



DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 30-03-2024

GS-1

- 1. Mohiniyattam**

GS-3

- 2. T+0 settlements**
- 3. H5N1**
- 4. Vikram 1 satellite**
- 5. International Seabed Authority (ISBA)**

Mohiniyattam

Syllabus: GS-1; Art & Culture

Context

- Kerala Kalamandalam opens doors of **Mohiniyattam** to male dancers as well



About

- *Mohiniyattam is a **classical Indian dance form from Kerala, India** that is performed by women to honor the **Hindu god Vishnu as Mohini**, the enchantress.*
- *The dance is known for its graceful movements, expressive facial expressions, and elaborate costumes.*
- *The name translates to "the dance of Mohini", the celestial enchantress from Hindu mythology.*

Characteristics

- *Body movements: Graceful, swaying movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps*
- *Footwork: Soft, not terse*
- *Hand gestures: Important*
- *Mukhabhinaya: Subtle facial expressions*

History

- *Mohiniyattam grew in the **18th and 19th century** as dance arts received patronage of competing princely states.*
- *In the early 19th century, the Hindu king, poet and music composer **Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma** sponsored and built a joint Mohiniyattam and Bharatanatyam team of artists, which contributed to the growth and systematization of modern Mohiniyattam.*

Renowned artists

- *Mohiniyattam is often performed in temples and festivals.*
- *Some of the famous Mohiniyattam dancers include Kalamandalam Kalyanikutty Amma, Dr. Vyjayanthimala Bali, and Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam.*

T+0 settlements

Syllabus: GS-3; Economy

Context

- *The **BSE and NSE** introduced trading in the T+0 rolling settlement cycle in the equity segment on an optional basis.*

What is the T+0 trading settlement cycle?

- Under the T+0 trade cycle, the **settlement of trades will happen on the same day after the closure of the T+0 market.**
- If investors sell a share, they will get the money credited to their account the same day, and the buyer will also get the shares in their demat account on the very day of the transaction.

What are the benefits of T+0 trade settlement?

- A shortened settlement cycle will bring **cost and time efficiency, transparency** in charges to investors, and **strengthen risk management** at clearing corporations and the overall securities market ecosystem.
- The T+0 trade cycle is expected to **provide flexibility** in terms of faster pay-out of the funds against the securities to the sellers and faster pay-out of securities against the funds to the buyers.
- It will allow better control over funds and securities by the investors.
- For the securities market ecosystem, a shorter settlement cycle will further free up capital in the securities market, thereby enhancing the overall market efficiency.
- It will enhance the overall risk management of **Clearing Corporations (CCs)** as the trades are backed by upfront funds and securities.

Who can participate in the T+0 settlement cycle?

- **All investors** are eligible to participate in the segment for the T+0 trade settlement cycle if they are able to meet the timelines, process and risk requirements as prescribed by the **Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs).**

What are the trade timings? What will be the price band in the T+0 trade cycle?

- For the optional T+0 settlement cycle, there will be one continuous trading session from 09:15 AM to 1:30 PM.
- The settlement of funds and securities will be completed on the same day by 4:30 PM.
- The price band in the T+0 segment will operate with a price band of +100 basis points from the price in the regular T+1 market.
- This band will be recalibrated after every 50 basis points movement in the underlying T+1 market.

H5N1

Syllabus: GS-3; General Science

Context

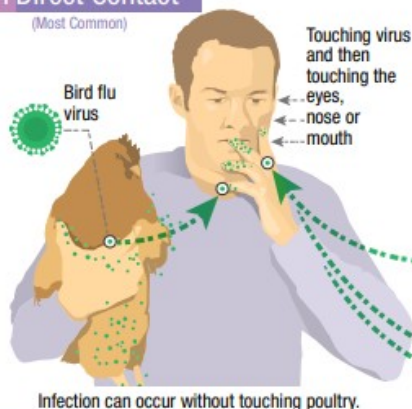
- A 21-year-old student in Vietnam tragically became the first person in the country to die from avian influenza, or bird flu.

