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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

The Hindu & The Indian express

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India, China commit to fair border solution: PM

After PM meets Xi, MEA says ready for 'reasonable and mutually acceptable' solution on the frontier

Xi says border issues should not define overall ties; he adds nations are not rivals, but cooperation partners

Foreign Secretary says India, China can stabilise world trade; leaders agree to reduce trade deficit

Vighnesh P. Venkitesh
TIANJIN

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, at his meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday, underlined the importance of peace and tranquillity on the India-China border for continued development of bilateral relations.

Meeting on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the northern Chinese city of Tianjin, the two leaders agreed on the need to strengthen people-to-people ties through direct flights and visa facilitation, building on the resumption of the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and tourist visas, amid an improving relationship between the neighbours. Mr. Xi said the border issue should not define overall relations.

"The two leaders noted with satisfaction the successful disengagement last year and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the border areas since then. They expressed commitment to a fair, reasonable, and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question," the Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement following the meeting.

Mr. Modi called for mutual support in combating terrorism and the two leaders exchanged views on balanced bilateral trade, recognising that their economies could stabilise world trade, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said at a press briefing on Sunday night. They agreed to facilitate trade and investment ties while reducing their trade deficit, he said. They discussed the international economic situation, with Mr. Modi telling Mr. Xi that growing trade will contribute to a change in the world's perception of China, the Foreign Secretary added.

The meeting took place against the backdrop of U.S. President Donald Trump's tariff wars, with both India and China facing steep duties on their exports to the U.S., but Mr. Modi insisted that the relationship between India and China should not be seen through a "third-country lens".

Improved ties: Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Chinese President Xi Jinping during a meeting on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the Chinese city of Tianjin. PMO

'Positive momentum'

While the Prime Minister noted that both countries pursue strategic autonomy, the two leaders said they would expand their common ground on bilateral, regional, and global issues and challenges, such as terrorism and fair trade in multilateral platforms, the MEA statement said.

"Had a fruitful meeting with President Xi Jinping... We reviewed positive momentum in India-China relations since our last meeting in Kazan [in Russia, in October 2024]," Mr. Modi said on X. "We agreed on maintaining peace and tranquility in border areas and reaffirmed our commitment to cooperation based on mutual respect, mutual interest, and mutual solidarity," he added.

The two countries should work together to ensure peace and not let the border issue define their overall relations, Mr. Xi said during the bilateral meeting, adding that the "cooperative pas de deux of the dragon and the elephant should be the right choice for the two countries". China and India are not rivals, but cooperation partners, Mr. Xi said, a sentiment which echoed by Mr. Modi. Both leaders reaffirmed that the two countries are "development partners and not rivals, and their differences should not turn to disputes", the MEA said.

The Prime Minister also met with Myanmar's Senior General Min Aung Hlain and reiterated India's readiness to support developmental needs of the crisis-hit country. He noted that India attaches importance to its ties with Myanmar as part of its 'Neighborhood First', 'Act East', and Indo-Pacific policies, the MEA said in a statement. Mr. Modi expressed the hope that the forthcoming elections in Myanmar will be held in a fair and inclusive manner. He underlined that India supports a Myanmar-led and Myanmar-owned peace process, the MEA added.

The Prime Minister also attended a banquet gala with other SCO leaders, including Russian President Vladimir Putin and Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif.

He expressed support for China's presidency of the ongoing summit, the MEA said, indicating that he is unlikely to raise any objections to the Tianjin Declaration expected to be signed and issued on Monday. Mr. Modi also invited Mr. Xi to the BRICS summit that India will host in 2026.

