



### 13 July 2024

### **National and International News**

	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.
	<ul> <li>Purpose: Measures and tracks national progress on the Sustainable</li> <li>Development Goals (SDGs) for all States and UTs.</li> </ul>
	• Indicators: 113 indicators aligned with MoSPI's National Indicator Framework (NIF).
	Scoring and Progress:
	o Scoring:
	<ul><li>Composite scores for States and UTs range between 0- 100.</li></ul>
	Higher scores indicate greater progress.
	<ul> <li>National Progress: India's composite score improved from 57 in</li> </ul>
	<b>2018 to 66 in 2020-21</b> , and <b>71 in 2023-24</b> .
	o <b>Significant Goals</b> : 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
	<ul> <li>Cooking Fuel: 10 crore LPG connections under PM Ujjwala</li> <li>Yojana.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Water: Tap water connections in over 14.9 crore households</li> </ul>
	under Jal Jeevan Mission.
	<ul> <li>Healthcare: Over 30 crore beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat</li> </ul>

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.

National Food Security Act (NFSA).

o **Food Security**: Coverage of over 80 crore people under the





		<ul> <li>Medical Access: 150,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandir for primary medical care and affordable generic medicines.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Financial Inclusion: Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of ₹34 lakh crore through PM-Jan Dhan accounts.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Skill Development: Skill India Mission trained and upskilled over 1.4</li> </ul>
		crore youth and reskilled 54 lakh youth.
		<ul> <li>Entrepreneurship: PM Mudra Yojana sanctioned 43 crore loans totaling ₹22.5 lakh crore.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Renewable Energy: Increase in solar power capacity from 2.82 GW to</li> </ul>
		73.32 GW in the past decade.
		<ul> <li>Electric Capacity: Added around 100 GW of installed electric capacity between 2017 and 2023, 80% from non-fossil fuels.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Digital Infrastructure: Reduced internet data costs by 97%, fostering financial inclusion.</li> </ul>
Eklavya	Model	Why in the news?
Residential	Schools	Centralised hiring leads to language, cultural barriers in Eklavya schools.
(EMRS)		About EMRS:
		• Introduction: EMRS are aimed at providing quality education to tribal
		students in remote areas.
		Objective: To bridge the educational gap between tribal and non-tribal
		<b>populations</b> , providing equal opportunities for higher education and career advancement.
		<ul> <li>Establishment: Initiated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in 1997-98.</li> </ul>
		Purpose: To provide holistic education to Scheduled Tribe students from
		Class VI to XII, enabling their overall development.
		Curriculum: Follows the CBSE curriculum with emphasis on both academics and extracurricular activities.
		• <b>Facilities</b> : Includes well-equipped classrooms, laboratories, libraries, hostels, sports facilities, and residential quarters for staff.
		• Funding: Fully funded by the Central Government under the Ministry of
		Tribal Affairs.
		• Infrastructure: Built to accommodate at least 480 students, with provisions
		for boys and girls hostels.
		Teachers and Staff: Recruitment is centralized, and teachers are often from
		different states, leading to cultural and language adaptation challenges.
		• <b>Locations</b> : Spread across various states in India, especially in areas with a
		significant tribal population.





Public	Distribution
System	(PDS)

#### Why in the news?

• The **Public Distribution System (PDS)** impact on household expenditure.

#### **About PDS**:

- PDS is a **government-sponsored chain of shops** responsible for **distributing basic food and non-food commodities** to the **needy at subsidized prices**.
- 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.
- Implementation:
  - Operated through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the country.
  - Managed by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- Components:
  - Central Pool: Food grains procured by the government and stored for distribution.
  - Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): Categorizes households into Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL), and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).
- Legislation:
  - National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013: Legal entitlement to subsidized food grains for approximately two-thirds of India's population.
  - Coverage: Ensures food grains at subsidized rates to up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population.





Liberalised	Why in the news?
Remittance Scheme (LRS)	<ul> <li>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).</li> </ul>
	About LRS:
	<ul> <li>It is a foreign exchange policy initiative introduced by the RBI in 2004.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>It is intended to simplify and streamline the process of remitting funds outside India.</li> </ul>
	This scheme helped Indians overcome international fund transfer
	restrictions as set by the FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act), 1999.
	• Under LRS, all resident individuals, including minors, are allowed to
	freely remit up to USD 250,000 per financial year (April–March).

#### • The remittances can be made in any freely convertible foreign currency. Why in the news?

its ambit.

• The **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)** has approved seven new projects for the private sector under the **Technology Development Fund scheme.** 

• Only individual Indian residents are permitted to remit funds under LRS. Corporates, partnership firms, HUFs, trusts, etc. are excluded from

### **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.

#### **Technology Development Fund** scheme





- 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.

### Copyright © by Adda247

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Adda247.