

# DAILY PT POINTERS

29th June, 2024



## The Hindu :\_GS 1/Art and Culture –Page 6

### Somanathapur to be the focus of Mysuru tourism circuit



**The Hindu Bureau**  
MYSURU

The Tourism Department in Karnataka has plans to promote the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Somanathapur as part of Mysuru tourism circuit in a big way before Dasara this year.

This will be through cross-promotion of the 13th-century heritage site at popular places of tourist interest like the Mysuru Palace, zoo or the Chamundi Hills so that visitors can get an idea of the temple and plan a visit to Keshava temple at Somanathapur.

This was stated by M.K. Savitha, Joint Director, Department of Tourism, here on Friday.

Speaking to mediapersons after inaugurating a domestic travel mart organised by India Travel Market Exhibition, Ms. Sa-

vitha said though Mysuru is popular among tourists, a majority visit only the palace and the zoo and a few other places before heading towards Bandipur. Not many are even aware of the beautiful sculptures of the Keshava temple at Somanathapur, she said.

The Tourism Department will also discuss the feasibility of operating buses to ferry tourists to Somanathapur.

A discussion will be held with the stakeholders and the district administration while at the government level, the imperatives of providing bus facilities will be brought to the attention of the Tourism Ministry and the District in charge Minister, Ms. Savitha added.

Ms. Savitha said the Tourism Department will also explore the possibility of conducting cultural programmes at Somanathapur during Dasara.

**Smart move:** The Tourism Department in Karnataka is planning to promote the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Somanathapur as part of Mysuru tourism circuit before Dasara this year. M.A. SRIRAM

- Somanathapur is 38 km from the city of **Mysore**, but it is worthwhile visiting the temple for its unique carvings. Built-in 1258, by Somanatha, Dandanayaka, a general of the Hoysala King Narasimha III, the temple is an exquisite example of Hoysala architecture.
- Also known as Kesava temple, it has a statue of Janardhana and Venugopala, all forms of Lord Vishnu.



The Hindu :GS2-IR(Page -12)

## India achieves 'outstanding outcome' in FATF evaluation

**Devesh K. Pandey**  
NEW DELHI

India has achieved an outstanding outcome in the mutual evaluation conducted during 2023-24 by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the government said on Friday.

The Mutual Evaluation Report of India, which was adopted at the FATF plenary held in Singapore from June 26 to 28, places India in the "regular follow-up" category, a distinction shared by only four other G-20 countries.

"This marks a significant milestone in the nation's efforts to combat money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF)," read a Press Information Bureau release.

In a statement, the FATF said the plenary concluded that India had reached a high level of technical compliance with its requirements. The country's anti-money laundering (AML),



The report was adopted at the FATF plenary held in Singapore.

countering the financing of terrorism (CFT), and counter-proliferation financing (CPF) regime was achieving good results, including international cooperation, access to basic and beneficial ownership information, use of financial intelligence, and depriving criminals of their assets.

However, the FATF observed that improvements were needed to strengthen the supervision and implementation of preventive measures in some non-financial sectors. "India also

needs to address delays relating to concluding ML and TF prosecutions, and to ensure that CFT measures aimed at preventing the non-profit sector from being abused for TF are implemented in line with the risk-based approach, including by conducting outreach to NPOs [Non-Profit Organisations] on their TF risks," it said.

Among other things, the FATF has recognised the efforts made by India on the issue of mitigating the risk arising from ML/TF, including the laundering of proceeds from corruption fraud, and organised crime, and the effective measures implemented by India to transition from a cash-based to a digital economy to reduce ML/TF risks. "This recognition is a testament to the rigorous measures implemented over the last 10 years to safeguard the financial system from ML/TF threats," the government said.

India has achieved an outstanding outcome in the mutual evaluation conducted during 2023-24 by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the government said on Friday. The Mutual Evaluation Report of India, which was adopted at the FATF plenary held in Singapore from June 26 to 28, places India in the "regular follow-up" category, a distinction shared by only four other G-20 countries.

"This marks a significant milestone in the nation's efforts to combat money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF), the FATF said the plenary concluded that India had reached a high level of technical compliance with its requirements. The country's anti-money laundering (AML), countering the financing of terrorism (CFT), and counter-proliferation financing (CPF) regime was achieving good results, including international cooperation, access to basic and beneficial ownership information, use of financial intelligence, and depriving criminals of their assets."

The Hindu: GS 3/Environment

## Botanical institute sets out to revive rare flowers used in Jagannath Temple

Satyasundar Barik  
BHUBANESWAR

Lucknow-based National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) institution, has set out to revive endangered flower species used in the 12th century Shree Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha.

