

YEAR	SCHEME	MINISTRY	DETAILS
1952	Community Development Programme (CDP)	Rural Development	Overall development of rural areas and people's participation
1960-61	Intensive Agriculture Development Programme(IADP)	Agriculture	To provide loan for seeds and fertilizers to farmers
1964-65	Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP)	Agriculture	To develop special harvest in agricultural area
1965	Credit Authorization Scheme (CAS)	Banking Department, Finance Ministry	Involved qualitative credit control of Reserve Bank of India
1966-67	High yielding Variety Programme (HYVP)	Agriculture	To increase the productivity of food grains by adopting latest varieties of inputs of crops
1966-67	Green Revolution:	Agriculture	To increase productivity. Confined to wheat production
1969	Rural Electrification Corporation	Power	To provide electricity in rural areas
1972	Scheme of Discriminatory Interest Rate	Banking Department, Finance Ministry	To provide loans to the weaker sections of society at concessional interest rates of 4%
1972-73	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Providing drinking water in villages
1973	Drought Prone Area Programme :	Department of Land Resources-Ministry of Rural Development	Protection from drought by achieving environmental balance and by developing ground water resources
1973	Crash Scheme for Rural Employment CSRE	Rural Development	For rural employment
1973-74	Marginal Farmer and Agriculture Labor Agency (MFALA)	Agriculture	Technical & financial assistance to marginal farmers
1974-75	Small Farmer Development Scheme SFDS	Agriculture	Technical & financial assistance to small farmers
1975	Command Area Development Programme : (CADP)	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	Better utilisation of irrigational capacities
1975	Twenty Point Programme (TPP)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Poverty eradication and an overall objective of raising the living standards.
1975	Integrated Child Development Services	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Tackle malnutrition and health problems in children 6 years of age and their mothers.
1977	National Institution of Rural Development Training, Investigation and Advisory for Rural Development	Rural Development	
1977-78	Desert Development Programme: (DDP)	Department of Land Resources-Ministry of Rural Development	To control desert expansion by maintaining environmental balance
1977-	Food For Work Programme :	Rural Development	Providing food grains to labour

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1977-78	AntyodayaYojana :	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Scheme of Rajasthan, providing economic assistance to poorest families
1979	Training Rural Youth for Self Employment TRYSEM	Rural Development	(Launched on 15th August);Educational and vocational training
1980	Integrated Rural DevelopmentProgramme :IRDP	Rural Development	(Launched on October 2, 1980);Overall development of rural poor
1980	National Rural Developmentprogramme NREP	Rural Development	Employment for rural man force
1982	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	Rural Development	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 Programme (RLEGP) (Launched on August 15)	Rural Development	Employment to landless farmers and labourers
1983-84	Farmers Agriculture Service Centers FASCs	Agriculture	Tell the people use of improved instruments of agriculture
1984	National Fund for Rural Development :	Rural Development	To grant 100% tax rebate to donors and also to provide financial assistance for Rural Development projects
1985	Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme:	Agriculture	Crop Insurance
1986	Council of Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART)	Rural Development	Assistance to rural people
1986	Self EmploymentProgramme for the Poor	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	SEPUP:Self-employment through credit and subsidy
1986	National Drinking Water Mission	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	: For Rural Drinking Water
1991	Above scheme renamed and upgraded to Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	: For Rural Drinking Water
1988	Service Area Account	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance	Rural Credit
1989	JawaharRojgarYojana	Rural Development	: JRY Employment to rural unemployed
1989	Nehru RojgarYojana NRY	Ministry for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Employment to Urban unemployed
1990	Agriculture & Rural Debt Relief Scheme: ARDRS	Departmentof Financial Services, Ministry of Finance	Exempt Bank loans up to Rs. 10,000 for rural artisans and weavers

1990	Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises SUME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Assist urban small entrepreneurs
1990	Scheme of Urban wage Employment SUWE	Ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation	Scheme for urban poor
1990	Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Providing employment by shelter Upgradation
1991	National Housing Bank Voluntary Deposit Scheme	NHB is a fully owned subsidiary of RBI. All the operations and schemes are taken by RBI	Using black money by constructing low cost housing for the poor
1992	National Renewal Fund	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	social safety net to the workers who are likely to be affected by technological up-gradation and modernisation in the Indian industry
1993	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) (Launched on October, 2)	Different ministries as per the work provided	Employment of at least 100 days in a year in villages
1993	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme MPLADS (December 23, 1993)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Sanctioned 1 crore per year for development works
1994	Scheme for Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities : SIDMC	Ministry of Urban Development	Water supply, sewage, drainage, urban transportation, land development and improvement slums projects in metro cities
1993	District Rural Development Agency DRDA	Rural Development	Financial assistance to rural people by district level authority
1993	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (October 2, 1993)	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Encourage rural women to deposit in Post office schemes
1994	Child labor Eradication Scheme	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Shift child labour from hazardous industries to schools
1995	prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme PMIUPEP	Ministry for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	To eradicate urban poverty
1995	Mid Day Meal Scheme:	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD	Nutrition to students in primary schools to improve enrolment, retention and attendance
1996	Group Life Insurance Scheme for	Ministry of Finance	Insurance in rural area for low