(The writer is in China on the invitation of the China Public Diplomacy Association)

RELATED REPORTS
» PAGES 5 & 14

India and China are victims of terrorism: Modi

NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday told Chinese President Xi Jinping that both countries are "victims" of terrorism, and should work together to combat the "scourge". Responding to the media about whether Mr. Modi raised the issue of Pahalgam attacks, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said it was discussed during bilateral meeting. » PAGE 5

India, China commit to fair border solution: PM

Source: The Hindu, page 1

GS2 International Relation

Context

The article covers talks between the Indian Prime Minister and the Chinese President on the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in Tianjin, focusing on the need for peace and stability along the border for ongoing bilateral relations.

Areas of Discussion

- **Border tranquility and resolving the boundary dispute**
- **Enhancing people-to-people contact and travel, including diplomatic facilitation**
- **Addressing economic and trade imbalances**
- **Cooperation against terrorism**

Major Issues Between India and China

1. Border & LAC Issues

- Disputes over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh.
- Different LAC perceptions → incursions and standoffs (e.g., Galwan 2020).

2. China–Pakistan Nexus

- Deep strategic and military ties.
- CPEC passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, violating India's sovereignty.

3. Strategic & Global Competition

- India in QUAD & Indo-Pacific strategy vs China's BRI and Indian Ocean expansion.
- China blocks India's entry into NSG and UNSC permanent membership.
- Both compete for influence in South Asia and multilateral bodies (BRICS, SCO, etc.).

4. Economic Concerns

- Huge trade deficit in China's favour.
- India restricting Chinese apps, 5G, and investments over security concerns.

5. Water Issues

- China's control over Brahmaputra (Yarlung Tsangpo) and dam-building raise fears of reduced water flow into India.

6. Security & Military Concerns

- Rapid Chinese military build-up along the border and in the Indian Ocean.
- Cyber security threats and Chinese surveillance technologies.


Siachen Glacier
Aksai Chin
PoK
J&K
CHINA
Western Sector
(1570 Kms)
TIBET
Central Sector
(545 Kms)
Eastern Sector
(1325 Kms excl.Bhutan)
INDIA
NEPAL
Arunachal
Tawang
BHUTAN
Mc Mahon Line
DISPUTED AREAS

‘Mini-cloudbursts’ are on the rise, says IMD chief

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

There is no “increasing trend” in cloudbursts – 10 cm of rain in an hour or more over 20-30 square km – over India in recent years and they remain “impossible” to forecast. However, there has been an increase in “mini-cloudbursts” – 5 cm of rain per hour, Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, Director-General, India Meteorological Department (IMD), said at a press briefing on Sunday.

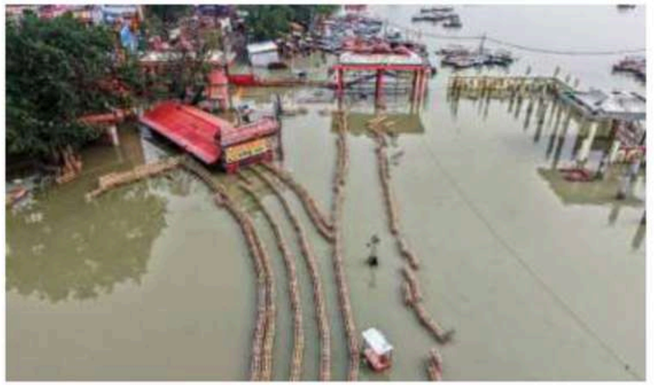
Rainfall in September – the last official monsoon month – is, as in the previous months, expected to be “above normal”, or 9% more than the usual average of 16.7 cm, he said. Except the northeastern States and parts of “extreme” southern India, the rest of the country is expected to get above normal rainfall.

The three monsoon months so far have seen “above normal” rainfall, in line with what the IMD forecast in May. Rainfall during June 1 to August 31 was 6% above the 70 cm usual for the three months.

Less rain in the east

Northwest India – comprising Uttarakhand, most parts of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu, Kashmir, Rajasthan, Delhi – got 26% more rainfall than what is typical for the three months.

Central India and the southern peninsula saw 8.6% and 9.3% more rainfall than usual with only the eastern and northeastern India – which receives the most rain as a bloc during the monsoon – getting 17% less than normal.

