VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT & EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS IN INDIA
SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1952: Community Development Program (CDP) for Overall Development of Rural Areas and People’s Participation.

1960-61: Intensive Agriculture Development Program (IADP) to Provide Loan for Seeds and Fertilizers to Farmers.

1964-65: Intensive Agriculture Area Program (IAAP) to Develop Special Harvest in Agriculture Area.

1965: Credit Authorization Scheme (CAS) Involved Qualitative Credit Control of Reserve Bank of India.

1966-67: High Yielding Variety Program (HYVP) to Increase the Productively of Food Grains by adopting latest varieties of Inputs of Crops.

1969: Rural Electrification Corporation to Provide Electricity in Rural Areas.

1972-73: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program (ARWSP) to Provide Drinking Water In Villages.


1973: Crass Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE) to Provide Rural Employment.


1975: Twenty Point Program (TTP) For Poverty Eradication and an Overall Objective of Raising the Level Living.


1977-78: Desert Development Program (DDP) To Control the Desert Expansion by Maintaining Environment Balance.

1977-78: Food for Work Program for Providing Food Grains to Labor.
1979: Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) for Educational and Vocational Training.

1980: Integrated Rural Development Program (NREP) for Overall Development of Rural Poor.

1982: Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) for Sustainable Opportunities of Self Employment to the Women Belonging to the Rural Families who are Living Below the Poverty Line.

1983: Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP) to Provide Employment to Landless Farmers and Laborers.

1984: National Fund for Rural Development to Grant 100% Tax Rebate to Donors and Also to Provide Financial Assistance for Rural Development Projects.

1985: Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for Crop Insurance.

1986: Council of Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART) to Provide Assistance to Rural People.

1986: Self Employment Program for the Poor (SEPUP) for Self Employment through Credit and Subsidy.


1988: Service Area Account Rural Credit to Provide Credit in Rural Areas.

1989: Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) for Employment to Rural Unemployed.

1989: Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY) for Employment to Rural Unemployed.

1990: Agriculture & Rural Debt Relief Scheme (ARDRS) to Exempt Bank Loans up to Rs. 10000 for Rural Artisans and Weavers.

1990: Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) to Assist Urban Small Entrepreneurs.

1990: Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) for Urban Poors.

1991: National Housing Band Voluntary Deposit Scheme to use Black Money by Constructing Low Cost Housing for the Poor.


1993: Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) to Provide Employment of at Least 100 Days in a Year in Villages.

1993: Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) for Development Works.
1993: District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) for Financial Assistance to Rural People by District Level Authority.
1993: Mahila Samridhi Yojna to Encourage Rural Women to Deposit in Post Office Schemes.
1994: Scheme For Infrastructural Development In Mega Cities (SIDMC) for Water Supply, Sewage, Drainage, Urban Transportation, Land Development and Improvement Slums Projects in Metro Cities.
1994: Child Labor Eradication Scheme to Shift Child Labor from Hazardous Industries to Schools.
1995: Mid-Day Meal Scheme for Providing Nutrition to Students in Primary Schools to Improve Enrolment, Retention and Attendance.
1995: National Social Assistance Program to Assist Below poverty line People.
1996: Group Life Insurance Scheme for Rural Areas to Provide Insurance Cover in Rural Area at Low Premium.
1997: Kastoorba Gandhi Education Scheme to Establish Girls Schools in Low Female Literacy Areas (District Level).
1999: Annapurna Yojana for 10 kgs Food Grains to Elderly People.
2000: Jan Shree Bima Yojna to Provide Insurance Cover to Below poverty line People.
2000: Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna to Fulfill the Basic Needs of Rural People.
2000: Antyodaya Anna Yojna to Provide Food Security to Poor.
2000: Padhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna to connect all Villages with Nearest Pukka Road.
2001: Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY) for Slum Houses in Urban Areas.
2003: Universal Health Insurance Scheme to Provide Health Insurance to Rural People.

2004: Vande Mataram Scheme (VMS) to Initiate the Public-Private-Partnership During Pregnancy Check up.


2004: Kastoorba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya for setting up Residential Schools at Upper Primary Levels for Girls belongs to predominantly OBC, SC & ST.

2005: Bharat Nirman for Development of India through Irrigation, Water Supply, Housing, Road, Telephone and Electricity.

2005: National Rural Health Mission for Providing Accessible, Affordable, Accountable, Quality Health Services to the Poorest of the Poor in Remotest Areas of the Country.

2005: Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna for Extending Electrification of All Villages and Habitations and Ensuring Electricity to Every Household.

2005: Jawahar Lal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to Development the Infrastructure in Urban Areas.

2006: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Late Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) to Provide 100 Days Wage Employment for development works in rural areas.

2007: Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojna to Provide Health Insurance to all workers in unorganised area living below Poverty Line.

2007: Aam Aadim Bima Yojna to provide Insurance covers to the head of the family of Rural Landless households in the Country.

2009: Rajiv Awas Yojna to make India slum free in 5 Years.

2010: Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) or Sabha Scheme for Empowering Adolescent Girls in the age group 11-18 Years by bringing improvement in their Nutritional and Health Status and upgrading various skills like Home Skills, Life Skills, and Vocational Skills.