



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 04-03-2022

EXPLANATION

1. Ans. b

Trincomalee is a port city on the northeast coast of Sri Lanka. Trincomalee harbour being the second deepest natural harbour in the world, the British who were in control of the island decided make this as their primary logistics station in the east after World War I. They started the oil storage project in the 1924 and completed in late 1930's. The facility, built by the British around World War II as a refuelling station, has 99 storage tanks that look like giant wells. They have a capacity of 12,000 kilolitres each. Eighty-four of those are in the 800-acre Upper Tank Farm (UTF). For a good part of a century now, these tanks have remained unused, shrouded in a forest. The Lower Tank Farm (LTF) has 16 tanks, spread across 50 acres. One tank is damaged from a Japanese aerial attack the war, so 15 are operational and run by the LIOC, while the UTF, for decades, remains neglected. Four of the 15 tanks are used for water storage by the Sri Lanka Air Force and Prima Group, a well-known name in Sri Lanka's food processing sector. From India's geostrategic viewpoint, Trincomalee is an important counterbalance to the southern Hambantota Port backed substantially by China.

2. Ans. b

Kazhuveli notified as 16th bird sanctuary in Tamil Nadu An area of 3,027.25 hectares comprising eight villages in Marakkanam taluk and 2,124.35 hectares in five villages in Vanur form part of the sanctuary. The area has adequate ecological, faunal, floral and geomorphologic significance for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife and its environment. The tank lies adjacent to the the Bay of Bengal along the East Coast Kazhuveli is a wetland of international importance on the East Coast The place is home to a diverse species of flora and fauna and is a feeding ground for long-distance migrants from the cold subarctic regions of Central Asia and Siberia including Black-tailed Godwits, Eurasian Curlew, White Stork and Ruff." Spread over 670 sq. km of catchment areas, the Kazhuveli wetlands is said to be the second largest brackish water lake in South India after Pulicat lake.

3. Ans. c

Highly invasive snail species reported in Kerala A tiny snail with a striking, pellucid golden-yellow shell found in the Edappally canal in Kochi has been flagged as an invasive species that could play havoc with native ecosystems. Cochin University of Science and Technology (CuUSAT) have pinned it down as the acute bladder snail *Physella acuta*, globally branded as highly invasive. It plays host to

worms that can cause food-borne diseases and skin itches in humans. Its rapid growth rate, air-breathing capability, and tolerance to pollution make the *Physella acuta* a potential competitor to native fauna. *Physella acuta* is considered native to North America but is now found in all continents except Antarctica. The snail was first reported in India in the early 1990s.

4. Ans. d

Invasive species are among the leading threats to native wildlife. Approximately 42 percent of threatened or endangered species are at risk due to invasive species. Many of our commercial, agricultural and recreational activities depend on healthy native ecosystems. An invasive species can be any kind of living organism—an amphibian (like the cane toad), plant, insect, fish, fungus, bacteria, or even an organism's seeds or eggs—that is not native to an ecosystem and causes harm. They can harm the environment, the economy, or even human health. Species that grow and reproduce quickly, and spread aggressively, with potential to cause harm, are given the label “invasive.” An invasive species does not have to come from another country. Invasive species are primarily spread by human activities, often unintentionally. The direct threats of invasive species include preying on native species, outcompeting native species for food or other resources, causing or carrying disease, and preventing native species from reproducing or killing a native species' young. There are indirect threats of invasive species as well. Invasive species can change the food web in an ecosystem by destroying or replacing native food sources. The invasive species may provide little to no food value for wildlife. Invasive species can also alter the abundance or diversity of species that are important habitat for native wildlife. Additionally, some invasive species are capable of changing the conditions in an ecosystem, such as changing soil chemistry or the intensity of wildfires

5. Ans. c

Cyclonic Storm Jawad was a weak tropical cyclone that caused major disruptions over Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal in India while bringing heavy rainfall and strong winds over these states as a weakened system Saudi Arabia has given the cyclone its name ‘Jawad’. The meaning ‘Jawad’ is liberal or merciful. The carries significance as this cyclonic storm will not be as severe as the previous ones. It is interesting to know that the naming of cyclones was started with a treaty in 1953 in the Atlantic region. In the Indian Ocean region, the name of cyclone system started from 2004. To name the cyclones, the member countries give a list of names on their behalf. After this, the alphabetical listing is done. In the way, storm cyclones are named after the suggested name.

6. Ans. b

The Annamayya project on Cheyyeru River has turned out to be the sorrow of many a village in Rajampet Assembly constituency in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh. Annamayya is a medium

irrigation project with a gross capacity of only 2.24 tmc ft on Cheyyeru, a tributary of Penna River, in Rajampet constituency. It caters to an ayacut of 22,500 acres, besides fulfilling the drinking water needs of 140 habitations. Cheyyeru River is a river in the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh that is a tributary of the Pennar river.

7. Ans. c

New species of Butterfly found in Sikkim's Dzongu, the 'land of butterflies' The National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), Bengaluru, maintains the photos and record of Butterflies in the 'Butterflies of India' website The closest relatives of the Chocolate-bordered Flitter are in southeastern China The new species of butterfly, now named the Chocolate-bordered Flitter, also carries the scientific name *Zographetus dzonguensis*, after Dzongu in north Sikkim, the place where it was discovered. Its closest relatives are *Zographetus pangi* in Guangdong, and *Zographetus hainanensis* in Hainan, both in southeastern China, close to Hong Kong The physical appearance of the species differ slightly and the internal structures of the males also differ slightly.

8. Ans. c

The Caribbean island nation of Barbados has turned a page in history, declaring itself a republic, a move that coincides with the 55th anniversary of its independence from Britain. This is the first time since the 1970s that a Caribbean state has become a republic. An important milestone in Bridgetown's long journey was a 2005 decision to drop the Privy Council in London as its final court of appeal, in preference for the Caribbean Court of Justice in Trinidad. Consequent to the country's emergence as a republic, Barbadians will no longer regard the British crown as their head of state. This is similar to many states in the British Commonwealth. That constitutional position will, after 400 years, be occupied by the President of the country. On November 29, Barbados, once known as Little England, swore in its first President, Sandra Mason, who was until then the country's Governor General and the representative of Queen Elizabeth II. Barbados is an island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Island Barbados' population of 287,000 is predominantly of African descent. While it is an Atlantic island, Barbados is closely associated with the Caribbean and is ranked as one of its leading tourist destinations.

9. Ans. b

Indonesia volcano eruption kills 14, damages 11 villages Semeru, or Mount Semeru is an active volcano in East Java, Indonesia. It is located in a subduction zone, where the Indo-Australian plate subducts under the Eurasia plate. It is the highest mountain on the island of Java.

10. Ans. a

The Tapovan Vishnugad power plant is a 520MW run-of-river project being constructed on Dhauliganga River in Chamoli District of Uttarakhand. It was constructed by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC). The Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project is located near village Haatgoan in Chamoli, is being built on Alaknanda river, a main tributary of Ganga. Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand is the highest dam in India built on Bhagirathi River. It is around 260.5 metre high and 592 metre long.