

Introduction to Urban Planning
Prof. Harshit Sosan Lakra
Department of Agriculture and Planning
Indian Institute of Technology - Roorkee

Module No # 03
Lecture No # 15
Prospective Plan (Agenda 2030 SDGs)

Welcome to the course introduction to urban planning in today's session we will cover the prospective plan under the larger ambit of different types and levels of plans.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:37)

TYPES OF PLAN

Planning System Frameworks : URDPFI Guidelines

Planning system	Scope and purpose of the plan	Time frame*	Various plans; indicative list				
Core area of planning							
Perspective Plan	To develop vision and provide a policy framework for urban & regional development and further detailing	20-30 years	Long Term Perspective Vision document	Concept plan	Mission statement
Regional Plan	To identify the region and regional resources for development within which settlement (urban and rural) plan to be prepared and regulated by DPC.	20years	Regional Plan (Mobility 1)	Sub-regional plan
Development Plan	To prepare a comprehensive Development Plan for urban areas. Peri-urban areas under control of Development authority/ Metropolitan Planning Committee.	20-30 years (Review every 5 years)	District Development Plan (Mobility 1)	City/ Metropolitan Development Plan (Mobility 2)	Master Plan (30 years)	Revised City Utility Development Plan	..
Local Area Plan	To detail the sub-city landuse plan and integration with urban infrastructure, mobility and services.	5-20 year (Review every 5 yrs)	Town Planning Schemes	Zonal Plan / Sub-city plan	Ward Committee Plan	Coastal Zone Mgmt Plan	Urban Redevelopment Plan

(URDPFI, 2015, Pg.6)

So far we have go through the examples of regional plan, development plan local area plan and (()) (00:44) case examples.

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TYPES OF PLAN

Planning System Frameworks : URDPFI Guidelines

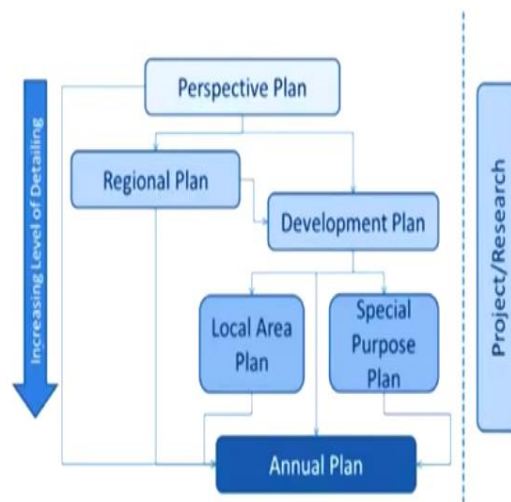
Specific and investment planning			1.4.1		1.4.2		1.4.3			
Special Purpose Plan	To identify the needs of the special areas which require special plan within the framework of the development plan.	5-20 year within city utilities 30 year plan	City Development Plan (as per InNIRM)	Comprehensive Mobility Plan (as per InNIRM)	City Sanitation Plan (as per InNIRM)	Disaster Management Plan (as per NDMA)	Slum Redevelopment Plan (as per RAY)	Tourism Master Plan	Environmental Conservation Plan	Heritage Conservation Plan
Annual plan	To translate Development Plan in the context of annual physical & fiscal resource requirement. To monitor plan implementation with performance milestones.	1 year	Investment plan	Audit and monitoring plan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Project/ Research	To focus on project related investments costing and returns & for the studies required prior to or post plan formulation. This should be a continuous process to support planning and implementation at all stages and promotes innovation in practice.	5-20 year	Pre-feasibility & Feasibility study	Detailed Project Report	Schemes & Sub-projects	Surveys & Studies	Project such as: Everflow development projects	--	--	--

(URDPFI, 2015, Pg:6)

Likewise we saw special purpose plan and annual plans and walk through different case to understand different types of plans.

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Inter-relationship among Various Plans

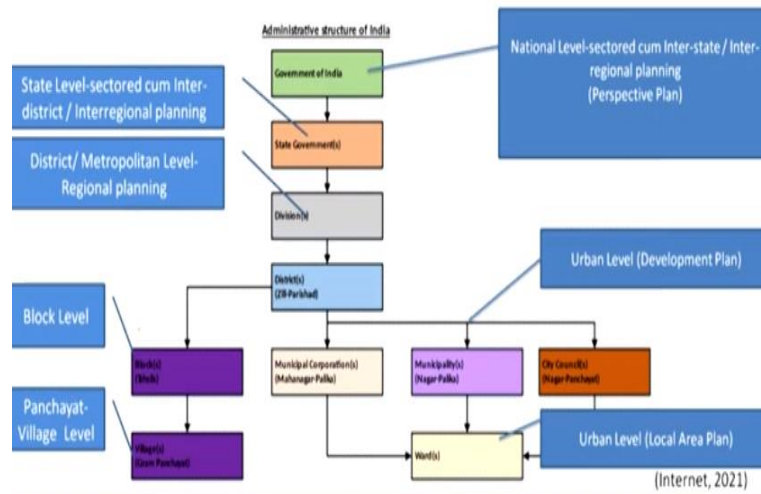


(URDPFI, 2015)

We also saw relationship between different levels of plans.

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Level of Planning in India



We also align the administrative structure with different levels of plan today we are going to cover perspective plan. And this lecture would be last session on different types of levels of plan. **(Refer Slide Time: 01:16)**

COVERAGE

- 1 The Perspective Plan and its key features
- 2 Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
- 3 Uttarakhand Vision Plan 2030; Andhra Pradesh Vision 2029; Three Year Action Agenda, 2017
- 4 Bhopal City Vision , Napier City Vision

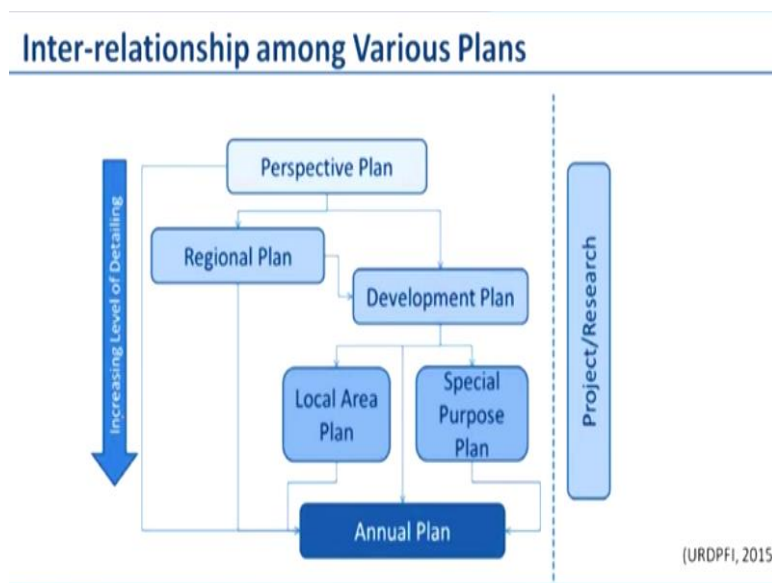
Accordingly coverage of today's lecture will include we will learn about the perspective plan and its key features. We will look at sustainable development goals 2030 as one of the key example today in considerable details and see how global agendas are translated to nation, states and local level plans particularly in the context of India We will also look at Uttarakhand vision plan 2030, Andhra Pradesh vision document 2029.

