Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
‘आत्मा गाँव की, सुविधाएं शहर की’

298 clusters approved with total approved investment of Rs. 27,709.33 crore

(Ministry of Rural Development)

Through Rurban mission, Government aims to combine the spirit of villages and facilities of cities. This scheme would complement the Smart Cities initiative by creating Smart Villages.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi

July 02, 2022

Introduction
As per Census of India statistics, the rural population in India stands at 833 million, constituting almost 68% of the total population. Further, the rural population has shown a growth of 12% and an increase in the absolute number of villages by 2279 units during the 2001-2011 periods.¹

Large parts of rural areas in the country are not stand-alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, which are relatively proximate to each other. These clusters typically illustrate potential for growth, have economic drivers and derive locational and competitive advantages. These clusters once developed can then be classified as 'Rurban'. Taking cognizance of this, Union Cabinet approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on September 16, 2015, with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the National Rurban Mission from Kurubhat, in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh on February 21, 2016.

Vision
The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) follows the vision of "Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus..."
Objective
The objective of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

What is a ‘Rurban Cluster’
A ‘Rurban cluster’ is a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.

Mission Outcomes

- Bridging the rural-urban divide - Economic, Technological, Facilities, Services
- Stimulating local economic development
- Reduction of poverty & unemployment
- Attract investment in rural areas
- Development of the region

Scheme Components
Under the National Rurban Mission (NRuM), the State Government shall identify existing Centrally Sponsored, Central Sector or State Government schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge their implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. Fourteen components have been suggested as desirable for inclusion in the development of the Rurban cluster.
Skill development training linked to economic activities

Agro Processing, Agri Services, Storage and Warehousing

Fully equipped mobile health unit

Upgrading school/higher education facilities

Sanitation

Provision of piped water supply

Solid and liquid waste management

Village streets and drains

Street lights

Inter-village road connectivity

Public transport

LPG gas connections

Digital Literacy

Citizen Service Centres - for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity
Selection of the ‘Rurban Clusters’

There are two categories of clusters under SPMRM: Non-Tribal and Tribal. The process of selection varies for each of these categories. While selecting the Rurban cluster, the State may identify a large village/gram panchayat that are growth centers with resources available in the area that could potentially lead the economic transformation of the region. These growth centres could also be block headquarter, villages or census towns. The clusters could then be formed by identifying geographically contiguous villages/gram panchayats within a radius of 5–10 km (or radius appropriate to the population density and geography of the region) around the identified growth centre.

Non-Tribal Clusters

For selection of non-tribal clusters, the government provided a list of leading sub districts to each State, within which the clusters could be identified. The selection of these sub districts by the government would be based on parameters depicted in the graphic.

Appropriate weightages have been given for each parameter. Thereafter, within these sub districts, so identified, the State Governments could select the clusters and while doing so, could include the following performance parameters:

- Decadal growth in Rural Population
- Rise in Land Values
- Decadal growth in Non-Farm Work force participation
- Percentage Enrollment of girls in secondary schools
- Percentage Households with Bank accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Performance in Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
- Good Governance Initiatives by Gram Panchayats

Any other factor which the States may consider relevant may also be included. However, a total weightage of 80% would be given for the first four parameters and the States will have the flexibility to choose the last three parameters, subject to a total weightage of 20%.
Tribal

For identification of the tribal clusters, the government selects the leading sub districts falling within the top 100 tribal districts of the country, based on the Scheduled Tribes population. The selection of these sub districts would be based on parameters depicted in the graphic.

Appropriate weightages have been given for each of these parameters while selecting the sub districts. Thereafter, within these sub districts so identified, the State Governments would select the clusters and while doing so, could include the following performance parameters:

Any other factor which the States may consider relevant may be included in addition to the above three parameters, provided the weightage for the above three parameters is not reduced below 80%.