	Rural Areas		premium
1995	National Social Assistance programme :	Rural Development	Assist BPL people
1997-98	Ganga KalyanYojana		Provide financial assistance to farmers for exploring ground water resources
1997	Kastoorba Gandhi Education Scheme: (15 August 1997)	Ministry of HRD	Establish girls schools in low female literacy areas (district level)
1997	SwaranJayantiShahariRojgarYojana:	Ministry for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Urban employment
1998	Bhagya Shree Bal Kalyan Policy		Upliftment of female children
1999	Annapurna Yojana	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	10 kgs food grains to elderly people
1999	SwaranJayanti Gram SwarogjarYojana	Rural Development	Self-employment in rural areas
1999	Jawahar Gram SamridhhiYojana	Rural Development	Village infrastructure
2000	Jan Shree BimaYojana Insurance	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance	BPL people
2000	Pradhan MantriGramodayaYojana		Basic needs of rural people
2000	Antyodaya Anna Yojana	Ministry of consumer affairs, food and public distribution	To provide food security to poor
2000	Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana	Rural Development	Connect all villages with nearest pukka road
2001	SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana	Rural Development	Employment and food security to rural people
2001	Valmiki Ambedkar AwasYojana VAMBAY	Ministry for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Slum houses in urban areas
2003	Universal Health Insurance Scheme:	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance	Health insurance for rural people
2004	VandeMataram Scheme VMS	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Initiative of public Private partnership during pregnancy check up
2004	National Food for Work programme	Rural Development	Supplementary wage as foodgrains for work
2004	Kastoorba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya	Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD	Setting up residential schools at upper primary levels for girls belonging to predominantly OBC, SC & ST
2005	Janani SurakshaYojana	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Providing care to pregnant women
2005	Bharat Nirman	Rural Development	Development of India through irrigation, Water supply, Housing, Road, Telephone and electricity

2005	National Rural Health Mission:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Accessible, affordable, accountable, quality health services to the poorest of the poor on remotest areas of the country
2005	Rajeev Gandhi GrameenVidyuti Karan Yojana:	Ministry of Power	Extending electrification of all villages and habitations and ensuring electricity to every household
2005	JawaharLal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: (JNNURM)	Urban Development	
2006	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme NREGS	Rural Development	100 days wage employment for development works in rural areas
2007	RastriyaSwasthyaBimaYojana :	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Health insurance to all workers in unorganized area below poverty line
2007	AamAadmiBimaYojana	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance	Insurance cover to the head of the family of rural landless households in the country
2009	Rajiv AwasYojana	Ministry for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	To make India slum free in 5 years
2009	Bachat Lamp Yojna	Ministry of Power	Social Sector Scheme pertaining to Pension Sector
2010	Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana	Ministry of Women and Child Development	A cash incentive of Rs. 4000 to women (19 years and above) for the first two live births.
2010	Swavalamban	Ministry of Finance	Pension scheme to the workers in unorganised sector. Any citizen who is not part of any statutory pension scheme of the Government and contributes between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000/- per annum, could join the scheme. The Central Government shall contribute Rs. 1000 per annum to such subscribers.
2011	Swabhiman	Ministry of Finance	To make banking facility available to all citizens and to get 5 crore accounts opened by Mar 2012. Replaced by Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana.

2011	Sabla or Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls	MoWCD	Empowering adolescent girls (Age) of 11–18 years with focus on out-of-school girls by improvement in their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. Merged Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY).
2011	National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM)	MoRD	This scheme will organize rural poor into Self Help Group(SHG) groups and make them capable for self-employment. The idea is to develop better livelihood options for the poor.

Government schemes in India

Active

Schemes

- Atal Pension Yojana
- BetiBachao, BetiPadhaoYojana
- Deen Dayal UpadhyayaAntyodayaYojana (DAY)
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- Deen Dayal Gram JyotiYojana (DDUGJY)
- Deen Dayal UpadhayaGrameenKaushalYojana (DDU-GKY)
- Domestic Efficient Lightening Programme (DELP)
- Heritage City Development And Augmentation Yojana(HRIDAY)
- Housing for All
- Kishore VaigyankiProtsahanYojana (KVPY)
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana
- Midday Meal Scheme
- National Social Assistance Scheme(NSAP)
- National Service Scheme (NSS)
- Indira AwaasYojana (PMAY)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)

	Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY)
	Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchaiYojana (PMKSY)
	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
	Pradhan MantriJeevanJyotiBimaYojana
	Pradhan MantriSurakshaBimaYojana
	Pradhan MantriUjjwalaYojana
	SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY)
	Soil Health Card Scheme
	SwaranJayanti Gram SwarojgarYojana (SGSY)
Missions	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
	Mission Indradhanush
	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
	Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)
	SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
	Smart Cities Mission
	TB-Mission 2020
Projects	Bharatmala
	Indian Rivers Inter-link
	Sagar Mala project
	SetuBharatam
Campaigns	Accessible India Campaign
	Digital India
	Make in India
	Skill India
	Startup India
	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
IDs	Aadhaar
	Business identification number
	Indian passport
	Permanent account number
	Ration card (India)
	Unorganised Workers' Identification Number
	Voter ID (India)
State	BhamashahYojana
	JyotigramYojana
	Make in Maharashtra
	Vibrant Gujarat

Closed	
Schemes	Bharat Nirman
	Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)
	Indira GandhiMatritvaSahyogYojana (IGMSY)
	Integrated Rural DevelopmentProgramme (IRDP)
	Janani SurakhshaYojana (JSY)
	JawaharLal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM)
	Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya
	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)
	National Literacy MissionProgramme (NLM)
	National Pension Scheme (NPS)
	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
	Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme
	Pradhan MantraIAdarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)
	RashtriyaSwasthyaBimaYojana (RSBY)
	SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana
	Swavalamban
	Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme

MERGED SCHEMES	
1	National Food for Work programme was merged with NREGA
2	SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana merged with NREGA
3	IntensifiedJawaharRojgarYojana 1993 was merged with Employment Assurance Scheme 1996 which was later merged with SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana 2001
4	IRDP , TRYSEM, DW CRA, Million Wells Scheme, SITRA & Ganga Kalia n Yojana merged with SwaranJayanti Gram SwarajgarYojana
5	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme merged with JawaharRojgarYojana which was replaced by Jawahar Gram SamridhiYojana (1999)
6	Jawahar Gram SamridhiYojana was merged with SampoornaGrameenRojgarYojana (2001)

2009 DhoodhGanga

Government of India's dairy business enterprise scheme is Doodh Ganga Yojana. This scheme offers fractional interest free credits & capital grant provisions to encourage planned dairy farming & generate service openings in Himachal Pradesh.

