

DAILY PT POINTERS

28th March , 2024



The Hindu-Art and Culture-Page 5

Now, boys can learn Mohiniyattam at Kalamandalam

Decision taken unanimously in the governing council meeting of the deemed university for arts and culture in Kerala; move comes in the wake of Kalamandalam Sathyabhama's purported remarks against dancer R.L.V. Ramakrishnan



- Mohiniyattam (Mohiniattam) is a classical dance form of Kerala in South India.
- One among the eight Indian classical dance forms, Mohiniyattam is a graceful dance to watch and is a solo recital by women.
- The term Mohiniyattam comes from the words mohini meaning a woman who enchants onlookers and aattam meaning graceful and sensuous body movements.
- Thus, the word Mohiniyattam literally means - dance of the enchantress.

The Hindu-IR-Page 8

Why are Rohingya refugees risking their lives at sea?

Which are the countries that are currently seeing an influx of Rohingya refugees?

Sumeda

The story so far:

The dramatic rescue of dozens of Rohingya refugees from the Indian Ocean last week after a wooden boat capsized off the Indonesian coast has once again drawn attention to the plight of the refugees who are increasingly embarking on dangerous sea journeys to seek a better life. As per the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), over 4,500 Rohingya refugees set off on dangerous journeys across the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea last year. Of these, 569 people lost their lives or went missing, marking the highest death toll since 2014.

Who are the Rohingya refugees?

The Rohingya are a Muslim minority ethnic group with their roots in the Arakan kingdom in Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. The Rohingya are culturally and religiously distinct from the majority Buddhist population in

Myanmar. The Rohingya claim to have lived in Myanmar's Rakhine State for generations, but successive governments in the country have disputed their ties, labelling them illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Myanmar has refused to recognise them, denying them citizenship since 1982, thus making them the world's largest stateless population devoid of fundamental rights and security.

Their largest exodus began in August 2017 when a massive wave of violence broke out in Rakhine, driving more than 7.5 lakh people to seek sanctuary in Bangladesh to escape the brutality of security forces. Entire villages were razed, families were torn apart, and severe human rights violations were reported. The United Nations has described the 2017 violence as "ethnic cleansing". A 2018 UN fact-finding commission claimed the Myanmar government had "genocidal" intent against the Rohingya.

Why sea journeys?

While over one million Rohingya have

fled Myanmar since the 1990s, around six lakh remain in the country, mostly in camps for internally displaced people where their movements and livelihoods are restricted. An estimated 9,60,000 Rohingya, meanwhile, reside in refugee camps in Bangladesh. Most live near the Myanmar border in the Cox's Bazar, which has grown over the years to house some of the world's largest and most densely populated refugee camps. These overcrowded camps lack basic human necessities, forcing the Rohingya to live in harsh conditions. There is a shortage of food, access to water is inadequate, sanitation facilities are missing, healthcare is insufficient, and children are growing up without formal education.

Security conditions also have deteriorated over the years due to gang violence and an increase in arson attacks in camps. Over 60 Rohingya were killed in Bangladeshi camp clashes in 2023. With the option of returning to Myanmar virtually impossible, and worsening conditions in relief camps in Bangladesh,

an increasing number of Rohingya have been undertaking dangerous journeys across the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea to Muslim-majority nations of Indonesia and Malaysia. However, human traffickers exploit their desperation, charging exorbitant amounts to ferry them on rickety boats from Bangladesh to Indonesia. The treacherous voyages with inadequate space and in the absence of basic supplies take weeks and sometimes stretch into months. Horrifying accounts of abuse during the journey, including violence against women, have been recorded. Many do not survive the journey.

THE GIST

The Rohingya are a Muslim minority ethnic group with their roots in the Arakan kingdom in Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. The Rohingya are culturally and religiously distinct from the majority Buddhist population in Myanmar.

Myanmar has refused to recognise the Rohingya denying them citizenship since 1982, thus making them the world's largest stateless population.

