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Butterfly Cicada

A New species of cicada was recently discovered in Meghalaya, marking the first-ever record of the genus in India.

- The Cicada species is informally dubbed the "Butterfly Cicada," with the species name "bicolour" reflecting its two distinct colour forms.
- Genus Becquartina.
 - The new species brings the total number of known species in the genus Becquartina to 7.
 - The cicada genus Becquartina is represented by 6 species found distributed in China, Thailand, and Vietnam.
 - It is endemic to Garo Hills and in a community forest in Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya.



Cicada

- Cicadas, family (Cicadidae) is a group of insects that are known for their loud buzzing and clicking noises, use different calls to express alarm or attract mates.
- Cicadas are herbivores that feed on liquids rather than solid material.

- Occurrence- Cicadas are found in <u>tropical and temperate areas</u> <u>worldwide</u> and occur in deserts, grasslands, and forests.
- **India-**In 2017, the cicada was first found in and around the plateau of <u>Balpakram National Park</u> of South Garo Hills District of <u>Meghalaya</u>.
- In 2020 it was found in *Nongkhrah community forest* in Ri-Bhoi districtof Meghalaya.
- Cicadas are divided into 2 groups annual and periodical.

Annual cicadas	Periodical cicadas
different times each summer.	• It emerge from the ground at the same time, after a dormant period of either 13 or 17 years are called broods.
• It can be found throughout the world	• It is unique to North America.

References

- 1. The Shillong Times | Butterfly Cicada
- 2. National Geographic | Cicadas
- 3. Britannica | Cicada

Pangolin

Pangolins face rapid declines across Asia and Africa, with all 8 species classified as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered.

- About Pangolins are mammals covered in scales, also known as <u>scaly</u>
 <u>anteaters</u>, that eat ants, termites, and larvae, essential players in
 controlling insect populations within their ecosystems.
- These animals are *insectivores*, they have no teeth, so they use their sticky tongues to pick up food.
- Habitat Pangolins are solitary, nocturnal animals that live in forests and grasslands.
- Uniqueness They are the <u>only mammals wholly-covered in keratin</u> <u>scales</u> and they use those scales to protect themselves from predators in the wild.
- The name "pangolin" originates from the Malay word *pengguling*, which translates to "rolling up".
- Types
 - 4 Asian species Chinese, Sunda, Indian, and Philippine pangolins.
 - \circ 4 African species Temminck's Pangolin, giant pangolin, white-

bellied, and black-bellied.

Conservation status		DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
IUCN Red List	Critically Endangered - Philippine Pangolin, Sunda Pangolin, Chinese Pangolin. Vulnerable - Temminck's Pangolin, Black-bellied Pangolin. Endangered - Indian Pangolin, White-bellied Pangolin, Giant Pangolin.	
CITES	Appendix I	
Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.	The Indian Pangolin and Chinese Pangolin are listed in Schedule-I	

• **Threat** - They are one of the most trafficked mammals for their meat, and the organs, skin, scales, and other parts of the body in Asia and Africa for traditional medicines.

References

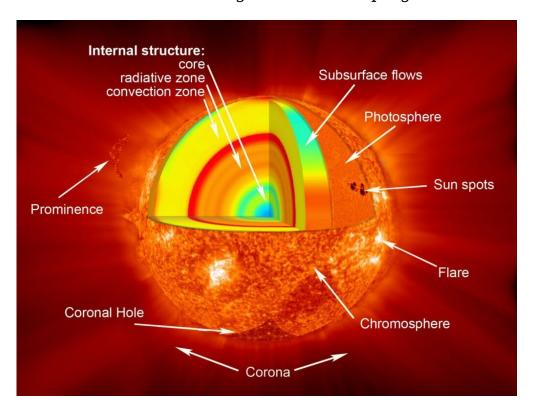
- 1. <u>Down to Earth | Pangolins</u>
- 2. National Geographic | Pangolins
- 3. World Wildlife | Pangolin

Layers of Sun

The upcoming solar eclipse provides a rare opportunity to witness the sun's superhot corona.

