





Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department





National Rurban Mission (NRuM)

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION OF THE MISSION

Review of PURA by the Expert Committee appointed by MoRD in the year 2014 headed by Shri S.M. Vijayanand, Additional Secretary, MoRD:

- Integrated development to make villages liveable.
- Socio-economic development of villages for sustainability.
- Need of community ownership of development facilitated by State.
- Need to **focus on clusters** (group of villages) with higher population growth National average 12% during 2001 2011.
- Presence of economic drivers which derive locational and competitive advantages for identifying growth potential.
- Therefore, makes a case for concerted policies for transforming rural lives and livelihood in a time-bound manner.

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION OF THE MISSION

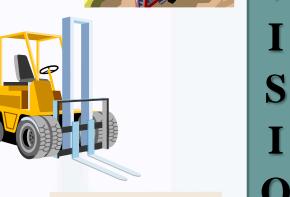
- To reduce pressure on already high population density cities need to create more regional rural centres of economic growth to foster equity and inclusiveness.
- Migrant crisis need for more rapid rural development.
- Research Suggests: Rurban areas alleviate poverty faster than Big Cities.
- Technological, convergence and spatial planning support through <u>State</u> Technical Support Agencies for mentorship and constant guidance.

SPMRM Approved by Union Cabinet on 16th September, 2015 &

Launched by Hon'ble PM on 21st Feb. 2016

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)





Spirit of the villages, facilities of the city

"Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "Rurban Villages"







CLUSTERS \rightarrow OBJECTIVES \rightarrow OUTCOMES



SPMRM CLUSTER

- 1. Geographically **contiguous** villages
- 2. **Population** 25,00 to 50,000(Non-Tribal Cluster) and
- 5,000 to 15,000 (Tribal Cluster)
- 3. Administratively convergence unit of Gram Panchayat
- 4. Within a single Block or Tehshil

MISSION OUTCOME

- 1. **Reduced** / reverse migration, reduced unemployment
- 2. **Improved** quality of life, reduced poverty
- 3. **Increased** investment –PPP/CSR/NGOs
- 4. **Development** beyond cluster Spread out all across

MISSION OBJECTIVES

- 1. Stimulate **local economic** development
- 2. Enhance **basic** services
- 3. Create **Spatially planned** Rurban Cluster.

Rurban Approach [Collaborative & Cooperative]

(Spirit of Villages)

- **Participatory** governance & planning (Gram Sabha, GPDP, Social Audit)
- Involvement of Community institutions (SHGs, Producer Groups)
- Livelihoods promotion based on local resource/culture/tourism
- Focus on Natural Resources

<mark>'Rurban</mark>'

(Facilities of Cities)

- Access to Basic Services –
 'Ease of Living
- Choice of Economic
 Opportunities, Skill
 Upgradation, Access to
 Markets & Growth
- Leveraging ICT & GIS
- Land-use **regulations** and service **benchmarks**

21 Desirable Components

Integrated Development across 21 desirable components encompassing all important needs.

Sl. No	Basic Amenities		Social & Digital Amenities	Sl. No	Economic Activities
1	ACCESS TO VILLAGE STREETS WITH DRAINS	1	CITIZENS SERVICE CENTRES	1	AGRI-SERVICES PROCESSING AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
2	INTER VILLAGE ROADS CONNECTIVITY	2	DIGITAL LITERACY	2	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND SHG FORMATION
3	LPG GAS CONNECTION	3	EDUCATION	3	SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING LINKED TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
4	PIPED WATER SUPPLY	4	ENVIRONMENT	4	TOURISM PROMOTION
5	PUBLIC TRANSPORT	5	HEALTH		
6	SANITATION	6	RURAL HOUSING		
7	SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT	7	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
8	VILLAGE STREET LIGHTS AND ELECTRIFICATION	8	SOCIAL WELFARE		

SPORTS

INFRASTRUCTURE

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE MISSION

Launched by Hon'ble PM	Feb. 2016
Funding	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME A. Convergence 70% B. Critical Gap Fund 30%
Centre: State (Sharing)	60:40/90:10/100:0 [Only for Critial Gap Fund]
Target	300 Clusters
Distribution of Cluster	All States/UTs of India except UT of Chandigarh
Duration	5 years [April 2015 to March 2020] (Process initiated for extension up to 2023)
Approved Central Outlay	Rs. 5,142.08 Cr. [Critical Gap Fund]
Operation and Maintenance	10 years by the State/GPs/CSR/Private Parties

CLUSTER SELECTION PROCESS

- Identification of contiguous villages with population.
 - 25,000 to 50,000 in plain and coastal areas.
 - 5000 to 15,000 in desert / hilly / tribal areas.
- Approximately 1,000 sub-districts identified by MoRD for tribal and non-tribal areas based on selection criteria.
- States were to select 300 clusters (Tribal and Non-Tribal) from these identified sub districts.

