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE) with an aim to restore and preserve the lost natural heritage of life systems of Delhi. Both these Parks offer breathtaking landscapes full of nature reserves harbouring hundreds of vanishing species of birds, insects, animals and plants. As a first of its kind project in India and perhaps in the world, both these Parks have now evolved as world class models for preserving vanishing natural heritage. The total number of species in both the Parks exceed 2500 species.

### YAMUNA BIODIVERSITY PARK

Spread over sprawling 457 acres of land near Wazirabad village, Yamuna Biodiversity Park is located on the flat alluvial plains of the river Yamuna. It is indeed one of the most preferred haunt for the nature lovers from all

over the world. Some of the key attractions of the Park include:

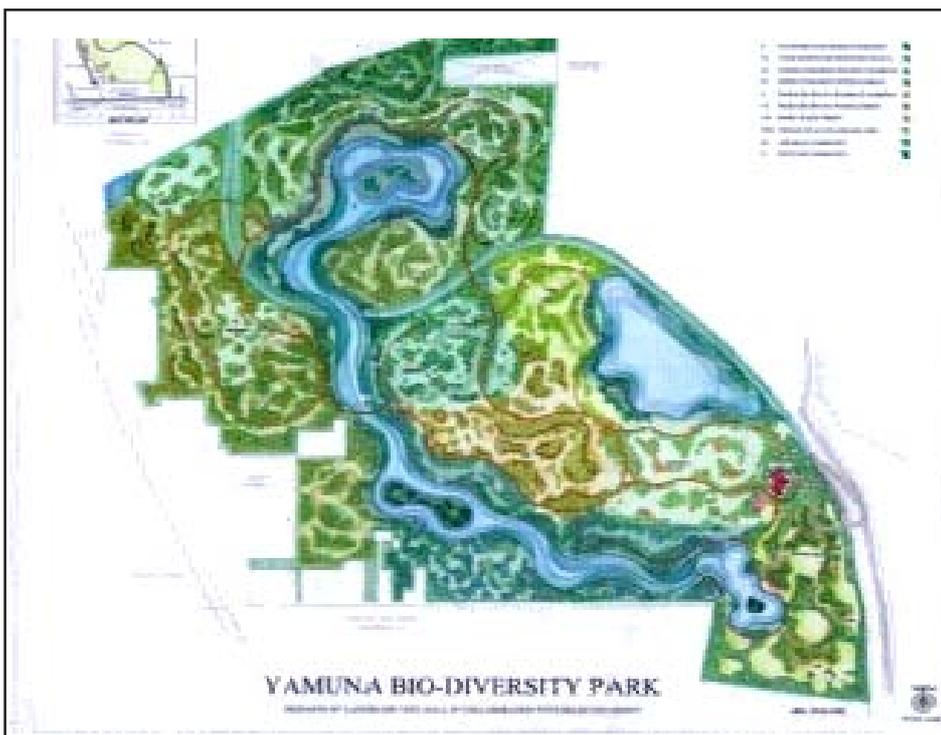
- Red-crested Pochard, not found anywhere in the wetlands of Delhi. These migratory guests have now become regular visitors every year.
- **Flowering and fruiting of species in Conservatory of fruit yielding species:** Manilkara hexandra, Tamarindus indica, Manilkara sapota, Morus alba, Zizyphus jujuba, Psidium Guajava, Syzygium cumuni and Punica granatum.
- First time flowering and fruiting in Mahua (Madhuca indica).
- **Several bird species have nested and bred in the year 2010.** Some of these notable species are Darter, Pond heron, Shikra, White Eye, Purple Sunbird, Bulbul etc.

- **Bar-Headed Goose the first time visitor:** The self sustainable and functional wetland has attracted an important bird, Bar-headed goose, for the pleasant surprise for the first time.
- **Alexandrine parakeets have made YBP their home:** Earlier seen once or twice, this year Alexandrine parakeets have stayed and were spotted in bigger flocks at conservatory of fruit yielding species.
- **Wild pig:** It mainly feeds on underground parts of the plants, has become a resident mammal of Yamuna Biodiversity park.
- Porcupine has also found a niche in Yamuna Biodiversity Park and its pellets are commonly seen.
- **Tortoiseshell (A Himalayan Butterfly):** A new butterfly for Delhi has also been sighted in Yamuna Biodiversity Park.

