

**Rural Development Programmes :**

<b>Rural Development Programme</b>	<b>Year of Beginning</b>	<b>Objective/Description</b>
Community Development Programme (CDP)	1952	Over-all development of rural areas with people's participation.
Rural Electrification Corporation	1969	Electrification in rural areas
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	1972-73	For providing drinking water in villages
Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	1972-73	For rural employment
Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1973-74	To minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to drought proofing of the affected areas.
Twenty Point Program	1975	Poverty eradication and raising the standard of living.
National Institution for Rural Development	1977	Training, investigation and advisory organization for rural development
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1980	To provide profitable employment opportunities to the rural poor
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	1982	To provide suitable opportunities of self-employment to the women

		belonging to the rural families who are living below the poverty line.
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	1983	For providing employment to landless farmers and labourers
National Fund for Rural Development (NFRD)	1984	To grant 100% tax rebate to donors and also to provide financial assistance for rural development projects.
Council for Advancement of People's Actions and Rural Technology (CAPART)	1986	To provide assistance for rural prosperity.
Service Area Account (SAA)	1988	A new credit policy for rural areas
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	1989	For providing employment to rural unemployed.
Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme (ARDRS)	1990	To exempt bank loans up to Rs. 10,000 of rural artisans and weavers.
Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans	1992	To supply modern toolkits to the rural craftsmen except the weavers, tailors, embroiders and tobacco labourers who are living below the poverty line.
District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	1993	To provide financial assistance for rural development.
Mahila Samridhi Yojana	1993	To encourage the rural women to deposit in Post Office Saving Account.

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	1999	For eliminating rural poverty and unemployment and promoting self-employment.
Indira Awaas Yojana	1999	To help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi-pucca by members of SC/STs, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by extending them grant-in-aid.
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana	2000	To fulfil basic requirements in rural areas.
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	2000	To line all villages with pakka road
Annapurna Scheme	2000	To ensure food security for all create a hunger free India in the next five years and to reform and improve the Public Distribution System so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas.
Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana	2001	To provide additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security, along with the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in rural areas.
Bharat Nirman Program	2005	Development of Rural Infrastructure including six components: irrigation,

		Water supply, Housing, Road, Telephone and Electricity.
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA)	2006	To provide at least 100 days wage employment in rural areas.
National Livelihood Mission	2009-10	To reduce poverty among rural BPL by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities which would lead to an appreciable increase in income on sustainable basis?
Pradhanmantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	2010	Integrated development of scheduled castes dominated villages in the country.
National Rural Livelihood Mission	2011	Scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable for self-employment.
National Food Security Scheme (National Food Security Act)	2013	Aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people.