Criteria fixed for selection



SELECTION CRITERIA OF TOP SUB-DISTRICTS BY MORD

Selection of leading Non Tribal Sub Districts

Decadal Growth in Rural Population-

Decadal Growth in Non Farm Work Participation Ratio

Tourism & Pilgrimage Significance of the district

Presence of Economic Clusters in the district

Proximity to Transport Corridors

Selection of leading Tribal Sub Districts

Decadal Growth in Tribal Population

Growth in Tribal Literacy Rate

Decadal Growth in Non Farm Work Participation

Decadal Growth in Rural Population

Presence of Economic Clusters in the district

Selection Criteria for TRIBAL and NON-TRIBAL Clusters

	Tribal	Non-Tribal					
Selection criteria for sub- districts [BY MoRD]	Top 100 Tribal sub-districts of the country	Demography, economy, tourism & pilgrimage significance and transportation corridor impact					
Selection criteria for clusters by States [BY STATES]	Decadal Growth in: 1. Tribal Population 2. Tribal Literacy Rates 3. Non-farm work force participation ratio	 Performance parameters based on: Decadal rise in land values Non-farm work force participation ratio % Enrollment of girls in secondary schools % Households with bank accounts in Jan Dhan Yojana Performance in SBM (G) Good Governance initiatives 					

Distinction between TRIBAL and NON-TRIBAL Clusters

	Tribal	Non-Tribal
Population	5,000-15,000	25,000-50,000
Total Project Cost	At least Rs.50 crore	At least Rs.100 crore
Critical Gap Funding	Limited to Rs. 15 crore	Limited to Rs. 30 crore

Basic Institutional Framework

EMPOWERED COMMITTEE

NATIONAL

NATIONAL MISSION DIRECTORATE

NATIONAL MISSION MANAGEMENT UNIT

STATE

STATE LEVEL EMPOWERED COMMITTEE

STATE NODAL AGENCY

DISTRICT

DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE

DISTRICT COLLECTORATE / CEO

STATE PROJECT MONITORING UNIT (SPMU)

MONITORING UNIT (DPMU)

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT UNIT (CDMU)

CLUSTER

Steps to sanction DPRs for Rurban Clusters

- Identification of clusters done by States and approved by GoI.
- Integrated Clusters Action Plan prepared and recommended by State Level Empowered Committee.
- ICAPs are developed on the basis of economic thematic areas.
- Approval of ICAP by national level Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD).
- Preparation of DPRs and approval by State Level Empowered Committee.

Key Role of PRI & Bottom-up Approach

- Involvement of PRIs in all Stages of Cluster Planning, Implementation and Monitoring.
- Resolution of Gram Sabha for approval of ICAP preparation, Spatial Planning Notification, setting service benchmark and enforcement.
- Regular experience sharing by PRI members & SHG representatives also integration of GPDP and VPRP.
- Forging organic convergence and identification of infrastructural socioeconomic gaps using MAS data analytics.
- NITI Aayog's evaluation under process More bottom-up & local cluster ownership approach