## ARAVALI BIODIVERSITY PARK

Spreading over an area of 692 acres, Aravali Biodiversity park is located on South Central Ridge near the posh Vasant Vihar colony of South Delhi. It is indeed a dream destination for bird watchers and nature lovers alike. Its highlight attractions include:

- **Nesting of Eurasian Eagle owl:** Delhi's biggest owl has started breeding in Aravali Biodiversity Park. This is the first record of its breeding in Delhi.
- **First record of a new skink species in ABP:** Another species of skink (Mabuyya dissimilis) new to Delhi has also been sighted in the park. It mainly resides in litter and grassy areas and prefers an open habitat.
- **Releasing of butterflies:** Butterfly nursery has been established in the conservatory for rearing the eggs and caterpillars. More than 5000 native butterflies of 26 species have been released into the wilderness.
- **Enhanced nesting of birds:** Many bird species such as Pied-crested cuckoo, three species of Bulbul, Grey Hornbill, Shikra, Paradise Flycatcher, four species of Babbler, Golden Oriole etc. have started nesting in the park. Ecology of peafowl is also being studied.
- **Population of Neelgai and jackal:** Continuous monitoring of the populations of both the mammals indicates expansion of



*Yamuna Bio-Diversity Park*

population sizes of Neelgai and Jackal.

- **Flocks of Granivorous birds:** Due to grass cover of wild species in the park, Granivorous birds such as House sparrow, Red munia, Indian silverbill, Spotted munia have increased in their flock sizes.
- **Flowering and fruiting of planted native wild species:** Many native wild plant species flowered and fruited. These include *Anogeissus Sericea*, *Tecomella Undulate*, *Cordia Gharaf* and *Sterculia Urens*.
- **Insectivorous bat population:** Density of insectivorous bat species in Aravalli Biodiversity Park has increased due to abundance of prey populations.
- **Predators of birds and reptiles:** Birds species that feed on other birds or on their own chicks, and animals that live on reptiles and other animals have also increased in numbers suggesting diversification in food web. White-eyed Buzzard (*Buteo teesa*) is seen first time in Aravalli Biodiversity Park.

As ecologically resilient landscapes, Biodiversity parks contribute significantly towards offering ideal alternative habitats for many migratory and resident bird species beside improving Delhi's environment. Both the Parks receive more than 20,000 visitors every year.

The revival of ecosystems and environment upgradation has been so encouraging that DDA has already notified five more Biodiversity Parks in collaboration with CEMDE, University of Delhi. Four of these are:

1. Northern Ridge – Area – 87 Ha.
2. Tilpath Valley – Area – 70 Ha.
3. Yamuna River front – Area – 9770 Ha.
4. Neela Hauz – Area – 3.9 Ha.

### *Healing Landscapes*

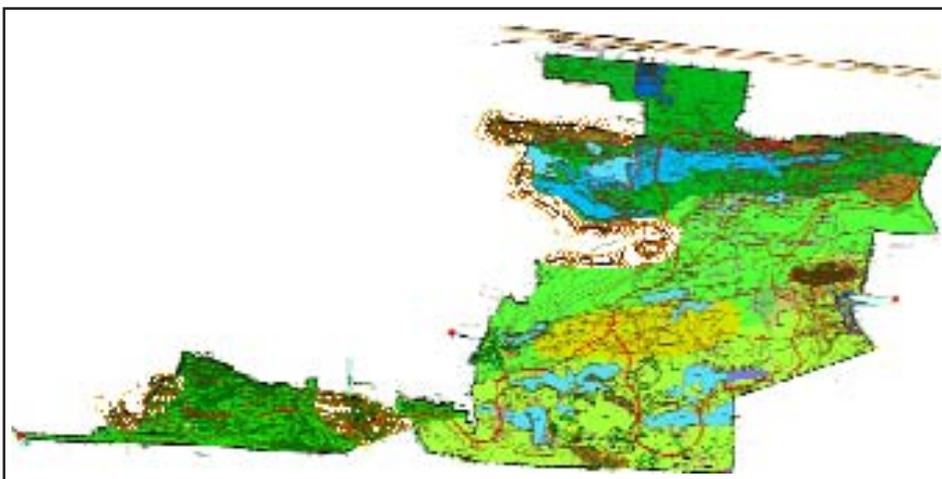
Closeness to nature is beneficial for the human mind and body and the evidence to that is everyone feels rejuvenated in a balanced natural environment. Vegetation growing in man made gardens or untended wilderness, has a potential for healing scars on the land and the human psyche. People who are ill or are disabled (physically, mentally or visually) also require healing but

their requirements of outdoors is different from people in normal state of mind and body. They want to experience environments, which are more balanced, ordered and not raw and chaotic. Coming in contact with nature in its real state can relax them, soothe and calm their anxieties, reduce their fear, help them to attain self-confidence and feeling of wantedness. Horticulture therapy also has its place as a process of renewal of the psyche.