Department of Animal Husbandry of Government of India has launched this scheme as a dairy undertaking assets plan to be executed by the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). The programme helps to convert micro dairy farming ventures into planned dairy commerce ventures. DoodhGanga Yojana aims to carefully encourage 50,000 rural families by the arrangement of ten thousand Self Help Groups inside 3 year duration. The programme makes complete necessities to vend dairy goods on a larger level.

The chief aim of the proposal was to generate optional income for local inhabitants concerned with the project. The secondary aim was to start a 'white revolution' by the flourishing execution of the proposal.

2008 Ladli Scheme

According to the scheme the girl child obtains free education & upbringing with additionally after eighteen years of age she will be permitted to acquire one lakh rupees. This money is given in her name and it can be utilized for the marriage of the girl which is considered by some parents as burden in the society.

Ministry of Rural Development

- It has two Departments : **Department of Land Resources and Department of Rural Development**
- The erstwhile Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been removed from Ministry of Rural Development and established as *an independent Ministry*.

Rural Development Ministry: Timeline

- 1952 - *Community project administration* set up under the planning commission for managing community development programme (inaugurated - 2 oct, 1952)
- 1974 - Department of Rural Development established under the *Ministry of Agriculture*
- 1979 - Department of Rural Development elevated to status of *Ministry of Rural Reconstruction*
- *The Ministry was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development and again changed into dept. under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.*
- 1985 - rechristened as Ministry of Agriculture
- 1991 - Department of Rural Development was again changed to Ministry of Rural Development
- 1995 - Ministry was renamed Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment.
- 1999 - Name was changed to *Ministry of Rural Development*

Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development


Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- The act was notified in **2005**, all the rural areas have been covered since 2008
- Main **aim is improve the livelihood security** of rural household
- A **right based act** i.e providing unskilled manual work to those who demand it
- Who can demand work? : **any adult member** of a **rural household** who is ready to do **unskilled manual work**
- **How many days of work?** : upto *100 days of guaranteed wage employment* in a financial year (April 1st to March 31st). The days can be increased by the central govt. or the state govt. concerned.
- **How is it guaranteed:** providing work **within 15 days of the demand for work** or else unemployment allowance has to be given. Unemployment allowance to be provided by the state govt. at a rate of 1/4th of the wage paid for the first 30 days and half of the wage rate for rest of the financial year.
- Wage to material ration: 60 to 40 ratio for permissible work.
- No contractor or machinery to be involved.

Implementation of Act

- **PRIs** to be responsible for planning, monitoring and implementation of the work.
- **Gram sabha** to recommend works which will be executed by the panchayat.

- The Programme Officer (appointed by the state govt. at intermediate panchayat level) shall allot at least **50% of the works in terms of its cost under a Scheme to be implemented through the Gram Panchayats.**
- 1/3 of the beneficiaries have to be women
- **Methods to ensure transparency in implementation:**
- Social audit to be organized by the gram panchayat
- District level ombudsman for grievance redressal, the ombudsman will be independent of the central or the state government.
- Photographs of the work site to be appended at the stage of before start of the work, during course of the work and once the work is completed.
- Payments to the beneficiaries are made through post office and savings bank account.
- **Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)**
- **Why :** Lack of modern amenities, livelihood opportunities, lack of physical and social infrastructure leading to migration among rural population towards cities and towns
- In the year **2003 APJ Abdul Kalam** put forward the idea of integrated development of villages **leading to urbanization**
How to achieve this objective? - By providing Physical connectivity, Electronic Connectivity, and knowledge connectivity. All of this will lead to economic connectivity of rural areas.
Implementation: Implemented on pilot basis for three years, starting from 2004-05 (10th five year plan).
Lessons learnt from this phase :
 - Not holistic, due to lack of convergence with development programmes of other Department
 - No clear guidelines or business plan.
 - Infrastructure centric without giving due consideration to economic activity.
 - Site selection was not based on growth potentialRevamped PURA, after consultation with government Departments and ADB. Launched in **11th five year plan** as a pilot project
- **Features of revamped PURA**
- Convergence with other government schemes, Implemented in PPP mode,
- Implementation in project mode with lifestyle approach; construction, operation and maintenance built into the cost of infrastructure.
- Gram Panchayat will partner with the private partner, thereby increasing accountability at the grass root level itself.
- **CAPART (Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology)**
Implementing Agency: Autonomous organization (Registered Society) under the Department of Rural Development Set up in 1986
Objective:
 - To promote **voluntary action** among rural people through the participation of the entire **community**, and promoting **technology** that is appropriate for the rural setup.
 - To support schemes that increase employment opportunities, increases self-reliance, generates awareness, creates organization and improves the overall quality of life.How CAPART will achieve this objective:
 - By providing funding to voluntary organizations
 - It has also set up 9 regional centres. These regional centres are allowed to sanction project proposals with an outlay of 10 lakh.
 - Funding to voluntary organizations is decided based on the nature of the project and ability of the organization to complete the project.
 - CAPART has its own monitoring personnel.
- **Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme**
- The overall objective of the programme is to mitigate the impact of droughts on crop production, livestock, humans, water resources and productivity of land ultimately leading to drought proofing of the target region
- In case of desert development programme; the objective is to minimize the adverse effect of drought, to control desertification and rejuvenating the natural resource base of the identified Desert area.
- Since 1995-96 both these programme are implemented under *Integrated Watershed Development Programme*

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
1	<p>SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN</p> <p>Ministry-Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Ministry of Urban Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 2nd October 2014) To have clean India by 2nd October 2019  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate open defecation by constructing toilets for households, communities Eradicate manual scavenging Introduce modern and scientific municipal solid waste management practices Enable private sector participation in the sanitation sector <p>Change people's attitudes to sanitation and create awareness</p>
2	<p>BAL SWACHH MISSION</p> <p>(Part of SwacchBharat Mission but implemented by Ministry Women and Child Development)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 14th November 2014) Awareness about the cleanliness of the children
3	<p>SKILL INDIA</p> <p>Ministry-Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 15th July 2015 with an aim to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022. It includes various initiatives of the government like "National Skill Development Mission", "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015", "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)" and the "Skill Loan scheme". To create jobs for youth of the country Skill Development in Youth Making Skill available to All Youth of India UK has entered into a partnership with India under this programme. Virtual partnerships will be initiated at the school level
4	<p>SMART CITIES</p> <p>Ministry- Ministry of Urban Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 29th April 2015 A Smart City is an urban development Vision to integrate multiple information and communication technology (ICT) solutions in a secure fashion to manage a city's assets In a first Government of India will develop 100 Smart Cities in India