For information on Fund Flow Mechanism and fund streams, click here

Progress of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission²

- Under the Mission, presently, there are 109 tribal clusters and 191 non-tribal clusters under different stages of development across 28 States and 6 Union Territories (UTs).³
- Out of 300 Rurban clusters, 298 clusters have been approved. 291 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) and 282 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been developed by States /UTs with a total approved investment of Rs. 27,709.33 crore (Critical Gap Fund + Convergence Fund).⁴

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² [Home | Ministry of Rural Development | GoI](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1778985)
⁴ [https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx](https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx)
Out of total 75,925 projected works under the Mission, a total of **35,449 works have been completed** and a total of **15,919 works are ongoing** (as on June 23, 2022).\(^5\)

For state wise progress, [click here](https://rurban.gov.in/index.php/new_mis/statewise_no_of_total_works#gsc.tab=0)

For different reports on mission, [click here](https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx)

**Financial Progress** (as on 19-06-2022)\(^6\)

**Top performing states under SPMRM** (% Work Completed Against Total Approved Work)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Work Completed in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KARNATAKA</td>
<td>81.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAMIL NADU</td>
<td>78.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELANGANA</td>
<td>77.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUJARAT</td>
<td>76.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>75.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For detailed view, [click here](https://rurban.gov.in/doc/Success_Story_24022020.pdf)

**Success Stories**\(^7\)

1. **Waste Water Treatment Plant and Management around Ambaji religious area of Ambaji, Gujarat:**

   Ambaji is recognized as a cluster in Tribal category of Banaskantha District of **Gujarat**. Being a religious tourist place, it has footfall of 25000 people monthly, the water facilities, solid and liquid waste management was one of the most important concerns that needed to be improved in the cluster.

   After examining the needs of the cluster, a water treatment plant at Jhadfari has been constructed and LCV tractor has been

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\(^5\) [https://rurban.gov.in/index.php/new_mis/statewise_no_of_total_works#gsc.tab=0](https://rurban.gov.in/index.php/new_mis/statewise_no_of_total_works#gsc.tab=0)

\(^6\) [https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx](https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx)

\(^7\) [https://rurban.gov.in/doc/Success_Story_24022020.pdf](https://rurban.gov.in/doc/Success_Story_24022020.pdf)
purchased to meet the cleaning equipment needs. Treatment plant has solved issue of waste water and now the households are provided with treated water. The quantum of water supply has been increased. The projects taken under SPMRM helped make this cluster more efficient, manageable and accessible.

2. Improving Road Connectivity both for Villagers as well as Tourists in Sangla, Himachal Pradesh

Sangla cluster is recognized under Non-Tribal (Hilly) category in Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh. The cluster faced a problem related to inter-village connectivity. This cluster is located in Sangla Valley which consists of Seven Gram Panchayats having compact villages; this valley is very famous for its scenic beauty among the tourists and its rich culture. It was necessary to improve the road condition for better movement of local population and to attract more tourists in this valley.

After assessment of the problem, the technical staff of Block Development Office (BDO) estimated the project and tapped all the resources for this project. Gram Panchayat has laid a cement concrete road under SPMRM in all the seven Gram Panchayats.

Now with the new cement concrete street pavements, it is easy for the villagers to move conveniently for their day-to-day activities. Residents of this village can have easy access to all facilities, transportation of apples to their houses for storage, movement of children to schools, daily commuters etc. This scheme helped them get better road connectivity and it has also helped to attract tourists throughout the year.

For more success stories, click here

The NITI Aayog, while evaluating the implementation of SPMRM, found that “SPMRM growth clusters are playing a role reducing urban migration by ensuring that basic infrastructure, utilities are provided and industrialization is promoted. It is very relevant for ensuring transformational developments as against transitional developments in India’s rural development sector ...”.

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References:

- https://rurban.gov.in/index.php/public_home/about_us#gsc.tab=0
- https://rurban.gov.in/index.php/public_home/about_us#gsc.tab=0
- https://rurban.gov.in/index.php/Public_home/rurban_cluster#gsc.tab=0
- https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx
- https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/rurban.aspx

Video links:

- PMO India: PM launches Shyama Prasad Mukherji RURBAN Mission
- Ministry of Rural Development: Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission: Building Urban Villages
- PIB India: Short Film on Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)
- PIB India: Transformation of Rural India through RURBAN mission

Tweets:

- https://twitter.com/MoRD_GoI/status/1479430022419021825?t=ZUyJHnRgqymzl1u0eKQPWw&s=08
- https://twitter.com/MoRD_GoI/status/1411574500450131971?t=acbgyuUAEXYXn1bKXwlA&s=08
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