### *Sensory park at Dwarka.*

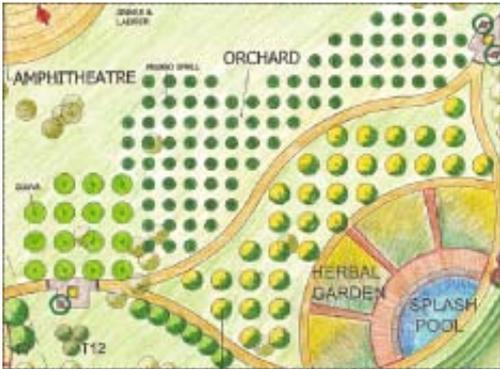
A Sensory Park concentrates on themes from nature and its most important purpose is to compensate for real nature which may be faraway and hard to reach/inaccessible. Even though a Sensory Park could function as a Therapeutic garden, it is important that it is first of all seen as a space for breathing and a place for one's senses to be extended and stimulated, a place in which to relax and enjoy without necessarily being productive. Aim of a such a park differs from others in attempting to improve the children's quality of life, and their health, as well as create opportunities for them to develop social abilities and motor skills. The five senses are open to impressions and through these senses we acquire knowledge from the world around us. We experience and learn by seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling. Designing Sensory Parks and play spaces for children with physical or mental diseases is a question of designing accessible spaces that work for all children, irrespective of abilities and skills. Disabled children wish to be treated like other children and should be given the same opportunities.

The vision for the Park therefore has been to create a play space that is not only exciting and fun but also



*Aravalli Bio-Diversity Park*





**Areas for Auditory Experience:** Fruit trees are planted in a grid, which will attract birds and thus will feed the auditory senses of the children.

**For Visual Experience:** Small area has been designated as a Butterfly Park and will be planted with varieties of flowering plants that will

attract birds. Peripheral and accent plantations have been done keeping in mind that the park should remain in bloom throughout the year representing the season change to the kids.

**Areas for abilities:** For training of the gross motor abilities of the kids a small mound is designed as an

amphitheatre and a Play area with slides. Half of the mound will be used as an amphitheatre & the same set of steps will be used by the children for climbing on the top of the mound. The other half of the mound will have side embedded in it and a sandpit at the end. The flooring around the mound is painted with the various themes like Night sky, Snakes and Ladder and even a Solar System. Another sandpit will house Special Play Equipments along with the usual ones, so that children with & without disabilities can play together. An interesting area would be a Story Maze where a Spiral wall will have short stones engraved on it. A curvilinear slopping path will take the kids to the end of the storey wall. The centre of which will have water fountain.



**Horticulture Therapy/Healing by Participation:** People relate to plants and that is the basis for Therapeutic Landscape design & Horticulture Therapy. The act of gardening products a peaceful & effortless concentration. The annual dormancy & rejuvenation of plants mark time & provides sense of connection of the earth & others living organism. It gives a feeling of responsibility to these people in the dependency of plants they experience a sense of being needed. Thus an area around the Sand Play has been designed with planters at higher level, which can be accessed by kids on wheel chairs and lower level planter beds for all other kids. The movement area around them is designed keeping in mind the standards for maneuvering the wheel



chairs. A Herbal Garden is also proposed wherein herbs like Tulsi, Saunt and Mint etc. will be planted by kids. Shelters are also provided at locations most convenient to the parents visiting the park.

**The Transition Areas:** Transition areas between activities are designed with a few elements which will help the blind, the physically and the mentally disabled to experience the change. The paving in the area is



done in different color and texture. A fragrant plant is planted to mark the area. And also element of landscape usually referred to as “Folly” is designed in the form of cuboids with etched shapes and text describing the activity in the next section of the park.

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## Capacity Building Programmes

AMDA is organizing training programmes in collaboration with NCR Planning Board for officials of urban local bodies in NCR region. A two day Workshop on Sector Master Plan for Sewerage System was organized by AMDA on August 18 and 19, 2011. The programme was attended by Senior Engineers from Municipalities and Development Authorities in NCR Region.

Training programme was very well received. Participants found the training programme very useful. During the experience sharing session participants shared their views and they got clear idea about various aspects of sewerage system

in the programme. They suggested to conduct such programmes regularly with exposure to successful

case studies which could be emulated by the municipalities and development authorities.



### Training Programme on Urban Greens

A two day training programme on Urban Greens with focus on NCR is proposed to be organised by NCRPB in collaboration with HUDCO and AMDA on 8-9 December, 2011 at the Conference Hall, HSMI, HUDCO House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

#### Sub themes

- Elements/ resources of landscape both urban & regional.
- Watershed Management and water conservation
- Landscape and ground water
- Wet lands and their significance
- Urban Forestry ; Urban biodiversity
- Environmental optimization of urban green system
- Green norms

- Maintenance, management and Public Private Partnership.

#### Objectives

- To develop an understanding of the landscape potential in cities in the context of development scenario and urban profile.
- To exchange information on best practices.
- To augment the capacity of the agencies engaged in the development and maintenance of green spaces/landscape in NCR.

