

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 168
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.12.2015

RURBAN (RURAL-URBAN) MISSION

***168. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:**
SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ:

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the number of rural people migrated to urban areas in each State during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to develop 300 cluster of smart villages under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) to bridge the rural-urban divide and check migration, if so, the details of guidelines and modalities drawn for the mission, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the funds allocated and sanctioned for implementation of the mission during the above period along with the funds sharing pattern evolved between the Union Government and the States, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether his Ministry has incorporated the suggestions/views given by public representatives in implementing the Rurban Mission, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has received any project/proposal from States under the said Mission, if so the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI BIRENDER SINGH)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 168 for reply on 10.12.2015

(a): The information on number of rural people migrated to urban areas in each state during the last three years and the current year is not available. However, as per the survey on 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during NSS 64th round (July, 2007 – June, 2008), estimates of total number of rural people migrated to urban areas at all-India level and estimated percentage of migrants in urban areas who migrated from rural areas for each State/UT is given in Table-1 and Table-2 respectively of Annexure-I. An explanatory note on the information is given at Annexure-II.

(b) to (c): The Government proposes to develop rural clusters in the country under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of smart Villages.

Under the SPMRM, the State Governments 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 Rurban Cluster.

- i. Piped water supply
- ii. Agro Processing, Agri Services, Storage and Warehousing.
- iii. Sanitation
- iv. Solid and liquid waste management
- v. Village streets and drains
- vi. Street lights
- vii. Health care connectivity
- viii. Upgrading school education facilities
- ix. Skill development training linked to economic activities
- x. Inter-village road connectivity
- xi. Citizen Service Centres- for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity
- xii. Public transport
- xiii. LPG Gas Connections
- xiv. Full Digital Literacy

Further the State Government may at its own discretion additionally converge any other State or Central Government scheme not falling under the above components. These could be finalized after due consultation with the Gram Panchayats and should aim at addressing

the unique needs of the 'Rurban Cluster' and enable it to leverage its full economic potential.

The cost of a cluster, will be based on the requirements identified and reflected in the Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP), prepared by the States, for the cluster most importantly, the ICAP would draw out a detailed spatial plan for the entire cluster. A maximum of 30% of the project cost will be provided as the Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to supplement the funds mobilized through convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Sector Schemes and State Schemes. For plain areas, the CGF will be capped at 30% of the Project capital expenditure or Rs 30 crore, whichever is less. In desert, hilly and tribal areas the CGF will be capped at 30% of the Project capital expenditure or Rs 15 crores- whichever is less. An outlay of Rs 5142.08 crore has been provided for the scheme for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

(d) to (e): The State Governments will select Gram Panchayats/cluster of 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 as a SPMRM cluster and implement the Scheme in Mission Mode. It is desirable that the State Government identifies Gram Panchayats that are potential growth centers with resources available in the area and could lead to the economic transformation of the region. There would be two categories of clusters, Tribal and Non-Tribal. The States have been requested to select the clusters from the list of sub-districts provided to them. Wide Consultations have been held with States, academicians, concerned Ministries/Departments, stakeholders etc while formulating the scheme. The suggestions made have been suitably incorporated in the scheme.

Annexure-I

Table 1: Total number (in million) of people migrated to urban areas in India from rural areas obtained from the survey on 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during 2007-08	
all-India	
survey period	total no. of people (in million) migrated to urban areas from rural areas
(1)	(2)
2007-08	55.65

Table 2: Percentage of migrants in urban areas migrating from rural areas obtained from the survey on 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during 2007-08

State/UT	percentage of migrants in urban areas who migrated from rural areas
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	70.5
Arunachal Pradesh	49.9
Assam	73.4
Bihar	71.2
Chhattisgarh	62.3
Delhi	58.8
Goa	50.6
Gujarat	67.5
Haryana	64.6
Himachal Pradesh	69.1
Jammu & Kashmir	58.4
Jharkhand	49.6
Karnataka	56.9
Kerala	61.5
Madhya Pradesh	54.3
Maharashtra	56.8
Manipur	57.3
Meghalaya	63.0
Mizoram	51.0
Nagaland	56.3
Odisha	61.3
Punjab	50.4
Rajasthan	64.7
Sikkim	57.4
Tamil Nadu	56.8
Tripura	67.8
Uttarakhand	45.2
Uttar Pradesh	56.3
West Bengal	48.6
A & N Islands	65.6
Chandigarh	54.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.9
Daman & Diu	53.2
Lakshadweep	70.6
Puducherry	60.8
all-India	59.2

Note: Telangana was not a separate State during the NSSO survey period July 2007-June 2008.

Explanatory Note:

1. The relevant figures have been presented from the 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' of NSSO conducted during July 2007 - June 2008.
2. Usual place of residence (UPR): Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.
3. Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member of the household.

Migration in urban areas from rural areas: Migration in urban areas from rural areas is defined as the migrants in urban areas who had their last usual place of residence (UPR) anytime in the past in following areas (i) rural areas of same district, (ii) rural areas of same state but another district (iii) rural areas of another state.