We will also look at 3 years action agenda will also look at some examples of Bhopal city vision and then will we will look at Napier city vision document. This document which is made at the city level so accordingly we will be learning outcomes for this session would include that after completion of this special. You should be able to discuss the key elements of perspective plan you should be able to view the sustainable development goals 2030.

As one of the example at the global level and see how it translates to nation, states and our different level especially in context of India. You should be able review Uttarakhand vision plan document further you should be able to review Andhra Pradesh vision document likewise you should be able to review the 3 years action agenda and also discuss on city vision and Napier city vision document.

Moving forward about the prospective plan a perspective plan is usually a long term plan designed for at least 20 to 25 years. Such plans intended to attain long term aims objectives and targets to meet aims objectives and targets perspective plan is usually divided into smaller plan.

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Perspective plan can be prepared at all the level but mostly we see at the national level, state level, district level and regional level. We also see cases with respective plans have been prepared at the city level which we are also going to see here. Further we can see that perspective plan is also created at the global level like sustainable development goals 2030 which we are going to cover today.

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PERSPECTIVE PLAN

- The Perspective Plan has spatial implications and covers all the urban development indicators like Sustainable Development Goals, spatial development goals, policies, social and economic factors (Aggarwal, 2015).
- The plan is prepared keeping in mind the long-term sustainability of the geographical region in context (Cyriac, 2019).
- The period of 20-25 years for Perspective Plan is so decided that it coincides with the different levels of plans

The perspective plan has special implications and covers all the development indicators like sustainable development goals spatial development goals, policies, social and economic factors. The plan is prepared keeping mind the long term sustainability of the geographical region in context. The period of 20 to 25 years for perspective plan is so decided that it concedes with the different level of plans which you have seen in the diagram.

A perspective plan is presented in a vision document thus it is sometimes also called as the vision plan. It therefore becomes a guide and works as framework for urban local authorities and regional development authorities for the preparation of various development plans. Unlike regular plans which are approved by the urban local bodies or perspective plan is approved by the central government or the state government.

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PERSPECTIVE PLAN

“ Developing a vision for region is essential for policy framework.

The vision stipulates direction of growth and identification of resource potential and innovations to be adopted for the thrust areas of development. Vision integrates broad level plan with the regional or development plan. A realistic vision helps policy formulation and preparation of Perspective plan. ”

(URDPFI, 2015

Pg:7)

Now let us see what URDPFI guidelines say about the perspective plan guidelines say that developing or vision for region is essential for policy framework. The vision stipulates direction of growth and identification of resource potential and innovations to be adopted for the thrust areas of development. Vision integrates broad level with the regional broad level plan or realistic vision helps policy formulation and preparation of perspective plan.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:18)

PERSPECTIVE PLAN

- The state resource mapping and analysis and assessment of potential resources.
- The long term policies regarding development of infrastructure and resource mobilization.
- Overall framework for preparation of detailed plans.

The plan is based on state resource mapping and analysis and assessment of potential resources. It addresses the long term policies regarding development of infrastructure and resource mobilization how you are going to mobilize all the resources you have and what kind of infrastructure you are going to develop?

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PERSPECTIVE PLAN

The scope of this plan covers the social, economic, environmental and spatial development goals, policies and priorities relating to the activities that have spatial and financial implications.



The scope of this plan covers the social economic environmental spatial developmental goals policies and priorities relating to the activities that have spatial and financial implications. So you will see that it is rather a broader plan are engages with several other sectors which you may see. The purpose of perspective plan is to provide an overall framework for preparation of detail plans.

This aspect is important to understand therefore perspective serves a guide for urban local authorities and regional department authorities in preparation of the regional and development plans.

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Sustainable Development Goals

Now let us look at example of sustainable development goals which are made at the global level and all nations and their respective states aligned the framework to meet the global agendas.

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As per, the united nation document the 2030 agenda for sustainable development adopted by all united nation member states in 2015 provides a shared blue print for peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and into the future. So like we say that we prepare 20, 25 years and try to look at our future will be. The core of this document is the 17 sustainable development goals called SDG's these are an urgent call for action by all countries developed and developing in a global partnership.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

“The ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.”

(UN,2015
)

They recognized that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand in hand with strategies that improve health and education. Reduce inequality and spur economic growth. All while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forest. We will quickly look at their historical time line as per the UN document. The SDG’s build on decades of work by countries and the; UN including the UN department of economic and social affairs.

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- June 1992- at the **Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted Agenda 21, which is a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.
- September 2000 - at **UN Headquarters in New York**, the Member States, universally, adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit.

In June 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janerio, Brazil more than 178 countries adopted Agenda 21, which is a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment. Later the member states

universally adopted the Millennium declaration at the Millennium summit in September 2000 at UN headquarters in New York.

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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 2015- The Summit led to the elaboration of eight **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** to reduce extreme poverty.

Millennium Development Goals
(MDGs) 2000-2015



The summit led to the elaboration of 8 Millennium development goal MDG's to reduce extreme poverty by 2015. So you must have heard about MDG's before you got familiar with SDG's.

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

September 2002- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa.

June 2012- At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Member States adopted the outcome document "**The Future We Want**".

The Johannesburg declaration on sustainable development and the plan of implementation adopted at the world summit on sustainable development. In South Africa in 2000 repeated and reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment and build on agenda 2021 and the millennium declaration by including more emphases on

multilateral partnership. Later at the United Nation conference on sustainable development RIO-20 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012 member states adopted the outcome document the future.

