

SSC CGL Descriptive Study Material

Govt. Schemes PDF: Part 1



In this PDF we are discussing the Important Govt. Schemes by

- Ministry of Commerce & Industry
- Ministry of Coal
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
- Ministry of Civil Aviation
- Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers

Government Schemes: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Scheme	Objective	Points to remember
Startup India	The aim is to build a strong ecosystem nurturing innovations and startups in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Action Plan is based on three pillars – Simplification and handholding • Funding support and incentives • Industry-academia partnership and incubation. Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) (formerly DIPP) is the implementing agency.
Make in India	The objective is to promote India as an important manufacturing design and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Make in India" initiative is based on four pillars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New Processes ○ New Infrastructure ○ New Sectors ○ New Mindset • Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT) coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while the Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sectors.
Trade Infrastructure for the export scheme	To enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last-mile connectivity and export-oriented projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would provide financial assistance for setting up and up-gradation of existing infrastructure with export linkages like border haats, cold chains, dry ports, etc
Government e-marketplace	To facilitate the procurement of goods and services by various central and state Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aims to bring transparency and efficiency in public procurement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GeM provides the tools of e-bidding, reverses e-auction to facilitate the government users to achieve the best value for their money. I • GeM 3.0 was announced which would offer standardized and enriched catalogue management, powerful search engine, real-time



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		price comparison, user rating, advanced MIS and analytics
Merchandise Exports From India Scheme	It is an export-promotion scheme launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 to reduce infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods that are manufactured in India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has replaced five different schemes of earlier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ FTP (Focus Product Scheme) ◦ Market Linked Focus Product Scheme ◦ Focus Market Scheme ◦ Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip ◦ Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana) for rewarding merchandise exports, which had varying conditions (sector-specific or actual user only) attached to their use. • The scheme provides incentives to the exporter in the form of credit scrip • It helps to compensate for any losses on payment of duties
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	To promote export of service from the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme was launched under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2015-20 replacing the earlier scheme 'Served from India Scheme.' • SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers' located in India instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. • Thus, it rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, irrespective of the constitution or profile of the service provider.
'SWAYATT' initiative	SWAYATT is an initiative to promote Startups, Women and Youth Advantage Through transactions on Government e-Marketplace (GeM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will bring together the key stakeholders within the Indian entrepreneurial ecosystem to Government e-Marketplace, the national procurement portal
Integrate to Innovate Programme	It is a 3-month corporate acceleration program for energy startups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selected startups will get a cash prize of up to ₹ 5 Lakh per startup along with an opportunity to sell their product with corporates
eBiz	To bring transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will serve as a 24X7 online single-window system for efficient and convenient Government to business (G2B) services to investors and businesses • It reduces the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in



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		<p>India and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPI&IT)
Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops	insurance scheme for those plantation crops whose insurance can't be availed from PM Fasal Bima Yojna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It covers small growers of Rubber, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee and Cardamom having 10 hectares or less landholding. • The scheme is compulsory for growers registered with the respective Commodity Boards (CBs) and it is implemented on a pilot basis in 7 states. • The scheme to be operated on the principle of 'Area Approach' and Commodity Board in consultation with the concerned State Govt shall designate an area as Insurance Unit (IU), which can be a village panchayat or any other equivalent unit. <p>Losses arising out of war & nuclear risk, malicious damage and other preventable risks are excluded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: PSF for pulses and Agri-horticultural commodities is under Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Government Schemes: Ministry of Coal

Scheme	Objective	Points to remember
SHAKTI scheme	The objective is to alleviate one key challenge in the power sector (lack of coal linkages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a policy for auction and allotment of coal linkages • As per the policy, it will award fuel supply agreements to coal plants already holding letters of assurance • Coal linkages would be allocated to state-owned power distribution companies • The power distribution company would assign linkages to state or central power generation companies via allocation, and Private units through auction.
UTTAM app		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited (CIL) collectively developed the UTTAM application for all citizens



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	The objective is to bring transparency in the coal allocation	and coal consumers to monitor the process of Third Party Sampling of coal across Coal India Limited (CIL) subsidiaries. • It has an interactive map-based view to provide holistic coverage of coal quality across subsidiaries on quality parameters such as declared Gross Calorific Value (GCV), analyzed GCV, and coverage parameters such as location and quantity sampled.
Khan Prahari	It is a tool for reporting any activity taking place related to illegal coal mining like rat-hole mining, pilferage, etc.	• One can upload geo-tagged photographs of the event along with textual information directly to the system. • The identity of the complainant can not be revealed
Coal Mine Surveillance and Management System (CMSMS)	It is a web-based GIS application through which the location of sites for unauthorized mining can be detected.	• The platform used in the system is of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology's (MeiTY) map, which provides village level information.

