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Time: 45 min

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Modern History

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti

Syllabus: GS 1/Personalities

In News

- The Prime Minister paid tribute to **Maratha empire founder Chhatrapati Shivaji on his 392nd birth anniversary.**

About Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti

- It was initiated by **social reformer Mahatma Jyotirao Phule** in 1870. He identified the tomb of **Shivaji Maharaj in Raigad.**
- The first Shivaji Jayanti celebrations were held in Pune.
- Shivaji Jayanti was taken forward by an esteemed **freedom fighter Bal Gangadhar Tilak** who brought the contributions of Shivaji Maharaj into the light and **influence people** by highlighting the **image of Shivaji Maharaj.**

About Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

- **Early Life:**
 - Born on February 19, 1630, at **Shivneri Fort in Pune.**
 - He was born to **Shahaji Bhonsle**, a Maratha general who held the jagirs of Pune and Supe under the Bijapur Sultanate.
 - **Shivaji's mother was Jijabai**, a pious woman whose religious qualities had a profound influence on him.
 - Shivaji was not named after **Lord Shiva.**
 - His name was derived from the **name of a regional deity - Goddess Shivai.**
- **Kingdom:**
 - He carved out an **enclave from the declining Adilshahi sultanate** of Bijapur that formed the genesis of the Maratha Empire.

- In 1674, he was formally **crowned as the Chhatrapati (Monarch)** of his realm at Raigad.
- The kingdom's security was based on **religious toleration and the functional integration of the Brahmans, Marathas, and Prabhus.**
- He had a council of ministers (Asht Pradhan) to advise him on the matters of the state but he was not bound by it. He could appoint or dismiss them.
- The brave warrior died in 1680 but is still known for his **courage and intelligence.**



[Image Courtesy:businessinsider.](#)

- **Contributions:**
 - He revived ancient **Hindu political traditions**, court conventions and promoted the usage of **Marathi and Sanskrit**, rather than Persian, in court and administration.
 - **India's first-ever navy** in the modern era was **built by Shivaji** to protect the coast of Maharashtra.
 - The Maratha Navy guarded the Jaigad, Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg and other forts along the coast of Maharashtra.
 - He established a **competent and progressive civil rule** with the help of disciplined military and well-structured administrative organisations.
 - He innovated **military tactics, pioneering non-conventional methods(guerrilla warfare)** and leveraged strategic factors like geography, speed, and surprise.

- He focused on **pinpoint attacks** to defeat his larger and more powerful enemies.
- He placed the **well-being of his people above everything**.
- A **brave and genuinely secular ruler**, he respected **women and cared for the downtrodden and farmers**.
- **Steps Taken in his Honour:**
 - The Indian Navy's **INS Shivaji is named after him**.
 - The **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus**, formerly known as Victoria Terminus in Mumbai is also named after him.
 - Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Memorial National Committee -Conceptualised & pioneered in 1981 by Late Smt. Indira Gandhi.
 - In 1895 **Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Shivaji festival** to stimulate nationalism among young Maharashtrians by holding up the example of Shivaji for emulation
 - The Goa government released a short film on **Chhatrapati Shivaji** on the occasion of the anniversary of the **Maratha king's coronation day**.
 - The Centre is due to make a decision soon on a proposal to rename 13 airports in the country, including Maharashtra's Aurangabad airport as 'Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj Airport',

Source:[Zeeneews](#)

Polity & Governance

Draft Law on Refugee Rights

Syllabus: GS 2/ Governance, Government policies & interventions

In News

- Model laws on asylum and refugees that were **drafted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** decades ago but not implemented by the government could be revised by an expert committee.

About the Bill

- The **Bill lays down comprehensive criteria** for recognising asylum seekers and refugees and prescribes specific rights and duties accruing from such status.
- The refugees and asylum seekers were entitled to the **rights in Articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Constitution**.
- **Refugee:** People who have fled their home countries and crossed an international border because of a well-founded fear of persecution in their home countries, on grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion
 - This means that people who cross borders in quest of economic betterment, or because they are fleeing poverty, anarchy or environmental disaster, **do not qualify as refugees**.