We want in which they decided among other things to launch a process to develop a set of SDG's to build up on the MDG's and to establish the UN high level political forum on sustainable development. The Rio 20 outcome also contains other measures for implementing sustainable development including mandates for future program work and development financing.

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

2013- the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs.

January 2015- the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 Development Agenda.

2030- the process resulted in the subsequent adoption of the Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 SDGs at its core, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.

Small island developing states and more in 2030 the general assembly setup 30 member open working route to develop a proposal on SDG's. In January 2015 the general assembly began the negotiation process on the post 2015 agenda. The process resulted in the subsequent adoption of 2030 agenda sustainable development with 17 SDG's at its core, at the UN sustainable development summit in September 2015.

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

2015- a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy shaping, with the adoption of several major agreements such as :



Just to connect you with the parallel advancement in time 2015 was the landmark year for the multilateralism and international policy shaping with the adoption of several major agreements such as (()) (10:58) framework for disaster is reduction which was in March 2015. Then we see this a Baba action agenda on financing for development which came out in July 2015. Next we see transforming our world with 2030 agenda verses sustainable development with 17 SDG's versus UN sustainable development summit in New York September 2015.

Then we see Paris agreement on climate change which was again published in December 2015. All these documents you see may be also considered as perspective plan because they give you a future direction also structure for how to go about it?

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- Annual High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development serves as the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the SDGs.

Now the annual high level political forum on sustainable development serves as the central UN platform for the follow up or the review of the SDG's.

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HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs.

Thematic issues:

includes water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology.

Today the division for sustainable development goals DSDG united nation department of economic and social affairs UNDESA provides substantive support and capacity building for SDG's and their related thematic issues including water, energy, climate, ocean, urbanization, transport, science and technology. DSDG place a key role in evaluation of UN system wide implementation of 2030 agenda and on advocacy outreach activities relating to SDG's.

In order to make the 2030 agenda a reality broad ownership of SDG's must translate into a strong commitment by all stake holders to implement the global goals. DSDG aims to help facilitate this engagement.

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Let us now look briefly at the 17 sustainable development goals SDG's. Simultaneously we will look at mapping document prepared by (()) (13:06) which shows how the country channelizes these SDG's through its existing structure.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1: Ending Poverty in all its form everyv

Nodal Ministry **The Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS):**

- 1) National Urban Livelihood Mission (Core)
- 2) National Land Record Management Programme



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



Mahatma Gandhi
National Rural
Employment
Guarantee Act
(MGNREGA)



NRLM
National Rural
Livelihood Mission



NATIONAL SOCIAL
ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMME

(Internet, 2021)

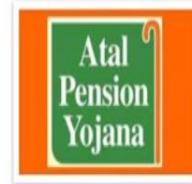
Goal 1 looks at ending poverty in all its form everywhere nodal ministry identified by Nithi Ayog in rural development. And then the central sponsored schemes identified y Nidhi Ayog

include national urban livelihood mission which you must have study about national rural employment guarantee scheme.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions:



(Internet, 2021)

Which is again the core of the core scheme then you also see national rural livelihood mission, national social assistance program. These are all centrally sponsored scheme which are identified for translation or working for this particular goal. We also see that the document also identifies related interventions which include Pradhanmantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana. So we see how India translates the agenda in its structure to meet the global agenda.

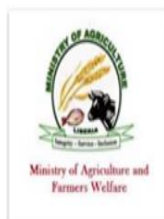
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote Sustainable agriculture



Nodal Ministry :



The Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS):



(Internet , 2021)

The focus of goal 2 is to end hunger chief food security and improve nutrients and promotes sustainable agriculture. They identified nodal ministry is agriculture and farmers welfare. They identified schemes includes national food security mission for integrated development of horticulture, national mission on sustainable agriculture, national oil seed and oil pump mission and so on. We see here which have been identified which we use for attaining this goal.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



NABARD Scheme On National Livestock Mission

- National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
- Livestock Health and Disease Control (Core)
- National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development

Related Interventions:



TPDS
Targeted Public Distribution System



POSHAN Abhiyaan
PM's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment
सही पोषण - देश रोशन



The National Food Security Act 2013



Mid-day Meal Scheme

(Internet, 2021)

The relevant interventions which we see is targeted public distribution system the PDS. Then we see national nutrition mission we also see national food security act and also midday meal scheme. Likewise we see goal 3 which targets to ensure healthy life to promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being all at all ages.



Nodal Ministry

Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS) :



(Internet, 2021)

The nodal ministry for taking care of this aspect is health and family welfare. And the scheme identified for this include national health mission then we also see human resource in health and medical education. Notional mission on Ayush including mission and medical plans national AIDS and; SDT control programme, integrated child development services.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Related Interventions :



(Internet, 2021)

The document of also identifies the related interventions which is Pradhan Manthri Swath Suraksha Yojana.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:05)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Nodal Ministry: Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS)



Further we see goal 4 targets to ensure inclusive an equitable quality education and promote like long learning opportunity for all. The nodal ministry identified for this particular SDG is ministry of education. And then the centrally sponsored scheme which have been identified as per the document include Sarya Sikhsha Abhiyan national program, nutritional support to primary education, Rakshita Madyashikasha Abhiyan support for education development including teachers training and audit education.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS)



(Internet, 2021)

Scheme for providing education (())(16:41) minorities and disabled (()) (16:44) Shiksha Abhiyan. We also see further related interventions Pade Bharat Bade Bharat so all these kind of interventions we see here.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Nodal Ministry : Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector



(Internet, 2021)

Further we see that goal 5 SDG goal 5 targets to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The ministry identified is women and child development and then the centrally sponsored scheme include national mission for empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls. And then we also see the later interventions like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions include:



(Internet, 2021)

Then you also see support to training and employment program for women which is STEP. Then Janani Suraksha Yojana you also see Swadhar 2011 then you also see Kasturibai Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. So, all these have been aligned with the SDG's as we are going on seen.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Nodal Ministry :



Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS) :



(Internet, 2021)

Further we see goal 6 which targets to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. So this is one of the goal which address water the nodal ministry for this is ministry of water resource river development and Ganga rejuvenation. The centrally sponsored scheme within this which have been identified for this purpose of translating the goal include National Rural Drinking water programme, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and we see Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana national reserve conservation programme.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions :



Inter-linking of rivers

(Internet, 2021)

Further we see related interventions which include Namami Gange integrated Ganga conservation mission interlinking of rivers.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Nodal Ministry:



Related Interventions :



(Internet, 2021)

Likewise we see goals 7 which targets to ensure affordable reliable, sustainable modern energy for all. The nodal ministry identified for particular goal is power and we see that the related interventions includes the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana,

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions :

- **India Energy Policy**
- **Power (2015)** – Electrification of the remaining 20,000 villages including off grid Solar Power by 2020
- **Five new Ultra Mega Power Projects**, each of 4000 MW to be installed.