Government Schemes: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare

Scheme Name	Objective	Few Points to remember
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana	The Scheme provides for payment of minimum pension of Rs 3000 per month to the eligible small and marginal farmers after the age of 60 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pension scheme is voluntary and contributory with an entry age of 18 to 40 years • The farmer can contribute monthly between Rs.55 to 200. Central Government will also give an equal amount in the pension scheme • LIC will be the pension fund manager and responsible for the pension payout.
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi(PM-KISAN)	The Scheme provides for the transfer of an amount of Rs. 6000/- per year in three equal instalments of Rs. 2000/ The amount will be sent directly into the bank account of beneficiary farmer families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a Central Sector Scheme and will be funded fully by the Government of India. • The Scheme initially covered only small and marginal farmer families with landholding up to 2 hectares as beneficiaries, subject to certain exclusion criteria for higher-income status. • The Government later extended the Scheme with effect from 1st June 2019 to all farmer families irrespective of landholding size, subject to applicable exclusions. • Farmers through common service centre can register, edit the name on PM KISAN web portal
Soil Health Card Scheme	To issue soil health cards every three years,	• It is a centrally sponsored scheme



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	to all farmers of India, so as to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Health Card issued to farmers carries crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms. • It will check the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N, P, K (Macronutrients). • Based on this, the SHC will also indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendments required for the farm.
Kisan Credit Card(KCC)	To provide timely credit support from the banking system under a single window.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loan disbursed under KCC is broad-based and can be used for short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, and other expenses • The loans disbursed under the Kisan Credit Card Scheme for notified crops are covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme. • The Kisan Credit Card has been extended to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers to help them meet their working capital needs. • The Scheme covers the risk of KCC holders against death or permanent disability resulting from accidents caused by external, violent and visible means. • Self Help Groups(SHG) and Joint Liability Groups are also eligible for this scheme.
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojana	<p>Its objective is to achieve convergence in irrigation at the field level,</p> <p>To enhance the recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The convergence of various Scheme such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program, On-Farm Water Management (OFWM), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) • Long Term Irrigation Fund has been started under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojana in NABARD for funding and fast-tracking the implementation of incomplete major and medium irrigation projects. • It will be supervised by Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under Prime Minister with Union Ministers of all concerned Ministries.
PM Fasal Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide the stability of income of the farmer • To provide insurance facility and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities such as earthquake, pests & diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umbrella scheme of the insurance-related Scheme • It replaced all other insurance schemes that were existing except the Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme • The farmer has to pay a 2% premium for all Kharif crops and a 1.5% premium for all Rabi crops.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of annual horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%. It is compulsory for the loanee farmer and voluntary for the non-loanee farmer Post-harvest losses are also covered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, the Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. The farmers will get 12% interest by the insurance companies for the delay in settlement claims after two months of the prescribed cut-off date.
Strengthening and modernization of the pest management approach in India(SMPMA)	<p>The aim is to minimize environmental pollution in soil, water, and air due to pesticides</p> <p>Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a central sector scheme launched with the following components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Pest Management Locust Control and Research Implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 Implementing agency- 35 central Integrated Pest Management Centres
Interest Subvention Scheme	<p>To provide short term crop loans at an affordable rate to give a boost to agricultural productivity and production in the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides a concession of 2% per annum for short-term crop loans to farmers, up to Rs. 3 lakh at a 7% rate of interest. An additional interest subvention of 3 percent per annum is given to the "prompt payee farmers."
PM Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan(PM-AASHA)	<p>To plug the gaps in the procurement system, address issues in the MSP system and give better returns to the farmer</p>	<p>It has three components complementing the existing schemes of the Department of Food and Public distribution for the procurement of paddy, wheat, and other cereals and coarse grains where procurement takes place at MSP.</p> <p>3 Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Support system(PSS) Price Deficiency Payment Scheme(PDPS) The pilot of private procurement and stockiest Scheme (PPSS) <p>PSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the PSS, physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra are to be done by Central Nodal Agencies. <p>Besides, NAFED and Food Cooperation of India(FCI) will also take up the procurement of crops under the PSS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expenditure and losses due to the procurement will be borne by the Centre. <p>PDPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the PDPS, the Centre proposes to cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified.