#### Participation Profile

This programme is for the senior officers of the Municipal Corporations/ Council and Development Authorities in NCR. Municipal Corporations/ councils, Development Authorities,

Town & Country Planning Departments, Environment Department and State Pollution control Boards are requested to nominate at least 2 officers at the level of Sr. Environmental Engineer, Sr. Architect/Planner, Suprintending Engineer/Ex. Engineer for this programme.

#### Fee

There is no fee as the programme is being sponsored by AMDA and NCRPB.

For details please contact :

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## Statement by Dr. Joan Clos, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Executive Director of UN-HABITAT on the occasion of World Habitat Day 3 October 2011

Each year on World Habitat Day, the first Monday in October, we bring to the world's attention a matter of great concern in our rapidly urbanizing world. This year we look at the impact of cities in creating climate change, and, in turn, the impact of climate disruption on cities, and what cities are doing about it.

We live in an age where the world's population will have grown to 7 billion by the end of this month and where more than half of them live in towns and cities. Projections indicate that this will increase to two-thirds in just over a generation from now. How we manage this rapid urbanisation is one of the greatest challenges facing us.

We must bear in mind that the greatest repercussions of climate disasters both begin and end in cities.

According to UN-HABITAT's Cities and Climate Change: Global Report on Human Settlements, it is estimated that by 2050, there could be as many as 200 million environmental refugees worldwide, many of whom will be forced from their homes by rising sea levels and the increased frequency of flooding or drought.

Prevention should be addressed through better urban planning and building codes so that city residents, especially the poorest, are protected as far as possible against disaster. Such measures can also help to keep their ecological footprint to the minimum.

Climate induced risks such as rising sea levels, tropical cyclones, heavy

precipitation events and extreme weather conditions can disrupt the basic fabric and functioning of cities with widespread reverberations for the physical infrastructure, economy and society of cities. These include public health risks in urban areas.

We already know that the impacts of climate disruption will be particularly severe in low-elevation coastal zones where many of the world's largest cities are located. And always it is the urban poor, especially slum dwellers, who are most at risk when disaster strikes. We need to stress the provision of adequate adaptation measures based on urban planning.

Even though we are still trying to understand some of these extreme climatic events, we have the know-how and the strategies to take preventive measures.

Urbanization offers many opportunities to develop mitigation and adaptation strategies to deal with climate change. Given that most global energy

consumption occurs in cities, roughly half of it from burning fossil fuels in cities for urban transport, the solution seems obvious.

This is due to the fact that the economies of scale produced by the concentration of economic activities in cities also make it cheaper and easier to take action to minimize both emissions and climate hazards.

The social, economic and political actors within cities must therefore become key players in developing these strategies.

Many towns and cities, especially in developing countries, are still grappling with climate change strategies, working out how to access international climate change funding and how to learn from pioneering cities.

We should reflect on this World Habitat Day on how we turn our cities – arguably the greatest achievements of human civilisation – into better cities for the future.

### PLAN FOR VERTICAL CITIES

Draft Approach Paper of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan suggests Indian Cities to go vertical for improving efficiency of land usage. India has one of the lowest floor area ratio (FAR) and floor space index (FSI) in the world (less than four), compared to 10 in the rest of the world.

The suggestions from the Planning Commission are apt at a time when rapid urbanization around towns and cities (added to industrialization) is eating into agricultural lands. Since total supply of land is limited, land must be used most efficiently for whatever purpose it is allocated.

The paper observed that urban land is used inefficiently by not permitting sufficient substitution of capital for land in line with international practice.

This is the result of very low FAR and FSI permitted in India. There is a lingering bias against vertical cities and a preference for horizontal spread, using more land than vertical cities.

As a solution, the Commission advocated vertical cities, where urban utilities could be provided efficiently. Land-usage planning in urban areas must be done considering larger areas together.

*Source: Hindustan Times dated 1.9.2011.*

## **The Secretary-General, UNITED NATIONS MESSAGE ON WORLD HABITAT DAY 3 October 2011**

This year, World Habitat Day falls during the month when demographers predict our planet's seven billionth inhabitant will be born. The future that this child and its generation will inherit depends to a great degree on how we handle the competing pressures of growing population growth, urbanization and climate change.

Experts predict that by the year 2050, global population will have increased by 50 per cent from what it was in 1999. Also by that time, scientists say, global greenhouse gas emissions must decrease by 50 per cent compared to levels at the turn of the millennium. I call this the "50 – 50 – 50 challenge."

Rising sea levels are a major impact of climate change – and an urgent concern. Sixty million people now live within one meter of sea level. By the end of the century, that number will jump to 130 million. Major coastal cities – such as Cairo, New York, Karachi, Calcutta, Belem, New Orleans, Shanghai, Tokyo, Lagos, Miami and Amsterdam – could face serious threats from storm surges.

