



## Current Affairs of the Day

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- Aspirational districts gear up for children's nutrition

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- 'Pak. to remain in FATF grey list until June'

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- No records of chilla adjacent to Charminar says ASI



## Aspirational districts gear up for children's nutrition

**News:** The five aspirational districts in Rajasthan have geared up to improve the nutritional status of children with the distribution of fortified rice through the midday meal scheme and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The initiative will be launched in April this year.

### Highlights:

1. Fortified rice will be supplied from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for ICDS. The five aspirational districts selected in the State by NITI Aayog are Baran, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Karauli and Sirohi.
2. The fortified rice would have sufficient contents of iron, zinc, vitamins B1 and B12 and folic acid as well as micronutrients. The distribution of fortified rice at Anganwadi centres would help remove malnutrition among children and women.
3. An online pregnancy and child care system is already operative in the aspirational districts, for which the development partners, such as UNICEF and UNFPA, are rendering technical assistance.

## 'Pak. to remain in FATF grey list until June'

### Highlights:

1. Pakistan is unlikely to exit the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) 'grey' list until June, despite its efforts to garner support from the member nations ahead of the plenary meeting of the global terror financing and money laundering watchdog next week, according to a media report on Wednesday.
2. Pakistan was placed on the 'grey' list in June 2018 and given a timeline to implement 27 action points.

### Background:

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog. The inter-governmental body sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society. As a policy-making body, the FATF works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas.

With more than 200 countries and jurisdictions committed to implementing them. The FATF has developed the FATF Recommendations, or FATF Standards, which ensure a co-ordinated global response to prevent organised



crime, corruption and terrorism. They help authorities go after the money of criminals dealing in illegal drugs, human trafficking and other crimes. The FATF also works to stop funding for weapons of mass destruction.

The FATF reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and continuously strengthens its standards to address new risks, such as the regulation of virtual assets, which have spread as cryptocurrencies gain popularity. The FATF monitors countries to ensure they implement the FATF Standards fully and effectively and holds countries to account that does not comply.

### History of the FATF

In response to mounting concern over money laundering, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) was established by the G-7 Summit that was held in Paris in 1989. Recognising the threat posed to the banking system and to financial institutions, the G-7 Heads of State or Government and President of the European Commission convened the Task Force from the G-7 member States, the European Commission and eight other countries.

## No records of chilla adjacent to Charminar says ASI

**News:** The Bhagyalakshmi temple abutting the Charminar came into existence after the merger of Hyderabad State with the Union of India, and there are no records of the chilla (a small shrine) at the monument, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has stated.

### Highlights:

1. The Bhagyalakshmi temple came into existence after taking over of Hyderabad by the Govt. of India adjacent to South Eastern minaret of the Centrally Protected Monument.
2. No records are available in this office about the chilla adjacent to Charminar, the ASI response reads. In its response, the ASI stated that the Charminar was declared a Centrally protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.
3. A separate but similar RTI query was filed in December 2012, the ASI stated, "As per the AMASR Act 1958, Rules 1959, AMSR Act, 2010 (Amendment and Validation) the construction of temple adjacent to the southeastern minar of the Charminar has considered by the Archaeological Survey of India as an unauthorised construction.



4. Had timely action been taken while dealing with religious structures in monuments, the situation would have been different. Political and communal mileage would not have been drawn from them.

**Background:**

The Charminar, constructed in 1591, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. The landmark has become known globally as a symbol of Hyderabad and is listed among the most recognized structures in India. It has also been officially incorporated as the Emblem of Telangana for the state of Telangana. The Charminar is situated on the east bank of Musi river.

The fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, built the Charminar in 1591 after shifting his capital from Golkonda to the newly formed city of Hyderabad.