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		<p>The difference between the MSP and actual selling/modal price will be directly paid into the farmer's bank account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scheme doesn't involve any physical procurement of crops as farmers are paid the difference between the MSP price and Sale/modal price on disposal in the notified market. <p>PPSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of oilseeds, States will have the option to roll out PPSSs in select districts. • Under this, a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP and whenever authorized by the state/UT government to enter the market. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP.
National Agricultural Higher Education Project	To attract talent and strengthen higher agricultural education in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank and the Indian Government are doing a project on a 50:50 basis. • The aim of the National Agricultural Higher Education Project for India is to support agricultural universities and ICAR in providing higher quality education to Agricultural University students. • In addition, a four-year degree in Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, and Forestry has been declared a professional degree.
Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan	To assist and advice farmers on how to improve farming techniques and raise their incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was undertaken in 25 villages with more than 1000 population each in aspiration districts identified with the help of the Ministry of Rural Development as per the direction of NITI Aayog.
ARYA Project	To attract and empower the Youth, in particular, the rural Areas to take up various Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for income and gainful employment in selected districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GOI launched ARYA – “Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture” in 2015. • It is implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra in one district from each State. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes will work as Technology Partners with KVKs • In a district, 200-300 Rural youths will be selected for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units
National Food Security Mission	Increasing the production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse	It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched with the objective to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat, Coarse



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	cereals, and commercial crops with the help of area expansion and productivity increase in a sustainable manner	Cereals, Pulses and also commercial crops (Jute, Cotton and Sugarcane). Funding - 50:50 by Centre & State for food crops while 100% funding by centre for cash crops. It was launched in 2007.
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-RAFTAAR	To make farming a remunerative economic activity by strengthening the farmer's efforts, and promoting agri-business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was started in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for the holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors, has been recently revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR (Remunerative approaches for agriculture and allied sector rejuvenation for 2017-19 and 2019-20)
National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology	To make the extension system farmer driven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an umbrella scheme It envisages strengthening the extension machinery through 4 sub-schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
National Mission on Bovine Productivity	To enhance milk production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was launched in 2016 to boost milk production and increase productivity and making dairy more remunerative for farmers. The Scheme is being implemented through the following four components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pashu Sanjivani Advanced Reproductivity technique E-Pashu Haat portal Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds
Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Enhancement of milk production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breed improvement program for indigenous breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock Upgradation of cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi Establishment of Integrated Indigenous Cattle Centres or Gokul Grams in the native breeding tracts of indigenous breeds. The Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis
Blue revolution: Integrated development and	To fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the inland and the marine sector and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution (the Neel Kranti Mission).



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Management of Fisheries	triple the production by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an umbrella scheme formulated by merging all the existing schemes It aims at enhancing fish production from 107.95 lakh tonne (2015-16) to about 150 lakh tonne by the end of 2019-20.
Zero Hunger Program	The program aims to address the intergenerational and multifaceted malnutrition through sectoral coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will act as a model of an integrated approach to deal with hunger and malnutrition
National Agricultural Market(NAM)	Increases farmers' options to sell and access to markets Liberal licensing of traders, buyers, and agents. A single license for traders is valid across all markets in the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal that aims to network the existing APMCs and other market systems to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) has been selected as the main agency to implement it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Government will give the software free of cost to the states, and with this, a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs per mandi or market or private mandis will be given for related equipment and infrastructure requirements. 585 wholesale regulated markets/ APMC Markets have been so far integrated with the e-NAM platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs). For the local trade in the mandi/market, NAM provides the opportunity to access a larger national market for secondary trading. The first inter-state trade on e-nam was carried out between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
National Innovations on climate-resilient agriculture	The aim is to enhance the resilience of Indian Agriculture covering crops, livestock and fisheries to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a network of projects of ICAR It takes into account the critical assessment of different crops in the country for the vulnerability of rainfall
Mission Fingerling		Under this mission, potential states are to be identified in order to strengthen the fish seed infrastructure as well as facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond.
Project CHAMAN	development to the horticulture sector for	It is implemented by the National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) using the