The nexus between urbanization and climate change is real and potentially deadly.

Cities are centres of industrialization and sources of emissions, but they are also home to solutions. More and more municipalities are harnessing

wind, solar and geothermal energy, contributing to green growth and improving environmental protection.

Local efforts are critical to success, but they must be supported by international initiatives. We have already seen progress, including the creation of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and adoption of the action plan to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, known as "REDD plus." All countries agree on the goal of limiting global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius. Developed and developing countries have committed to lower greenhouse gasses in a formal, accountable

international agreement.

Now we need to build on these advances. The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban this December must achieve decisive progress. Urbanization will be on the agenda at next year's Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development.

On this observance of World Habitat Day, let us reaffirm our commitment to the important journey to a more sustainable future, and let us focus greater attention on addressing climate change in the world's cities and beyond.

### **Review of Master Plan for Delhi – 2021**

Master Plan for Delhi-2021 emphasised on greater public participation as well as for periodic review particularly at 5-yearly interval. An exercise for mid-term review of MPD-2021 has been initiated by DDA for which An Advisory Group is constituted. An advertisement has also been issued in the leading newspaper on 4.10.2011 seeking suggestions and views of the public on Mid-Term Review of MPD-2021.

The review of MPD-2021 is being undertaken to provide realistic Mid-Term corrections and modifications in the Master Plan Politics, Norms/ Standards and the Implementation procedure etc. to suit the changing needs of the Society. The review would also facilitate modifications and revisiting of specific provisions of the plan that could not be foreseen/ anticipated during the plan formulation.

Suggestions/ views in writing on specific aspects of the plan for consideration during the Mid-Term Review exercise may be sent to Director(Plg.) MPR, DDA, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi – 110 002 or post the same in the Link "Review of MPD 2021" on the DDA Website [www.dda.org.in](http://www.dda.org.in).

**Source: [www.dda.org.in](http://www.dda.org.in)**

## Draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill (LARR), 2011

### SOME SALIENT FEATURES

Both LA and R&R Provisions will apply when:

1. Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control
2. Government acquires land with the ultimate purpose to transfer it for the use of private companies for stated public purpose (including PPP projects but other than state or national highway projects)
3. Government acquires land for immediate and declared use by private companies for public purpose

Note I: Public purpose for 2. & 3. above, once stated, cannot be changed

Note II: Land Acquisition under 2. & 3. above can take place provided 80% of the project affected families give prior informed consent to the proposed acquisition.

### Definition of Public Purpose

1. Land for strategic purposes relating to armed forces of the Union, national security or defence, police, safety of the people;
2. Land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by Government and public sector companies or corporations;
3. Land for the project affected people
4. Land for Planned development or improvement of village or urban sites or for residential purpose to weaker sections in rural or urban areas;
5. Land for Government administered educational, agricultural, health and research schemes or institutions;
6. Land for persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities
7. Land acquired by the Government

for-

- (I) use by government itself for purposes other than those covered under (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) above,
  - (II) public sector companies,; or
  - (III) PPP projects for the production of public goods or the provision of public services;
8. Land for private companies for the production of public goods or provision of public services;

Under (7) and (8), consent of at least 80% of the project affected families shall be obtained through a prior informed process

### Urgency Clause

The Urgency Clause can only be invoked in the following cases:

1. National defense and security purposes
2. R&R needs in the event of emergencies or natural calamities

*Source:* : Ministry of Rural Development – Government of India.

## CHOKING CITIES

A survey of 20 big cities across the world has found Delhi to be the worst in terms of “parking problem”. The “parking index”, formulated by multinational firm IBM, is based on people’s responses to the time taken looking for a parking slot, inability to find agreement over parking spots, receiving a ticket for illegal parking and number of parking tickets received.

New Delhi is at top position with a score of 140, followed by Bangalore which are the only two Indian cities in the list of 20. Inefficient parking system is a major setback to the city’s productivity and can directly lead to inefficient services.

Globally, one in four (27%) of commuters reported being involved in an argument with a fellow driver over parking space in the past year. Quarrels over parking are all too common in Delhi.

The survey, however, found parking problems are similar across 20 cities spread over six continents. More than half of the 8,042 commuters surveyed said, at least once in the past year, they had given up trying to find a parking spot after a fruitless search and simply drove somewhere else.

The survey has highlighted that transportation information coupled with better understanding of parking needs

matching parking supply with demand help in reducing congestion in cities.

Globally drivers spent an average of nearly 20 minutes in pursuit of a parking spot. The survey showed drivers in both developed and emerging economies faced much the same parking frustrations, regardless of where they lived or their ranking in the recent IBM “commuter pain index” which indicates daily commuting problems in important international cities.

With 70 lakh vehicles and 900 more being added every day, parking space in Delhi is woefully limited. The city’s roads too have not kept up with traffic growth, adding to jams, gridlocks and frayed tempers.