- **Nor do those who flee from one part of their home country to another because of war, conflict or fear of persecution.**

India's Refugee Policy

- India's approach towards refugees is **customary and a dynamic one** having regard to prevailing socio-political conditions. Though India is **not a party to 1951 convention or 1967 protocol** it acceded to various Human Rights treaties including the UNHCR and it is obliged to protect the rights of refugees.
- As per Indian law, there is **no law to deal with the refugee**, both illegal migrants & refugee categories of people are viewed as one and the same and are covered under the **Foreigners Act, 1946**.
- The constitution of India protects the refugees' **right to life with dignity** that includes right against solitary confinement and custodial violence, right to medical assistance and shelter.

Issues

- **There is a lack of specific legislation governing refugees and asylum seekers.**
 - We lack a clear vision or policy on refugee management.
- **The drafts needed to be updated and converted into laws.** The absence of such a framework will make the refugees vulnerable to exploitation, especially human trafficking.
- The refugees put **tremendous pressure on the resources** of the area and have also disturbed the local demographic profile.
- **Internal security compromises.**
- **Huge resources and time** for maintaining data about them.
- Allowing refugees further leads to **refugee traps**. Countries cannot send back the refugees nor keep them in their land.
- **Rohingya refugees:** The Government had expelled to Myanmar two batches of Rohingya refugees in the face of a grave risk of persecution in the country they had fled.
- **Chakmas in Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar in Mizoram:** Same behavior had been shown against these two communities too.
- **We have a cocktail of laws** such as the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, the Passports Act (1967), the Extradition Act, 1962, the Citizenship Act, 1955 (including its controversial 2019 amendment) and the Foreigners Order, 1948 – all of which club all foreign individuals together as "aliens".

Significance

- **If such laws were enacted, it would give legal sanctity and uniformity,** ensuring the protection of human rights.
- **Principle of non-refoulement:** our government's continuing disrespect for the international legal principle of non-refoulement the cornerstone of refugee law, which states that no country should send a person to a place where he or she may face persecution and even more, its betrayal of India's millennial traditions of asylum and hospitality to strangers.

- **The right to seek asylum in India would be available to all foreigners** irrespective of their nationality, race, religion, or ethnicity.
- **A National Commission for Asylum** would be constituted to receive and decide all such applications.

Way Forward

- **There is a need to constitute a panel/committee of scholars and domain experts** to update these draft laws.
- **When we speak of refugee protection, we often limit ourselves to just providing asylum.** We need a proper framework to make sure that refugees can access basic public services, be able to legally seek jobs and livelihood opportunities for some source of income.
- **In so doing, we would uphold our own finest traditions and the highest standards of our democracy.**

Source: [TH](#)

Polity & Governance

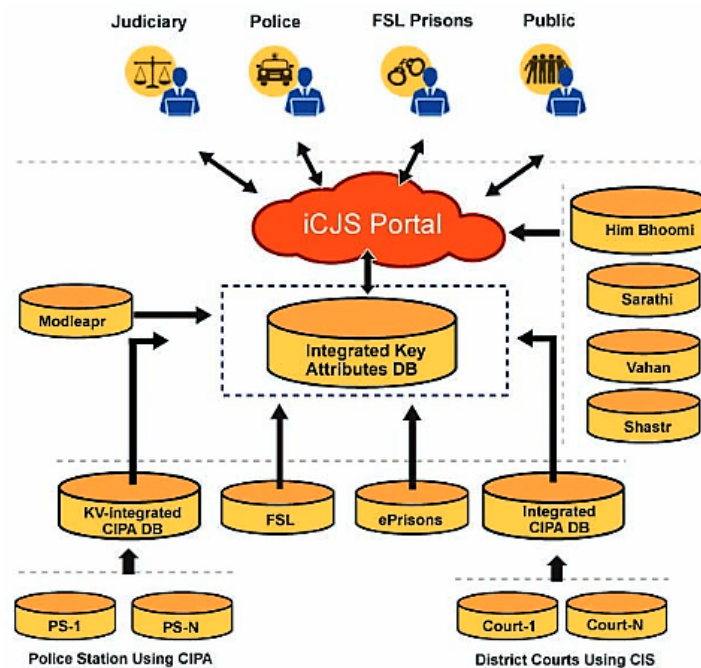
Criminal Justice System

Syllabus: GS 2/ Governance

In News

- The Centre approved the implementation of **Phase II of the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) project** by the Ministry of Home Affairs at a total cost of Rs 3,375 crore during the period from 2022-23 to 2025-26.