Current Monitoring Framework

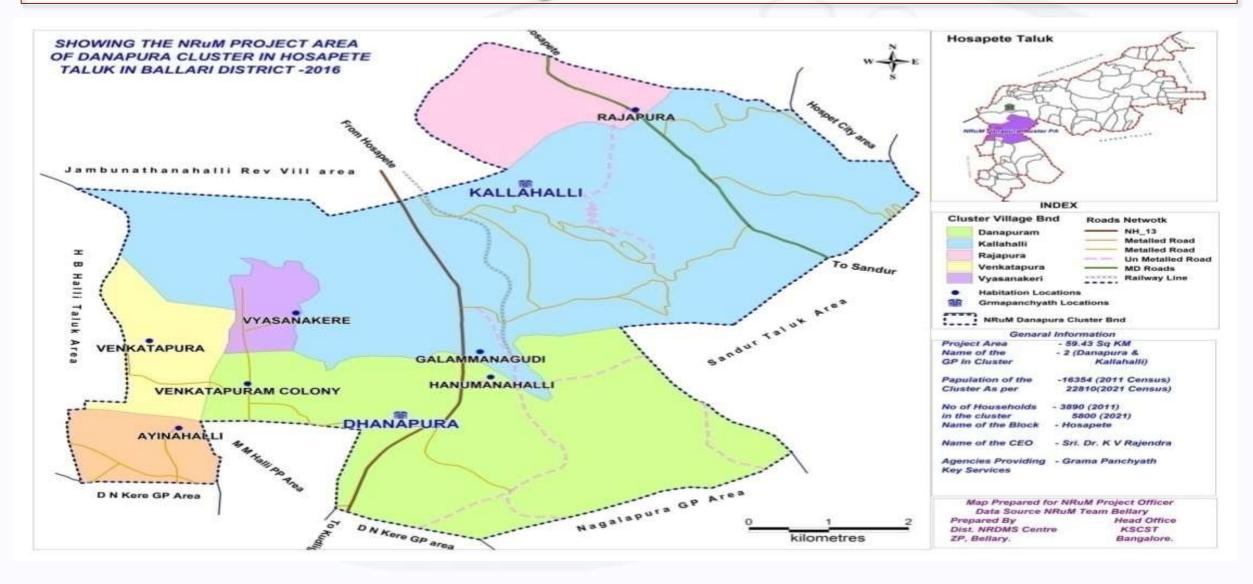
- Important parameters for monitoring
 - Preparation of Detailed Project Reports, approval of Works
 - Delineation of cluster & planning area notification
 - On-ground Expenditure and progress of Works
 - Release of instalments
- Monitoring Tools:
 - MIS portal 'RurbanSoft'
 - Payments tracking through PFMS
 - Geo-tagging of all works through MIS linked Geo-Rurban app
- Qualitative feedback from Panchayat Members etc.

New Initiatives being undertaken under SPMRM

Spatial Planning

- New idea for rural areas can lead to sustainable structured planned villages
- Will lead to strengthening of the spirit of the 73rd Amendment Panchayats will also enforce various Service Benchmarks and Systematic land development Lead to enhanced 'Ease of Living' across 29 subjects of 11th Schedule
- State-wise Mentor Institutions School of Planning & Architecture Institute of Development Studies University of Mysore as been nominated for Karnataka)
- Technical partnership with Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics [BISAG-N] Spatial Planning Platform with GIS for Rural India developed, Proof of Concept being done with Gujarat

Planning Area Notification



Learning from RURBAN implementation

• NITI Aayog's draft evaluation report:

- Rurban Mission extremely relevant in terms of National Priorities right now
- India no longer Rural Urban binary, but Rural Urban continuum with a clear Rurban space
- Bottom up approach for planning involving PRIs / SHGs and their federations / FPOs for development of supporting infrastructure for establishing value chain.
- Based on independent evaluation Rurban Mission to be upgraded and extended program for over a thousand clusters.
- 1,000 clusters proposed as part of Vision Document of DoRD.

Findings supporting need for SPMRM II

- Most Government schemes limited by rural urban divide / lack of holistic rural planning.
- Over 6,122 'Rurban' settlements on rural urban continuum need special attention Centre for Policy Research (2019)
- Need to focus on India's Future Growth Centres focussing on structured spatial planning and sustainable economic development.
- Rural Growth Centres with following characteristics need focus of SPMRM-II
 - Economic growth potential
 - Urbanising phenomena non-farm growth, population density growth
 - Have local region markets
 - Act as hub for nearby villages / attract people & trade
 - New enterprises, increase in built up area & land prices
 - Haphazard growth = pressure on environment
- Ultimate goal to enhance 'ease of living' transforming lives and livelihoods in rural India.

SPMRM II – 1,000 Clusters

- Draws synergies from latest theme of MSME and MOFPI thought of cluster development on the lines of 'One Product One Cluster One District'.
- Geo-spatial layers supporting identification of Clusters
- New farm laws and emphasis on establishing FPOs necessitate cluster development with decentralized facilities for storage / processing/marketing of agricultural produce.
- Investment in Rurban cluster to draw synergies from
 - DAY-NRLM
 - Agri-infrastructure Fund
 - Promotion of FPOs
- Promotion of tourism clusters