How Infected Backyard Poultry Could Spread Bird Flu to People

Human Infections with Bird Flu Viruses Rare But Possible

1 Direct Contact

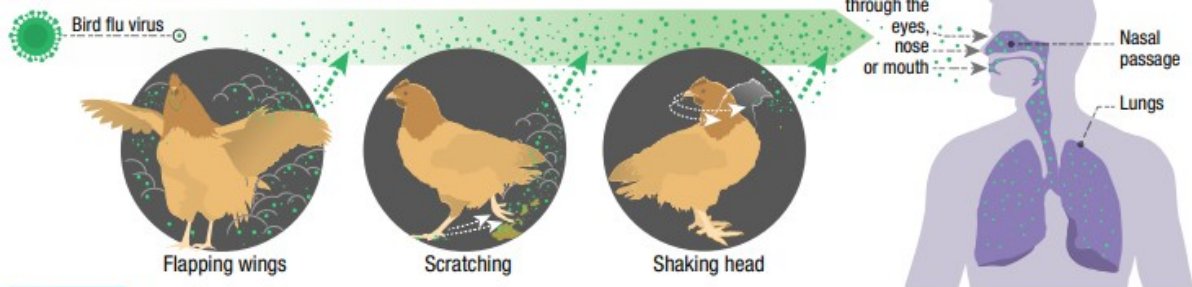
(Most Common)



2 Contaminated Surfaces



3 Bird Flu Virus in the Air (in Droplets or Dust)



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/avian-in-humans.htm

02/2015/14

What is bird flu?

- **Bird flu, also known as avian flu, refers to an infectious viral illness that mainly infects and spreads among poultry and some wild birds.**
- There are different strains of bird flu virus, which have been circulating for a very long time among at least 100 bird species, including wild waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, without much harming them.
- From time to time, a form of the flu virus jumps from wild birds to poultry farms, and replicates in cramped warehouses of farmed birds.

- *It then quickly evolves into a highly pathogenic flu virus that causes a larger wave of illness and death than usual among birds.*

H5N1

- *The currently circulating type of H5N1 is one such highly pathogenic flu virus.*
- *It has descended from a virus that caused an outbreak on a goose farm in Guangdong, China, in 1996.*
- *That virus — one of a type of virus known as H5N1 — was highly pathogenic and killed more than 40 per cent of the farm birds it infected.*
- *The new version of H5N1 first emerged in Europe in 2020 and then rapidly reached Europe, Africa, and Asia.*
- *By late 2021, it had spread to North America and in the fall of 2022, it appeared in South America.*
- *In February 2024, the virus stormed through mainland Antarctica.*

Symptoms

- *Avian influenza A (H5N1) is a virus that originated in poultry and causes severe pneumonia in humans. Symptoms include:*
 - *Fever of 100.4°F (38°C) or higher*
 - *Cough*
 - *Sore throat*
 - *Runny or stuffy nose*
 - *Muscle aches*
 - *Headaches*
 - *Fatigue*
 - *Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing*
 - *Abdominal pain*
 - *Diarrhea*