*Source: Times of India dated 30.9.2011.*

## Growth of Urban Population more than Rural Population

As revealed by 2011 Census for the first time since 1921 India's urban population has grown more than rural population during 2001-11.

### Growth of Urban and Rural Population

Year	Total Population	Rural Population	Rural Increase over previous census	Urban Population	Urban Increase over previous census	Rural Increase minus urban increase
1901	238.4	212.5		25.9		
1911	252.1	226.2	13.7	25.9	0.0	13.7
<b>1921</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
1931	279.0	245.5	22.3	33.5	5.4	16.9
1941	318.7	274.5	29.0	44.2	10.7	18.4
1951	361.1	298.6	24.1	62.4	18.3	5.8
1961	439.2	360.3	61.7	78.9	16.5	45.2
1971	548.2	439.0	78.7	109.1	30.2	48.5
1981	683.3	523.9	84.8	159.5	50.3	34.5
1991	846.3	628.7	104.8	217.6	58.1	46.7
2001	1028.7	742.5	113.8	286.1	68.5	45.3
<b>2011</b>	<b>1210.2</b>	<b>833.1</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>377.1</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>

Source: Census of India.

### Classification of Towns by Status

1991			2001			2011		
Statutory	Census	Total	Statutory	Census	Total	Statutory	Census	Total
<b>2987</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>4689</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>5161</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>3894</b>	<b>7935</b>
(63.7)	(36.3)	(100)	(76.63)	(23.67)	(100)	(50.93)	(49.07)	(100)
Rate of Growth in Number of Towns								
1991-01			2001-11					
Statutory	Census	Total	Statutory	Census	Total			
<b>27.22</b>	<b>-20.04</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>186.11</b>	<b>53.75</b>			

Source : The Hindu dated 26.9.2011.

## Innovative Land Sharing Model – Vijayawada

As the commercial capital of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada has been growing rapidly. It has been attracting a lot of migration from the northern districts in search of employment for over three decades. As a result, the Vijayawada urban agglomeration has been experiencing population growth at much faster rates than the state. The river Krishna on its southern side, and hills on its northern side, are physically constraining its development.

By 2001, its population had increased to 8.5 lakh and 25 per cent of the urban population lived in slums. There were 111 slums on encroached land along the banks of the canals, and on open railway tracks. The population has become 11.8 lakh in 2011 and is expected to increase to 16.5 lakh by 2021. There was an urgent need to relocate people living in slums, particularly in hazardous areas.

To address this challenge, the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC) has taken up an innovative land-sharing model, partnering with the landowners of Jakkampudi and Gollapudi villages in two phases : phase I covers an area of 226 acres, and 787 acres are covered under phase II. The project was taken up under the BSUP (Basic Services for the Urban Poor) programme of the JNNURM. The first phase covered only the villages at Jakkampudi, and is completed. Altogether, 9,000 houses have been built in Jakkampudi area under this programme. The second

phase, which includes the whole of Gollapudi and parts of Jakkampudi, is about to begin.

At first, the VMC went about their business in the conventional manner of land acquisition. Not making much headway there, they decided to get into a direct dialogue with the farmers and reached an agreement. Farmers agreed to part with 40 per cent of their land to the VMC for building houses for the economically weaker sections of society. In return, the VMC agreed to develop the 60 per cent that remained with them, for the use of original owners. Of this land, again, 40 per cent was given by the original owners for physical and social infrastructure. Thus, farmers in the end agreed to retain only 36 per cent of their original land – of course benefiting from the huge appreciation in its value that resulted from the infrastructure development.

The state government spent Rs.25 crore in actually bearing the cost of development charges for this land. The VMC, besides providing the urban infrastructure in the form of roads with open/closed drains, underground drainage system, reservoir for drinking water, and other physical and social infrastructure, also ensured connectivity with the city. This was done by building an inner ring road, a flyover bridge across the railway line, and improved connectivity to the national highway. This helped achieving integration in Vijayawada's

urban expansion. However, a public transportation system has to be developed to make this connectivity truly effective.

Vijayawada has made bold attempts at inclusion, while going for land pooling to cope with its expanding population. The economic sustainability of this exercise towards inclusion remains to be seen. If farmers develop trust that they are shareholders in the development of the region, there is every reason to believe that we can have more such experiments in making land available for urban expansion. The challenge in making this work is to ensure that infrastructure commitment by the urban local body and financial commitments by the beneficiaries of inclusion are kept, and farmers have an effective option to choose between farming and other alternatives.