Clusters of Karnataka at a Glance

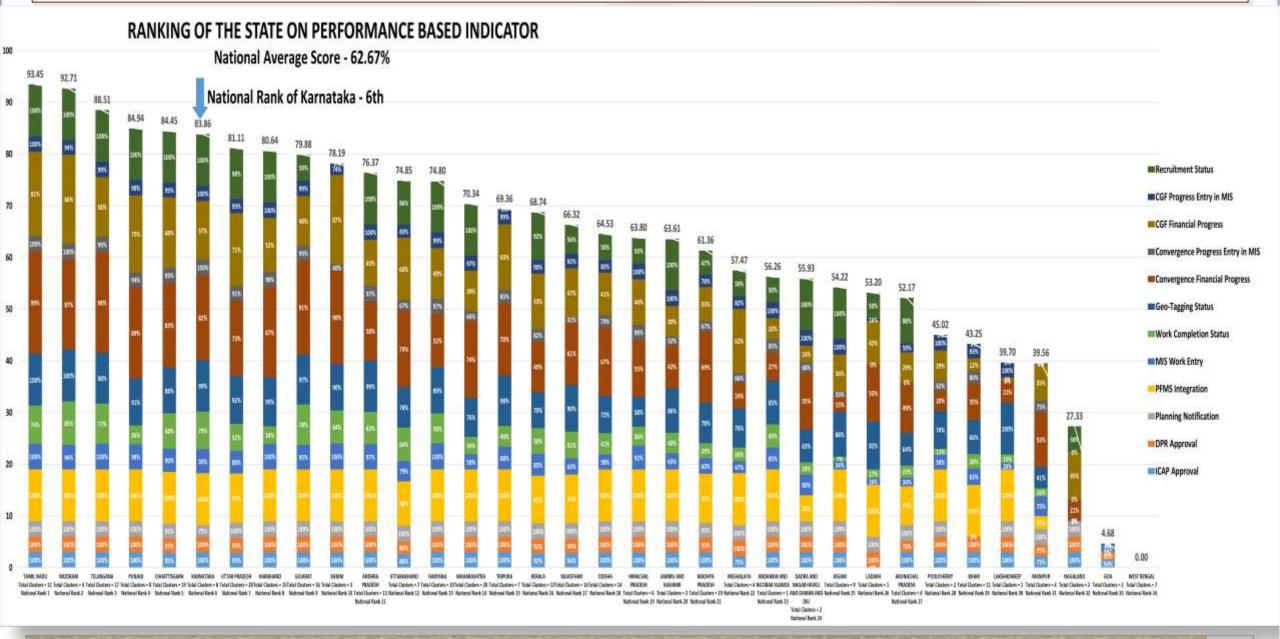
Phase	District Name	Sub-District Name	Cluster Name	GP/Village List	Туре	Total Villages	CGF Allocation (In Cr)	Convergence Allocation (In Cr)
				Byagadadenahalli			1	
	Bengaluru urban	Anekal	Haragadde	Haragadde	Non Tribal	39	30	70.71
	Deligaturu urban	Allekai	Haragauue	Hennagara	Non mai	39	30	70.71
				Hulimangala				
I				Ambewadi				
1	Belagavi	Belagavi	Kangrali	Kangrali b.K	Non Tribal	9	30	86.91
	Delagavi	Delagavi	Kangran	Kangrali k.H	Non moan			00.71
	1			Mandoli				
	Ballari	Hosapete	Danapura	Danapura	Tribal	10	15	36.73
	Bullari	Позарете	Danapara	Kallahalli	Tiloui		13	30.73
		Gadag	Hulakoti	Binkadakatti		5		
	Gadag			Hulakoti	Non Tribal		30	74.59
				Kurtakoti				
	Raichur	Lingsugur	Gurugunta	Guntagol	Tribal	8	15	35.00
	Raichai	Lingsagai	Gurugunu	Gurugunta	Tiloui		13	33.00
	Ballari	Hadagalli	Holalu	Holalu	Tribal	6	15	35.10
				Mylara				
III	Ballari	Ballari	Moka	Moka	Tribal	1	15	36.17
	Ballari	Sandur	Torangallu	Torangal	Tribal	4	15	35.25
	Danan	Sundar	Torungunu	Thaluru	IIIoui	T	13	33.23
	1	Total		20	T=5; N-T=3	82	165	410.46