Spread

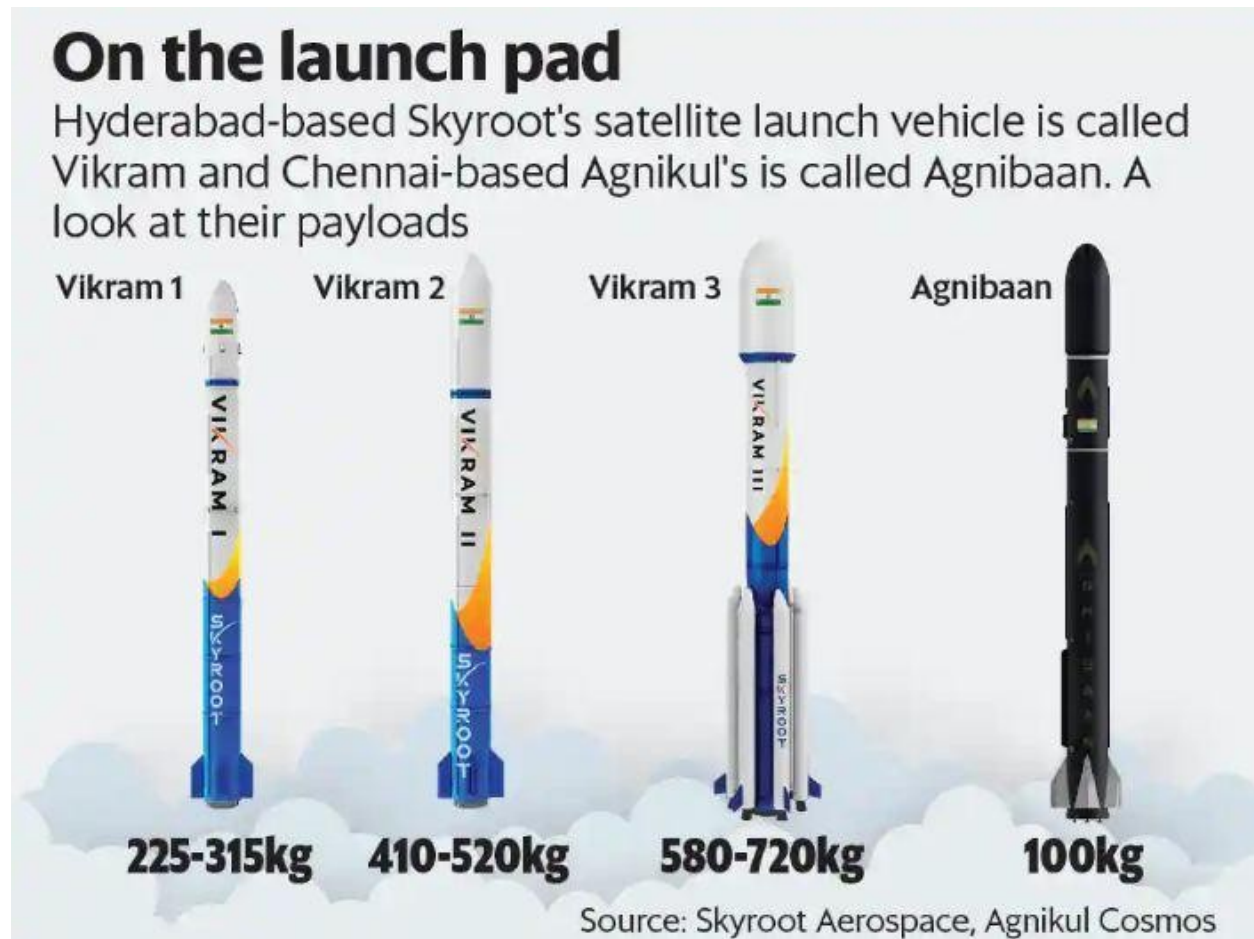
- *Humans can get H5N1 by coming into close contact with infected birds, such as:*
 - *Touching infected birds*
 - *Touching or breathing in feces or other secretions of infected birds*
 - *Preparing infected poultry for cooking*
 - *Slaughtering or butchering infected poultry*
 - *Handling birds for sale*
 - *Attending markets that sell live birds*

Vikram 1 satellite

Syllabus: GS-3; Science and Tech

Context

- Space-tech company Skyroot Aerospace has successfully test-fired the second stage of its rocket Vikram-1, the company said, a major landmark that pushes it closer to India's first private orbital rocket launch in mid-2024.



About

- Vikram-1 is a **three-stage, solid-fuel based rocket**.
- Testing of the "second stage" is significant because this stage propels satellites from the dense atmosphere of Earth to the deep vacuum of outer space.
- The test was conducted at the propulsion testbed of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) at its **Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC)** in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, Skyroot said.
- It lasted 85 seconds and recorded a peak thrust at sea-level of 186 kilonewtons (kN), which will translate to about 235kN during flight in vacuum, the company said.

- Skyroot had in 2022 carried out a sub-orbital launch — taking payloads just to the edge of outer space — with its single-stage rocket Vikram-S.
- Apart from the “second-stage” testing of Vikram-1, the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre shared its proprietary **head-mounted safe arm (HMSA)**, an electromechanical device that enables or disables triggering of the explosive systems in a rocket to operate it safely.