About



- The project will be implemented as a **central sector scheme**.
- **ICJS is a national platform for enabling integration of the main IT system** used for delivery of Criminal Justice in the country.

- **It seeks to integrate the five pillars of the system:**
 - Police (through Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems),
 - e-Forensics for Forensic Labs,
 - e-Courts for Courts,
 - e-Prosecution for Public Prosecutors and
 - e-Prisons for Prisons.
- **In Phase-I of the project**, individual IT systems have been implemented and stabilized even as search of records have been enabled on these systems.
- **Under Phase-II**, the system is being built on the principle of 'one data one entry' whereby data is entered only once in one pillar and the same is then available in all other pillars without the need to re-enter the data in each pillar.
- **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) will be responsible for the implementation** of the project in association with National Informatics Centre (NIC).
 - The project will be implemented in **collaboration with the States and Union Territories.**

Issues

- **Vital information is spread into isolated databases** which are neither accessible nor integrated with other pillars, which are left groping in the dark when faced with grave crimes.
 - Ingenious criminals take advantage of this by manipulating and presenting distorted versions before the different stakeholders.
- **A person can go scot free after committing a crime** by simply assuming a **fake identity.**
- **The worst places are victims of non-cognizable offenses or others who have to pursue their complaints in court by themselves.**
 - They have a difficult task of finding the address of offenders by themselves, getting the accused persons served with summons and ensuring their appearance in court till the case culminates into a final judgment.
- **It is not possible for the police to constantly monitor the activities and whereabouts** of all accused persons who are not in prison.
- **The criminal laws of India have been framed at a time when social ties were strong and every individual was known to the community.**
 - At that time, a person who shifted to a different place could be tracked with the aid of relatives and other persons in localities.

Significance of the project

- It will be a step towards ensuring **effective and modern policing.**
- The ICJS system would be made available through a **dedicated and secure cloud-based infrastructure with high speed connectivity.**
- **It is going to be a major leap forward by digitizing the criminal justice records** and making it accessible to law enforcement agencies, laboratories and courts.

- **Justice to all:** This will not only make it far more difficult for persons to escape the consequences of their actions, it will also ensure that none, either the guilty or the innocent, is forgotten and that justice is equally meted to all.
- **It will not only save time but also make the system more robust and help to track criminals, solve crimes and make India a safer place.**

Way forward

- **There is a crying need of the system to track individuals** without depending upon local cues, as has been formulated in other developed countries.

Source: [IE](#)

International Relations

India- UAE Virtual Summit

Syllabus: GS 2/ International Relations

In News

- Recently, a virtual summit was held Between **India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)**.

Major Highlights of Summit

- **India-UAE CEPA trade deal:**
 - The new strategic economic agreement will increase bilateral trade in goods to **\$100 billion in five years (2022-27)** of the signed agreement and increase trade in services to **\$15 billion**.
 - The agreement **covers areas** including goods, services, rules of origin, Customs procedures, government procurement, intellectual property rights, and e-commerce.
 - CEPA is expected to **create new jobs, raise living standards, and provide wider social and economic opportunities** in both nations.
- **Investments:**
 - The UAE is also the **eighth-largest investor in India**, having invested \$11 billion while investment by Indian companies in the UAE is estimated to be over \$85 billion.
- **India's major exports to UAE:**
 - India's major exports to the UAE include petroleum products, precious metals, stones, gems and jewelry, minerals, food items such as cereals, sugar, fruits and vegetables, tea, meat, and seafood, textiles, engineering and machinery products, and chemicals.
- **India's top imports from the UAE:**
 - It includes petroleum and petroleum products, precious metals, stones, gems and jewelry, minerals, chemicals and wood and wood products.
- **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):**
 - It was signed between the International Financial Services Centers Authority (IFSCA), GIFT City and the Abu Dhabi Global Market Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA).
 - Another MoU covered the building of food corridors.

