Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Syllabus

Prelims *– Indian Polity & Governance.*

Mains *– GS III – Inclusive growth and issues arising out of it.*

Why in News?

According to the Telangana Socio-Economic Outlook-2025, the state has demonstrated strong performance, securing the 4th position nationwide under the SPMRM recently.

Tamil Nadu topped the national rankings followed by Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

- **Launched in** – 2016.
- **Predecessor scheme -** Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), 2003.
- **Nodal Ministry -** Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).
- **Objective –** Bridging Rural-Urban divide.
- To strengthen rural areas by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country.
- **Rurban Clusters -** For the purposes of SPMRM, Rurban areas refer to a cluster of 15-20 villages having about ***30 to 40 lakh population.***
- The clusters will be Geographically contiguous
    - Gram Panchayats with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain and coastal areas and
    - A population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas.
- **Selection Procedure -** There are 2 categories of clusters under SPMRM - Non-Tribal and Tribal.
- Rurban clusters are identified across the country's rural areas showing *increasing signs of urbanization* - i.e.
    - Increase in population density,
    - High levels of non-farm employment,
    - Presence of growing economic activities and
    - Other socioeconomic parameters.
- **Role of states -** The State Government identifies the clusters in accordance with the ***Framework for Implementation*** prepared by the MoRD.
- **Funding** – ***Centrally sponsored scheme.***
- The Ministry of Rural Development provides *Critical Gap Funding (CGF)*, which

constitutes up to 30% of the total investment.

Reference

The Hindu | Rurban mission