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this scheme Cities from all States are selected
5	<p>MAKE IN INDIA (Dept. of Industrial Policy and Promotion , Ministry of Commerce and Industry) (Coordinating Agency-PMO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched on 25th September 2014 The campaign was designed by Wieden and Kennedy To make India a manufacturing hub. Make in India is an initiative of the Government of India to encourage multinational, as well as domestic, companies to manufacture their products in India. The major objective behind the initiative is to focus on job creation and skill enhancement in twenty-five sectors of theeconomy India would emerge, after initiation of the programme (and if successful), as the top destination globally for foreign direct investment, surpassing theUnited States of America as well as China The initiative also aims at high quality standards and minimising the impact on the environment
6	<p>NAMAMI GANGE Ministry-Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NamamiGange Project or Namami Ganga Yojana is an ambitious Union Government Project which integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga River in a comprehensive manner. The project is officially known as Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission project or 'Namami Ganga Yojana'. This project aims at Ganga Rejuvenation by combining the existing ongoing efforts and planning under it to create a concrete action plan for future.
7	<p>DIGITAL INDIA Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 1st July 2015 To transform India's economy The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks Digital India has three core components. <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of digital infrastructure Delivering services digitally Digital literacy <p>The Government of India entity Bharat Broadband Network Limited which executes the National Optical Fibre Network project will be the custodian of Digital India (DI) project. BBNL had ordered United Telecoms Limited to</p>

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
		<p>connect 250,000 villages through GPON to ensure FTTH based broadband. This will provide the first basic setup to achieve towards Digital India and is expected to be completed by 2017.</p>
8	<p>SWADESH DARSHAN Ministry-Ministry of Tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Union Ministry of Tourism had launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15 with an aim to develop theme based tourist circuits in the country. These tourist circuits will be developed on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner. They will be developed by synergizing efforts to focus on concerns and needs of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities. Under this scheme, 13 thematic circuits have been identified for development. They are Buddhist Circuit, North-East India Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.
9	<p>SUKANYA SAMRIDHI ACCOUNT- Ministry of Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 22nd January 2015 The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22 January 2015 as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. The scheme currently provides an interest rate of 8.6% and tax benefits. The account can be opened at any India Post office or a branch of some authorised commercial banks
10	<p>PRADHAN MANTRI SANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA Ministry of Rural Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Launched on 11th October 2014)-Each MP to develop three villages by 2019, eight villages by 2024. Identification of villages <p>MPs can select any gram panchayat, other than their own village or that of their spouse, to be developed as an Adarsh Gram. The village must have a population of 3000-5000 people if it is located in the plains, or 1000-3000 people if located in hilly areas.</p> <p>Lok Sabha MPs can choose a village from their constituency, and Rajya Sabha MPs from the state from which they are elected. Nominated members can choose a village from any district of the country. MPs which represent urban constituencies can identify a village from a neighbouring rural constituency.</p>
11	<p>PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA Department of Financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This financial inclusion campaign was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 28 August 2014 to give financial services to weaker section of society.

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
	services, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, on the inauguration day, 1.5 Crore (15 million) bank accounts were opened under this scheme. Guinness World Records Recognises the Achievements made under PMJDY
12	PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA Department of Financial services, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched on 9th May 2015 Eligibility: Available to people in age group 18 to 70 years with bank account. Premium: Rs.12 per annum. Payment Mode: The premium will be directly auto-debited by the bank from the subscribers account. This is the only mode available. Risk Coverage: For accidental death and full disability – Rs.2 Lakh and for partial disability – Rs.1 Lakh. Eligibility: Any person having a bank account and Aadhaar number linked to the bank account can give a simple form to the bank every year before 1st of June in order to join the scheme. Name of nominee to be given in the form.
13	BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO YOJANA This is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Launched on 22nd January 2015)-To generate awareness of welfare service meant for girl child and women. introduced to address the issue declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) According to census data, the child sex Ratio (0–6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001, which dropped drastically to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011. A 2012UNICEF report has ranked India 41st among 195 countries. This is being implemented through a national campaign and focussed multi sectoral action in 100 selected districts low in CSR, covering all States and UTs. This is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.
14	ATAL PENSION SCHEME Department of Financial services, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Launched on 9th May 2015)-for unorganised sector 's workers <p>In Atal Pension Yojana, for every contribution made to the pension fund, The Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or ₹1,000 (US\$15) per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. The age of exit and start of pension would be 60 years. Therefore, minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under APY would be</p>

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
		20 years or more.
15	HRIDAY (NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA) SCHEME Ministry of Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Launched on 21st January 2015)-To develop heritage cities. • With duration of 27 months (completing in March 2017) and a total outlay of INR 500 Crores, the Scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. • The Scheme supports development of core heritage infrastructure projects which shall include revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage assets identified/approved by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and State Governments.
16	PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA Department of Financial services, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Launched on 9th May 2015)-Life insurance scheme by Government • Pradhan MantriJeevanJyotiBimaYojana is available to people between 18 and 50 years of age with bank accounts.
17	MUDRA BANK YOJANA Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Launched on 8th April 2015) to provide up to INR 10 lakh to small entrepreneur. • MUDRA Mission <p>To create an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture, in collaboration with our partner institutions in achieving economic success and financial security.</p>
18	KRISHI AMDANI BIMA YOJANA Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme for farmer
19	PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SINCHAI YOJANA Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide water to all field in the Country. • Is a national mission to improve farm productivity and ensure better utilization of the resources in the country.
20		
21	DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA Ministry of Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Launched on 25th September 2014)- To provide employment to youth residing in rural area. • Demand led skill training at no cost to the rural poor • Mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST 50%; Minority 15%; Women 33%)