- **Free Trade Agreement (FTA):**
 - It is set to reduce tariffs for 80 per cent of goods and give zero duty access to 90 per cent of India's exports to the UAE.
 - Indian exports are expected to benefit from the "zero duty" from day one of the entry into force of the agreement.
- **Facilitate market access and regulatory approval:**
 - The UAE has also agreed to facilitate market access and regulatory approval within 90 days for Indian pharmaceutical products and medical products that have been approved in developed jurisdictions such as the US, the UK, the EU, Canada and Australia.
- **Fight extremism and terrorism:**
 - A Joint commitment to fight extremism and terrorism, enhancing maritime cooperation, promote e-payment solutions, set up an IIT in UAE, a joint Hydrogen Task Force has been set up.
- **Defence and security:**
 - Both sides agreed to enhance maritime cooperation contributing to maintenance of peace and security in the region.
- **Energy partnership:**
 - They agreed to promote collaboration opportunities to support India's energy requirements, including new energies, and ensure the provision of affordable and secure energy supplies to India's growing economy.
 - They also expressed mutual support in energy transition and focused work on a low-carbon future.
- **Climate action and renewable:**
 - Both sides agreed to support each other's clean energy missions and establish a joint Hydrogen Task Force to help scale up technologies, with special focus on production of Green Hydrogen.
- **Emerging technologies:**
 - Both sides agreed to expand cooperation on critical technologies and mutually promote e-businesses and e-payment solutions and promote start-ups from both countries.
- **Education:**
 - On education cooperation, they agreed to **establish an Indian Institute of Technology in the UAE.**
- **Health cooperation:**
 - Both sides decided to collaborate in research, production and development of reliable supply chains for vaccines and enhance investments by UAE entities in the health infrastructure in India as well as collaborate in providing healthcare in underprivileged nations.
- **Food security**
 - They acknowledged the need to enhance the resilience and reliability of food supply chains.
 - They also decided to expand cooperation through enhanced bilateral food and agriculture trade and, promote and strengthen the infrastructure and

dedicated logistic services connecting farms to ports to final destinations in the UAE.

A new dawn in bilateral ties



At a virtual summit between PM Narendra Modi and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, India and UAE unveiled a roadmap for expansion of ties

ABOUT THE DEAL
The comprehensive economic partnership agreement, or CEPA, is India's first such pact in a decade

WHAT IT ENVISIONS
\$100BN bilateral trade expected to grow to in the next five years
\$15BN worth additional trade in services also expected in five years
India's trade with the UAE is worth \$60bn right now — making it India's third largest trade partner

A QUICK DEAL
Negotiation for the deal was one of the shortest in recent years. The two sides began work on the pact in Sept last year and finalised it in less than three months

AREAS OF FOCUS
India and UAE also issued a joint vision statement that outlined the future course of ties and highlighted areas of focus, including enhanced maritime cooperation, joint steps to fight terrorism among others

"This agreement reflects the deep friendship, shared vision and trust between the two countries. I am sure this will usher in a new era in our economic relations and our business will grow from \$60 billion to \$100 billion in the next five years." —NARENDRA MODI, Prime Minister

What is CEPA?

- It is a kind of **free trade pact** that covers negotiation on the trade in services and investment, and other areas of economic partnership.
- India has **signed CEPAs with South Korea and Japan.**

Significance of the deal

- **Enhanced market access:** The agreement will provide significant benefits to Indian and UAE businesses, including enhanced market access and reduced tariffs.
- The CEPA will **boost bilateral trade** from the current \$60 billion to \$100 billion in the next 5 years.
- **India welcomed investment from the Gulf country into Jammu and Kashmir** that would open new routes for regional trade and connectivity and advance the collective interests of India, Israel, the UAE and the United States.
- **The deepening of the relationship with the UAE would also help Indian exporters gain access to other West Asian countries,** Africa and some parts of Europe.
- **Digital trade:** Early harvest agreement would likely include a chapter on digital trade which would be aimed at enhancing cooperation between the two countries on digital trade in the future.
 - **Digital trade is likely to include frameworks on paperless trading,** digital payments and online consumer protection, as well as address issues such as intellectual property rights in digital trade, and challenges to small and medium enterprises.
- **The UAE hopes to get enhanced market access** in India for its petrochemicals, metals and dates.

- **Indian goods will flow to the other GCC countries** as the UAE has no customs barriers.
- **Energy ties:** UAE is India's third largest supplier of crude oil and second largest supplier of LPG and LNG. Renewable energy is the next stop for bilateral energy ties.
- It may also give a **boost to India's jewellery exports.**

Source: [TH](#)

Science and Technology

Synthetic Biology

Syllabus: GS 3/Science & Technology/Biotechnology

In Context

- A draft foresight paper on **synthetic biology** released by the Department of Biotechnology.