Physical & Financial Progress as on Feb-2023

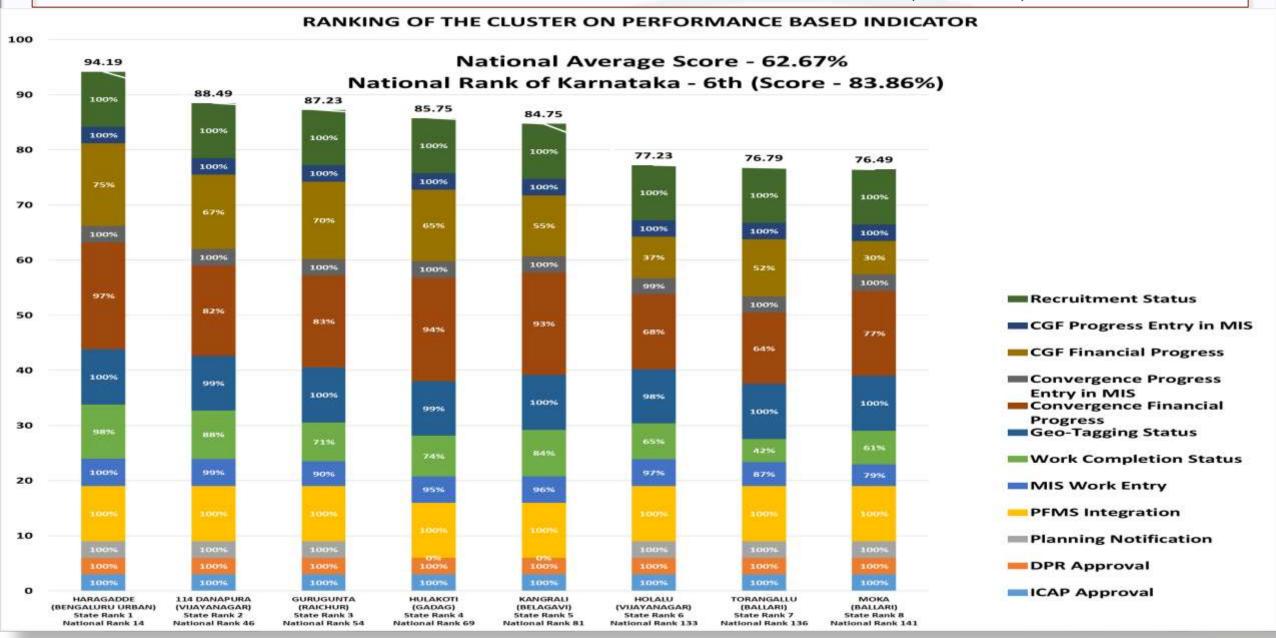
CLNa	Dhasa	District	District	Chuster Name	Cluster Name		Total Works In DPR			Work Details Entered				Allocation (Financial Sanction Amount) (₹ in Crore)			Expenditure As Per MIS (₹ in Crore)			Geotagged Works		
SI No	Phase	Name	Cluster Name	CGF	Convergence	Both	Total	CGF	Convergence	Both	Total	CGF	Convergence e	Total	CGF	Convergence e	Total	CGF	Convergence	Bot	h Total	
1	I	Vijayanagara	114 DANAPURA	127	700		827	121	700		821	13.5239	33.2569	46.7808	10.112	30.0904	40.202	113	598		712	
2	ı	Bangalore(U)	HARAGADDE	65	862	1	928	64	862	1	927	29.6957	70.6151	100.311	24.131	68.5748	92.7054	60	781		895	
3	ı	Belagavi	KANGRALI	149	462	1	612	124	462	1	587	23.0366	86.2088	109.245	16.529	80.5673	97.0966	118	364	1	483	
4	П	Gadag	HULAKOTI	101	231		332	97	220		317	28.7543	72.9	101.654	19.527	69.5617	89.0889	90	173		266	
5	П	Raichur	GURUGUNTA	71	187	1	259	71	161	1	233	14.9999	32.0558	47.0557	10.52	29.2051	39.7252	61	137		207	
6	III	Ballari	МОКА	29	185		214	25	145		170	14.3364	32.5434	46.8798	4.5646	27.7764	32.341	25	141		169	
7	III	Vijayanagara	HOLALU	145	285	12	442	137	283	10	430	12.5376	35.1328	47.6704	5.6017	23.6649	29.2666	123	272	8	404	
8	III	Ballari	TORANGALLU	86	21		107	72	21		93	13.5842	41.903	55.4873	7.7811	22.603	30.3841	72	21		93	
		To	otal	773	2933	15	3721	711	2854	13	3578	150.469	404.6158	555.084	98.766	352.0436	450.81	662	2487	9	3229	

