



# Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

## 13 July 2024

### **National and International News**

SDG India Index 2023-24	Why in the news?  ■ SDG India Index 2023-24, the fourth edition was released by NITI Aayog.
	About SDG India Index 2023-24:  • Release and Launch: Released by NITI Aayog.

- Purpose: Measures and tracks national progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for all States and UTs.
- Indicators: 113 indicators aligned with MoSPI's National Indicator Framework (NIF).
- Scoring and Progress:
  - o Scoring:
    - Composite scores for States and UTs range between 0-100.
    - Higher scores indicate greater progress.
  - National Progress: India's composite score improved from 57 in 2018 to 66 in 2020-21, and 71 in 2023-24.
  - Significant Goals: Notable advancements in Goals 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 13 (Climate Action) which are in the 'Front Runner' category (score 65-99).
- Government Interventions:
  - Housing: Over 4 crore houses under PM Awas Yojana (PMAY).
  - Sanitation: 11 crore toilets and 2.23 lakh Community Sanitary Complexes in rural areas.
  - Cooking Fuel: 10 crore LPG connections under PM Ujjwala Yojana.
  - Water: Tap water connections in over 14.9 crore households under Jal Jeevan Mission.
  - Healthcare: Over 30 crore beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.
  - Food Security: Coverage of over 80 crore people under the National Food Security Act (NFSA).
  - Medical Access: 150,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandir for primary medical care and affordable generic medicines.
  - Financial Inclusion: Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of ₹34 lakh crore through PM-Jan Dhan accounts.
  - o Skill Development: Skill India Mission trained and





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	upskilled over 1.4 crore youth and reskilled 54 lakh youth.  • Entrepreneurship: PM Mudra Yojana sanctioned 43 crore loans totaling ₹22.5 lakh crore.  • Renewable Energy: Increase in solar power capacity from 2.82 GW to 73.32 GW in the past decade.  • Electric Capacity: Added around 100 GW of installed electric capacity between 2017 and 2023, 80% from non-fossil fuels.  • Digital Infrastructure: Reduced internet data costs by 97%, fostering financial inclusion.
Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)	<ul> <li>Why in the news?</li> <li>Centralised hiring leads to language, cultural barriers in Eklavya schools.</li> <li>About EMRS:</li> <li>Introduction: EMRS are aimed at providing quality education to tribal students in remote areas.</li> <li>Objective: To bridge the educational gap between tribal and non-tribal populations, providing equal opportunities for higher education and career advancement.</li> <li>Establishment: Initiated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in 1997-98.</li> <li>Purpose: To provide holistic education to Scheduled Tribe students from Class VI to XII, enabling their overall development.</li> <li>Curriculum: Follows the CBSE curriculum with emphasis on both academics and extracurricular activities.</li> <li>Facilities: Includes well-equipped classrooms, laboratories, libraries, hostels, sports facilities, and residential quarters for staff.</li> <li>Funding: Fully funded by the Central Government under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.</li> <li>Infrastructure: Built to accommodate at least 480 students, with provisions for boys and girls hostels.</li> <li>Teachers and Staff: Recruitment is centralized, and teachers are often from different states, leading to cultural and language adaptation challenges.</li> </ul>
Public Distribution System (PDS)	<ul> <li>Locations: Spread across various states in India, especially in areas with a significant tribal population.</li> <li>Why in the news?         <ul> <li>The Public Distribution System (PDS) impact on household expenditure.</li> </ul> </li> <li>About PDS:         <ul> <li>PDS is a government-sponsored chain of shops responsible for distributing basic food and non-food commodities to the needy at subsidized prices.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>





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	<ul> <li>Purpose: To provide essential items like rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene to the poor at affordable prices and to ensure food security in the country.</li> <li>Implementation:         <ul> <li>Operated through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the country.</li> <li>Managed by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Components:         <ul> <li>Central Pool: Food grains procured by the government and stored for distribution.</li> <li>Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): Categorizes households into Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL), and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Legislation:         <ul> <li>National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013: Legal entitlement to subsidized food grains for approximately two-thirds of India's population.</li> <li>Coverage: Ensures food grains at subsidized rates to up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS)	Why in the news?  ■ The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a notification allowing resident individuals to open Foreign Currency Accounts (FCAs) in International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) at GIFT City in Gujarat under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS).
	<ul> <li>About LRS: <ul> <li>It is a foreign exchange policy initiative introduced by the RBI in 2004.</li> <li>It is intended to simplify and streamline the process of remitting funds outside India.</li> <li>This scheme helped Indians overcome international fund transfer restrictions as set by the FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act), 1999.</li> <li>Under LRS, all resident individuals, including minors, are allowed to freely remit up to USD 250,000 per financial year (April–March).</li> <li>Only individual Indian residents are permitted to remit funds under LRS. Corporates, partnership firms, HUFs, trusts, etc. are excluded from its ambit.</li> <li>The remittances can be made in any freely convertible foreign currency.</li> </ul> </li></ul>
Technology Development Fund scheme	Why in the news?  ■ The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has approved seven new projects for the private sector





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under the **Technology Development Fund scheme**.

## **About Technology Development Fund scheme:**

- **Initiative**: Part of the **'Make in India'** initiative to promote self-reliance in defence technology.
- **Ministry**: Ministry of Defence.
- **Execution**: Managed by DRDO to meet the needs of Tri-Services, Defence Production, and DRDO.
- Encouragement:
  - Encourages participation from public/private industries, especially MSMEs and startups.
  - Aims to create an ecosystem for enhancing cutting-edge technology capability in the defence sector
- Benefits: Provides grants-in-aid for indigenous technology development and other benefits to the industry.
- Funding Support:
  - Project Cost: Up to INR 50 crore.
  - Funding Amount: Up to 90% of the total project cost.
  - Collaboration: Industry may collaborate with academia or research institutions (academia's involvement should not exceed 40% of the total project cost).
- Project Duration: Maximum development period of four years.
- Ownership:
  - Must be owned and controlled by a resident Indian citizen
  - Entities with more than 49% foreign investment are ineligible.
- Startups:
  - Must be recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
  - Nascent startups (incorporated less than three years from the application date) must be incubated at government-assisted incubators.
  - Should not have received any similar government grants.
  - Must be owned and controlled by a Resident Indian citizen with at least 51% shareholding.

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