A year after NBRI signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Shree Jagannath Temple Administration (SJTA), to cater to the needs of flowers, the country's premier botanical research institute (NBRI) has supplied *Maurya* and *Davana* (Dayana) species flowers for the temple.

"We are studying various scriptures that detail the practices of the Shree



The National Botanical Research Institute has already supplied rare *maurya* and *davana* flowers to the temple. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Jagannath Temple. The temple's rich traditions involve the extensive use of flowers and leaves, each selected for specific rituals performed in the temple. However, many of these plant species are rare and difficult to procure," said Ajit Kumar Shasany, Director, CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow.

Dr. Shasany said, "We have undertaken a mission

to ensure the availability of these sacred flowers. Through this endeavour, we also aim to revive endangered floral species, preserving both the temple's traditions and the biodiversity of these plants."

As per the demand, quality planting materials of marigold, tuberose, tulsi, jasmine, davana (Dayana) were supplied and in-

roduced in the Matitote garden of the temple for raising these plants for their use for worshipping purposes.

"The gardeners are periodically trained about the agro-practices for raising these plants. A polyhouse has been raised in this garden for continuously raising the plants throughout the year," NBRI said.

### Lotus variety

"Besides, Namoh 108 variety of lotus, released by CSIR-NBRI, was also introduced in the Koili Baikuntha garden of the temple. All these aromatic flower and foliage plants are in much demand in the temple as these plants are in use in daily rituals," the institute said.

Lucknow-based National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) institution, has set out to revive endangered flower species used in the 12th century Shree Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha.

The National Botanical Research Institute has already supplied rare *maurya* and *davana* flowers to the temple.

Shree Jagannath Puri Temple is one of the most impressive monuments of the State of Odisha.

The temple was built in the **12th Century AD by King Anatavarman Chodaganga Deva of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty.**

This temple was called the "**White Pagoda**" and is a part of Char Dham pilgrimages (Badrinath, Dwaraka, Puri, Rameswaram).



Indian Express: GS 1/Society –Page -7

## Who are the two Pasi community icons invoked by Faizabad MP during his oath?

LALMANI VERMA  
NEW DELHI, JUNE 28

WHILE TAKING oath in Lok Sabha earlier this week, Awadhesh Prasad, the Samajwadi Party MP from Faizabad, invoked 'Veerangana' Uda Devi and 'Maharaja' Bijli Pasi, two prominent personalities of the Pasi (Dalit) community. Prasad himself belongs to the Pasi community, which numbers over three lakh in the Faizabad Lok Sabha constituency and is believed to have voted en masse for him.

### Who was Uda Devi?

Born in Ujirao, Lucknow, Uda Devi was part of the royal guard of Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh, and participated in the 1857 Mutiny. She is credited with having mobilised people to take up arms against the British.



SP MPs Dimple Yadav and Awadhesh Prasad in Parliament on Friday. ANI

On November 16, 1857, Uda Devi was among the soldiers who clashed with the British regiment stationed near the Gomti River in Lucknow. It is said that she killed at least three dozen British soldiers from atop a tree before she was spotted and killed.

On November 16 every year, events are organised to commem-

orate the martyrdom of Uda Devi at various places, mostly in central Uttar Pradesh. She remains an icon, especially for Dalits.

### Who was 'Maharaja' Bijli Pasi?

The stories of Bijli Pasi are popular among the Pasis of central UP districts such as Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Barabanki, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Allahabad.

While there are many prominent Pasi faces from here such as brothers Daldev, Baldev and Kakoran, Bijli Pasi is among the most prominent, having ruled over some parts of UP in the medieval period. The ruins of the fort from where he ruled still stand in Lucknow, while a statue has been put up of the Pasi icon in the state capital.

The Yogi Adityanath-led BJP government in UP has an-

nounced plans to renovate and redevelop Bijli Pasi's fort as a tourist destination.

### How significant are the Pasis?

The Pasis make up around 7% of UP's Scheduled Caste population, making them the largest Dalit group in the state after the Jatavs. While the Pasis also have significant presence in other states, their largest population is in UP.



In the recent Lok Sabha polls, in a boost to the SP that is largely seen as a Yadav-Muslim-centric party, five Pasi candidates fielded by the SP won, compared to three of the BJP. Earlier, the community was largely seen as a supporter of the BSP. As the BSP's base shrunk and became confined to the Jatavs, the community shifted its allegiance to the BJP, prompted by the BJP's aggressive wooing of SCs.

The Pasis make up around 7% of UP's Scheduled Caste population, making them the largest Dalit group in the state after the Jatavs.

While the Pasis also have significant presence in other states, their largest population is in UP.