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
22	DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA Ministry of Power 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Government of India programme aimed at providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes in rural India
23	MAHATMA GANDHI PRAVASI SURAKSHA YOJANA Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana is a special social security scheme which includes Pension and Life Insurance, introduced by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the overseas Indian workers in possession of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports. It is a voluntary scheme designed to help workers to meet their three financial needs: saving for retirement, saving for their return and resettlement, and providing free life insurance offering coverage for death from natural causes.
24	INDRADANUSH SCHEME Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Launched on 25th December 2014) <p>The Mission Indradhanush, depicting seven colours of the rainbow, targets to immunize all children against seven vaccine preventable diseases, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diphtheria Pertussis (<i>Whooping Cough</i>) Tetanus Tuberculosis Polio Hepatitis B Measles. <p>In addition to this, vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Haemophilus influenzae type B (HIB) are also being provided in selected states.</p>
25	SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare (Ministry of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Health Card Scheme is a scheme launched by the Government of India in February 2015. Under the scheme, the government plans to issue soil cards to farmers which will carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilisers required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs. All soil samples are to be tested in various soil testing labs across the country. Thereafter the experts will analyse the strength and weaknesses (micro-nutrients deficiency) of the soil and suggest measures to deal with it. The result and suggestion will be displayed in the cards.

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government plans to issue the cards to 14 crore farmers
26	<p>UJJALA</p> <p>UnnatJyoti by Affordable LEDs for All</p> <p>Ministry of Power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objective is to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment. <p>Overall targets</p> <p>Overall target of number of incandescent bulbs to be replaced - 200 million</p> <p>Expected overall annual energy savings - 10.5 billion KWh</p> <p>Expected reduction of load - 5000 MW</p> <p>Expected annual cost reduction of consumer bills - Rs. 40,000 crore</p> <p>Annual estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions - 79 million tonnes of CO₂</p>
27	<p>UDAAN SCHEME</p> <p>Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Udaan is a Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir in the nature of partnership between the corporates of India and Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation. The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of J&K. The Scheme covers graduates, post graduates and three year engineering diploma holders. It has two objectives: <p>(i) To provide an exposure to the unemployed graduates to the best of Corporate India;</p> <p>(ii) To provide Corporate India, an exposure to the rich talent pool available in the State.</p>
28	<p>NATIONAL RU URBAN MISSION</p> <p>SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Is the latest scheme launched By PM NarendraModi National RU URBAN Mission Was Launched In Chhattisgarh The Mission also dubbed as Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurbanmission (SPMRM) aims to spur social, economic and infrastructure development in rural areas by developing a cluster of 300 Smart Villages over the next 3 years across the country. The Mission aims at development of rural growth clusters which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs, which would trigger overall development in the region. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission will thus develop a cluster of Smart Villages.

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
29	PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY SHRAMEV JAYATE KARYAKRAM Union Labour Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Launched on 16th October 2014) • Unified Labour Portal (ShramSuidha) and a Transparent & Accountable Labour Inspection Scheme to facilitate ease of compliance especially for four Central Government Organisations i.e. ESIC, EPFO, DGMS and CLC.
30	KISAN VIKAS PATRA Ministry of finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Relaunched in 2014) – Saving Certificate Scheme
31	AMRUT Ministry of Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Development (earlier name JNNURM) • The scheme was launched by Prime Minister NarendraModi in June 2015 with the focus of the urban renewal projects is to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewerage networks and water supply for urban transformation. Rajasthan was the first state in the country to submit State Annual Action Plan under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).
32	PRASAD Ministry of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation-To improve the infrastructure at pilgrimage places.
33	PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union Cabinet has approved Pradhan MantriFasalBimaYojana • It is a new crop insurance scheme to boost farming sector in the country. • It is farmers' welfare scheme • The scheme aims to reduce the premium burden on farmers and ensure early settlement of crop insurance claim for the full insured sum.
34	ATAL INNOVATION MISSION AND SETU IN NITI AAYOG PMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union Cabinet as given its approval for establishment of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) in NITI Aayog. • This move seeks to give substantial boost to the innovation ecosystem and to catalyse the entrepreneurial spirit in the country. • AIM and AIM Directorate will be established that will help in implementation of mission activities in a focussed manner. • Its headquarters will be in New Delhi. • NITI Aayog will hire Mission Director and other appropriate manpower. Mission High Level Committee (MHLC) will guide the Mission. • It will take all decisions related to approval of requisite

SN	Govt Scheme	Details
		guidelines and implementation of various elements of AIM and SETU.
35	PAHAL Union Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PratyakshaHastaantaritLaabh (PAHAL) scheme has been acknowledged as the world's largest cash transfer programme (households) by the Guinness Book of World Records. PratyakshaHastaantaritLaabh (PAHAL) scheme The scheme was formally launched as Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for LPG subsidy in 2013 in 291 districts
36	SAHAJ Union Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For online release of new LPG connections for the consumers as parts of its consumer friendly initiative. SAHAJ facility will enable the customers to post online request for a new connection by filing Know Your Customer (KYC) form by uploading bank account details and photographs.
37	NAI MANZIL Ministry of Minority Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For empowering minorities. Aim to address educational and livelihood needs of minority communities in general and Muslims in particular, which lags behind in terms of educational attainments than the other minority communities.

Make in India focuses on the following 25 sectors of the economy:

- Automobiles
- Automobile Components
- Aviation
- Biotechnology
- Chemicals
- Construction
- Defence manufacturing
- Electrical Machinery
- Electronic systems
- Food Processing
- Information Technology and Business process management
- Leather
- Media and Entertainment
- Mining
- Oil and Gas
- Pharmaceuticals
- Ports and Shipping
- Railways
- Renewable Energy
- Roads and Highways

- Space and astronomy
- Textiles and Garments
- Thermal Power
- Tourism and Hospitality
- Wellness

100% FDI is permitted in all the above sectors, except for space (74%), defence (49%) and news media (26%).