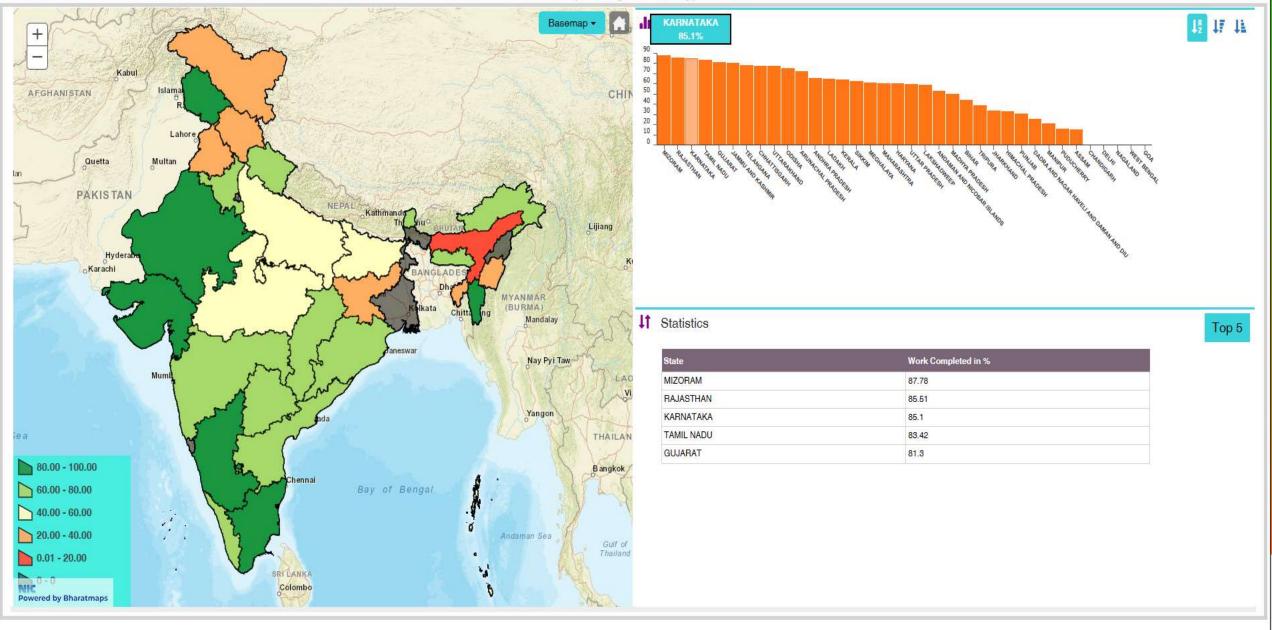
			Ongoing		Completed						
SI No	CLUSTER	CGF	Convergence	Both	Total	CGF	Convergence	Both	Total		
1	114 DANAPURA	46	6	0	52	74	652	0	726		
2	GURUGUNTA	24	25	0	49	47	136	0	183		
3	HARAGADDE	14	0	1	15	50	862	0	912		
4	HOLALU	94	31	9	134	38	250	0	288		
5	HULAKOTI	60	13	0	73	35	206	0	241		
6	KANGRALI	68	0	0	68	53	462	1	516		
7	MOKA	16	24	0	40	9	121	0	130		
8	TORANGALLU	44	4	0	48	28	17	0	45		
	TOTAL	366	103	10	479	334	2706	1	3041		

Performance of Karnataka – Rurban Mission (Feb-2023)

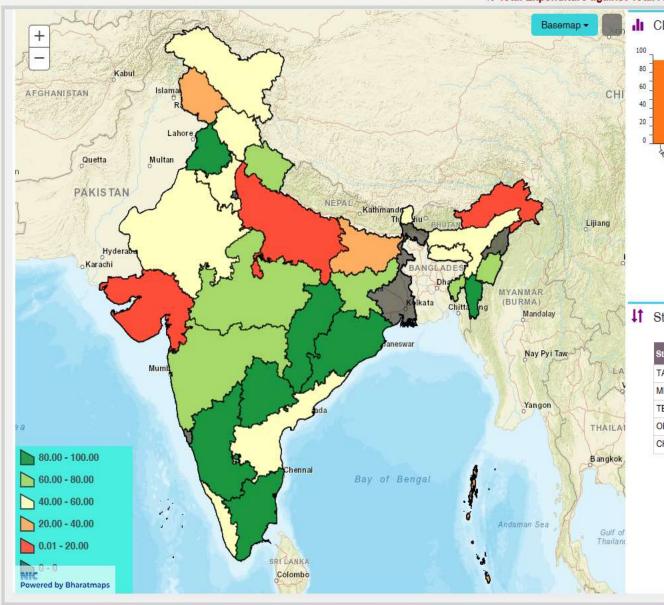


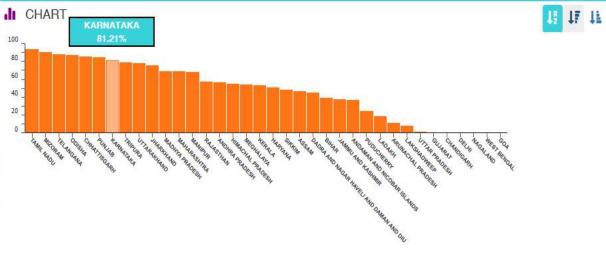
Performance of Clusters in Karnataka – Rurban Mission (Feb-2023)