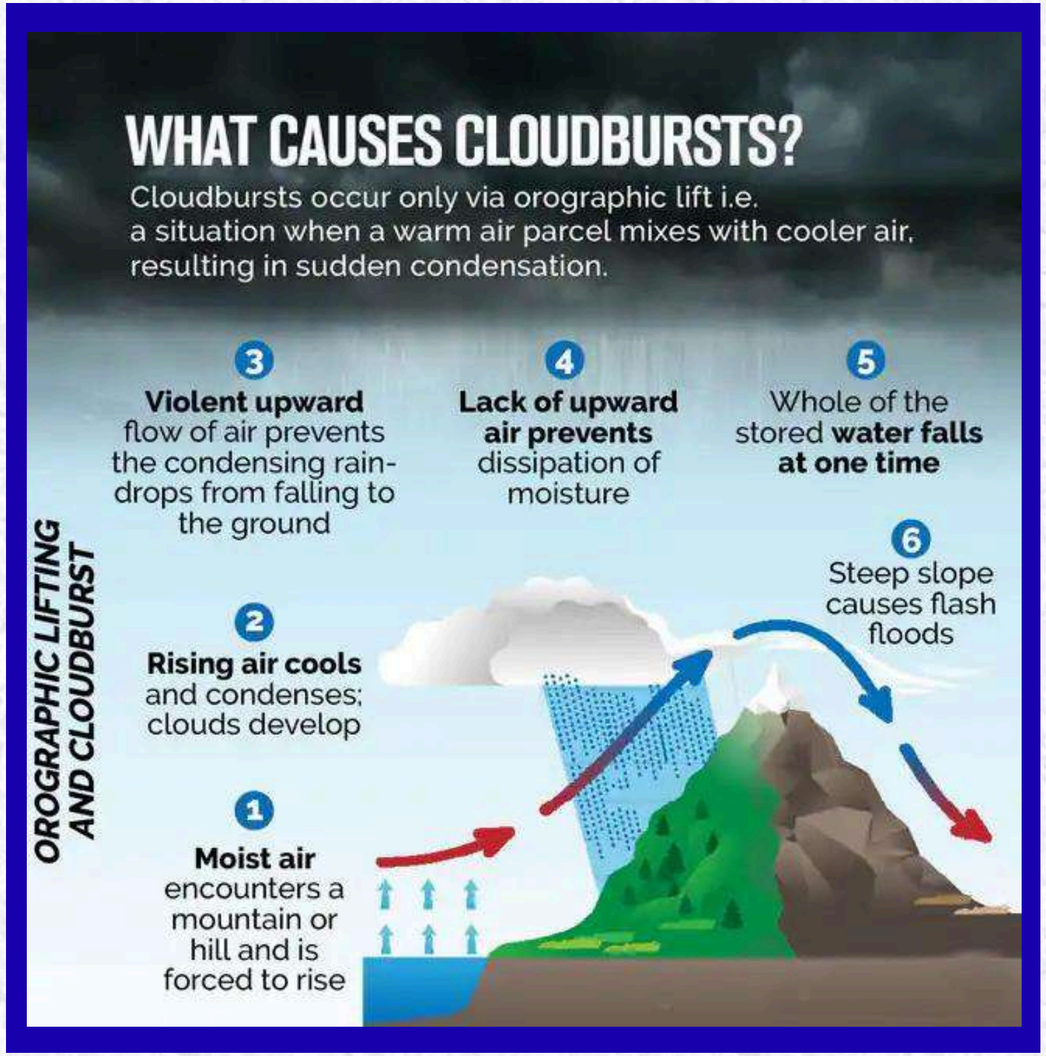


The waterlogged premises of the Bade Hanuman Temple by the swollen Ganga in Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh on Sunday. PTI

August rainfall in northern India, at 26.5 cm, was the highest since 2001, said IMD data. Rainfall over the southern peninsula, at 25 cm, was the third highest since 2001. There were more than 700 instances of heavy rain (20 cm or more in a day) in August 2025, the second highest since 2021 behind the 800-plus in 2024.

