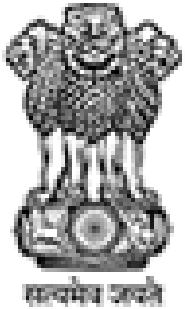


# Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) Guidelines, 2021



**MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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Director

January 20<sup>th</sup> 2022



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(Guidelines for implementation)

# I The need for spatial development planning – Rural (Gram Panchayat)

January 20<sup>th</sup> 2022

## Need for Spatial Area Planning:-

- Unplanned spatial development in GPs
- Extended Urbanisation Area,
- Emergence of Census Towns,
- Improve the QoL & Sustainability of Gram Panchayats,
- **Integration of Reforms/programs** (SVAMITVA, RURBAN, New changes in State Acts & Amendments, re-emphasis on Disaster, Climate Change, Resilience Codes, etc.)
- Need to be linked to Agro-Climatic Regions/zones **linked to SDGs**

The aim was ‘to have **planned spatial development** for over all integrated development of villages.’

## Objectives:-

- **Revised methodological framework** for preparing GPDP
- **Spatial standards** for gram panchayat development, especially for **abadi area**.
- **norms and standards for providing infrastructure**
- Examining existing **statutory framework**
- **Recommending institutional framework for operationalizing the guidelines**

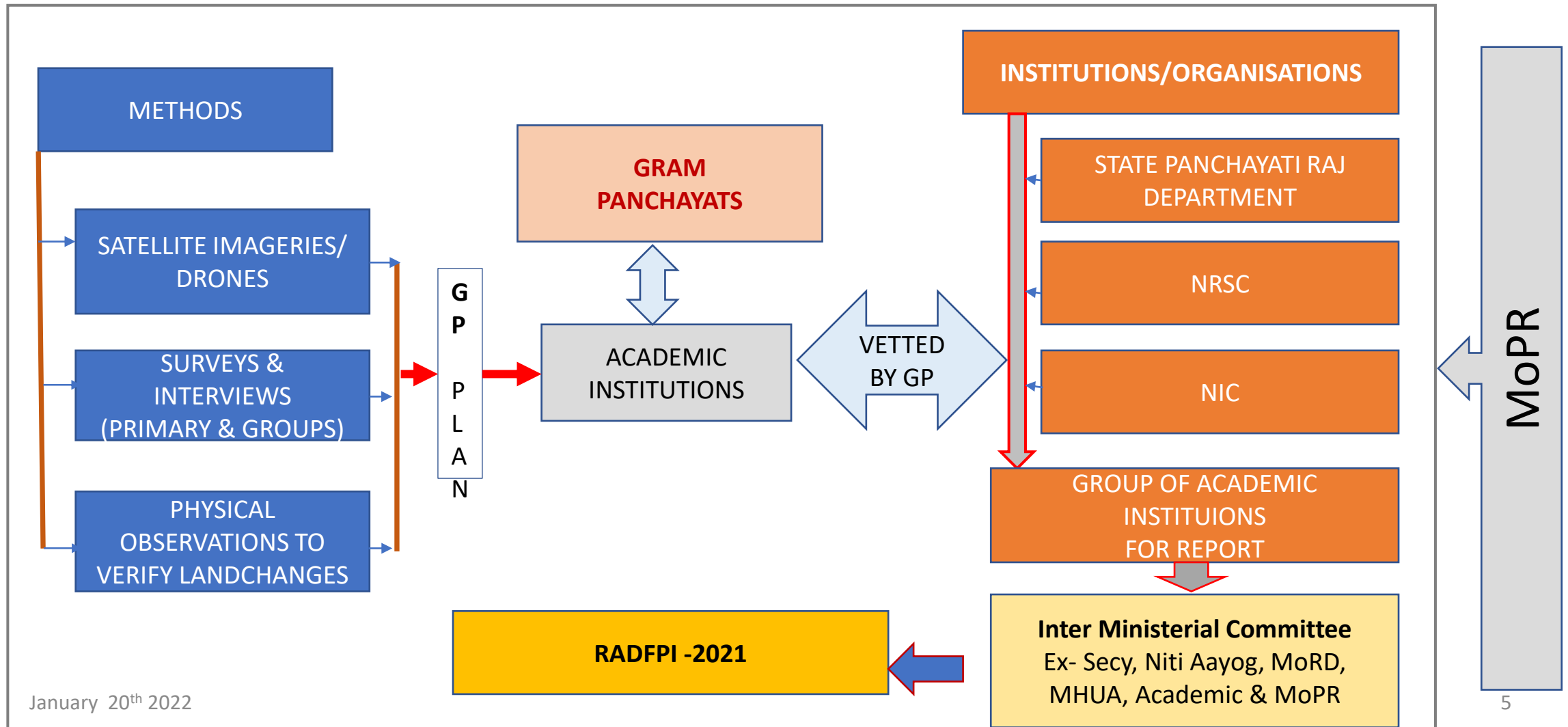
II

