

# Sustainable Development of Rural Area: Analyzed Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission 2016.

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## Abstract

This paper is going to overlook on basic factor which having its traditional way of sustaining long term development in rural area. Some ideology like urbanizing the rural area. The undeveloped rural area is one of the reasons for this urban congestion. In future we need to find some permanent solution for rural development. This paper tries to touch the very basic aspect of the development of rural area. The most noted and importuned issues are rural to urban migration rate. Along with this background the India National government launches an innovative term that is an Rurban area. Which may initiate for the development of rural area in context of urban service in sustainable way. This paper mentions the Issue of rural area, and suitable case study for the same. The National Rurban Mission Initiated to manage the Urban congestion by developing the rural area on sustainable route. Development of Rural India in sort of Economical, Community skill enhancement and outdoor marketing along with standard basic infrastructure for Education, Health, and Empowerment.

**Key Words:** Traditional, Rural, Urban, Rurban, Sustainable, Infrastructure

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### About Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Mission

#### Cluster planning approach in rural area

The Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters are envisaged to be developed in a time bound manner. 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 socio-economic parameters.

The Mission aims to transform these Rurban clusters by stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services, and creating well planned Rurban clusters. The National Rurban Mission aims at development of a cluster of villages that preserve and

nurture the essence of the 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'.

The Mission intends to simulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters. Under this Mission, every Rurban cluster will be developed as a project comprising components covering training linked to economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and will providing necessary infrastructure amenities. These projects will be implemented over a fixed timeframe of three to five years by integrating and converge the implementation of project components.

Rural development as "Improving the living standards of the masses of the low-income population residing in rural areas making the process of rural development self-sustaining. "Strategies, policies and programmes for the development of rural areas and the promotion of activities carried out in such areas (Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Rural Crafts and Industries, the building of social and economic Infrastructure), with the ultimate aim of achieving a fuller utilisation of available physical and human resources and thus higher incomes and better living conditions for the rural population as a whole, particularly the rural poor and effective participation of the latter in the development process." The important benefits in clusters formation to promote new business, network formation with supporting institutions, women empowerment, market development, product development, easy availability of finance, increased trust and collaboration among members, increase in sales, skills up gradation of workers and employment opportunities.

## 2. RURBAN CLUSTER GUIDELINE:

A 'Rurban cluster', would be 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.

As far as practicable, clusters of villages would follow administrative convergence units of Gram Panchayats and shall be within a single block/tehsil for administrative convenience.

### 3. AIM

To study SPMR mission guideline and critics, to improve further framework for better performance.

### 4. OBJECTIVE

- a) To study existing guideline of Mission.
- b) To understand the feasibility of parameter to approved cluster.
- c) To observed and analyzed the Socio-economic and sustainable goal identified in cluster.
- d) Study the Institutional State level formulation.

### 5. Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) & Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)

The State Governments prepare an Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) that would lay down the development aspirations of the cluster in a consultative manner and detail the interventions being envisaged as a part of NRuM, the schemes being converged, implementation framework, the envisaged Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission.

The ICAP will also provide the tentative cost for development of the cluster and the estimated resource plan to meet the cost through convergence of various Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored, and State Government Schemes. The ICAPs for each cluster will be prepared by the States with inputs from designated State Technical Support Agencies (Institutions of repute, empaneled by the Ministry to support State Governments to prepare ICAPs and spatial plans). ICAPs, so prepared, by the State Governments will be evaluated by the Expert Group, constituted by the Ministry for the purpose.

The State Government shall prepare the ICAPs in close consultation with the District Collectors/ Zilla Parishads and concerned Panchayati Raj Institutions and ensure participation and ownership from all concerned

stakeholders. After the preparation of ICAP and identification of components for the Rurban cluster, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) shall be prepared for the project components identified for implementation under the National Rurban Mission (NRuM). The DPRs, which would be 'good for execution' documents, shall contain the detailed design and costing of the project components in line with the norms and requirements of relevant scheme guidelines.

In case of Maharashtra City and Industrial development corporation (CIDCO) of Maharashtra made the Integrated cluster action plan for phase 1 identified cluster.

### 6. STATE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

The state institutional framework is expected to be set up at three levels viz. the State Government level, District level and at the Cluster. The following are the key institutions at the state.

#### State Level Empowered Committed (SLEC):

The State level will be headed by the Chief Secretary and will recommend the ICAPs and approve the DPRs and CGF applications before submission to the Ministry. The SLEC will also be responsible for key decisions at State level for effective coordination and implementation of the scheme.