The extremely active monsoon in northern India – that saw large-scale destruction of lives and property in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Uttarakhand – was due to a confluence of several western disturbances (storms that travel to India from the Mediterranean) and storms from the Bay of Bengal moving northwards leading to several episodes of intense rain, he said.

“This is likely to prevail during September too-...since 1980 we have noticed an increasing trend in the rainfall India receives during September,” he told *The Hindu*.



‘Mini-cloudbursts’ are on the rise, says IMD chief

The Hindu, Page 1

GS1 → Geography
GS3 → Environment & Disaster Management

Context

- The IMD stated that while full-scale cloudbursts have not increased in recent years, mini-cloudbursts (≈5 cm/hour) are rising.
- Cloudbursts remain impossible to forecast with current technology.

What is a Cloudburst?

- Official Definition (IMD):

A cloudburst is an extreme rainfall event in which ≥10 cm (100 mm) of rain falls within one hour over a region of about 10 sq. km.

- It is a localized, sudden, and intense downpour.

Process: How a Cloudburst Happens

1. Moist Air Uplift – Warm, moist air rises rapidly, often along mountain slopes (orographic effect).

2. Strong Convection – Rapid upward movement of air leads to quick cooling and condensation in cumulonimbus clouds.
3. Cloud Saturation – Water droplets and ice particles accumulate beyond the cloud's holding capacity.
4. Collapse of Cloud System – The saturated cloud cannot hold moisture; it suddenly releases massive rainfall.
5. Localized Downpour – Rain falls violently over a very small area (10 sq. km) in a short duration (<1 hour).

Impacts of Cloudbursts

- Hydrological: Flash floods, sudden rise in river discharge.
- Geographical: Landslides, soil erosion in hilly regions.
- Human Settlements: Destruction of houses, roads, bridges, infrastructure.
- Casualties: High loss of life and property due to suddenness.
- Economic: Disruption of agriculture, transport, tourism, and local economy.

Study finds T.N. has lowest density of rosewood tree population in South India

Geetha Srimathi
CHENNAI

Only 17.2% of India's suitable habitat for *Dalbergia latifolia* – Indian rosewood – lies in protected areas, according to recent habitat modelling by the Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), Bengaluru.

The species, native to Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris, Anamalai, and Parambikulam ranges, now finds itself largely unprotected and increasingly vulnerable to exploitation as the State government decided not to renew the Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Act, 1995, beyond February 2025. Introduced in 1995, the Act had prohibited the cutting of rosewood without government permission and helped to prevent industrial-scale exploitation. It was extended in 2010 for a period of 15 years and was left to lapse this year without renewal. Experts say with the law gone, privately owned trees, many found in tea plantations of the Nilgiris, are now at risk.

Often called the 'ivory of the forests', it is prized for its rich grain, deep colour, and exceptional durability. It is a premium timber resource for the furniture and handicraft industries as well as a keystone ecological species. Rosewood trees improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation and act as long-term carbon sinks.

Multiple benefits: Rosewood trees improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, and act as long-term carbon sinks. FILE PHOTO

Sharp decline

Recent field studies conducted by the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, led by the IWST, across 12 States between 2019 and 2025 show a sharp decline in rosewood populations, particularly in Tamil Nadu. The State recorded just 2.85 trees per 0.1 hectare, markedly lower than Karnataka's 6.19 and Kerala's 5.38.

According to the IWST, habitat modelling with the use of MaxEnt software, conducted with 3,224 georeferenced occurrence points and 19 bioclimatic variables, has identified six core districts in Tamil Nadu with high habitat suitability: the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Dindigul, and Theni.