# Improvements in RADPFI guidelines

- Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) Guidelines, 2016. – Committee consisting of 16 members.
- The first committee (2016) came out with the broad RADPFI. But new developments have emerged in India since then.
- **This new Guideline (2021) is Focused on:-**
  - **Typology of villages** to prepare the spatial development plan (population, agro-climatic zones, Hill areas, disaster occurrence, urban-peri-urban areas and villages, Near to NH/SH, and Resilience strategies as suggested by BIS). **One shoe does not fit all.**
  - Dealing with different development **Land Use standards for different areas**, with varied characteristics. To facilitate the planned spatial development of rural areas.
  - **Village Town Planning Scheme (VPS)** – through community based on Collaborative Planning.
  - Planning for environmental benefit and **disaster preparedness**.
  - **Linking to 15th CFC and respective SFCs.**
  - Improving the **E-Governance through Spatial Data Infrastructure** (SDI).
  - **Integrating/Consolidation of GP Development with RURBAN CLUSTERS/Block/District Plan**, as per the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> CAA and GPDP.
  - Most importantly using the **SVAMITVA (and other digital tools)** for **Abadi area** (linking to land records).

# Methods and institutions involved

III

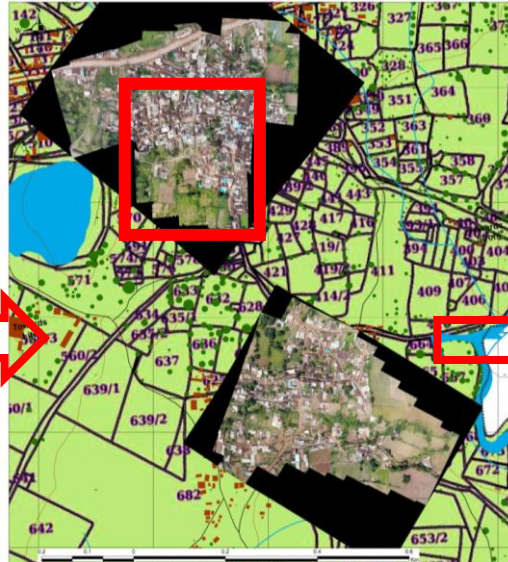
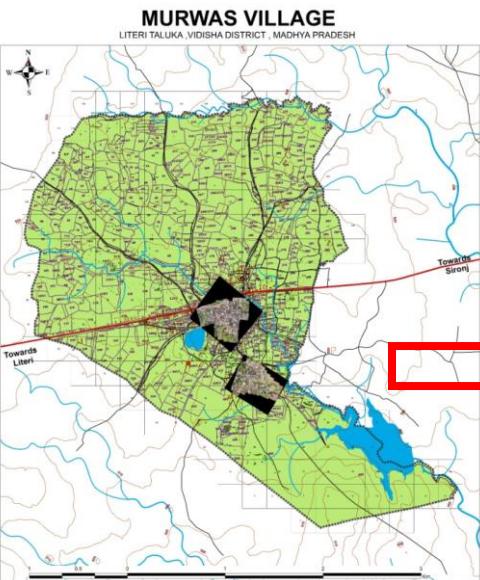




