

# Rural Development Schemes in India

The phrase “rural” refers to or describes the countryside rather than the city. Rural development is the process of enhancing people’s quality of life and economic well-being in rural areas, which are generally remote and sparsely inhabited. Here is a collection of Rural Development Programmes in India that provide extracted revision capsules for applicants of various examinations as well as ordinary readers.

## List Of the schemes:

Rural Development Programme	Year of Beginning	Objective/Description
<b>Community Development Programme (CDP)</b>	1952	Over-all development of rural areas with people’s participation.
<b>Rural Electrification Corporation</b>	1969	Electrification in rural areas
<b>Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)</b>	1972-73	For providing drinking water in villages

<b>Crash Scheme for Rural Employment</b>	1972-73	For rural employment
<b>Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)</b>	1973-74	To reduce the negative effects of drought on crop and livestock output, as well as land, water, and human resource productivity, with the goal of drought proofing the affected areas.
<b>Twenty Point Program</b>	1975	Poverty eradication and raising the standard of living.
<b>National Institution for Rural Development</b>	1977	Training, investigation and advisory organization for rural development
<b>National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)</b>	1980	To provide profitable employment opportunities to the rural poor
<b>Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)</b>	1982	To provide acceptable self-employment options to women from rural households who are living in poverty.
<b>Rural Landless Employment Guarantee</b>	1983	For providing employment to landless farmers and labourers

<b>Programme (RLEGP)</b>		
<b>National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD)</b>	1984	To grant 100% tax rebate to donors and also to provide financial assistance for rural development projects.
<b>Council for Advancement of People's Actions and Rural Technology (CAPART)</b>	1986	To provide assistance for rural prosperity.
<b>Service Area Account (SAA)</b>	1988	A new credit policy for rural areas
<b>Jawahar Rozgar Yojana</b>	1989	For providing employment to rural unemployed.
<b>Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme (ARDRS)</b>	1990	To exempt bank loans up to Rs. 10,000 of rural artisans and weavers.
<b>Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans</b>	1992	To provide contemporary toolkits to rural craftsmen living below the poverty line, with the exception of

			weavers, tailors, embroiders, and tobacco laborers.
<b>District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)</b>	1993		To provide financial assistance for rural development.
<b>Mahila Samridhi Yojana</b>	1993		To encourage the rural women to deposit in Post Office Saving Account.
<b>Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</b>	1999		For eliminating rural poverty and unemployment and promoting self-employment.
<b>Indira Awaas Yojana</b>	1999		To assist SC/STs, released bonded laborers, and non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line in the construction of new dwelling units as well as the conversion of unserviceable kutcha huts into pucca/semi-pucca by extending grant-in-aid.
<b>Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana</b>	2000		To fulfil basic requirements in rural areas.

<b>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</b>	2000	To line all villages with pakka road
<b>Annapurna Scheme</b>	2000	In the next five years, establish food security for all Indians by reforming and improving the Public Distribution System to better serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas.
<b>Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana</b>	2001	Increased wage employment and food security in rural areas, as well as the development of long-lasting community, social, and economic infrastructure.
<b>Bharat Nirman Program</b>	2005	Development of Rural Infrastructure including six components: irrigation, Water supply, Housing, Road, Telephone and Electricity.
<b>National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA)</b>	2006	To provide at least 100 days wage employment in rural areas.
<b>National Livelihood Mission</b>	2009-10	Reduce rural poverty through encouraging diversified and profitable self-employment and wage job

		possibilities that result in a significant and long-term rise in income?
<b>Pradhanmantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)</b>	2010	Integrated development of scheduled castes dominated villages in the country.
<b>National Rural Livelihood Mission</b>	2011	The scheme aims to promote rural poor self-employment and organization. The primary concept behind this initiative is to group the impoverished into SHGs (Self Help Groups) and prepare them for self-employment.
<b>National Food Security Scheme (National Food Security Act)</b>	2013	Aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people.

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