With the option of returning to Myanmar virtually impossible, an increasing number of Rohingya have been undertaking dangerous journeys across the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea to Muslim-majority nations of Indonesia and Malaysia.

What about the rising death toll?

The UN estimates that one in eight Rohingya who take the sea route die or disappear in the attempt, making the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal among the deadliest stretches of water in the world. Last year, the number of people embarking on sea journeys increased by 21%. The UNHCR reported a 63% increase in deaths or disappearances compared to 2022. The report also highlighted the significant spike in the number of Rohingya arriving in Indonesia via sea in recent years. The number of Rohingya refugees that arrived in Indonesia increased by 1,261% between 2021 and 2023. While 64% of the refugee boats docked in Indonesia last year, compared to 22% in 2022, only one boat carrying 83 individuals reached Malaysia, according to UNHCR data.

- The Rohingya are a Muslim minority ethnic group with their roots in the Arakan kingdom in Myanmar, formerly known as Burma.
- The Rohingya are culturally and religiously distinct from the majority Buddhist population in Myanmar. The Rohingya claim to have lived in Myanmar's Rakhine State for generations, but successive governments in the country have disputed their ties, labelling them illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.
- Myanmar has refused to recognise them, denying them citizenship since 1982, thus making them the world's largest stateless population devoid of fundamental rights and security. Their largest exodus began in August 2017 when a massive wave of violence broke out in Rakhine, driving more than 7.5 lakh people to seek sanctuary in Bangladesh to escape the brutality of security forces.
- The United Nations has described the 2017 violence as "ethnic cleansing".

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

PIB-IR

Ministry of Labour & Employment

India at G20 2nd Employment Working Group Meeting at Brasilia

Posted On: 27 MAR 2024 8:36PM by PIB Delhi



- The two day 2nd Employment Working Group (EWG) meeting under the Brazilian Presidency commenced today in Brasilia. The G20 EWG's mandate is to address labour, employment and social issues for strong, sustainable, balanced and job-rich growth for all. India is co-chairing the 2nd EWG meeting, along with Brazil and South Africa.
- The focus areas for the 2nd EWG meeting is on (i) creating quality employment and promoting decent labor; (ii) addressing a just transition amidst digital and energy transformations; (iii) leveraging technologies to enhance the quality of life for all; (iv) the emphasis on gender equity and promoting diversity in the world of employment for inclusivity, driving innovation and growth.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

PIB-Polity and Governance

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi sworn in as judicial member, Lokpal of India.

Shri Pankaj Kumar and Shri Ajay Tirkey took oath of office as member, Lokpal.

Posted On: 27 MAR 2024 4:25PM by PIB Delhi

Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi sworn in as judicial member, Lokpal. The oath was administered by Justice A. M. Khanwilkar, Chairperson, Lokpal of India.

Shri Pankaj Kumar and Shri Ajay Tirkey took oath as member, Lokpal. The oath ceremony was organised today at Lokpal of India office in New Delhi.



- The Lokpal is the first institution of its kind in independent India, established under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 to inquire and investigate into allegations of corruption against public functionaries who fall within the scope and ambit of the above Act. The Lokpal of India is committed to address concerns and aspirations of the citizens of India for clean governance. The Lokpal has jurisdiction to inquire into allegations of corruption against anyone who is or has been Prime Minister, or a Minister in the Union government, or a Member of Parliament, as well as officials of the Union Government under Groups A, B, C and D.
- Also covered are chairpersons, members, officers and directors of any board, corporation, society, trust or autonomous body either established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partly funded by the Union or State government. It also covers any society or trust or body that receives foreign contribution above ₹10 lakh (approx. US\$ 14,300/- as of 2019).