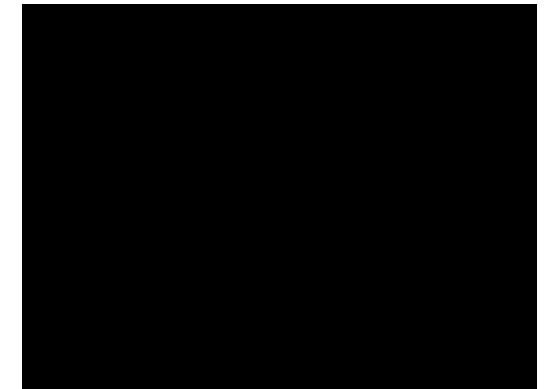
# Methods and institutions involved

III

## SAMPLE LAND USE PLANNING FOR VILLAGES



**Murwas Village, Madhya Pradesh**  
**DRONE CAPTURE IMAGERY**

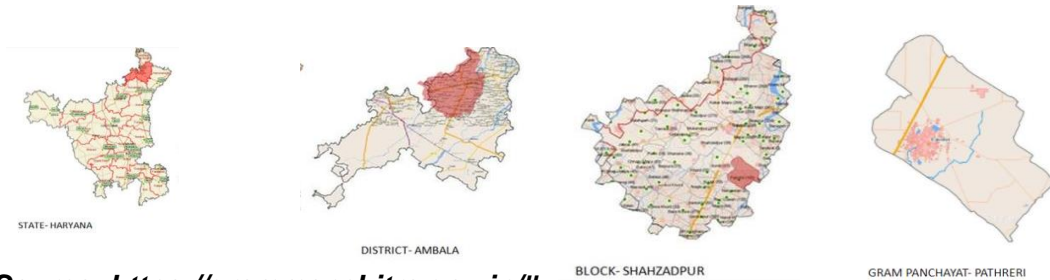




# Methods and institutions involved

III

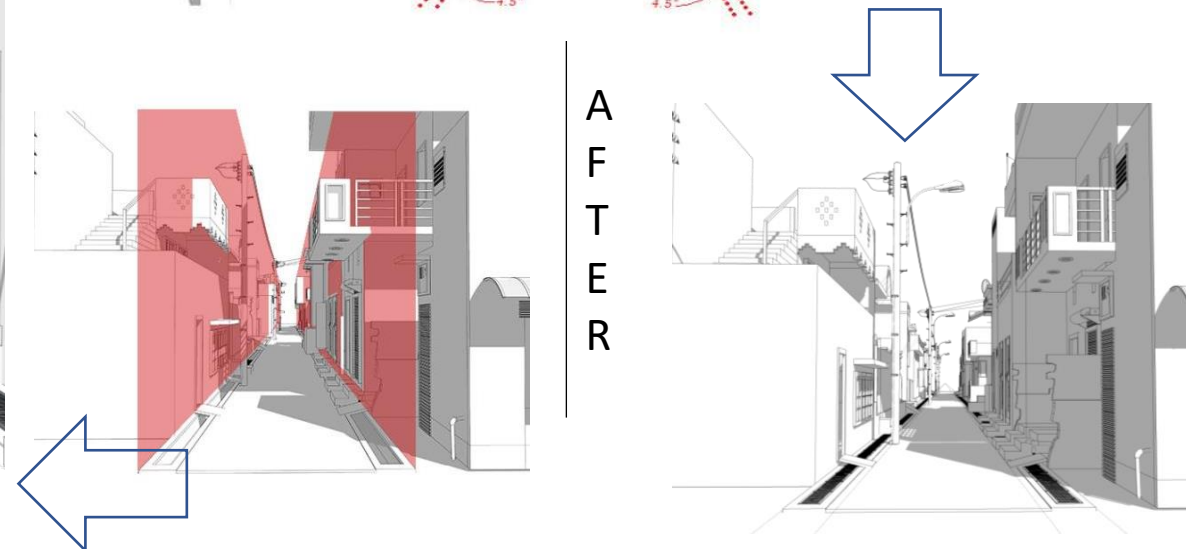
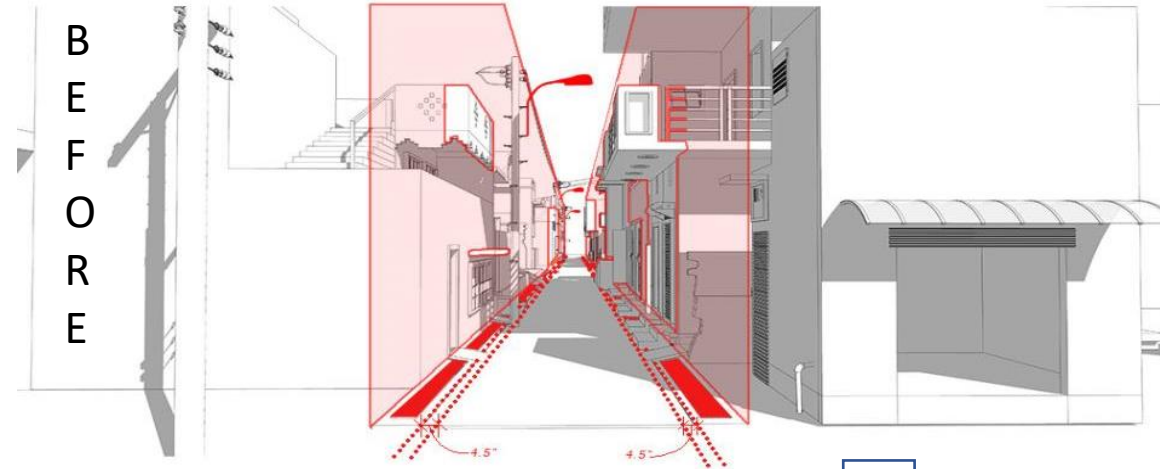
The Gram Panchayat of Pathreri - located in Block Shahzadpur, District Ambala, Haryana with 5645 POPULATION & 739 hectares area