National solar mission, India energy policy then we also see power 2015 then we see few new ultra mega power projects which are related interventions which can align with this particular goal.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Nodal Ministry : Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS):



(Internet, 2021)

Further we see goal 8 which targets to promote sustained inclusive sustainable economic growth. Full and productive employment and decent work for all this particular target focuses on the economic part and employment and job part. So we see that the central sponsored scheme which has been identified include national service scheme.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions :



(Internet, 2021)

Skill development social security for unorganized workers including Rashtriya Bima Yojana related interventions include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Jyoti Yojana national urban development mission. Further we see goal number 9 that targets to build resilient infrastructure. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization foster innovation. So if you will connect with our previous lecture, initial lectures.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Nodal Ministry : Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS) :

1. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture



(Internet, 2021)

We saw that how we are facing the crisis of climate change and all the disasters of how we are working towards that through this particular goal of building resonant infrastructure and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization. And how do we really foster innovation in this area? So in nodal ministry were identified (()) (20:41) include commerce and industry. We see that the schemes have been identified for this such as border area development programme and national handloom development programme, Catalyst development programme and so on.

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Goal 9 Targets to Build

Related Interventions:



(Internet, 2021)

We also see likewise the related interventions which are Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Karyakram. Minimum government, maximum governance make in India, startup in India,

ease of doing business initiative, FDI policy and so on. Moving on we see goal number 10 which targets to reduce inequality within among country. So we are comparing at the international level and also within the national level.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10
REDUCE INEQUALITIES

Nodal Ministry
:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT

Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS) :

MSDP
Multi sectoral Development Programme

The Backward Regions Grant Fund

NATIONAL SC-ST HUB
Safaita ki pehchaan

(Internet, 2021)

So the nodal ministry which is identified in social justice empowerment and then the schemes identified through which will address the agenda includes multi-sectorial development program for minorities backward region grant fund, scheme for development of schedule caste.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NBC FDC

- Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

(Internet, 2021)

Scheme for development of other backward classes de-notification nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes scheme for development of economically backward classes and so on. We further see the

related interventions which includes grants from central pool of resources for north eastern region and Sikkim,

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions:

- Grants from Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim



The image displays four logos related to government schemes: Udaan (youth scheme for Jammu and Kashmir), PAHAL Scheme (Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG), #GiveItUp (LPG subsidy campaign), and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (financial assistance for MSMEs).

(Internet, 2021)

Udaan scheme for youth of Jammu and Kashmir then we also see PAHAL we also see giveitup campaign for LPG subsidy and Mudra Yojana. Now moving on to goal level which is very directly related with the urban planning is to make cities and human settlement inclusive safe resonant and sustainable. So you may note that this is one of the most important goal which is consent directly with urban planning.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Nodal Ministry Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes



The image displays logos for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, and three centrally sponsored schemes: Rajiv Awas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, and NDM (National Development Mission).

(Internet, 2021)

The nodal ministry which has been identified by the Nithi Ayog includes ministry of housing and urban affairs. The centrally sponsored scheme include Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana then you also see Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana then you see national program for persons with disability. Then we also see AMRUT and all this missions coming and play here.

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The related interventions include smart cities mission which I have already seen in different special purpose plan. Then we also see Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana we see we had seen Atal mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation AMRUT which we have already seen. Then heritage city development and augmentation Yojana HRIDAY which was you saw within these special purpose plan.

So all these are related interventions which align to SDG's further we see goal number 12 which deals with ensuring sustainable consumption and production pattern.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Nodal Ministry :



Related Interventions :

National Clean India Fund (NCEF)
National Clean Energy Fund



(Internet, 2021)

So if you remember in our initial lecture we had talked about increase consumption pattern in the urban areas. So this one address to particular issue so the nodal ministry identified for this purpose include ministry of environment forest and climate change. We see the relative interventions include national policy on bio-fuel, national clean India fund. Then you also see national energy fund renewal energy which includes renewal energy global investment promotion meet and expo.

Then you look at then you see soil health card scheme and so on now moving on to goal 13 which targets to reduce urgent action to come back climate change and its impact. Again the nodal ministry identified for this purpose this ministry of environment forest and climate change.
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Nodal Ministry :  **Related Interventions :**

- National Solar Mission, National Mission for Sustainable Habitat, National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change



The National Action Plan on Climate Change



National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem



NATIONAL MISSION FOR A GREEN INDIA



National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency



National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture



National Water Mission

(Internet, 2021)

And we see that related interventions include national action plan on climate change. National mission for Green; India national solar mission, national mission for enhanced energy efficiency, national mission for sustainable Habitat, national water mission, national mission for sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system. National mission for sustainable agriculture and national mission on strategic knowledge for climate change.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 14. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Nodal Ministry :  **Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS) :**

1. Conservation of Natural Resources and EcoSystems

Related Interventions:

- 1) National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System
- 2) Sagarmala Project (Blue Revolution)

(Internet, 2021)

Moving on to goal 14 that targets to preserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. You may see that all India it is important as we have huge coast line for our country. So the ministry which is involved or identified for the purposes

sciences and then the centrally sponsored scheme which had been documented by Nidhi Ayog includes conservation of natural resource and eco-system.