% Total Expenditure against Total Approved Investment



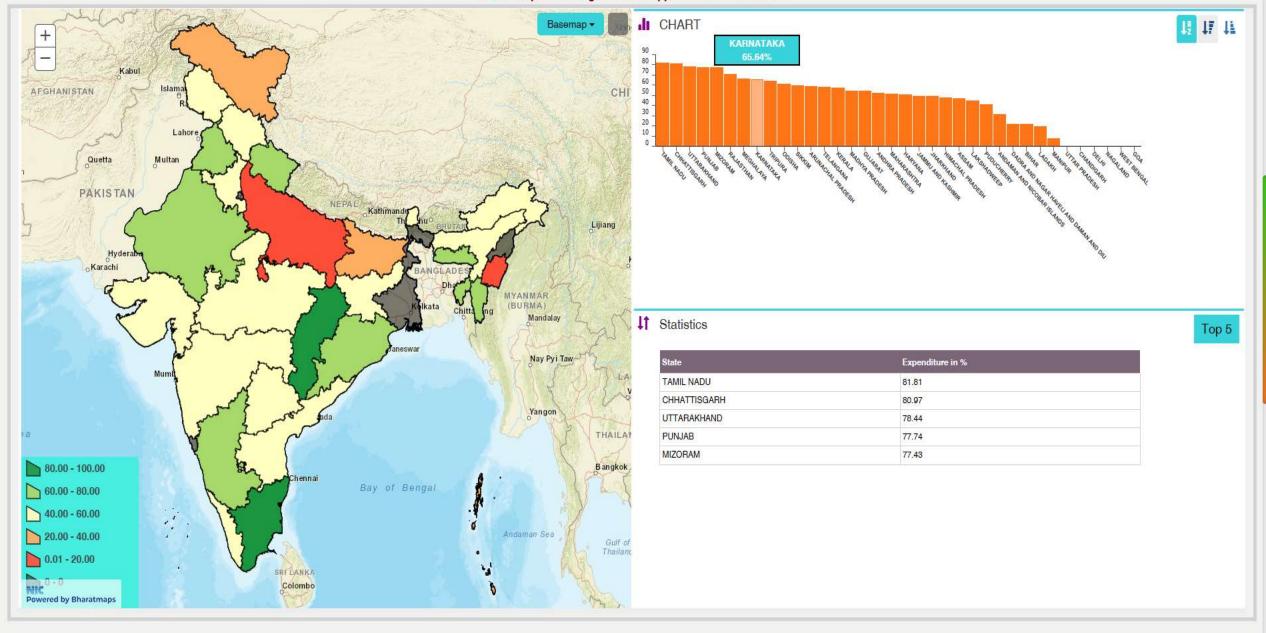


11 Statistics

State	Expenditure in %
TAMIL NADU	93.55
MIZORAM	90.09
TELANGANA	87.4
ODISHA	87
CHHATTISGARH	85.23