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	increasing farm's income	remote sensing technology The Geo-Spatial Studies like crop intensification, orchard rejuvenation and aqua-horticulture are deployed for preparing reliable estimates of crop production.
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Government Schemes: Ministry of Civil Aviation

UDAN scheme	UDAN is an innovative scheme to built the regional aviation market. It is a market-based system in which airlines bid for seat subsidies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This first-of-its-kind scheme globally will provide affordable, economically viable, and profitable flights on regional routes so that flying becomes affordable for everyone • The scheme would be in operation for ten years. • The UDAN scheme will be applied on flights between 200 km and 800 km There is no lower limit given for hilly, remote, islands, and regions • The state governments can reap the benefit of the development of remote areas • It helps in enhancing trade and commerce and tourism expansion. • The scheme provides connectivity to unutilized and under-served airports of the country through revival of existing airstrips and airports. • The operators can seek a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) along with various concessions. • The scheme aims to increase air travel in Tier II and Tier III cities by capping fares at Rs 2,500 per one hour flight. • The Airports Authority of India(AAI) is the implementing authority of the UDAN scheme. • According to the scheme, the Union Government will subsidize the losses incurred by airlines flying out of dormant airports.
Digi Yatra	It facilitates paperless travel and avoids identity checks at multiple points in an airport. Each passenger would get a unique Digi Yatra ID.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a biometrics-based digital system for passengers entry and related requirements at the airport



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NABH(Nextgen Airports for Bharat)	It aims to establish 100 airports in 10-15 years at an estimated investment of Rs 4 lakh crore, and a large percentage of the investment is to come from the private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks expansion of the airport capacity more than five times to handle a billion trips a year.
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Government Schemes Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojana	The aim is to make quality medicines available at affordable prices for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was earlier known as Jan Aushadi Pariyojana and recently renamed as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojana. • To provide generic drugs at lower prices, but those are equivalent in quality as expensive branded drugs. • Create awareness about generic medicines by providing education and publicity so that quality is not synonymous with an only high price • The implementing agency is the Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India(BPPI)
Suvidha Scheme	The objective is to ensure the achievement of the government's vision of Affordable and Quality Healthcare for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the scheme, the affordable sanitary napkin will be available for Rs 2.50 per pad • It would ensure 'Swachhta, Swasthya and Suvidha' for the underprivileged Women of India • Pad will be available at Janaushadhi Kendras across India • The Sanitary Pad is 100% Oxo-biodegradable as a special additive has been added, which makes it biodegradable when reacted with Oxygen after use.
Nutrient based subsidy scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is to ensure balanced use of fertilizers, improve agriculture productivity • To promote the growth of indigenous fertilizer industry, encourage competition among fertilizer companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on an annual basis is given on each grade of the subsidized Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content • Minimum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers has been kept open, and the manufacturers, importers, and marketers are allowed to fix MRP of P&K fertilizers at a reasonable level.
City composts scheme	The aim is to support Swachh Bharat Mission and provide City Compost at subsidized rates to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the scheme, a market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonne of city compost for boosting up production and



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		<p>consumption of the product is given.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fertilizer companies and marketing entities will do the promotion of city compost.• Companies will also adopt villages to promote the use of compost.
Plastic Park Scheme	To increase competitiveness and investments, achieve environmentally sustainable growth, and adopt the cluster development approach to consolidate the capacities in the plastic sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plastic Park scheme was envisaged in the National Plastic Park Policy in 2010, which was modified in 2013.• The scheme support was setting up a need-based "Plastic Parks" an eco-system with state of the art facility• Funding Pattern: The centre will provide 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore per project and the remaining will be contributed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) constituted by State Government or State Industrial Development Corporation.



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