Major Points

- The document looks at the **global policies** and **protocols** that have to be kept in mind while developing such a policy.
- It also attempts to define **synthetic biology** and **how intellectual property rights will be applicable to resulting processes and products.**
- It will later help in creating a national policy.

What is Synthetic Biology?

- **Synthetic biology** refers to the science of using **genetic sequencing, editing, and modification** to create **unnatural organisms or organic molecules** that can function in living systems.
- Synthetic biology enables scientists to design and synthesise new sequences of **DNA from scratch.**
- **First usage:**
 - The term '**synthetic biology**' was first used by **Barbara Hobomin in 1980**, to describe **bacteria that had been genetically engineered** using **recombinant DNA technology.**
 - Synthetic biology was initially synonymous with '**bioengineering**'.
 - In 2000, the term '**synthetic biology**' was again introduced by Eric Kool and other speakers at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco.

Applications

- **Synthetic biology has applications** in various fields from developing synthetic organisms for **vaccination to creating natural products** in a lab such as vanillin,

the organic compound extracted from vanilla seeds, which can now be grown in yeasts with additional plant genomes.

- **In the pharmaceutical industry**, synthetic biology can be used to **make natural compounds** such as artemisinin used for the treatment of malaria and Car T cell therapy for cancer treatment.
- **It is starting to be used in the fashion industry** as well; some companies are exploring the **possibility of dyeing jeans** without producing hazardous waste.
- Then there are companies using it to **deliver fixed nitrogen** to plants instead of using fertilisers, engineering microbes to create food additives or brewing proteins.
- **Other applications** to therapeutics include engineered networks and organisms for disease-mechanism elucidation, drug-target identification, drug-discovery platforms, therapeutic treatment, therapeutic delivery, and drug production and access.

Risk and Challenges

- **The great challenge of synthetic biology is that the biological systems are complex, and the operating principles are still not fully elucidated.**
- The intentional or accidental release of **genetically engineered organisms** into the environment could have significant negative impacts on both human and environmental health.
 - Misuse of these technologies and a failure to account for unintended consequences could **cause irreversible environmental damage.**
- **Regulating the use of easily accessible** and low-cost technologies like CRISPR will likely be a **challenge for authorities.**
 - There is also growing concern that the technology **could be misused by extremist groups.**
- A **unique ethical concern** about synthetic biology is that it may result in the **creation of entities that fall somewhere** between living things and machines.
 - It is not difficult to see why some products of synthetic biology might fail to fit comfortably into our intuitive dichotomy between the living and the non-living.

Way Forward

- Under the **precautionary principle**, stringent risk assessment and the inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives should be **applied in the development and handling of innovative synthetic biology** applications and products.
- It is time for India to consolidate its stand on the science of synthetic biology and communicate its **interests and aspirations** in relevant international fora with

clarity and **should avoid conflicting stands** on science on one hand and policy on the other.

- It is time to **create a policy for synthetic biology** now more than ever as it is rapidly evolving with new discoveries happening every year.
 - Soon we will start to see some products and we need to be ready with the regulatory framework.
 - There is also a need to look at the benefits of the products and the risk it poses to biodiversity.

International treaties and organisations related to synthetic biology

- Various international treaties and organisations are currently examining the impacts of synthetic biology and engineered gene drive systems on their respective agreements.
 - India is a party to all the **International governance bodies discussed below.**
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):**
 - Synthetic biology falls within the scope of biotechnology, as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity.
 - **Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit**, the Convention on Biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development.
 - Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and microorganisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live
- **Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO):**
 - The FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) , a report commissioned in 2017 examined the **impacts of synthetic biology and digital sequence information (DSI)** on the Plant Treaty.
- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):**
 - It has been engaged in discussion on the **question of synthetic products** that are **indistinguishable** from products from listed specimens and the status of modified organisms and products under the Convention.