Then we see the related interventions include national plan for conservation of aquatic eco-systems, Sagarmala project which deals with blue revolution. Moving forward we see goal 15 which targets to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial eco-systems. Sustainably manage forest come back decitification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt by the diversity laws.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:28)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15 LIFE ON LAND

Nodal Ministry : Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS) :

- NATIONAL MISSION FOR A GREEN INDIA
- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
- National Tiger Conservation Directorate

(Internet, 2021)

You may see that lot of goals really deal with the environment here the ministry identified for this purpose in Indian context by Nidhi Ayog include ministry of environment forest and climate change. The centrally sponsored scheme which has been identified is national deforestation program integrated development wildlife Habitats project tiger.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:47)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions

- 1) Project Elephant
- 2) National Environmental Policy 2006
- 3) National Agroforestry Policy (2014)
- 4) National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (2001)

And if you look at the related interventions which include project elephant national environmental policy 2006. National agroforestry policy then we also see national action program to combat desertification. Moving on; looking at goal 16 which targets to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:06)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Nodal Ministry :  **Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Sector Schemes (CSS):** Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas (Core)

Related Interventions:



(Internet, 2021)

Provide access to justice for all and built effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The nodal ministry identified for this is home affairs we see the central east sponsored scheme identified include Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan. We can also see development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas. Integrated

child protection scheme we further see related interventions include digital India Pragati platform right information act.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:58)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 17 : Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Nodal Ministry :OED&CC

Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector Schemes (CSS):

1. Support for Statistical Strengthening

Logos shown: MINISTRY OF FINANCE, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Internet, 2021)

Finally we (()) (27:48) goal number 17 which talks about, strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. So this talks about how we can partner with the other countries so the nodal ministry for this is finance, science and technology. Then we have ministry for economic affairs, commerce and industry we also have OED and CC and then MOSP.

Centrally sponsored scheme identified for this includes support for statistical strengthening how we are going to manage the data that is all indicated here.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Related Interventions :



(Internet, 2021)

The related interventions include south-south cooperation, India-Africa Summit, Shanghai corporation organization Brazil Russia India China and South Africa BRICKS. Then we also see look at new development bank of BRICKS which is NDB we also look at SAARC satellite South Asian Association for Regional Corporation. So these are the interventions we looked at so we have covered called seventeen we saw which goal focuses in what?

(Refer Slide Time: 29:04)



(Internet, 2021)

And as per Indian context how do you align with our different ministries and different schemes and try to meet these goals. So we have learnt about the SDG's and simultaneously also saw how Nidhi Ayog which APEX planning body of the country translates the goal into the national framework. To the mapping you also saw various schemes and programs I would like to point

out that these programs or statement all scheme which you saw the statement related to that also become the perspective plan.

Because they give you a future direction and they give you a structure in which direction you have to go. So these perspective plan guide other kind of plan which comes out a different level such as these in SDG 11 where we saw the related interventions which included smart city mission.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:00)

SMART CITY MISSION

Smart Cities Mission (Core). The SMART city mission statement would become the perspective plan. As it gives larger target and the larger area.

- 1) Likewise Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All-2022) (Core)
- 2) Like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) (Core)
- 3) Similarly, Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

This smart city mission statement would become the perspective plan as it gives larger target and the larger area which it where it wants to bring the change, Likewise Pradhan Mantra Awas Yojana the mission statement of this would also become the perspective plan. Likewise Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation AMRUT would also become mission statement that would also become the perspective plan.

Similarly HRIDAY which we have already seen that it is mission statement would also become perspective plan reference for the other detail plan which you have seen as special purpose plan.

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AMRUT

AMRUT MISSION :

“Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority. ”

For example if you look at AMRUT mission statement like it mentions providing basic services like water supply sewerage, urban transport to households and build amenities and cities which will improve the quality of life for all. Especially the poor and the disadvantage is a national priority. So it is giving you a future direction what elements it wants to cover and to what extend you want to cover. So this becomes a perspective plan for us and for that it gives you detail like what element it is going to cover.

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AMRUT

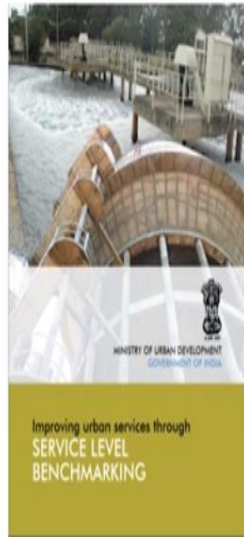
The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to:

- Ensure that every household has access to a tap with the assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.
- Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks) .
- Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).

It will ensure that every household has access to tap with a short supply of water and sewerage connection. Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces. Like parks further it would reduce pollution by switching to public transport or

construction facilities for non-motorized transport all these outcomes are value by citizen. We also see other bench mark will be targeted following step by step process after achieving the benchmark for universal coverage.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:58)



The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India, Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) initiative covering water supply, wastewater, solid waste management (SWM) and storm water drainage.

We also see that the ministry of housing and urban affair government of India has launched the service level bench mark imitative in covering water supply. Waste water solid waste management and storm water drainage. So these all become kind of perspective plan is example for us.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:19)