- The Sun and its atmosphere consist of several zones or layers. From the inside out, the solar interior consists of:
- **The Core** The central region where nuclear reactions consume hydrogen to form helium through the nuclear fusion reaction.
- These reactions release the energy that ultimately leaves the surface as visible light.
- The Radiative Zone It extends outward from the core to the convection zone, characterized by the method of energy transport radiation in the form of electromagnetic radiation by photons.
- The Convection Zone The outermost layer of the solar interior

extending from a depth of about 200,000 km to the visible surface where its motion is seen as granules and supergranules.



Solar Atmosphere

- The Photosphere It is the deepest visible surface of the Sun.
- The Chromosphere It is an irregular layer above the photosphere where the temperature rises from 6000°C to about 20,000°C.
- **Transition Region** It is a thin and very irregular layer of the Sun's atmosphere that separates the hot corona from the much cooler chromosphere.
- The Corona The Sun's outer atmosphere, it cannot be seen with the naked eye except during a total solar eclipse, or with the use of a coronagraph.
- **Solar Wind** Beyond the corona is the solar wind, which is actually an outward flow of coronal gas.
- The Sun's magnetic fields rise through the convection zone and erupt through the photosphere into the chromosphere and corona.
- The eruptions lead to solar activity, which includes such phenomena as sunspots, flares, prominences, and coronal mass ejections.

References

1. <u>Down to Earth | Sun's Corona</u>

2. NASA | Layers of Sun

PM-SUMAN Scheme

- **PM-SUMAN** Prime Minister Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN) 'An Initiative for Zero Preventable Maternal and Newborn Deaths'.
- It is a <u>maternity benefit program</u> that provides affordable healthcare services <u>to pregnant women and newborns</u>.
- Launched by Ministry of Union Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in 2019.

Eligibility

- Pregnant women Pregnant women from all categories, including APL and BPL, are eligible to get the benefits.
- Newborns Newborns aged <u>O to 6 months</u> old will be able to avail the benefits of this scheme.
- Lactating mothers After delivery, lactating mothers up to 6 months from delivery are also eligible for this scheme.

Objectives

- This scheme offers zero expenses and access to detection and management of complications <u>during and after pregnancy</u>.
- Pregnant women can avail a <u>zero-expense delivery and C-section</u>
 <u>facility</u> at public health facilities.
- It ensures zero-tolerance for denial of services to children and pregnant women.
- Pregnant women also receive free transport from home to the health facility and drop back after discharge (minimum 48hrs).
- Facilities such as services for sick newborns and neonates are offered vaccination at zero cost.

The average annual rate of reduction (ARR) of Maternal Mortality in India is 6.36% and globally by 2.07%. The sustainable development goal (SDG 3) is to reduce the global MMR to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

References

- 1. <u>Vikaspedia | Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan</u>
- 2. Myscheme | SUMAN
- 3. MoHFW | SURAKSHIT MATRITVA AASHWASAN

Tarawih

Muslims across the world gear up for tarawih after the crescent moon is seen in several Indian cities recently.

- Tarawih also known as taraweeh is a *special kind of prayer* (voluntary) that involves reading long parts of the Quran and performing many rakahs (cycles of prostrations required in Islamic prayer) during the Islamic month of Ramadan.
- The word 'taraweeh' is derived from the Arabic word meaning 'to rest and relax'.
- Tarawih performed following the evening's final daily prayer (Isha), one of the highlights of Ramadan nights.
- The origins of this prayer can be traced back to the *last year of the* **Prophet Mohammed's life.**
- Initially, people prayed tarawih individually or in small groups from Caliph Abu Bakr to the start of Caliph Omar's time.
- Later, Caliph Omar led everyone behind one imam and they prayed 8 rakats.
- The number of rakats eventually increased to 20 to make it easier. According to a Hadith, tarawih prayer includes 8 rakats, with each set consisting of 2 rakats like regular salah.
- However, the inhabitants of Medina recited the tarawih for 36 rakats under the reign of Caliph Omar bin Abdulaziz.
- There are many rewards for praying taraweeh, including the <u>forgiveness</u>
 <u>of previous sins</u>.

References

- 1. DNA India | Taraweeh
- 2. <u>Islamestic | Taraweeh</u>
- 3. Islamic Relief Canada | Taraweeh