Source: <https://grammanchitra.gov.in/#>



January 20<sup>th</sup> 2022



### III

## Methods and institutions involved

- MoPR came out with the idea of **revising the report (2016)** to incorporate new programmes.
- Identified **17 Academic institutions** across India (Mostly Architecture Institutions), supported by NRSC and NIC.
- Each Institution selected TWO villages (total 34 GPs), **after discussing with the State Government's Department of Rural Development.**
- These villages are based on Population (10,000), probable urbanization, Census Towns, nearest to National/State Highways, Railways, etc.
- **Some of the institutions used Drone technology** to prepare the land use plans. But all of them used the maps available through NRSC/NIC.
- The institutions also used qualitative surveys and **quantitative surveys through digital mapping assisted by NIC.**
- After discussion with village communities, GPs, State and Central officials at all levels, including NIC and NRSC, series of presentation to Secretary, MoPR and other Experts from MoRD, Niti Aayog and MHUA , reports for GP spatial development plan were prepared.
- **Some of the Villagers Approved the Land use Plan prepared by the institutions through their Panchayat Resolutions.**
- These Land use Plan prepared by the Institutions are linked to GPDP also.
- **Challenges:- Covid situation** during this period, Statistical Data updation, challenges related to land titles, vision, etc.



### III

## Methods and institutions involved

- Came up from the **detailed GP studies (30+)**.
- MoPR came out with a **Committee of four Members** from the Institutions already did the work earlier to prepare a detailed report: consisting of SPA Bhopal, IIT-Roorkee, CEPT and Manipal Institute.
- They came out with **two volume report**:- First one sent across to all the members, and second one placed in MoPR web page, which is based on all the relevant statistics related to the Report.
- It also gave **19 appendices**, some of which are new ones compared to the previous Report (2016). These includes SVAMITVA and its process flow, NRSC details of mapping, Vulnerability and Resilience details, etc.

## IV

# Salient Features of this Guidelines

1. **Plan Formulation:** - Additions Done- RURBAN MISSION, SVAMITVA, Scenario Building and Vision
2. **Spatial Approach to Rural Planning:-** Revisions- **Categorization of Villages** based on Metro area, urban influence area, Population size, census towns & their functions, Backward Districts, PESA, NH/SH influence, Agro-climatic zones, Vulnerable/Disaster Prone Areas, River Drainage Basin, and Hilly Areas.
3. **Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Plan:** Abadi Area/Habitation area, Indicative Land Use Plans (ILUP) at Tehsil Level, Clusters, Plan Hierarchy (**vertical and horizontal integration**), Citizen science, Latest Mapping Techniques, Data science and its application, plan boundary validation and convergence, Fiscal Analysis, Governance system, Scenario and Projections, Vetting the Plan by the Panchayat, Phasing, Revision of the Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Role of Responsibility of Mapping.

## IV

# Salient Features of this Guidelines

5. **Rural Infrastructure Planning:** Land-Use:- Norms and Standards; physical, social, economic, and environmental infrastructure including common property resources.
6. **Sustainable Development Goals and Disaster Management – Global and National Protocols:** - SDGs, Resource Management, Climate change: Mitigation and Adaptation, Resilience Strategy and Plan (BIS), Disaster Plan: including Community based Disaster Management (CBDM).
7. **Simplified Planning Techniques:-** New Included:- using Drone survey, Village Information System, Crowdsourcing, Satellite Imagery and Maps, Various Scale of Maps, SVAMITVA Platform, Bhuvan platform, techniques of plan population, scalogram, sectoral analysis and projections, spatial analysis and projections (Landuse, Housing and other areas).
8. **Consolidation of GP:- NEW INTRODUCTION OF VILLAGE PLANNING SCHEME (VPS),** Consolidation of Plans, Integrated spatial and sectoral plans at village, block/tehsil level.

