

Prelim Bits 12-04-2023 | UPSC Daily Current Affairs

Amolops siju

Scientists of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) have named the new species, Amolops siju after the Siju cave system of Meghalaya.

- Frog genus Amolops
- **Ecosystem** It is a new species of the marmoratus group from a cave ecosystem.
- This is an uncommon habitat for this group of frogs, which is commonly found around cascades.
- It is the <u>second time that a frog was discovered from inside a cave</u> in the country after the discovery of the <u>Micrixalus spelunca</u> in 2014 from a cave in Tamil Nadu.
- The team had also discovered three other new species of cascade frog (Amolops) in Arunachal Pradesh and those include the
 - Amolops chanakya,
 - Amolops terraorchis and
 - Amolops tawang

Siju Cave

- The cave is a natural limestone cave located in the South Garo Hills District of Meghalaya, Northeast India.
- The cave contains the twilight zone, an area with limited light.
- This 'dark zone' has consistent 'temperature and humidity' all year long.

Reference

1. The Hindu | Cave dweller frog named after Siju cave

Corrugation Ridges

A team of scientists mapped more than 7,600 small-scale landforms called 'corrugation ridges' across the seafloor near Norway.

- The corrugation ridges found are less than 2.5 m high and are spaced between about 25 and 300 metres apart.
- These landforms are understood to have formed when the ice sheet's retreat.
- **Formation** The retreating margin of the ice sheet moved up and down with the tides, pushing seafloor sediments into a ridge every low tide.
- Two ridges would have been produced each day (under 2 tidal cycles per day),
- **Retreating Rate** The researchers were able to calculate how quickly the ice sheet retreated from the number of ridges formed.

- Their results show the former ice sheet underwent pulses of rapid retreat at a speed of 50 to 600 metres per day.
- This is the fastest ice sheet retreat that has been ever observed from satellites or inferred from similar landforms in Antarctica.

References

1. The Hindu - How fast can ice sheets retreat?

Kuttamperoor River

Rejuvenation of Kuttamperoor river in Alappuzha is completed recently

- Kuttamperoor is a west-flowing river originating in the western ghats.
- It is a tributary of both the Pamba and the Achankovil rivers in Kerala.
- It forms a link between the two rivers.
- The river has its northern end in the Pamba and the southern end in the Achenkovil river.
- When the water level at the Pamba is higher it flows from Pamba to Achankovil and when the Achenkovil river has a higher water level it flows from Achankovil to Pamba.
- Country boats, which were called 'palliyodams', were raced on it during the popular *Aranmula boat race*.
- Main threats Sand mining and Waste dumping

Reference

1. The Hindu | Kuttamperoor River

Tulsi Ghat Restoration Project

External Affairs Minister launched the 'Tulsi Ghat Restoration Project' of Varanasi, during his visit to Uganda's Kampala.

- Tulsi Ghat Restoration Project is the restoration and conservation of Varanasi.
- It is the initiative of Overseas Friends of BJP-Uganda (BFBJP-Uganda).
- The project contributes to further beautifying Varanasi, the oldest living city in the world.
- Tulsi Ghat Tulsi ghat is one of the famous ghats in Varanasi and is part of Lolark Ghat (earlier).
- It is named after poet Tulsidas who wrote Ramacharitamanas.
- Poet Tulsidas spent his last days in Tulsi ghat.

References

- 1. The Hindu EAM launches 'Tulsi Ghat Restoration Project' in Uganda
- 2. Times of India Tulsi Ghat

National Party Status Criteria

The Election Commission recognised the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) as a national party, while

- New National Party The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
- Lost National party status The Trinamool Congress (TMC), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) and Communist Party of India (CPI)
- National Parties in India At present, there are 6 national parties in India.
 - 1. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
 - 2. Congress
 - 3. CPI(M)
 - 4. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
 - 5. National People's Party (NPP) (recognised in 2019)
 - 6. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
- **National Party** The Election Commission of India (ECI) has laid down the technical criterion for a party to be recognised as a national party.
- A party may gain or lose national party status from time to time, depending on the fulfilment of these laid-down conditions.
- **Criteria** The ECI's <u>Political Parties and Election Symbols</u>, <u>2019 handbook</u> lays down the criteria for a party to be recognised as National Party.
- First a political Party has to be registered with ECI to be recognised as National or State party.

Criteria for National Party Status

A party will be considered as a national party,

- If it is 'recognised' in four or more states; or
- If its candidates polled at least 6% of total valid votes in any four or more states in the last Lok Sabha or Assembly elections and has at least four MPs in the last Lok Sabha polls; or
- If it has won at least 2% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha from not less than three states.
- **State Party** The Commission also revoked the state party status granted to 6 parties from different state.
- They are: RLD in Uttar Pradesh, BRS in Andhra Pradesh, PDA in Manipur, PMK in Puducherry, RSP in West Bengal and MPC in Mizoram.

Criteria for State Party Status

A party will be recognised as a state party, if

- at least 6% vote-share in the last Assembly election and have at least 2 MLAs; or have 6% vote-share in the last Lok Sabha elections from that state and at least one MP from that state; or
- at least 3% of the total number of seats or three seats, whichever is more, in the last Assembly elections; or
- at least one MP for every 25 members or any fraction allotted to the state in the Lok

Sabha; or

• have at least 8% of the total valid votes in the last Assembly election or Lok Sabha election from the state.

References

- 1. IE AAP now national party; NCP, Trinamool lose tag
- 2. Live Mint TMC, NCP, CPI lose national party status