*Source: The Indian Express dated 28.9.2010*

### Appeal

1. Members are requested to send the Best Practices, Innovative techniques followed/ adopted/ introduced in Planning, Governance, services, urban reforms etc. to AMDA so that same could be disseminated through AMDA Bulletin for wider application and reference.
2. AMDA Bulletin is in its revised format after obtaining RNI permission. Suggestions of members are welcome to improve the format and coverage of AMDA Bulletin.

## Statewise Status of Master Plans/Development Plans of Towns and Cities in India (2010)

S.No.	Name of State/ U.T.	No. of Master Plans Approved	No. of Master Plans under Preparation	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88	8	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	2
3.	Assam	28	32	60
4.	Bihar	2	8	10
5.	Chhatisgarh	28	64	92
6.	Goa	13	-	13
7.	Gujarat	116	14	130
8.	Haryana	31	-	31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	-	18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	2
11.	Jharkhand	5	-	5
12.	Karnataka	96	7	103
13.	Kerala	18	32	50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69	78	147
15.	Maharashtra	275	-	275
16.	Manipur	3	-	3
17.	Meghalaya	2	6	8
18.	Mizoram	15	-	15
19.	Nagaland	10	-	10
20.	Orissa	68	26	94
21.	Punjab	12	53	65
22.	Rajasthan	63	121	184
23.	Sikkim	4	17	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	117	50	167
25.	Tripura	1	-	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	84	48	132
27.	Uttarakhand	17	-	17
28.	West Bengal	41	85	126
	<b>Union Territories</b>			
29.	A&N Islands	-	5	5
30.	Chandigarh	-	1	1
31.	Delhi	1	-	1
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1
33.	Daman & diu	1	-	1
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>1233</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1890</b>

## Projects Sanctioned under UIDSSMT (as on 30-09-2011)

Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement of urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. The objectives of the scheme are to improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns; enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and; promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

Rs in Lakhs

S.No	State	Total No. of Towns Covered	Total No. of Projects approved	Approved cost of project for which ACA released (Rs)	Central Share Committed (Rs)	Total Release (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	69	84	245996.00	199212.71	173176.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	3935.98	3542.38	1771.19
3	Assam	28	30	20783.30	18952.66	9955.94
4	Bihar	11	11	26113.56	21119.66	10674.39
5	Chattisgarh	3	4	25143.65	13472.92	9183.92
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1864.73	1491.78	745.89
7	Daman & Diu	1	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
8	Gujarat	52	52	43814.40	35195.59	30407.37
9	Goa	2	2	2290.00	1832.00	916.00
10	Haryana	7	8	16407.81	13277.70	6714.58
11	Himachal Pradesh	4	6	2204.49	1790.68	1180.86
12	Jharkhand	4	5	9646.55	7861.94	4003.32
13	Jammu & Kashmir	13	45	39867.47	36294.40	18354.04
14	Kerala	22	25	42778.58	34532.17	17340.73
15	Karnataka	30	38	68248.57	54116.01	46861.99
16	Madhya Pradesh	33	47	76257.90	61232.28	35264.28
17	Maharashtra	86	94	269994.89	216638.64	166937.71
18	Manipur	5	5	6277.00	5670.09	2845.44
19	Meghalaya	2	2	1433.26	1289.93	644.97
20	Mizoram	2	2	1555.04	1399.54	699.77
21	Nagaland	1	1	423.89	381.50	190.75
22	Orissa	13	17	22503.49	18171.56	9170.22
23	Punjab	14	17	39577.45	31785.23	17936.24
24	Puducherry	1	1	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20
25	Rajasthan	35	37	60988.53	49064.97	28421.97
26	Sikkim	5	5	3992.82	3617.25	1820.48
27	Tripura	4	4	7816.61	7099.95	3582.38
28	Tamil Nadu	115	123	88272.98	70618.38	56039.83
29	Uttar Pradesh	46	64	116963.19	94447.58	76630.70
30	Uttarakhand	1	1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30
31	West Bengal	25	26	38565.39	31199.58	22783.29
Total		644	767	1294751.15	1045135.98	758324.77