## IV

# Salient Features of this Guidelines

- 9. Resource Mobilization for Plan Implementation:-** 15<sup>th</sup> CFC, Spatial Budgeting inputs, Linking Budget with Spatial Plans (GPDP-Spatial Plan links), Role of GPs for resource generation.
- 10. Institutional Support Mechanisms and Capacity Building:-** RURAL ADMIN, GP SPATIAL CHANGES – 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA, District TP dept., **Rural Development Assistants (RDAs), Linking RURBAN with GPs, Convergence, Capacity Building Framework, Infrastructure and Logistics, HRD for sustainable village planning, Grassroot level governance, E-Governance & Citizen Science.**
- 11. Operationalization of Revised RADPFI guidelines: -** Information system, data base, Training, Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), and other recommendations.
- 12. Participatory:** Use of citizen science, vision - value formulation, Scenario building & Engaging the Future.



V

## Action plan/ takeaway

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**Vision for 'RURAL 2047' – Hon. Prime Minister conceptualized the idea of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' for 75 years and a vision for 2047.**

MoPR may work on the **Vision for Rural 2047 – 100 years of Independence as Suggested by Hon. Prime Minister.**

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Vision for Social Upliftment of Villages through Gram/Block/ & District Panchayat through **Institutional Mechanism.**

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**To come out with a Group with a VISION -2047. Group to work out various aspects** such as Population projections, QoL, Ecological sensitivity, Economic, social, Agriculture, Rural Industrialization, Infrastructure, Cooperative Development, Digitilisation, etc.

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Group may consist of some of the progressive Zilla Parishad chairpersons, Gram Panchayats, NGOs, Institutions & Leading researchers, MP, & Administrator. (Advisory & working Committee).

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Propose **Master Plans for Gram Panchayats –**

Based upon SVAMITVA and other spatial digital tools

V

## Action plan/ takeaway

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**Amendment to bring in structural change in the 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA** – to ensure spatial planning, norms and regulations for the future expansion of villages to sustain themselves with all the infrastructure at par with urban areas.

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**RESTRUCTURING OF UNVIABLE GRAM PANCHAYATS** –especially those **gram panchayats prone to disaster to be ensured adequate infrastructure and access.** - CLUSTER OF GRAMPANCHAYATS (On the lines of SHYAMPRASAD MUKHERJEE RURBAN MISSION).

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It is suggested that **Village/cluster secretariat** be formed for governance purposes.

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**Incentivizing the Gram Panchayats – good performers:** - Planned development (spatial), higher literacy, higher women literacy, self-sufficiency – fund, energy, water and other resources, employment generation - through CFC & SFC, and digital governance.

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**Capacity Building** – Gram Panchayat, Block and District Panchayat level. This can be done through **Digital Communication Modules.**

VI

# NAVRATNAS – Way forward

1. **Forming a Group on RURAL 2047.**
2. **Handholding** required for the preparation for a year through Higher level Educational institutions across States & through Digital Communication.
3. **Developing Audio/Visual Film** to communicate to GPs
4. **Amending the 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA** to empower the Gram, Block and District Panchayats to prepare and regulate the spatial plans.
5. **Capacity Building at all scales** about spatial development and linking it to GPDP.
6. **Vision for each village through Communities** for transforming the QoL, socio-economic development and spatial planning.
7. **Action Plan** – GPDP-Spatial Plan (for Block and District too)
8. **Dedicated Cadre** for Spatial Development Plan for each District/Block Level. (State/Center)
9. **Start Preparation of spatial development plans using SVAMITVA**  
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VI

## NAVRATNAS – Way forward

### 9<sup>th</sup> Navratna ...

- Census Towns (villages) – 20000 + population
- Peri-Urban areas within the vicinity of Urban Agglomerations, which are not covered under the urban Master Plan.
- Other villages having 20,000 population & within the radius of National/State Highway corridor.
- Identifying Clusters for spatial plan (on the lines of RURBAN MISSION) with visioning.
- Identifying and **Restructuring/Relocation of viable Plan** for Gram Panchayats that are prone for Disaster (Coastal, Hilly areas, and flood prone) to a safe spatial area.



# धन्यवाद