Mobile Apps KisanSuvidha and PusaKrishi launched:-

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has launched two mobile apps called KisanSuvidha and PusaKrishi for benefit of farmers and all other stake holders.

RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (राष्ट्रीयकृषिविकासयोजना) is a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme which was launched in August 2007 to orient agricultural development strategies, to reaffirm its commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan. The scheme was launched to incentivize the States to provide additional resources in their State Plans over and above their baseline expenditure to bridge critical gaps.

The RKVY covers all sectors such as Crop Cultivation, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Dairy Development, Agricultural Research and Education, Forestry and Wildlife, Plantation and Agricultural Marketing, Food Storage and Warehousing, Soil and Water Conservation, Agricultural Financial Institutions, other Agricultural Programmes and Cooperation.

PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

PMKSY will have following programme components:

A. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.

B. PMKSY (HarKhetkoPani)

1. Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water)
2. Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay);
3. Creating and rejuvenating traditional water storage systems like Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) etc. at feasible locations.

C. PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)

1. Programme management, preparation of State/District Irrigation Plan, approval of annual action plan, Monitoring etc.
2. Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan);

3. Information Communication Technology (ICT) interventions through NeGP-A to be made use in the field of water use efficiency, precision irrigation technologies, on farm water management, crop alignment etc. and also to do intensive monitoring of the Scheme.

D. PMKSY (Watershed Development)

1. Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, rain water harvesting, in-situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis.

2. Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source to full potential in identified backward rain fed blocks including renovation of traditional water bodies

E- National Agriculture market Launched

- NAM is envisaged as a pan-India electronic trading portal
- Seeks to network the existing APMC and other market yards to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- **Not a parallel market but a network of physical mandis which can be accessed online – a virtual mandi of mandis**
- Enable the buyers / sellers situated within and outside the State to participate in trading at the local mandis.
- Provide end-to-end solutions to all sellers and buyers: grading, price discovery, payment, transportation and delivery.
- Rationalize transaction costs, reduction of wastage, provide higher return to farmers, better quality to consumers.
- Real time accurate information sharing with all stakeholders - win-win situation for all stakeholders.

NAM is to be implemented by Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) with the help of M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited in consortium with Techno Brain Global FZE, Selected as Strategic Partner through e-procurement Process

Broad Features of Scheme

- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) would be sharing the software free of cost with the state/mandi
- DAC & FW is providing one-time grant to mandis for purchase of hardware and assaying equipment up to an amount of INR 30 lakhs
- Strategic Partner (SP) would provide free training, handholding, and trouble shooting for one year to mandis (SP to be paid by SFAC as per milestones)
- SP to upgrade and maintain the platform for 5 years (as per the provisions of concession agreement)
- NAM will initially be rolled out in 585 selected mandis in States by 2017-18.
- NAM to be rolled out on demand in States who have fulfilled the following reforms in their **agricultural produce market committee (APMC) Act**.

- ▶ Single license to be valid across the state
- ▶ Single point levy of market fee

Awards:

Pakke Tiger Reserve in East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh has won the 'India Biodiversity Award 2016'. The tiger reserve was selected in the conservation of threatened species category for its Hornbill Nest Adoption Programme.

Bioengineer Frances Arnold from United States (US) has won the prestigious 2016 Millennium Technology Prize. With this she becomes first female to be awarded with this prestigious biennial award in its 12-year history.

South Korean author, Han Kang, has won the 2016 Man Booker International Prize for her novel 'The Vegetarian'. With this Han becomes the first South Korean to win this prestigious literary prize. The writer and her British translator Deborah Smith will share the 72,000 dollars prize money. Han's novel 'The Vegetarian' tells a story of a wife (Yeong-Hye lead character) who decides to become a vegetarian.

Former ISRO Chairman and space scientist Prof Udupi Ramachandra Rao became the first Indian to be given 'Hall of Fame' Award by the International Astronautical Federation (IAF).

Pakistani women's rights activist from Swat Valley Tabassum Adnan has won prestigious 2016 Nelson Mandela GraçaMachel Innovation Award. With this Tabassum Adnan becomes the second woman from Pakistan's Swat Valley to win this international recognition after Nobel laureate Malala Yousafzai.

Dogri Poetess and novelist Padma Sachdev (76) has been chosen for the prestigious SaraswatiSamman for the year 2015. She has been chosen for her autobiography 'Chitt-Chete' written in Dogri language and published in 2007.

Mother Teresa has been posthumously conferred with the United Kingdom's prestigious Founders Award 2016. Teresa's only living relative AgiBojazhiu (niece) collected the award on her behalf.

British mathematician Andrew Wiles (62) was named as the winner of the prestigious 2016 Abel Prize. He was selected by the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters for solving a centuries old hypothesis (equation), Fermat's Last Theorem.

Veteran film actor and director Manoj Kumar has been selected for the prestigious 47th DadasahebPhalke Award for the year 2015.

Hyderabad-based GVK Biosciences (GVK BIO) has been awarded prestigious Global CSR Excellence & Leadership Award. The company was bestowed with this award in the category of Best Environment Friendly Project for its ambitious Go Green, Grow Green

plantation drive under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative.

Karnataka's flagship mobile-one governance application has won gold medal at the fourth World Government Summit in Dubai, UAE in the m-governance awards category.

Saranghi maestro Pandit Ram Narayan (88) has been chosen for the prestigious Bharat Ratna Pandit Bhimsen Joshi Classical Music Award for 2015-2016.

Madhya Pradesh has been conferred the Union Government's prestigious Krishi Karman Award in maximum food grains production category for year 2014-15 for the 4th consecutive year.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has won the National Award on e-Governance 2015-16 for launching the Universal Account Number (UAN).

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been awarded SKOCH Award for Smart Governance. It has been bestowed with this award for its initiatives on UAN Programme and Transformation of Social Security Agenda in India. It is the 5th Award won by EPFO in the last two years for its initiatives for the welfare of various stakeholders.