(Refer Slide Time: 32:27)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Denmark	85.8	43	Turkmenistan	74.1	81	Myanmar	69.7	120	India	60.1
2	Sweden	85.6	44	Uruguay	74.0	82	Latvia	69.7	121	South Africa	59.8
3	Denmark	85.5	45	Belgium	73.8	83	Costa Rica	69.7	122	Guatemala	57.9
4	Germany	82.3	46	Switzerland	73.8	84	France	69.6	123	Indonesia	57.7
5	Belgium	82.2	47	France and Netherlands	73.7	85	Chad	67.8	124	Burkina Faso	57.6
6	Canada	82.1	48	Maldives	73.7	86	Bahrain	67.6	125	Costa Rica	57.6
7	Norway	81.9	49	Egypt	73.7	87	Latvia	67.6	126	Tanzania	56.4
8	France	81.7	50	Costa Rica	73.6	88	Paraguay	66.9	127	Kuwait	55.3
9	Germany	81.6	51	Belgium	73.6	89	Latvia	66.8	128	Latvia	55.3
10	Canada	81.6	52	Japan	73.6	90	Spain	66.7	129	Latvia	55.3
11	Netherlands	81.4	53	Sweden	73.5	91	Kenya	66.7	130	Paraguay	55.2
12	South Korea	81.4	54	South Korea	73.5	92	Japan	66.7	131	Algeria	55.0
13	Denmark	81.2	55	Indonesia	73.4	93	Indonesia	66.5	132	Kenya	54.8
14	Canada	80.9	56	Canada	73.2	94	South Africa	66.2	133	Kenya	54.8
15	Japan	80.2	57	China	73.1	95	Kenya	66.2	134	Kenya	54.8
16	South Korea	80.1	58	Germany	73.0	96	Kenya	66.2	135	Kenya	54.8
17	United Kingdom	80.0	59	South Korea	73.0	97	Kenya	66.2	136	Kenya	54.8
18	Spain	79.9	60	Turkey	73.0	98	Kenya	66.2	137	Kenya	54.8
19	South Korea	79.9	61	Spain	73.0	99	Kenya	66.2	138	Kenya	54.8
20	Spain	79.2	62	Spain	73.0	100	Kenya	66.2	139	Kenya	54.8
21	Canada	79.2	63	Spain	73.0	101	Kenya	66.2	140	Kenya	54.8
22	Japan	79.2	64	Kenya	73.0	102	Kenya	66.2	141	Kenya	54.8
23	New Zealand	79.1	65	Kenya	73.0	103	Kenya	66.2	142	Kenya	54.8
24	Kenya	79.0	66	Kenya	73.0	104	Kenya	66.2	143	Kenya	54.8
25	Kenya	79.0	67	Kenya	73.0	105	Kenya	66.2	144	Kenya	54.8
26	Kenya	79.0	68	Kenya	73.0	106	Kenya	66.2	145	Kenya	54.8
27	Kenya	79.0	69	Kenya	73.0	107	Kenya	66.2	146	Kenya	54.8
28	Kenya	79.0	70	Kenya	73.0	108	Kenya	66.2	147	Kenya	54.8
29	Kenya	79.0	71	Kenya	73.0	109	Kenya	66.2	148	Kenya	54.8
30	Kenya	79.0	72	Kenya	73.0	110	Kenya	66.2	149	Kenya	54.8
31	Kenya	79.0	73	Kenya	73.0	111	Kenya	66.2	150	Kenya	54.8
32	Kenya	79.0	74	Kenya	73.0	112	Kenya	66.2	151	Kenya	54.8
33	Kenya	79.0	75	Kenya	73.0	113	Kenya	66.2	152	Kenya	54.8
34	Kenya	79.0	76	Kenya	73.0	114	Kenya	66.2	153	Kenya	54.8
35	Kenya	79.0	77	Kenya	73.0	115	Kenya	66.2	154	Kenya	54.8
36	Kenya	79.0	78	Kenya	73.0	116	Kenya	66.2	155	Kenya	54.8
37	Kenya	79.0	79	Kenya	73.0	117	Kenya	66.2	156	Kenya	54.8
38	Kenya	79.0	80	Kenya	73.0	118	Kenya	66.2	157	Kenya	54.8
39	Kenya	79.0	81	Kenya	73.0	119	Kenya	66.2	158	Kenya	54.8
40	Kenya	79.0	82	Kenya	73.0	120	Kenya	66.2	159	Kenya	54.8
41	Kenya	79.0	83	Kenya	73.0	121	Kenya	66.2	160	Kenya	54.8
42	Kenya	79.0	84	Kenya	73.0	122	Kenya	66.2	161	Kenya	54.8
43	Kenya	79.0	85	Kenya	73.0	123	Kenya	66.2	162	Kenya	54.8
44	Kenya	79.0	86	Kenya	73.0	124	Kenya	66.2	163	Kenya	54.8
45	Kenya	79.0	87	Kenya	73.0	125	Kenya	66.2	164	Kenya	54.8
46	Kenya	79.0	88	Kenya	73.0	126	Kenya	66.2	165	Kenya	54.8

So you can see the AMRUT mission statement here for you reference further see that in this year 2021 SDG report India rank at 120 among 165 countries with 60.1 SDG index code. Where SDG index assessment of each countries overall performance on the 17 SDG's giving equal weight to each course.

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India Rank 120 among 165 countries with 60.1 score

So we see we are keeping on comparing how our performance is? Now we look at the central level in India and see how do we work and collaborate to develop a vision align with the SDG's.

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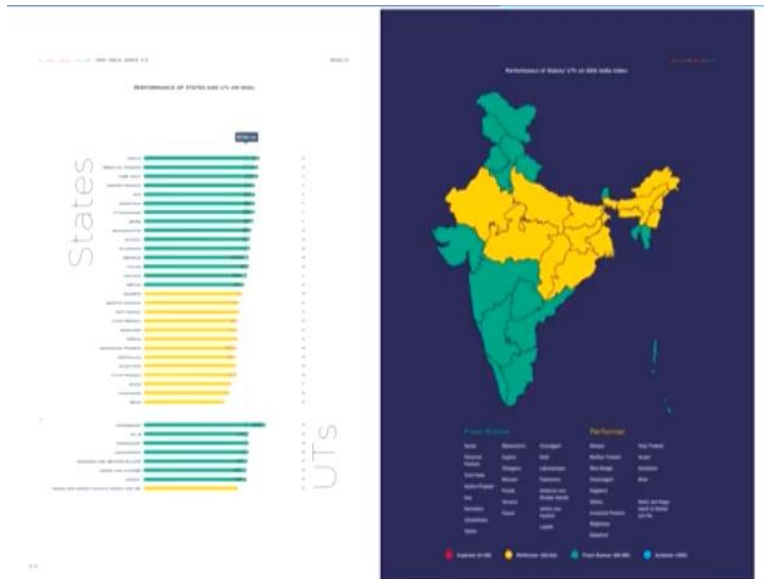
You are looking at the newly released report by the Nidhi Ayog is the central level APEX body for planning in our country. Earlier we had planning commission Nidhi Ayog decided to estimate the progress through single measureable index that would serve as an advocacy tool and trigger action at the state level. So this would also encourage the state to participate and perform better. Through this mechanism it encourages state to participate in improve their condition with respect to SDG's.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:41)



We further see here from the reports that each state aligns its intervention to national goals in this sniff from the report you can see Tamil Nadu and Delhi leading and attaining goal 1 of no poverty. Likewise you see Kerala and Chandigarh leading 0 hunger goal.

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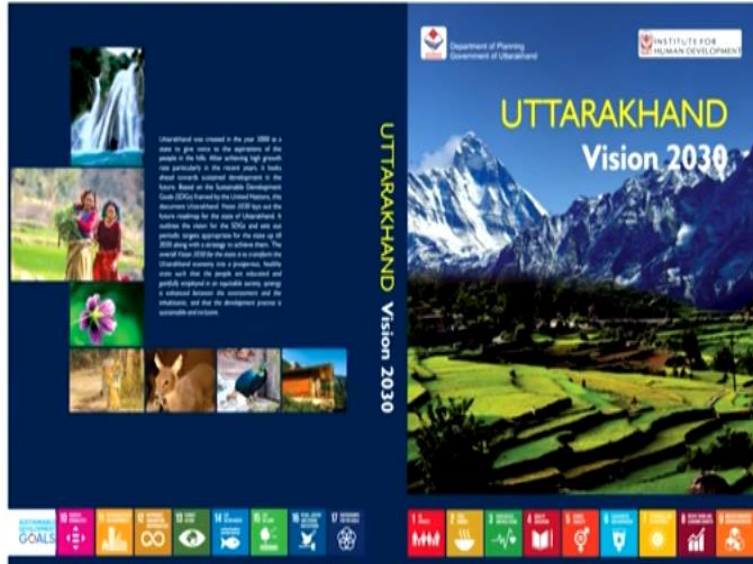


Likewise we see in the report overall performance of each state across all SDG's green shows the front runner and yellow indicates the performance. This was at the national level now we see that how at the state level these perspective plans are integrated. Many of this state have aligned the SDG's with their vision document.