Yet, the limited overlap between suitable habitat and protected areas means that most of the remaining rosewood populations are exposed to legal felling and land-use change. According to T.N. Manohara, Scientist-F, IWST, climate models suggest that the suitable habitat will likely shrink in the coming decades.

He says the State must urgently reinstate legal protections and bring in a tagging and certification system to differentiate the plantation-grown rosewood from illegally harvested wild timber.

on behalf of THG PUBLISHING PVT. LTD. Editor: Suresh Nambath (Responsible for selection of news under the PRP Act)

Study finds T.N. has lowest density of rosewood tree population in South India

The Hindu, Page 2

GS3 → Environment

Context

- A recent study shows Tamil Nadu has the lowest density of rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia) in South India.
- Main reasons: reduced legal protection, vulnerable habitats, and exploitation.

Distribution and Habitat of Rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia)

- Native to Nilgiris, Anamalai, and Parambikulam ranges in Tamil Nadu.
- Across India, only 17.2% of its habitat lies within protected areas.
- In Tamil Nadu, most habitats are outside protection, making the species highly vulnerable.

Suitable Climate for Rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia)

- Temperature: Thrives between 16°C – 30°C, cannot withstand frost.
- Rainfall: Requires 750–1500 mm annually, ideally with a well-distributed monsoon.
- Soil: Prefers well-drained loamy to clayey soils, slightly acidic to neutral.
- Climate Type: Tropical semi- evergreen and sub-tropical deciduous forests with distinct dry and wet seasons.

Importance of Rosewood

- Known as the "ivory of forests" → prized timber for furniture and handicrafts.
- Ecological role: Nitrogen fixation, improves soil fertility, acts as a long-term carbon sink.

Threats to Rosewood

- Weakening of legal protection → more illegal felling.
- Habitat loss from land-use change, agriculture, and deforestation.
- Unsustainable harvesting and lack of regeneration efforts.

Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies whose upward growth has become limited by the height of the lowest tide. As a result, the microatoll's upper surface closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels

Neelanjana Rai

Rising seas are a major consequence of global warming, with many implications for low-lying coastal areas. Coral reefs, which are highly sensitive to their environment, are also particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in sea level. When the sea level rises, sunlight may no longer penetrate the water to reach a coral reef that it could reach before. This can lead to coral bleaching.

Changes in tide patterns and increasing coastal erosion can further stress reef ecosystems already bearing the brunt of warmer waters and ocean acidification.

Significant gaps

Monitoring sea-level rise across ocean basins has been an ongoing scientific priority. In the Indian Ocean, long-term efforts began during the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere programme in the Western Indian Ocean (1985-1994). These efforts were later incorporated into the Global Sea Level Observing System, which continues to support research in the region.

According to India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Indian Ocean's levels have been rising at around 3.3 mm/year on average, which is higher than the global average. The Ocean is also experiencing above-average warming, which can amplify changes in ocean dynamics and atmospheric circulation that in turn affect coral bleaching episodes.

This said, there are still significant gaps in sea-level records, especially in the central tropical Indian Ocean. A new study has now extended sea-level records in this region by 90 years, indicating water levels here may have started accelerating as early as the late 1950s, significantly earlier than data collected by conventional tide gauge records indicate.

Painstaking survey

In the study, a team led by Paul Kench, professor at the National University of Singapore, along with researchers from Nanyang Technological University, turned to coral microatolls, a natural structure that they found could provide high-resolution, long-term sea-level records.

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies that grow sideways once their upward growth has become constrained by the height of the lowest tide. Because of this limitation, the upper surface of a microatoll closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels.

A *Porites lutea* microatoll off the island of Réunion, 2009. PHILIPPE BOURJON (CC BY-SA)

The study was conducted on Mahutigalaa, a reef platform located in the Huvadhoo Atoll in the Maldives. The team studied a Porites microatoll, measuring and sampling its structure to extract a sea-level history from 1930 to 2019.