Universal Account Number (UAN) The roadmap for implementing the UAN programme has been prepared by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). Purpose: Facilitates workers in organized sector to transfer their provident fund deposits while switching jobs anywhere in India easily. The UAN would be one account number which would be allotted to a subscriber for various schemes run by the EPFO for his or her entire service period with different employers.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Raghuram Rajan has been conferred with the Central Banker of the Year Award (Global and Asia Pacific) for year 2016.

Eminent Gujarati litterateur Raghuvir Chaudhary has been selected for the 51st Jnanpith award. Mr. Chaudhary is the fourth Gujarati litterateur to bag this prestigious award after Uma Shankar Joshi (1967), Pannalal Patel (1985) and Rajendra Shah (2001).

Syrian woman journalist Zaina Erhaim has won the prestigious 2015 Reporters without Borders Prize for her defence of press freedom.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been chosen for the prestigious 2015 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development.

About United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR is a United Nations agency mandated to protect and support refugees. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Established: December 14, 1950. Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland. Initially it was established to help people displaced by World War II. But later it became the principal agency that has helped displaced persons all over world. Mission:

Safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. Seek lasting solutions to the plights of refugees. Awards: It has won two Nobel Peace Prizes, first in 1954 and second in 1981.

All India Radio's (AIR's) Programme on child labour titled Nilkkamlvarkkoppam has won the first prize at the 2015 Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) Prize ceremony.

Jamaican author Marlon James has won the prestigious 2015 Man Booker Prize for his novel A Brief History of Seven Killings. With this, he became first Jamaican to win Man Booker Prize.

Microeconomist Angus Deaton has won the prestigious 2015 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences. Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has selected him for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare.

National Dialogue Quartet (NDQ) in Tunisia has won prestigious 2015 Nobel Peace Prize. Norwegian Nobel Committee has selected NDQ for its decisive contribution in building pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the 2011 Jasmine Revolution.

About Jasmine Revolution: It was an intensive campaign of civil resistance including a series of street demonstrations against the long authoritarian rule of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

Author Svetlana Alexievich of Belarus has been selected for prestigious 2015 Nobel Prize in Literature. The Swedish Academy has selected Svetlana for her polyphonic writings, courage and a monument to suffering.

Tomas Lindahl (United Kingdom), Paul Modrich (US) and Aziz Sanchar (US) have jointly won 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has chosen them for their research on mechanistic studies of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) repair. Their work has provided fundamental knowledge of functioning of living cell functions and its application for the development of new cancer treatments.

Takaaki Kajita (Japan) and Arthur B. McDonald (Canada) have jointly won the prestigious 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has selected them for their key contributions to experiments showing that neutrinos change identities. They individually have discovered neutrino oscillations and shown that neutrinos have mass.

Three scientists Youyou Tu (China), Satoshi Omura (Japan) and William Campbell (Ireland) have won 2015 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. They have been chosen for their pioneering discoveries which have led to the development of potent new drugs against parasitic diseases such as malaria and elephantiasis. The laureates will receive their prizes on December 10, 2015 at a formal ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden marking the anniversary of the death of prize creator Alfred Nobel.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been selected for the United Nations Champions of the Earth award. UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has chosen her for this prestigious award in recognition of her country's initiatives to address climate change. UNEP has noted Bangladesh as one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In recent years natural disasters like cyclones, floods and droughts have intensified in the country due to climate change.

President Pranab Mukherjee conferred the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2014 on Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). ISRO Chairman A S Kiran Kumar on behalf of the organisation received the prize at a function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi.

Krishnapatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh has been awarded Golden Peacock environment management award for its achievements and initiatives in the field of environment.

Fazle Hasan Abed of Bangladesh has been named as the winner of the 2015 World Food Prize. He is founder and chairman of Bangladesh-based non-governmental organisation (NGO) BRAC (originally known as Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) which is world's largest NGO.

Nadia district in West Bengal has won the United Nations Public Service Award 2015 in the category of improving delivery of public services for or eliminating open defecation in the district. The award was presented by the acting Secretary General of the UN Lenni Montiel to District Magistrate of Nadia and Sabhapati of Nadia Zilla Parishad in Medellin, Colombia.

Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee will be conferred with Friends of Bangladesh Liberation War Award by Bangladesh government. He will be bestowed this award for his outstanding support for the Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan in 1971 when he was a member of Lok Sabha.

Hungarian writer Laszlo Krasznahorkai has won the prestigious Man Booker International Prize for 2015.

Two Indians, Dr. Pramod Patil and Dr Ananda Kumar have been awarded with the prestigious 2015 Whitley Awards for their contribution to wildlife conservation in developing countries.

Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) has won The Asian Banker Achievement Award 2015. The award was presented to the BMB in the Technology Implementation category of Best Outsourcing Project (New Bank). Usha Ananthasubramanian, Chairman and Managing Director of BMB received the award at a function held in Hong Kong as a part of The Asian Banker Summit 2015.

50th Jnanpith Award was conferred on eminent Marathi litterateur Bhalchandra Nemade on 25 April 2015.

All the Light We Cannot See, a novel based on Second World War by author Anthony Doerr has won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. While, The New York Times has won two prestigious Pulitzer prizes for coverage of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.

Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has won the prestigious Golden Peacock National Quality Award for the year 2015. DIAL was bestowed this award for their efforts in building a culture of Total Quality across Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport.

Eminent freedom fighter and educationist Madan Mohan Malviya was conferred with Bharat Ratna (posthumously), highest civilian award of the country.

Veteran actor and film producer Shashi Kapoor has been named for the prestigious Dada SahebPhalke Award 2014. He is the 46th film personality to receive this honour.

Renowned water conservationist and environment activist Rajendra Singh has been conferred with 2015 Stockholm Water Prize. He was awarded this prize for his innovative water restoration efforts and consistent attempts to improve the water security in villages in India.

Senior Congress leader and Former Union Minister Mr. M. VeerappaMoily will receive the SaraswatiSamman 2014 for his Kannada poem 'Ramayana Mahanveshanam'.

Bhuvan, (lit: Earth), is a software application which allows users to explore a 2D/3D representation of the surface of the Earth. The browser is specifically tailored to view India, offering the highest resolution in this region and providing content in four local languages. A beta version was launched on 12 August 2009.