Indian express-History(GSI)/Governance(GSII)—Page 16

EXPLAINED HISTORY

## The Story of the Emergency

On June 25, India entered the fiftieth year of the imposition of the Emergency, an extraordinary 21-month period that saw the suspension of civil liberties, curtailment of press freedom, mass arrests, the cancellation of elections, and rule by decree

SAS PATHAK  
IN DELHI, JUNE 28

What is meant by the Emergency in the modern political history of India?

The Emergency refers to the period from June 25, 1975 to March 21, 1977, during which the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi used special provisions in the Constitution to impose sweeping executive and legislative consequences on the country. Almost all opposition leaders were put in jail, and fundamental rights, including the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a), were curtailed.

What legal and constitutional sanction does the Emergency have?

Under Article 352 of the Constitution, the President may, on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, declare a proclamation of emergency if the security of India or any part of the country is threatened by "war or external aggression or armed rebellion".

In 1975, instead of armed rebellion, the condition of "internal disturbance" was available to the government to proclaim an emergency.



explain her decision: that IB reports had convinced her that she would win the elections, that she needed to match similar action by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Pakistan, and even that she missed connecting with the masses.

The elections of 1977 led to a comprehensive defeat for Indira. The Janata Party, formed by a merger of the Jana Sangh, Congress (O), the socialists and Bharatiya Lok Dal, emerged as a formidable force, and Morarji Desai became India's first non-Congress Prime Minister.

What efforts were made by the Janata government to undo the damage?

The Janata government reversed many of the constitutional changes effected by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. It did not do away with the provision of the emergency, but made it extremely difficult to impose for the future. It made judicial review of a proclamation of emergency possible again, and mandated that every proclamation of emergency be laid before both Houses of Parliament within a month of the proclamation. Unless it was approved by both Houses by a special majority — a majority of the total strength of the House and not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting — the proclamation would lapse.

JUN  
JUL  
AUG  
SEP  
OCT  
NOV  
DEC  
JAN  
FEB  
MAR  
APR  
MAY  
JUN  
JUL  
AUG  
SEP  
OCT  
NOV  
DEC

The **Emergency refers to the period** from June 25, 1975 to March 21, 1977, during which the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi used special provisions in the Constitution to impose sweeping executive and legislative consequences on the country.

Almost all opposition leaders were put in jail. Fundamental rights, including the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a), were curtailed, which led to pre-censorship of the press.

The declaration of Emergency converts the federal structure into a de facto unitary one, as the Union acquires the right to give any direction to state governments, which, though not suspended, come under the complete control of the Centre.

Parliament may by law extend the (five-year) term of Lok Sabha one year at a time, make laws on subjects in the State List, and extend the Union's executive powers to the states.

The President can modify, with parliamentary approval, constitutional provisions on the allocation of financial resources between the Union and states.

# HEADLINES OF THE DAY

## Air –Economy(GSIII)

### India Becomes World's Third-Largest Domestic Aviation Market



- India has become the world's third-largest domestic aviation market after the U.S. and China. According to data compiled by aviation analytics firm Official Airline Guide (OAG), India is now third in the aviation market after airlines such as IndiGo and Air India have expanded their fleet size to cater to the surge in air passengers.
- The data show India's domestic airline capacity doubled in the last 10 years from 7.9 million seats in April 2014 to 15.5 million in April 2024. India has replaced Brazil, which now stands at the fourth place with 9.7 million airline seats followed by Indonesia in fifth rank with 9.2 million.
- India has also posted the highest annual average capacity growth rate of 6.9 per cent over the last decade among the top five countries, followed by China at 6.3 per cent and the US at 2.4 per cent.



# HEADLINES OF THE DAY

## Air -Governance(GSII)

### Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Ninth Amendment) Regulations 2024 To Come Into Force On July 1



- Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Ninth amendment) Regulations 2024 will come into force on 1st July.
- These amendment regulations are aimed at curbing the porting of mobile numbers by way of fraudulent SIM swap/replacement by unscrupulous elements. Through these amendment regulations, an additional criterion for the rejection of the request for allocation of a Unique Porting Code has been introduced.
- Specifically, a UPC shall Not be allocated if the request for the UPC has been made before the expiry of seven days from the date of SIM swap/replacement.



# HEADLINES OF THE DAY

## Air -IR (GSII)

### India & Togo Review Bilateral Relations; Discuss Ways To Further Strengthen Bilateral Ties



- India and Togo have reviewed bilateral relations and discussed ways to further strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries. The first round of Foreign Office Consultations between India and Togo was held in New Delhi. India and Togo have cordial bilateral relations. India recognized the Togolese Republic since it attained Independence in 1960. Discussions were focused on further promoting development cooperation and capacity building in the spirit of South-South cooperation. The bilateral trade and Indian investment in Togo have been growing steadily and bilateral trade registered 6.58 billion dollars during 2022-23. Top 10 major Indian business companies together employ more than four thousand local hires in Togo.