- The seventieth meeting of the CITES Standing Committee in October 2018 adopted a report on the “Specimens Produced from Synthetic and Cultured DNA.
- **International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN):**
 - IUCN Members adopted a Resolution titled “Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology” to map the impacts on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
 - In early 2018, an IUCN Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation Task Force was created to oversee the implementation of the Resolution and to develop policy recommendations before the 2020 World Conservation Congress.
- **Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS):**
 - The focus under TRIPS, on issues related to synthetic biology, pertains to the intellectual property rights issues.
 - In accordance with TRIPS, patents should be available under the national law of WTO members (other than LDCs) for innovative products/ processes in the field of synthetic biology, provided that they constitute inventions that comply with the general patentability standards.
- **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):**
 - UNCLOS includes activities and resources beyond national jurisdiction.
 - In relation to a new treaty under negotiation that includes marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), including sharing of benefits synthetic biology and its impact on ocean governance is being discussed.

Source: [IE](#)

Facts In News

Modern History

Tarapur Massacre

Syllabus:GS 1/History

In News

Recently , the Chief Minister of Bihar announced that 15 February would be commemorated as “**Shahid Diwas**” in memory of the **34 freedom fighters** who were killed by police in **Tarapur town (now subdivision)** of Bihar’s **Munger district 90 years ago**.

- According to him, The freedom fighters had never got their due even though the Tarapur massacre was the biggest carried out by the British police after the one in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in 1919.

About Tarapur Massacre

- On February 15, 1932, a **group of young freedom fighters** planned to hoist an **Indian national flag** at Thana Bhavan in Tarapur.
- Police were aware of the plan, and several officers were present at the spot, even as the police carried out a brutal lathi-charge, one Gopal Singh succeeded in raising the flag at Thana Bhavan.
- **A 4,000-strong** crowd pelted the police with stones, injuring an officer of the civil administration.
- The police responded by **opening indiscriminate fire on the crowd**.
 - After about 75 rounds were fired, **34 bodies were found** at the spot, even though there **were claims of an even larger number of deaths**

Trigger for protest

- The hanging of **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru** in Lahore on March 23, 1931, sent a **wave of grief and anger** around the country.
- Following the **collapse of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, the **Mahatma** was arrested in early 1932.
- **The Congress was declared an illegal organisation**, and Nehru, Patel, and Rajendra Prasad were also thrown in jail.
- In Munger, freedom fighters Srikrishna Singh, Nemdhari Singh, Nirapad Mukherjee, Pandit Dasrath Jha, Basukinath Rai, Dinanath Sahay, and Jaymangal Shastri were arrested.
 - There were two centres of activity for the freedom fighters in Munger:
 - Dhol Pahadi near Tarapur, and Supaur-Jamua village in Sangrampur.
- A call was given by the Congress leader **Sardar Shardul Singh Kavishwar** to raise the **tricolour over government buildings in** Tarapur.
- At a meeting of freedom fighters held at Shri Bhavan in Supaur-Jamua, it was decided that a **group of five freedom fighters**, each carrying the national tricolour, **would march towards government buildings**, while hundreds would cheer them from a distance of 200 metres.

Source:[IE](#)

Biodiversity and Environment

Army's bent-toed gecko

Syllabus: GS 3/Species in News

In News

- A team of herpetologists have recorded a new species of **bent-toed gecko** from a wooded part of the Umroi Military Station in Meghalaya.

About Army's bent-toed gecko

- Its scientific name is **Cryptodactylus exercitus** and its English name is the Indian Army's bent-toed gecko. Exercitus in Latin means army.
- The name was given to honour the **Army for its services to the country.**
 - The military station where the bent-toed gecko was discovered was also a factor behind its name.
- **Genus Cyrtodactylus:** It is represented by about **320 species worldwide** and is the third most speciose vertebrate genus in the world.
 - The members of the genus range from South Asia to Melanesia with high diversity in south Asia. India is now home to 40 species of bent-toed gecko with the northeast accounting for 16 of them.



Image Courtesy: [TH](#)

- **Other species of the lizard:**
 - Two more species of the lizard new to science have been named after the places of their occurrence in Mizoram
 - The paper recorded another new bent-toed gecko, the **Cyrtodactylus siahaensis** named after **Mizoram's Siaha district where it was found.**
 - Most of these lizard specialists and a few others had in a separate study recorded the **Cyrtodactylus lungleiensis**, a new species of bent-toed gecko named after Mizoram's Lunglei town.

Source: [TH](#)

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