



Daily MCQ: 11.08.2026

- 1) Identify the river of the Indian sub-continent on the basis of the following information:
- I. It receives rainfall from both the South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon, maintaining a relatively less fluctuated flow throughout the year.
 - II. Kabini, Bhavani, and Amaravati are among its important right-bank tributaries.
 - III. It forms the famous Shivanasamudram Falls and the riverine island of Srirangam.

Select the answer from the following:

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Mahanadi
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Cauvery

- 2) With reference to the Forest Rights Act, 2006, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It recognizes both individual and community forest rights of eligible forest-dwelling communities.
2. The Gram Sabha initiates the process of determining the nature and extent of forest rights.
3. Rights recognized under the Act are transferable and can be sold by the beneficiaries.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

- 3) Consider the following statements regarding the Aravalli Range:

1. The Aravalli Range acts as a natural barrier against the eastward expansion of the Thar Desert
2. The Aravalli Range functions as an important watershed, with its western and eastern slopes giving rise to different drainage systems
3. Rivers originating on the eastern slopes of the Aravallis mainly drain towards the Arabian Sea

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

- 4) Consider the following statements with reference to the Green Energy Corridor (GEC):

- I. The Green Energy Corridor is an initiative aimed at strengthening transmission infrastructure for the integration of renewable energy into the electricity grid.
- II. By facilitating power evacuation from renewable-energy-rich regions, the initiative helps overcome transmission constraints and enables greater integration of renewable electricity into the grid.
- III. The Green Energy Corridor is implemented exclusively by the Central Government, with no role for State Transmission Utilities in planning or implementing its transmission projects.



Which of the following relationships among the above statements is/are correct?

1. Statement II explains the significance of Statement I.
2. Statement III contradicts the nature and implementation of Statement I.
3. Statements I and II together explain the importance of transmission infrastructure for renewable-energy integration.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

5) Consider the following statements regarding the Ozone Layer:

1. The majority of atmospheric ozone is located in the stratosphere.
2. India ratified the Kigali Amendment to phase down Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) starting from 2028.
3. Ozone is a powerful oxidizing agent and is more soluble in water than oxygen, making it an effective water disinfectant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1) **Answer: (D)**

Monsoon & Flow Pattern: Its upper catchment area (in Karnataka) receives rainfall during the South-West monsoon (summer), while its lower catchment area (in Tamil Nadu) receives rainfall during the North-East monsoon (winter). This unique dual-monsoon regime gives it a less fluctuated and more continuous flow throughout the year compared to other peninsular rivers.

Tributaries: The right-bank tributaries of the Cauvery include **Kabini, Bhavani, Amaravati, and Moyar**. Its main left-bank tributaries are the Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, and Arkavathi.

Key Features:

- **Shivanasamudram Falls:** Located in Chamarajanagar district, Karnataka, where the river splits into two branches to create a dramatic pair of waterfalls (Gaganachukki and Bharachukki).
- **Srirangam:** A major riverine island located near Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, formed where the river branches into the Kollidam (Coleroon) and the main Cauvery channel.

More about River Cauvery:

- **Origin & Course:** It originates at **Talakaveri** in the Brahmagiri Range of the Western Ghats (Kodagu district, Karnataka) at an elevation of 1,341 meters. It flows roughly 800 km through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu before emptying into the **Bay of Bengal** at Poompuhar.



- **The "Ganga of the South":** Often referred to as *Dakshina Ganga* or the *Ganges of the South*, it holds immense spiritual significance in Tamil and Kannada culture and literature.
- **Historical Infrastructure:** It is home to the **Kallanai (Grand Anicut)** in Tamil Nadu, built by the Chola king Karikala in the 2nd century CE—one of the oldest functioning water-diversion structures in the world.
- **Major Dams:** Key reservoirs along its basin include the **Krishna Raja Sagara (KRS) Dam** in Karnataka and the **Mettur Dam** in Tamil Nadu.
- **Hydropower Legacy:** The hydroelectric power station built at Shivanasamudram Falls in 1902 was one of the earliest major hydroelectric power plants in Asia.
- **Therefore , option D is the correct answer.**

2) Answer: (A)

- The **Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006**, officially known as the **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**, was enacted to **correct historical injustices** faced by forest-dwelling communities. It recognizes their **individual and community rights** over forest land and resources while promoting **livelihood security and forest conservation**.
- The FRA recognizes both **individual forest rights**, such as self-cultivation and habitation, and **community forest rights**, such as grazing, fishing, access to forest resources and management of community forest resources. **Hence Statement 1 is Correct.**
- The **Gram Sabha** initiates the process of determining the nature and extent of forest rights. Its recommendations are examined by the **Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC)** and the **District Level Committee (DLC)** gives the final approval. **Hence Statement 2 is Correct.**
- Forest rights under the Act are **heritable but non-transferable**. Therefore, beneficiaries **cannot sell or transfer** these rights. **Hence Statement 3 is Incorrect.**
- **Therefore , option A is the correct answer.**

3) Answer: (A)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Aravalli Range runs southwest to northeast across Rajasthan, acting as a crucial geographic divide and natural barrier that prevents the eastward expansion and desertification of the Thar Desert toward the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The range forms a major water divide in north-western India. Its western and eastern slopes feed distinct hydrological systems:
 - Western Slopes: Drain toward the Arabian Sea / Rann of Kutch (e.g., Luni, Sabarmati, and West Banas).
 - Eastern Slopes: Drain toward the Bay of Bengal via the Yamuna-Ganga river system (e.g., Banas and its tributaries, which join the Chambal).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Rivers originating on the *eastern* slopes of the Aravallis (such as the Banas River) flow eastward to join the Chambal River, which ultimately drains into the Bay of Bengal via the Yamuna and Ganga rivers. Rivers originating on the *western* slopes are the ones that drain toward the Arabian Sea or internal basins like the Rann of Kutch



- Therefore , option A is the correct answer..

4) Answer: (D)

- **Statement I is correct:** The Green Energy Corridor (GEC) is primarily a **transmission infrastructure initiative** designed to facilitate the integration of renewable energy into the electricity grid.
- **Statement II is correct:** Renewable-energy-rich regions often require dedicated transmission infrastructure to **evacuate power and overcome grid constraints**. GEC-II, for instance, envisages about **10,750 ckm of transmission lines and 27,500 MVA of substations** to integrate around **20 GW of renewable capacity**.
- **Statement III is incorrect:** GEC is **not implemented exclusively by the Central Government**. Intra-State GEC-II is implemented by the respective **State Transmission Utilities (STUs)**, with **33% Central Financial Assistance from MNRE** and the remaining 67% arranged by STUs.
- **Correct** – II explains the significance of I.
- **Correct** – III contradicts the actual implementation structure.
- **Correct** – I and II together establish the importance of transmission for renewable-energy integration.
- **Therefore, option D is the correct answer**

5) Answer: (D)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Nearly 90% (the majority) of the atmosphere's ozone resides in the stratosphere, which is referred to as the ozone layer.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** India ratified the Kigali Amendment in 2021, committing to begin phasing down HFCs by 2028.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Ozone is a strong oxidizing agent with higher solubility in water than regular oxygen, which aids its use in water purification.
- **Therefore, option D is the correct answer**