Apart from visualization Bhuvan provides timely disaster support services (domestic and international), free satellite data and a products download facility, and rich thematic datasets. Bhuvan is using a crowd sourcing approach to enrich its maps and collect point of interest data. It also acts as a platform for hosting government data (example - Karnataka Forest Department datasets).

National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW) in Ballabgarh (Haryana). The decision to establish the Institute was based on recognition of the need to promote awareness and disseminate information about animal welfare amongst the public.

National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has been established in Chennai in the year 1998, as an autonomous R&D institution by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. It is a knowledge-based institution of high quality and dedication, offers services and seeks to find complete solutions for the kinds of difficulties and improvements in the entire spectrum of the wind energy sector by carrying out further

research. It has a Wind Turbine Test Station (WTTS) at Kayathar with the technical & partial financial support by DANIDA, Govt. of Denmark.

{The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) is the section of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs dedicated to providing aid and financing pro-development activities in developing countries worldwide.}

National Institute of Solar Energy, an autonomous institution of Ministry of New and Renewable (MNRE), is the apex national R&D institution in the field solar energy. The National Institute of Solar Energy is located on Gurgaon-Faridabad road, about 8 km from central Gurgaon. The Government of India has converted 25 year old Solar Energy Centre (SEC) under MNRE to an autonomous institution in September, 2013 to assist the Ministry in implementing the National Solar Mission and to coordinate research, technology, skill development, training, consultancy, incubation and other related works.

Bioremediation

Is a waste management technique that involves the use of organisms to remove or neutralize pollutants from a contaminated site. According to the EPA, bioremediation is a “treatment that uses naturally occurring organisms to break down hazardous substances into less toxic or non-toxic substances”. Technologies can be generally classified as *in situ* or *ex situ*. Some examples of bioremediation related technologies are phytoremediation, bioventing, bioleaching, landfarming, bioreactor, composting, bioaugmentation, rhizofiltration, and biostimulation.

What are the common air pollutants around?

1. Carbon Monoxide (CO)

- ▶ Fuel combustion from vehicles and engines.
- ▶ Reduces the amount of oxygen reaching the body's organs and tissues; aggravates heart disease, resulting in chest pain and other symptoms.

▶ 2. Ground-level Ozone (O₃)

- ▶ Secondary pollutant formed by chemical reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and NO_x in the presence of sunlight.
- ▶ Decreases lung function and causes respiratory symptoms, such as coughing and shortness of breath, and also makes asthma and other lung diseases get worse.

▶ 3. Lead (Pb)

- ▶ Smelters (metal refineries) and other metal industries; combustion of leaded gasoline in piston engine aircraft; waste incinerators (waste burners), and battery manufacturing.
- ▶ Damages the developing nervous system, resulting in IQ loss and impacts on learning, memory, and behaviour in children. Cardiovascular and renal effects in adults and early effects related to anaemia.

▶ **4. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)**

- ▶ Fuel combustion (electric utilities, big industrial boilers, vehicles) and wood burning.
- ▶ Worsens lung diseases leading to respiratory problems, increased susceptibility to respiratory infection.

▶ **5. Particulate Matter (PM)**

- ▶ This is formed through chemical reactions, fuel combustion (e.g., burning coal, wood, diesel), industrial processes, farming (ploughing, field burning), and unpaved roads or during road constructions.
- ▶ Short-term exposures can worsen heart or lung diseases and cause respiratory problems. Long-term exposures can cause heart or lung disease and sometimes premature deaths.

▶ **6. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)**

- ▶ SO₂ comes from fuel combustion (especially high-sulphur coal); electric utilities and industrial processes as well as natural occurrences like volcanoes.
- ▶ Aggravates asthma and makes breathing difficult. It also contributes to particle formation with associated health effects.

What are the effects of air pollution?

Acidification:

Chemical reactions involving air pollutants can create acidic compounds which can cause harm to vegetation and buildings. Sometimes, when an air pollutant, such as sulphuric acid combines with the water droplets that make up clouds, the water droplets become acidic, forming acid rain. When acid rain falls over an area, it can harm trees and kill animals, fish, and other wildlife.

Acid rain destroys the leaves of plants.

When acid rain infiltrates into soils, it changes the chemistry of the soil making it unfit for many living things that depend on the soil as a habitat or for nutrition. Acid rain also changes the chemistry of the lakes and streams that the rainwater flows into, harming fish and other aquatic life.



Eutrophication:

Rain can carry and deposit the Nitrogen in some pollutants on rivers and soils. This will adversely affect the nutrients in the soil and water bodies. This can result in algae growth in lakes and water bodies, and make conditions for other living organism harmful.

Ground-level ozone:

Chemical reactions involving air pollutants create a poisonous gas ozone (O₃). Gas Ozone can affect people's health and can damage vegetation types and some animal life too.

Particulate matter:

Air pollutants can be in the form of particulate matter which can be very harmful to our health. The

level of effect usually depends on the length of time of exposure, as well the kind and concentration of chemicals and particles exposed to. **Short-term effects** include irritation to the eyes, nose and throat, and upper respiratory infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia. Others include headaches, nausea, and allergic reactions. Short-term air pollution can aggravate the medical conditions of individuals with asthma and emphysema. **Long-term health effects** can include chronic respiratory disease, lung cancer, heart disease, and even damage to the brain, nerves, liver, or kidneys. Continual exposure to air pollution affects the lungs of growing children and may aggravate or complicate medical conditions in the elderly.

Air Quality Index

In India, as in many other countries, the Index is centred around five chief pollutants – Particulate Matter with a diameter less than 10 micrometres (PM10), Particulate Matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5), ozone (O₃), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and Carbon Monoxide (CO). A monitoring station should be able to give you the concentration of a particular pollutant at that moment in time, and its average over a period of time – for CO and O₃, the average is taken over eight hours, while for the other three, it is a 24-hour average. The unit of measurement is microgram (or milligram in the case of CO) per cubic meter.