Significance

- This is a significant milestone for the Indian space industry, marking the successful test of the largest propulsion system **ever designed and manufactured by the Indian private sector so far, and the first carbon-composite-built motor tested at ISRO.**
- All test parameters are within expected bounds, and this achievement takes us another step closer to the upcoming orbital launch of the Vikram-1 rocket.

International Seabed Authority (ISBA)

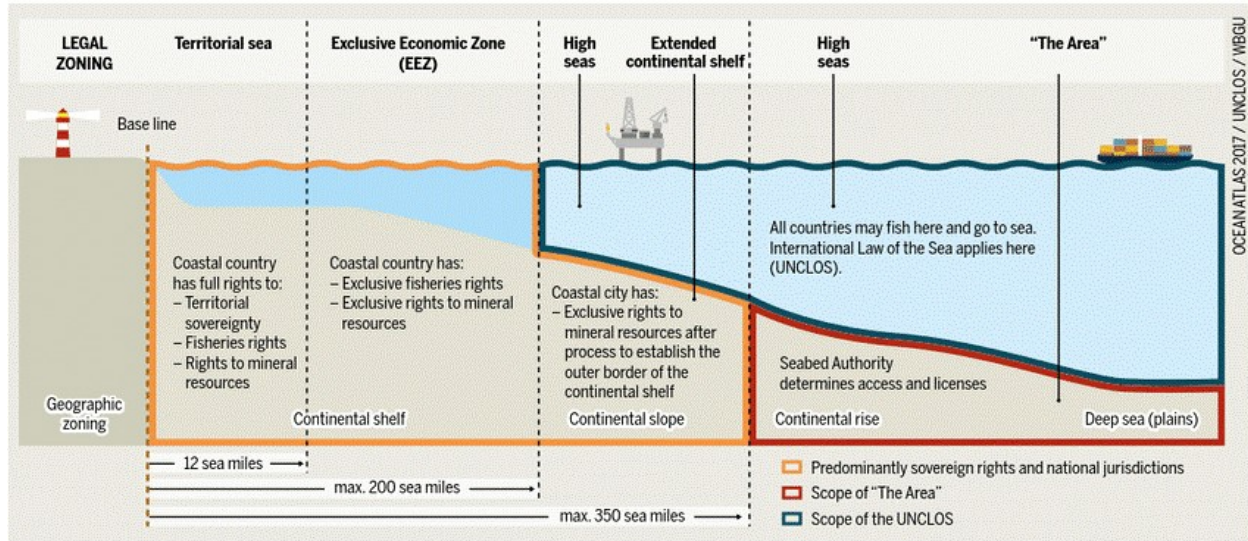
Syllabus: GS-3; Environmental Pollution & Degradation, GS-2; Government Policies & Interventions

Context

- Recently, India applied to the International Seabed Authority (ISBA), Jamaica, **for rights to explore two vast tracts in the Indian Ocean seabed that aren't part of its jurisdiction.**
- The application to explore one of these regions, a **cobalt-rich crust long known as the Afanasy Nikitin Seamount (AN Seamount)**, is a gambit by India.

About

- The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is an autonomous international organization that regulates the **exploration and exploitation of marine non-living resources in international waters.**
- The ISA was established on November 16, 1994, under the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** and the **1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the UNCLOS.**



- *The ISA is responsible for protecting the marine environment from the harmful effects of mining, exploration, and exploitation.*
- **The ISA has three main organs:** *the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat.*
- *The Assembly represents all UNCLOS parties, and the Council is elected by the Assembly and has 36 members.*
- *The ISA has been developing instruments for **deep-sea mining regulation, control, and management.***
- *The ISA's primary function is to regulate exploration for and exploitation of deep seabed minerals found in the "Area", which is defined by the Convention as the seabed and subsoil beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.*

Significance

- *Promoting the safe and responsible management and development of the resources of the deep seabed area*
- *Protecting the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from mineral exploration and exploitation*
- *Promoting and encouraging the conduct of marine scientific research in the seabed area*
- *Ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of benefits from activities in the Area*
- *Promoting the sustainable and responsible use of marine resources in these areas*