The researchers painstakingly surveyed the coral's outer edge and surface elevation. Then they cut a slab from the outer edge to the centre of the microatoll and X-rayed the slab to reveal annual growth bands – much like tree rings. These bands provided a precise timeline of the coral's growth, including when it reached sea level and when it died.The team also used uranium-thorium dating to determine its historical elevation relative to the sea level.

Assumption challenged

The data the team reconstructed in this way showed that sea levels had risen by around 0.3 metres over the 90-year period. The rate of rise increased markedly over time: 1-1.84 mm/year in 1930-1959, 2.76-4.12 mm/year in 1960-1992, and 3.91-4.87 mm/year in 1990-2019.

Also, according to the team, sea-level rise in the region began in the late 1950s, decades earlier than previously believed.

This means the Maldives, Lakshadweep, and the Chagos archipelago have been experiencing significant rise for at least 60 years, with a total increase of 30-40 cm over the last half-century.

This data challenges the common assumption in climate change and adaptation work that significant sea-level rise only began around 1990.

The new findings aim to refine projections of sea-level rise. For island nations the timing and magnitude of historic sea-level changes are essential for authorities to develop effective adaptation strategies

Since 1959, sea level in these areas has risen by about 3.2 mm/year, and over the last 20 to 30 years at around 4 mm/year.

Historical context

The coral microatoll also preserved environmental signals related to regional climate variability. Periods of slowed or interrupted growth were found to correspond with major El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) events – climatic phenomena known to stress corals and lead to bleaching.

The data also revealed the influence of the 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle, where long-term oscillations in the moon's orbit affect the sizes of tides and sea levels.

The researchers noted that a critical factor in the success of its reconstruction exercise was that the study site was tectonically stable.

This stability ensures changes in the microatolls' elevation can be safely attributed to fluctuations in sea level rather than to vertical land movement.

According to Mr. Kench, while coral microatolls are not a substitute for tide gauges or satellite observations, they offer a valuable complementary approach. In remote or data-sparse regions, microatolls can provide historical context and improve understanding of regional variability in sea-level behaviour.

Growing role

The study also highlighted notable differences in sea-level rise patterns across the Indian Ocean basin. While coastal locations have shown more recent acceleration, the central Ocean appeared to have experienced an earlier, more pronounced rise. This variation is thought to be driven by regional oceanic and atmospheric changes, including intensified Southern Hemisphere westerlies, increased ocean heat uptake, and potential shifts in the Intertropical Convergence Zone.

As research continues, coral microatolls are expected to play a growing role in helping scientists rebuild sea-level histories across tropical waters. Their potential to fill critical gaps in observational records is particularly relevant for the central Indian Ocean, "which remains one of the least-monitored basins despite its strategic and ecological importance," Mr. Kench said.

The new findings add to efforts aimed at refining projections of sea-level rise and improving preparedness in regions most at risk. For island nations, where communities and infrastructure are concentrated just above sea level, understanding the timing and magnitude of historic sea-level changes is essential for authorities to develop effective adaptation strategies.

(Neelanjana Rai is a freelance journalist who writes about indigenous communities, the environment, science, and health. neelanjana189@gmail.com)

THE GIST

In the Indian Ocean, long-term sea-level monitoring began in 1985-1994. According to India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Indian Ocean has been rising at a rate of 3.3 mm/year, which is higher than the global average. The ocean is also experiencing above-average warming

Researchers cut a slab from a microatoll and X-rayed it to reveal annual growth bands. The data showed that sea levels had risen by around 0.3 metres over 90 years. According to the team, sea-level rise here began in the 1950s, decades earlier than previously believed

The microatoll preserves signals on climate variability. Periods of slowed or interrupted growth corresponded with El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole events. Data also revealed the influence of the lunar nodal cycle. Researchers noted that a critical factor was the tectonic stability of the site

Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed

Source: The Hindu, page 7

GS3 (Environment)

Context

The article discusses new scientific findings showing that sea levels around the Maldives and Lakshadweep are rising significantly faster than previously estimated, with important consequences for coastal ecosystems and adaptation planning.