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Like we can see in case of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh. Now we will briefly look at the vision document of Uttarakhand to understand how the SDG's are further translated at this state level. Uttarakhand perspective plan report is framed with the background of implementation of the 17 sustainable development goals.

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The document is named Uttarakhand vision 2030 prepared in 2018 by the department of planning Government of Uttarakhand with support of institute of human development in Delhi. As per the vision 2030 document for the statement keeping in mind the implementation of the SDG's following visions were framed.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:00)

Vision 2030

“Transform the Uttarakhand economy into a prosperous, healthy state such that the people are educated and gainfully employed in an equitable society, synergy between the environment and the inhabitants is enhanced, and the development process is sustainable and inclusive”.

Transform Uttarakhand economy into a prosperous healthy state such as people are educated and gainfully employed in an equitable society, synergy between the environment and inhabitants is enhanced and the development process is sustainable and inclusive. So we see how we are aligning with SDG's or goals. The framework for division document for Uttarakhand envisages people at the center of development process.

15 SDG's have been categorized into 4 groups each of which contributes towards enhancing the development process for the people of Uttarakhand.

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<p>1. Sustainable Livelihoods, comprising SDG 1 (No poverty and sustainable agriculture),SDG 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure).</p>
<p>2. Human Development, comprising SDG 3(Good health and well-being), SDG 4 (Quality education), and SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation).</p>
<p>3. Social Development, comprising SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities), and SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions).</p>
<p>4. Environmental Sustainability, comprising SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (Climate action), and SDG 15 (Life on land). The progress of SDGs impacts the people and the planet and, as has been built into the SDG framework of the UN, there is a lot of synergy among the goals. Most of these are inter-dependent.</p>

So these 4 categories which have been identified in this include sustainable livelihood comprising of SDG 1, 2 SDG 8, SDG 9. And then we see human development which comprises of SDG 3 which deals with good health and SDG 4 which deals with quality of education SDG 6 which deals with clean water and sanitation. We further see the growth 3 which is social development comprising of SDG 5 which deals with gender equability SDG 10 which deals with reducing inequality. SDG 16 peace justice and strong institutions

We further see other growth which is environmental sustainability which comprises of SDG 7 which is affordable and clean energy SDG 11 which is related with the urban planning again we would say. Sustainable cities and; commodities SDG 12 responsible consumption and production SDG 13 deals with climate action and SDG 15 life on land. So based on these 4 grouping further areas of actions have been decided in this particular vision document.

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Table 3.4: The Focus Areas for Attaining Vision 2030

Focus Area	Aim for 2030
1. Sustainable and inclusive growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain/accelerate the present high-growth engine The gains from development must close the gap between the hills and plains, which needs the creation of sustainable livelihoods in the hills
2. Reduce migration by increasing agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50 per cent of the people in the state are dependent on agriculture, which necessitates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transforming agriculture through diversification towards horticulture, aromatic plants, and animal husbandry, to make agriculture profitable and retain people in the hills by giving them additional employment opportunities, and Connecting farmers to the market by creating infrastructure
3. Reduce migration by providing livelihood in the hills	There is need for creating employment opportunities in the hills in the tourism and forest sectors (for non-timber forest products)
4. Improve connectivity by a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access in a hilly state can be improved through better connectivity by taking care of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure such as roads, railways, and air, to be strengthened and expanded Digital/remote connectivity to be expanded to cover the remote areas
5. Plan ahead for sustainable urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban development sector must anticipate and prepare for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increasing influx of people; Greater requirement of public services and water; and Greater need for the management of waste water as well as solid waste.
6. Enhance human development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide quality education to schools; and Improve access to doctors and health facilities for all, especially in the hills.
7. Improve capability of human resources	Provide suitable skill training and vocational education to all youth, including women, in order to facilitate access to gainful employment
8. Empower the marginalized segments	Empower all the marginalized segments of the population, and especially women, by promoting gender disparity and tackling crimes against women and girls
9. Enhance environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the use of fossil fuels; Opt for renewable sources of energy
10. Focus on sectors identified as growth drivers and enablers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth Drivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hill agriculture, with focus on horticulture, including aromatic and medicinal plants Tourism Enablers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills/ Small Business support (up to 25 MRR capacity), IT

So state as per the focus area created the thematic areas and created aim for improvement in order to attain the vision 2030. Based on each focus area and SDG's base line assessment was taken up and strategies were developed for these state. They linked to the document is provided for you in the detail reading. So we see how the global agenda translated in the mission and further down at the state level and the sectors.

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Andhra Pradesh Vision Plan 2029

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Likewise you can see the example of Andhra Pradesh vision plan 2029 where they have aligned the vision to the SDG's. And these strategies are created sector wise the sector includes agriculture.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:57)

1. Agriculture-Post Harvest Processing & Value Chain
2. Economy & Public Finance Management
3. Education
4. Governance
5. Green Mechanisms for Sustainable Development
6. Health and Nutrition
7. Infrastructure-Energy, Transport and Communications
8. Industries & MSMEs
9. Skill Development
10. Social Development-Social Infrastructure, Vulnerability & Poverty
11. Tourism and Hospitality
12. Urban Development
13. Water Resources-Institutions and Management

Then you see the economic and public finance management then you also see education you can see governance, green mechanism, health and nutrition's, infrastructure related with energy transportation and communication. You also see industries and semi skill development, social development and social infrastructure, vulnerability and poverty. Then you also see tourism and hospitality can also see urban development sector.