S. No	AMDA Members	Homepage
1.	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority	<a href="http://www.hudahyd.org">www.hudahyd.org</a>
2.	VGTM Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.vgtmuda.org">www.vgtmuda.org</a>
3.	Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.vuda.org">www.vuda.org</a>
4.	Kakatiya Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.kuda.in">www.kuda.in</a>
5.	Municipal Corporation of Guntur	<a href="http://www.gunturcorporation.org">www.gunturcorporation.org</a>
6.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.ghmc.gov.in">www.ghmc.gov.in</a>
7.	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.visakhapatnammunicipalcorporation.org">www.visakhapatnammunicipalcorporation.org</a>
8.	Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.auda.org.in">www.auda.org.in</a>
9.	Jamnagar Area Development Authority	<a href="http://www.jada.org.in">www.jada.org.in</a>
10.	Rajkot Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.rajkotuda.com">www.rajkotuda.com</a>
11.	Surat Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.sudaonline.com">www.sudaonline.com</a>
12.	Vadodara Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.vuda.co.in">www.vuda.co.in</a>
13.	Bhuj Area Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bhujada.com">www.bhujada.com</a>
14.	Bhavnagar Area Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bada-bhavnagar.com">www.bada-bhavnagar.com</a>
15.	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	<a href="http://www.gmfb.in">www.gmfb.in</a>
16.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.amcgujarat.com">www.amcgujarat.com</a>
17.	Vadodara Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.vadodaracity.com">www.vadodaracity.com</a>
18.	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.rmc.gov.in">www.rmc.gov.in</a>
19.	Surat Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.surat-municipal.gov.in">www.surat-municipal.gov.in</a>
20.	Haryana Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.huda.nic.in">www.huda.nic.in</a>
21.	Bangalore Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bdabangalore.org">www.bdabangalore.org</a>
22.	Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bmrda.kar.nic.in">www.bmrda.kar.nic.in</a>
23.	Bijapur Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bdabijapur.org">www.bdabijapur.org</a>
24.	Chitradurga Urban Development Authority	<a href="http://www.chitradurga.nic.in">www.chitradurga.nic.in</a>
25.	Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike	<a href="http://www.bmponline.org">www.bmponline.org</a>
26.	Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority	<a href="http://www.tridatvm.org">www.tridatvm.org</a>
27.	Greater Cochin Development Authority	<a href="http://www.gcdonline.com">www.gcdonline.com</a>
28.	Calicut Development Authority	<a href="http://www.cda@asianetindia.org">www.cda@asianetindia.org</a>
29.	Goshree Islands Development Authority	<a href="http://www.gida-ekm@yahoo.com">www.gida-ekm@yahoo.com</a>
30.	Guruvayur Municipality	<a href="http://www.guruvayuronline.com">www.guruvayuronline.com</a>
31.	Bhopal Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.bhopalmunicipal.com">www.bhopalmunicipal.com</a>
32.	Indore Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.imcindore.org">www.imcindore.org</a>
33.	Municipal Corporation Jabalpur	<a href="http://www.jmcjabalpur.org">www.jmcjabalpur.org</a>
34.	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority	<a href="http://www.mmrdamumbai.org">www.mmrdamumbai.org</a>
35.	Nashik Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.nashikcorporation.com">www.nashikcorporation.com</a>
36.	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.kolhapurcorporation.org">www.kolhapurcorporation.org</a>
37.	Dhule Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.dhulecorporation.org">www.dhulecorporation.org</a>
38.	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	<a href="http://www.mcgm.gov.in">www.mcgm.gov.in</a>
39.	Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority	<a href="http://www.puda.nic.in">www.puda.nic.in</a>
40.	Jaipur Development Authority	<a href="http://www.jaipurjda.org">www.jaipurjda.org</a>
41.	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority	<a href="http://www.cmdachennai.gov.in">www.cmdachennai.gov.in</a>
42.	Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation	<a href="http://www.coimbatore-corporation.com">www.coimbatore-corporation.com</a>
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45.	Lucknow Development Authority	<a href="http://www.ldalucknow.co.in">www.ldalucknow.co.in</a>
46.	Kanpur Development Authority	<a href="http://www.kda.co.in">www.kda.co.in</a>
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50.	Allahabad Development Authority	<a href="http://www.ada.iiita.ac.in">www.ada.iiita.ac.in</a>
51.	Meerut Development Authority	<a href="http://www.mdameerut.org">www.mdameerut.org</a>
52.	Ghaziabad Development Authority	<a href="http://www.gdaghaziabad.com">www.gdaghaziabad.com</a>
53.	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	<a href="http://www.greaternoidaauthority.in">www.greaternoidaauthority.in</a>
54.	Bulandshahr – Khurja Development Authority	<a href="http://www.bkdabsr.net">www.bkdabsr.net</a>
55.	Hapur-Pilkhuwa Development Authority	<a href="http://www.hpdaonline.com">www.hpdaonline.com</a>
56.	Kanpur Nagar Nigam	<a href="http://http://kmc.up.nic.in">http://kmc.up.nic.in</a>
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59.	Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority	<a href="http://www.addaonline.org">www.addaonline.org</a>
60.	Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority	<a href="http://www.sjda.org">www.sjda.org</a>
61.	Durgapur Municipal Corporation	—
62.	Delhi Development Authority	<a href="http://www.dda.org.in">www.dda.org.in</a>
63.	NCR Planning Board	<a href="http://www.ncrpb.nic.in">www.ncrpb.nic.in</a>
64.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	<a href="http://www.mcdonline.gov.in">www.mcdonline.gov.in</a>
65.	New Delhi Municipal Council	<a href="http://www.ndmc.gov.in">www.ndmc.gov.in</a>

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