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

Air: Culture

PM Modi Celebrates Global Popularity Of Garba, UNESCO Recognition



- Garba is a ritualistic and devotional dance that is performed on the occasion of the Hindu festival of Navaratri, which is dedicated to the worship of the feminine energy or 'Shakti'.
- Garba is a popular dance of Gujarat. The name Garba derived from the Sanskrit term Garbha (womb) and Deep (small lamp).
- The dance is performed during the occasion of Navratri festival.
- Traditionally Garba is performed around a centrally lit lamp or around the statue of the goddess Shakti.
- The celebration lasts for 9 nights. Both men and women take part in the dance.
- The dancers move around the centre in a counter-clockwise circle, using simple movements while singing and clapping their hands in unison

HEADLINES OF THE DAY



Indian Express: Defence-Page 7

Meet Sadanand Date, a police hero of 26/11 terror attack, the new NIA chief

Date who holds a doctorate from Pune university, his home town, is also a qualified cost and management accountant from Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI).

- At present NIA is functioning as the Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency in India.
- The NIA was constituted in the wake of the 26/11 Mumbai terror attack in November 2008 and started its functioning in 2009.
- It is a central agency mandated to investigate all the offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, friendly relations with foreign states, and the offences under the statutory laws enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organisations.
- These include terror acts and their possible links with crimes like smuggling of arms, drugs and fake Indian currency and infiltration from across the borders. The agency has the power to search, seize, arrest and prosecute those involved in such offences.

The NIA Act was amended in the year 2019 to enlarge the mandate of the NIA by inclusion of offences related to human trafficking, manufacture/sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism and offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 and expanded its jurisdiction beyond India.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

Indian Express: Welfare Schemes-Page 11

New MGNREGA rates: Goa sees highest hike of Rs 34 per day, UP, Uttarakhand lowest at Rs 7

The new wage rates, notified by the Ministry of Rural Development under sub-section (1) of section 6 of MGNREGA 2005, will become effective from April 1, 2024.

Written by [Hankishan Sharma](#)

Updated: March 28, 2024 08:22 IST

Follow Us



- THE CENTRE notified new wage rates for unskilled manual workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 for the financial year 2024-2025, with Goa seeing the maximum hike of 10.56% over the current wage rate, and Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand recording the lowest raise of 3.04% each.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY



Indian Express: Health -Page 11

India TB Report-2024: Missing cases shrinking, 95% got treatment in 2023

There were only 2.3 lakh missing cases in 2023, as compared to 3.2 lakh the year before, the report states. This gap has been reducing over the years, especially with the government's Ni-kshay portal tracking all TB patients.

- The gap between the estimated number and actual cases of tuberculosis (TB) is closing, according to the India TB Report 2024 released by the Union Health ministry
- There were only 2.3 lakh missing cases in 2023, as compared to 3.2 lakh the year before.
- Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that most often affects the lungs and is caused by a type of bacteria. It spreads through the air when infected people cough, sneeze or spit.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY



Indian Express: Economy -Page 15

SBI, Bajaj Auto among 25 stocks eligible for T+0 settlement for trade executed between 9:15 am to 1:30 pm

Indian markets currently operate on a T+1 settlement cycle for all stocks currently, which means that the purchase and sale of shares will reflect in the demat accounts of investors one day after the transaction.

- A T+0, or Trade + 0 settlement cycle, means the transfer of securities and funds will happen on the same day of the trade.
- This will run parallel to the existing T+1 settlement cycle in the equity cash market.
- Shorter settlement cycles help increase liquidity in the market and lower risk. The Indian stock market fully shifted to the T+1 settlement cycle in 2023. This transition took place in three phases.
- Market analysts believe the T+0 settlement would enhance the efficiency of market operations and help freeing funds in the market.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY



Indian Express: Economy-Page 16

State of employment in India: What a new report says about youths and women, concerns and caution

The improvement has coincided with periods of economic distress, both before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, says the India Employment Report 2024 released by the Institute for Human Development and International Labour Organisation on Tuesday.

- India's youth account for almost 83% of the unemployed workforce and the share of youngsters with secondary or higher education in the total unemployed youth has almost doubled from 35.2% in 2000 to 65.7% in 2022, as per the India Employment Report 2024 released by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Institute of Human Development (IHD) .
- The youth employment and underemployment increased between 2000 and 2019 but declined during the pandemic years,
 - educated youths have experienced much higher levels of unemployment in the country during the period.