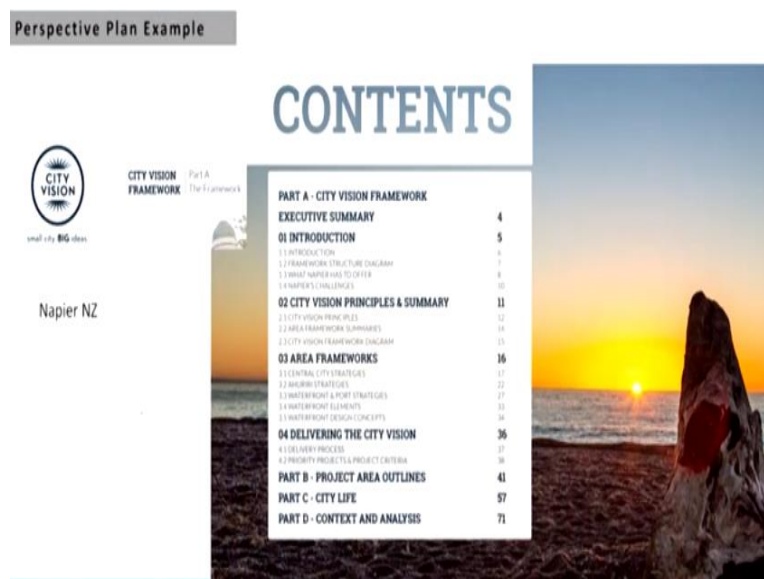
Then you can also see water resource institutions and management sectors so how all the SDG's have been translated into sectors. And within each sectors key areas going to (()) (38:23) have been identified they linked to the vision was also provided for your reading. You can read it further to have a better understanding.

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Another example we can see is 3 year action agenda has replaced the previous 5 years plans which was prepared by planning commission of India. We can see another example of perspective plan in form of concept plan through the case of city vision framework document out of Napier city in New Zealand. So we had seen this earlier as well types of plans we covered there. So we can see how the vision is formulated and the principle behind the mission is given.

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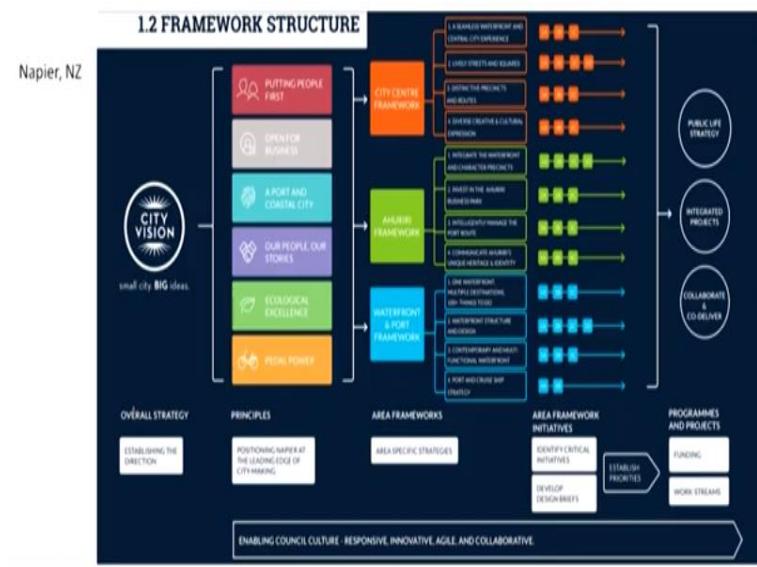
And then all, the framework is given provided for that.

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We see that Napier city is located in New Zealand.

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It provides vision overall strategy, principles, area of framework, initiatives and programs and projects. So we see how even the concept plan at the city level also qualify for the perspective plan.

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Vision for BDP 2031

- To make Bhopal best livable city
- Conserve and protect the eco-sensitive areas, heritage and historical monuments.
- Prepare environmental conservation along with tourism promotion plan for lakes & rivers through separate development regulation.
- Optimal utilization of land by striking a balance in the vertical and horizontal growth of the city.
- Vertical growth all along the Metro and Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS) Corridor, Integration of Sub-cities / smart city (Area Based Development (ABD)) area with transport network and (TOD). Economic Development model through the Development Plan.

We can also see another example in vision statement in the draft Bhopal development plan of 2031 where it states that the residence of the city want to make Bhopal best livable city conserve to protect the eco sensitive areas and heritage and so on. So we see that how the perspective provides the direction and framework for achieving it. However the form an nomenclature may vary. Summarizing what we saw today we saw about the perspective plan and key features.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:56)

Summary

- 1 PERSPECTIVE PLAN AND ITS KEY FEATURES
- 2 SDGs and how global agendas are translated to Nations, States and Local level plans particularly in context of India .
- 3 UTTARAKHAND VISION PLAN 2030, Andhra Pradesh Vision Document, Three Year Action Plan by Niti Ayog
- 4 Bhopal City Vision , Napier City Vision Document

We looked at the SDG sustainable development goals agenda 2030 as 1 of the key example for perspective plan at the global level and how it is being translated from nation to this states and to the difference sectors of this local area plan. Further we looked at vision of Uttarakhand vision

plan we looked at Andhra Pradesh vision document we also looked at 3 year action plan. Bhopal city vision and we also looked at the Napier city vision document.

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Suggested Reading and Watch

(to contemplate different layers of SDG adopted as Perspective Plan)

Suggested Reading

1. [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\), Mapping \(As on 08.06.2017\) \(1.39 MB\)](http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGs%20V22-Mapping_August%202017.pdf)
http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGs%20V22-Mapping_August%202017.pdf
2. [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\) – Draft Mapping \(As on August, 2017\) \(1.3 MB\)](http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGsV20-Mapping080616-DG_0.pdf)
http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGsV20-Mapping080616-DG_0.pdf
3. [SDG Mapping Document \(3.28 MB\)](http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGMapping-Document-NITI_0.pdf)
http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/SDGMapping-Document-NITI_0.pdf
4. [Three years action agenda](http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2018-12/India_ActionAgenda.pdf)
http://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2018-12/India_ActionAgenda.pdf

Suggested Watch

- <https://youtu.be/N6soXnTsgZg>
- <https://youtu.be/e35pvRBG8Nk>
- <https://youtu.be/Yy91f6CWxLg>
- <https://youtu.be/9-xdy1Jr2eg>

So that is all for today you can further look at the references what we have and then the suggested reading and references list. Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic there are enormous readings and movies available to explore. Few are suggested here this is not an extensive list you may feel free to suggest more from your experience.

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Please feel free to ask Questions.



Let us know about any Concerns you have .



Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.

Looking forward to Interacting and
Co-learning with you while exploring Cities and
Urban Planning.



Please feel free to ask questions let us know about your concerns you have to share your opinion, experiences and suggestions. Looking forward to; interacting and co-learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning that is all for today thank you.