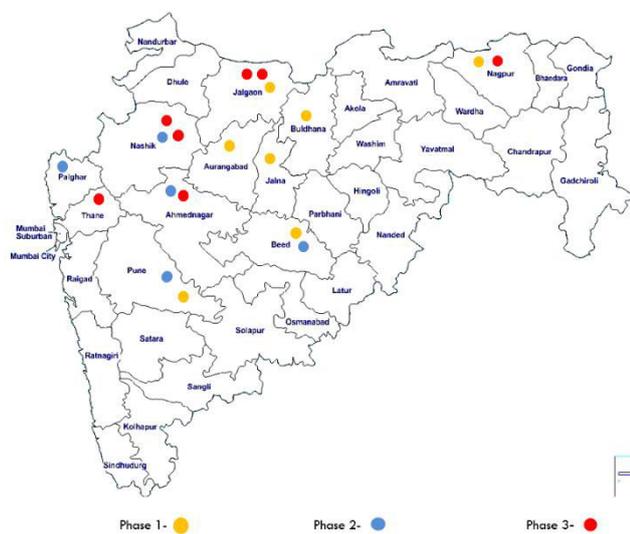
#### Roles & Responsibilities of the SLEC:

- To approve the Rurban clusters.
- To take all decisions concerning acceptance of ICAP and DPRs, forwarding the same to the Ministry for approval.
- Identify bottlenecks and the technical and administrative support required and issue necessary instructions/Government orders from time to time.
- Coordinate with the committees at the National level as require.

## 7. Study Overall Scenario of Maharashtra state

### Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) & Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) .

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Rurban Cluster Identification in Maharashtra

Sr. No	Cluster Name	Sub District/Block	District	Phase	Status of Implementation
1	Jogeshwari	Gangapur	Aurangabad	Non-tribal	Preparation and approval of Integrated Cluster Action Plan(ICAP) and Detailed Project Reports(DPRs) has been completed by the State.
2	Sirsala	Parli	Beed	Non-tribal	
3	Sultanpur	Lona	Buldana	Non-tribal	
4	Ashti	Parli	Jalgaon	Non-tribal	
5	Muktinagar	Muktinagar	Jalgaon	Non-tribal	
6	Wadoda	Karjat	Nagpur	Non-tribal	
7	Loni Kalbhar	Haveli	Pune	Non-tribal	
8	Tisgaon	Pathardi	Ahmadnagar	Tribal	Preparation and approval of ICAPs and DPRs have been completed by the State in June 2018.
9	Kada	Ashti	Beed	Non-tribal	
10	Dabhadi	Malegaon	Nashik	Non-tribal	
11	Kasabwadi	Jawhar	Palghar	Tribal	
12	Wadgaon	Mawal	Pune	Non-tribal	List of clusters has been approved by Ministry in July 2018.
13	Karhalibara	Hingana	Nagpur	Non-tribal	
14	Mirgaon	Karjat	Ahmadnagar	Tribal	
15	Bodhegaon	Shevgaon	Ahmadnagar	Tribal	
16	Ratonda	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	Tribal	
17	Yengaon	Bodwad	Jalgaon	Tribal	
18	Nirgude	Timbakeshwar	Nashik	Tribal	
19	Mandwad	Nandgaon	Nashik	Tribal	
20	Pimpri	Kalyan	Thane	Tribal	

Sr.no	Cluster/District	Salient features approved
1	Jogeshwari Cluster, Aurangabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air, water pollution free environment</li> <li>Scientific Solid &amp; liquid waste management system.</li> <li>Balanced growth rate in industrial as well as agricultural (including agro-based sectors) sectors</li> <li>Increase in ground water table</li> </ul>
2	Sirsala Cluster, Beed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro- processing and service industry</li> </ul>
3	Sultanpur Cluster, Buldana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-Industries' Cluster</li> <li>Technical education,</li> <li>Sanitation at desired level</li> <li>skilled, zero waste, e-Cluster</li> </ul>
4	Ashti Cluster, Jalgaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An agrarian Cluster</li> <li>Agro-based industries</li> </ul>
5	Muktinagar Cluster, Jalgaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking water and sanitation</li> <li>Skilled man power for the economic growth of the Cluster.</li> </ul>
6	Loni Kalbhar Cluster, Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self- Dependent, Self-sustainable, Environment friendly and Digital Cluster.</li> </ul>
7	Wadoda Cluster, Nagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro Tourism, agro-service and processing</li> <li>e-Cluster and digital Cluster</li> <li>Water supply, sanitation, road-drainage and solid waste management.</li> </ul>

Maharashtra state having a seven region Kokan, Khandesh, Marathwada, Desh, Vidharbh Region respectively. Under the NRuM mission in case of Maharashtra state the phase 1, Phase 2, and in Phase 3 most of identified cluster located in Khandesh and Vidharbh and Marathwada region. Kokan and desh region are not having any investment by NRuM in the identified phases.

The observations the mission in case of Maharashtra. The overall visions of silent feature for cluster are most of the based-on Agriculture and local economic oriented development. The provision of basic amenities, economic activity and newly involved the digital development is mention in the feature. So, for study choose the cluster on based of overall feature involvement.

