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

MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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

II. Improvements in RADPFI guidelines 2021

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VI. NAVRATNAS - Way forward
   (Guidelines for implementation)
The need for spatial development planning – Rural (Gram Panchayat)

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
• 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 73rd and 74th CAA and GPDP.

  • Most importantly using the **SVAMITVA (and other digital tools) for Abadi area** (linking to land records).
Methods and institutions involved

**METHODS**
- Satellite Imageries/Drone
- Surveys & Interviews (Primary & Groups)
- Physical Observations to Verify Land Changes

**GRAM PANCHAYATS**

**ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS**

**INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS**
- State Panchayati Raj Department
- NRSC
- NIC
- Group of Academic Institutions for Report
- Inter Ministerial Committee
  Ex-Secy, Niti Aayog, MoRD, MHUA, Academic & MoPR

**VETTED BY GP**

**GRADFPI -2021**

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Methods and institutions involved

SAMPLE LAND USE PLANNING FOR VILLAGES

Murwas Village, Madhya Pradesh
DRONE CAPTURE IMAGERY

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

Source: https://grammanchitra.gov.in/#
• 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.
• 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.
1. **Plan Formulation**: - Additions Done- RURBAN MISSION, SVAMITVA, Scenario Building and Vision


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.
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).


8. **Consolidation of GP**: NEW INTRODUCTION OF VILLAGE PLANNING SCHEME (VPS), Consolidation of Plans, Integrated spatial and sectoral plans at village, block/tehsil level.

**January 20th 2022**


11. Operationalization of Revised RADPFI guidelines: Information system, data base, Training, Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), and other recommendations.


IV. Salient Features of this Guidelines

January 20th, 2022
**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.**

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

**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.

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

Propose **Master Plans for Gram Panchayats –**

Based upon SVAMITVA and other spatial digital tools
Amendment to bring in structural change in the 73rd 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.

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).

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

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.

Capacity Building – Gram Panchayat, Block and District Panchayat level. This can be done through Digital Communication Modules.
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 73rd 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...
9th 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