



Uttar Pradesh Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) | Uttar Pradesh | 26 Jun 2024

Why in News?

Recently, the Uttar Pradesh government passed the proposal for [promulgation of an Ordinance](#) that provides for **jail terms ranging from two years to life imprisonment**, and **finances of up to Rs 1 crore** for those **involved in question paper leaks**.

Key Points

- The **Uttar Pradesh Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Ordinance** has made all offences [cognizable](#) and [non-bailable](#).
 - The offences will be tried by sessions courts and will be non-compoundable, with strict provisions for bail.
- The Ordinance covers exams conducted by [Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission](#), **UP Subordinates Service Selection Board**, [UP Board](#), **state universities, and authority, bodies, or agencies** nominated by them.
 - It will also **cover exams for regularisation and promotion** in government jobs.
- The Ordinance also **punishes distributing fake question papers and creating fake employment websites**.
 - Allows for **blacklisting companies and service providers** found guilty of adversely affecting examinations.
 - If an exam is affected, the **financial burden will be recovered from those involved**.

Ordinance

- It is a **decree or law promulgated by a State or Central government** when the **legislature or parliament is not in session**.
- The legislative power to issue ordinances is in the **nature of an emergency power** given to the executive only to meet an emergent situation.
- **Constitutional Provisions in Relation to Ordinances:**
 - **Article 123** of the COI authorises the **President to issue Ordinances** during Parliament's break, while **Article 213** empowers **Governors to issue Ordinances** when the legislature is not in session.

Cognisable Offences

- In [cognisable offences](#), an officer can **take cognizance of and arrest a suspect without seeking a court's warrant** to do so, if he/she has "reason to believe" that the person has committed the offence and is satisfied that the arrest is necessary on certain enumerated bases.
- Within **24 hours** of the arrest, the **officer must have detention ratified** by a judicial magistrate.
- According to the [177th Law Commission Report](#), cognisable offences are those that require an **immediate arrest**.
- Cognisable offences are generally heinous or serious in nature such as [murder](#), [rape](#), [kidnapping](#), [theft](#), [dowry death](#) etc.
- The [First Information Report \(FIR\)](#) is registered only in cognisable crimes.

Non-Bailable Offences

- Any **offence not mentioned as bailable under the First Schedule of [CrPC](#) or any other law** is considered as non-bailable offence.
- A **person accused of a non-bailable offence cannot claim bail as a right**. Section 437 of CrPC provides for **when bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence**.

Museum of Temples in Ayodhya | Uttar Pradesh | 26 Jun 2024

Why in News?

Recently, The Uttar Pradesh cabinet approved a proposal from **Tata Sons** to build a 'Museum of Temples' in [Ayodhya](#), with an estimated cost of ₹750 crore.

Key Points

- According to the **State Tourism Minister** Jaivir Singh, the company will manage the project using its [Corporate Social Responsibility \(CSR\) fund](#).
 - The **tourism department** would lease the **company land for this international-level museum for 90 years**, charging a token fee of Rs 1.
 - The company will invest an **additional ₹100 crore in carrying out more development projects** in the temple town.
- The **CM Tourism Fellowship Programme** has also received **approval from the cabinet**.
 - Initially, **25 researchers will be chosen**, each receiving ₹40,000, with ₹30,000 for payment and ₹10,000 for field trips, along with tablets. They will support **tourism development and attract investments in the sector**.
- Other proposals approved during the cabinet meeting included:
 - The **launch of helicopter services in Lucknow, Prayagraj and Kapilvastu under the [Public-Private Partnership \(PPP\) model](#)** by building helipads.
 - Develop dormant heritage buildings into tourist spots such as **Kothi Roshan Dulha in Lucknow, Barsana Jal Mahal in Mathura and Shukla Talab (pond) in Kanpur**.
 - The proposal aims to substitute the [Indian Penal Code](#) with the [Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023](#) as the new penal code of the nation. Additionally, the [Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023](#) and [Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023](#) will be put into effect.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- The concept of **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** is the idea that companies should assess and take responsibility for their effects on the **environment and on social welfare**, and to **promote positive social and environmental change**.
- **The four main types of corporate social responsibility are:**
 - Environmental Responsibility
 - Ethical Responsibility
 - Philanthropic Responsibility
 - Economic Responsibility
- The CSR provisions within [Companies Act, 2013](#) is applicable to companies with an **annual turnover of 1,000 crore and more**, or a **net worth of Rs. 500 crore and more**, or a **net profit of Rs. 5 crore and more**.
 - The Act requires companies to set up a **CSR committee** which shall recommend a **Corporate Social Responsibility Policy** to the **Board of Directors** and also monitor the

same from time to time.

Spiritual Circuit Development | Uttar Pradesh | 26 Jun 2024

Why in News?

Uttar Pradesh's Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath is **developing 12 major tourism circuits to boost tourism in the state.**

- Significant focus has been placed on enhancing the spiritual circuit to tap into its vast potential among these initiatives.

Key Points

- **Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department** is preparing to implement a detailed strategy, including **surveys of tourist destinations, gap analysis**, and adherence to the [UP Tourism Policy Document 2022](#).
 - The **plan prioritizes standards based on the 7 S'** -- Suchna (Awareness), Swagat (Welcome), Suvidha (Amenities), Suraksha (Safety), Swachhta (Cleanliness), Sanrachna (Infrastructure) and Sahyog (Support).
- Uttar Pradesh has made significant advancements in its tourism sector, becoming a key destination for tourists worldwide.
 - The development of [Kashi Vishwanath Dham](#) and [Ayodhya Dham](#), along with their respective corridors, has elevated these sites to premier tourist attractions within the state.
 - The upcoming [Maha Kumbh in Prayagraj in 2025](#) is expected to draw 30 crore participants, further highlighting Uttar Pradesh's growing prominence in the tourism industry.
- A **Detailed Project Report (DPR)** will be prepared to strategically improve tourism development across different circuits, including the spiritual circuit.
 - The chosen agency will work closely with department officials to tailor the survey methodology for tourist gap analysis.
 - The survey report will include **visitor feedback, photography, and video documentation.**
- The action plan involves gathering feedback from visitors at selected tourist spots outlined in the DPR, **collecting tourism statistics, evaluating growth trends, and prioritising a citizen-centric approach.**
 - By implementing best practices and leveraging technology, the approach aims to effectively operate and upgrade these locations.

Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation (UPSTDC)

- It was established in the year **1974**.
- The **main objective** of establishing UPSTDC is **to provide tourist accommodation, restaurants, wayside amenities** to the tourists and to open recreational centres.
 - **Organise package tours** ensuring promotion of tourism in the State through vigorous publicity.