In case of Maharashtra and on state level empowered committee, the selection of cluster needsto work on the overall rural development of the state. For the cluster selection the regional level spread of NRuM mission is needed. Phase 1 to Phase 3 the region namely Kokan and Desh region is neglected. In future this part of state, rural area will be the less progressive than other. so, need to analyzed the coverage of NRuM mission in various pocket of state rural area. It will help to improve the overall regional rural development and economic stability in region.

## 8. Analysis and observation of SPMR mission

### Critics of SPMR Mission

SPMRM is the machinery to reinforce the PRI activities as well as the concept of decentralized regional planning by creating clustered growth poles

The mission must not be politically driven that is the Government must not choose the politically sensitive areas which have much political elasticity as the sole criterion as development cluster. While focus must be on viability, sustainability of the mission and equally it should be comprehensive.

Even though the mission looks planning from below, it is still framed and implemented from above. Effective participation of local communities and awareness of the DNA of the clusters are more important. To be in detail, by not taking into consideration of the flora and fauna of a cluster, the development activity may not be environment friendly. Thus there is a need to incorporate the diversity of the cluster with association of National Botanical Research Institute etc.

Haphazard and random development will finally result into huge cost in all dimensions. The Government is pushing out new missions and plans but those must be subsets of national planning. The parameters of the SPMRM has to be seen in parallel with the District, state and national levels. For example, one of the cluster due to its abundance of coal reserves has been developed with coal mining, another cluster not so near to it is of no use with the coal because it is rich with natural gas. So in this case there is a conflicting nature of development. Thus, for a best, optimal and accelerated development, the clustered planning should be a subset of regional and national level planning.

Another serious point to be discussed here is the balance of migration and distribution of human capital as claimed by the SPMRM. The level of reduction in rural to urban migration cannot be satisfactory unless and until the scope of outmigration not pondered. The income level of urban cannot be compared with these clusters in short term. Therefore, in short term of 5 to 7 years, the urban areas still have issues. In long term, if the cluster not matches with its nearby clusters or urban

areas, the picture of migration will still be more towards urban cities.

### ▪ Salient features and benefits:

It will create a development central hub for a cluster of villages connect all the nearby villages and provides economical support to them. It will lead to decentralization of activated from urban to rural. Enhance Financial inclusion, infrastructure, social benefits to masses. Create more accessible markets for farmer and Agro-based improvement. Encourage participation of private sector by support government Backward state and North eastern state will get a lot from the SPMRM.

### ▪ Benefits to rural areas

- Creation of community infrastructure like roads, schools, public buildings, etc.
- Skill development, digital literacy, livelihood to people and reduced distressed migration.
- Provision of urban amenities like sewage system, piped water, sanitation facility, road connectivity, waste management and agro-processing units.
- Community service center to provide services like registration, certification, issue of cards, e-services, etc.

### ▪ Challenges

- Already there are several schemes for rural development and this may create overlap and delicacy, so better integration needed.
- Greater involvement of PRI needed with bottom up area-specific approach required else it won't generate much development.
- Digital literacy and e-governance will be difficult in the absence of ITC infrastructure.
- Close coordination between center, state and district needed to make it successful.
- With effective implementation this is a step-in right direction.

## 9. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SPMR MISSION

### Advantage of Rurban Mission

- It will reduce the rural- Urban divide by providing physical and communication connectivity.
- Reverse migration will be promoted due to the availability of urban amenities and jobs
- Purchasing power of rural inhabitants will increase due to employment opportunities
- It will help utilize India's demographic dividend since rural inhabitants will have access to skill development centres.
- The smart City mission will receive a boost as the revamped smart cities will not have to bear the burden of rural migration.

### Disadvantage of Rurban Mission

- It required coordination between numerous entities- Union Rural development Ministry, State Government and Private sector to succeed.
- The Rurban Cluster will be developed through the PPP model. However this lead to an increase the operating cost.
- Delay in project completion due to lack of unskilled people and increasing cost budget.

## 10. INFERENCE

- It is required to learn from past mistakes of PURA and sustainable model should be created so that this can be implemented throughout the country.
- Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission replaced PURA (Provision of Urban amenities in Rural areas) scheme for providing urban amenities in rural areas with cluster approach. It aims to spur socio-economic infrastructural development.
- Though role has been given to state governments to delineate the clusters, role of PRIs has not been demarcated.
- Further poor implementation of the 73rd amendment act to achieve meaningful devolution of funds, functions and functionaries' risks jeopardizing any significant socio-economic growth of rural areas.
- Multiplicity of schemes in this regard in the form of SAGY, BRGF, etc can lead to delayed decision making and confusion.

- Poor agricultural performance in dwindling monsoon times need to be safeguarded and drought mitigation, smart cropping patterns and institutional support in the form of insurance are key for any scheme for rural development and this hasn't been integrated with the SPMRM.

## 11. RECOMMENDATION

- Appointed the expert inspector team till implementation of certain project in cluster.
- Manage the coverage of different pocket of state under the NRuM mission in every stage of Phases
- Along with the 14 component of the mission need to include the Safety and security- CC TV Provision on Street for future security.

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