

## 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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](#)

