

Government Schemes in India:-

The country which got Independence in 1947 and effected the Constitution in 1950, still has some major Poverty and Unemployment issues in its country.

So our country had introduced many government schemes in India for the Alleviation of Poverty and Unemployment and to Increase Education literacy in India.

Following are Indian Govt schemes:-

1) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):-

It was started in 1966 - 67 in major 20 selected districts. Funds were shared by the Centre and State govt.

Moto:- To create productive assets for families in the rural area living below the Poverty Line. ??

It was Implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). It was later merged into Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Tagore Yojna in 1999.

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2) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):-

It was launched in 1980. The main aim of the program was to create employment opportunities by building and maintaining community assets like Village roads, ponds, and wells.

It was then later merged into another scheme 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojna ' in 1989.

3) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana :- (JRY)

This was launched in 1989 in the month of April. Older schemes like NREP & RLEGP were later merged into this.

Funds allocation was like Centre funded 80 % while 20 % was funded by State Govt.

Main Objective:- More employment generation in rural parts of India. ????

Good things here were the direct dispatch of funds would take place Village Panchayats.

4) Minimum Needs Programme (MNP):-

It was launched during the 5th Five-year plan to raise the standard of living of the middle class and poor people.

It covered all factors which were included in the Human Development Index.

5) Employment's Assurance Schemes:-

It was one of the main Indian Government Schemes introduced in History. It was launched in 1994.

This scheme was especially brought to eradicate seasonal Unemployment and funds allocation was determined on the basis of 80: 20 where the center stands for 80 % and the state for 20 %.

Main moto:- It aims at providing 100 days work for Unskilled physical workers especially in rural areas during slack seasons.

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6) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP):-

It was started in 1983. The main objective of the scheme was to provide at least 100 days of Employment per year.

It was introduced and funded by Union Govt and in 1989 it was merged into Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

7) Indira Awas Yojana :- (IAY)

It was started in 1985 - 86 to provide residential units free of cost to weaker sections of society i.e SC and STs. It was later converted to all citizens throughout the country.

8) Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana :-

It was started on 1st April 1999 to develop rural parts of India to increase Secondary and Tertiary sectors there.

The main objective was to create wage Employment and increase entrepreneurs in rural parts of India. This was regarded as one of the best govt schemes in India.

Funds allocation were on an 80:20 basis where 80 % was allocated by the Centre and 20 % by States.

9) Millions Well Scheme (MWS):-

It was launched on 1st Jan 1996. The main aim of the scheme was to increase the primary sector income and its the proportion in GDP of India.

It focused on irrigation facilities and farming done by SC / STs. This scheme was again later merged into Swaran Janti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in 1999.

10) Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY):-

It was started in 2001 by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Its main objective was to provide gain full employment & food security to villagers. This was major effective from all govt schemes to make an impactful result.

These were the top 10 Government Schemes in India to make an impact on Society and eradicate Poverty and Unemployment from Society.

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Some of the most important schemes are also there which I couldn't add to the list are the following:-

- 1) Community Development Programme in 1952
- 2) Twenty point Programme in 1975 ????
- 3) Antyodaya Yojana in 1977
- 4) National Rural Development in 1980
- 5) Mahila Samridhi Yojana in 1993
- 6) Mid Day Meal scheme in 1995
- 7) National Rural Health Mission in 2005
- 8) Rajiv Awas Yojna in 2009
- 9) National Rural Livelihood Mission in 2011
- 10) National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme in 2006

In this article, we discussed various schemes brought by the Central Govt of India for Poverty and Unemployment Alleviation in India.

Government schemes in India that were introduced in past made a major impact on Society and Help our Country to vanishes poverty and Unemployment from some parts of the Country and building their Metro cities today known as Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, and Delhi.

Jay Hind!!!!