



Rural Development Schemes

Why in News

Despite the [Covid-19](#) pandemic, the country has witnessed speed and **progress in various schemes under the Ministry of Rural Development.**

Key Points

▪ [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act \(MGNREGA\) 2005:](#)

◦ About :

- The scheme was introduced as a social measure that **guarantees “the right to work”**. The Ministry of Rural Development monitors the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments.

◦ Major Objective:

- Providing **not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work** as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.

- **MGNREGA assets** include farm, ponds, percolation tanks, check dams, road layer, irrigation channels etc.

◦ Other Features:

- It is the **Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat** which **approves the shelf of works under MGNREGA** and fixes their priority.
- **Social Audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory**, which leads to accountability and transparency.

◦ Achievements:

- For the financial year 2021-22, 2.95 crore persons have been offered work, thus, completing 5.98 lakh assets and generating 34.56 crore person-days.

▪ [Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission \(DAY-NRLM\):](#)

◦ About:

- It is a **centrally sponsored programme**, launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in June 2011.

◦ Objective:

- To **eliminate rural poverty** through the **promotion of multiple livelihoods** and **improved access to financial services** for the rural poor households across the country.

◦ Functioning:

- It involves **working with community institutions** through community professionals in the spirit of self-help which is a unique proposition of DAY-NRLM.
 - It impacts the livelihoods through universal social mobilization by inter alia **organising one-woman member from each rural poor household into [Self Help Groups \(SHGs\)](#)**, their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihoods plans through accessing financial resources from their own institutions and the banks.
- **Achievements:**
- **Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund** amounting to approximately Rs. 56 Crore released to women SHGs in FY 2021 as compared to approximately Rs. 32 Crore in the same corresponding period in FY 2020.
 - Training on farm and non-Farm based livelihoods, on covid management and promotion of Agri-Nutri gardens.

▪ **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):**

- **Launch:** 25th December, 2000.
- **Objective:**
 - To provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road to unconnected habitations.
- **Beneficiaries:**
 - Unconnected habitations of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States, Deserts and Tribal Areas as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population.
- **Achievements:**
 - Highest length of road has been completed under PMGSY in the comparable period over the last 3 years.

▪ **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin:**

- **Launch:**
 - To achieve the objective of **“Housing for All”** by **2022**, the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was restructured to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April, 2016.
- **Objective:**
 - To help rural people below the poverty line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutchha houses by providing assistance in the form of a full grant.
- **Beneficiaries:**
 - People belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Disabled persons and Minorities.
 - Beneficiaries are chosen according to data taken from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) of 2011.
- **Achievements:**
 - Highest expenditure amounting to Rs. 5854 Cr in FY 2021-22; double than the FY 2020-21 in the comparable period.

Source: PIB