Top 5

% CGF Expenditure against Total Approved CGF Investment



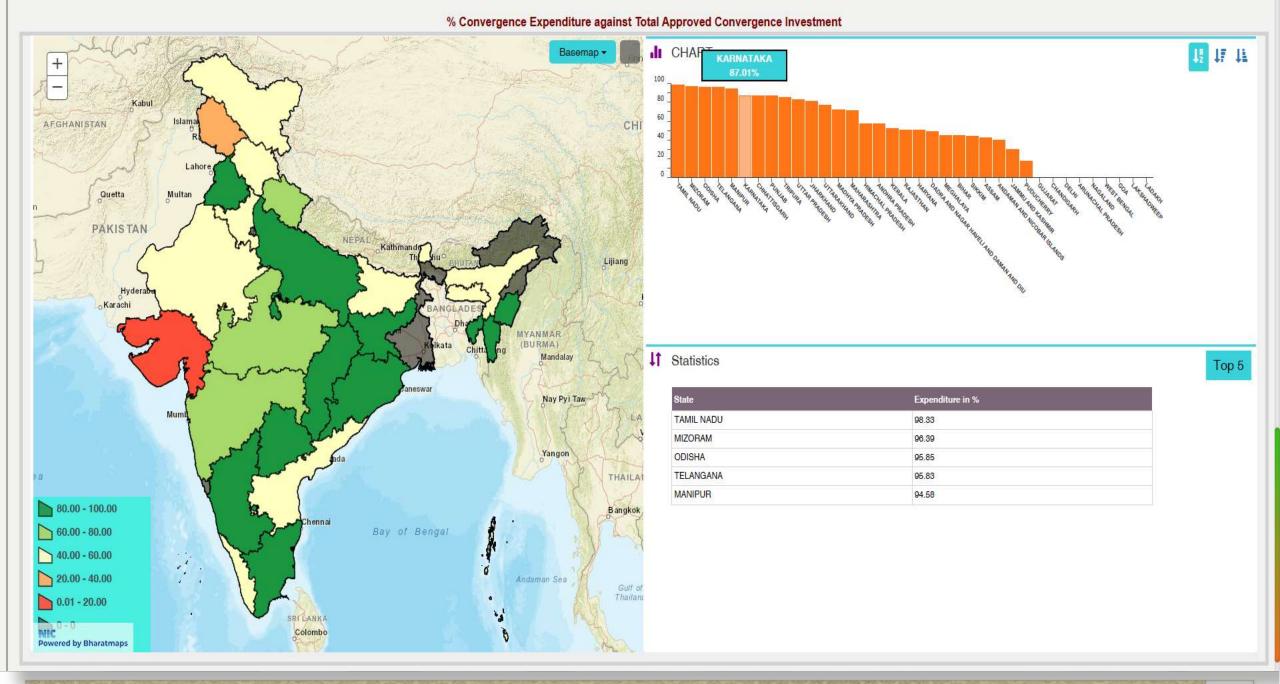


Photo Gallery

Drinking water RO plant at Hulimangala GP in Anekal Taluk, Bangalore Dist

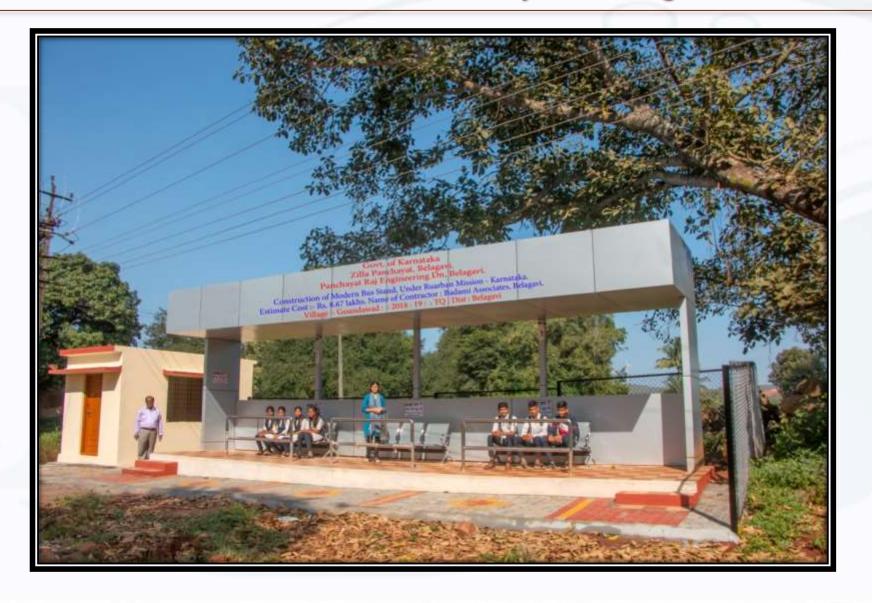


Skills Development Training at Anekal Taluk, Bangalore Dist





Modern Bus Stand built under the Rurban Project in Kangrali cluster of Belagavi Dist



Solar street lamp in Mandoli village of Belgaum Dist





Solar powered lights at the Danapura GP building in Bellary Dist





Computer Training Center in Kallahalli GP, Hoosapet Taluk, Bellary Dist





Tailoring and embroidery training at Kallahalli GP, Bellary





Sewer Sucking and Jetting Machine has been provided to Hulkoti Cluster, Gadag Dist





Science & Maths lab along with smart class established at Govt School, Hulkoti Cluster, Gadag Dist





Solar street lights were installed at Gurugunta Cluster, Raichur Dist



Mobile Health unit at Danapura cluster, Ballari Dist





Higher Primary school constructed in Haragadde Cluster, Bangalore Dist



Over Head Tank constructed in Haragadde Cluster Bangalore Dist.



Smart Classroom with all the computational devises were provided in Gurugunta Cluster, Raichur Dist.



Dhobi Ghat was constructed for community use in Moka Cluster, Ballari Dist