Coral Microatolls and Their Importance

- **Coral microatolls are disk-shaped coral colonies whose upward growth is limited by the lowest tide's water level, making their surface height a precise indicator of long-term sea levels in that region.**
- **These microatolls are extremely valuable for scientists because they record minimum water levels over time; their slow, steady growth reflects environmental changes, including sea level rise and variations in tidal patterns.**
- **Coral microatolls help in understanding patterns of climate change, regional ocean dynamics, and the impacts of rising sea levels on sensitive coastal areas and coral reef health. Their data are crucial for monitoring, predicting future changes, and designing effective adaptation and conservation strategies.**

Data

The Indian Ocean's long-term sea level rise is about 3.3 mm/year, higher than the global average.

Since 1959, sea level in the Maldives, Lakshadweep, and nearby areas has been rising by about 3.2 mm/year, accelerating to 20–30 years at around 4 mm/year.

NGO Educate Girls wins Ramon Magsaysay Award

It brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and employment, says foundation

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

Educate Girls, an Indian non-profit organisation working to educate unprivileged girls across the country, has been named as one of the three winners of the Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2025. The other winners are Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines.

Announcing the award for Educate Girls, also known as Foundation to Educate Girls Globally, the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation said on Sunday that it was "an Indian organisation whose groundbreaking work in addressing gender injustice in education in India's most rural and remote areas creates a ripple effect that uplifts families, communities, and entire societies".

"Starting out in Rajasthan, Educate Girls identified the neediest communities in terms of girls' education, brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into the classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and gainful employment," it said.

Bridging the gap: In this photo provided by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Safeena Husain, left, founder and Board member of the Foundation to Educate Girls, talks to a group in Rajasthan. AP

Reflecting on the milestone, Safeena Husain, the founder of Educate Girls, said, "Being the first Indian non-profit to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award is a historic moment for Educate Girls and for the country. This recognition places a global spotlight on India's people-powered movement for girls' education, one that began with a single girl in the remotest village and grew to reshape entire communities, challenging traditions and shifting mindsets."

Acknowledging the award, Gayatri Nair Lobo, CEO of Educate Girls, said the announcement was "historic and humbling".

Thrilling news

"Educate Girls is the first Indian organisation to win the Ramon Magsaysay Award. It is an absolutely thrilling news for us and this award belongs to our teams across the country – our *preraks*, our team *balika*, the government, our donors and partners. But mostly this award belongs to our girls. Our girls who work tirelessly to get education," said Ms. Lobo in a video statement while congratulating environmental activist Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Fr. Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines, who shot to fame for opposing former President Rodrigo Duterte's infamous drug war which led to widespread human rights abuse.

The Ramon Magsaysay Award was started in 1958 to celebrate "greatness of spirit and transformative leadership in Asia". Since 1958, over 300 achievers and organisations from Asia have received this award.

(With PTI inputs)

Mains Enrichment

NGO Educate Girls wins Ramon Magsaysay Award

Source: The Hindu, page 4

Theme: Gender Equality

Usage in GS1, GS2, GS3, GS4

- **GS1 (Society): Example of grassroots efforts empowering women, addressing social inequalities and promoting gender parity in education.**
- **GS2 (Governance & Welfare): Demonstrates innovative implementation of government and NGO partnership models, highlights effective policy for social justice and education.**
- **GS3 (Development): Showcases inclusive development and human resource mobilization by integrating marginalized girls into mainstream education and employment.**
- **GS4 (Ethics): Illustrates ethical leadership, commitment to social responsibility, and values-driven transformation for community upliftment.**

UnderStand UPSC
What we UnderStand, We Conquer

30th AUG, 2025

DAILY MCQs FOR PRACTICE

Q1. The recent meeting between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping during the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit focused primarily on which of the following?

A) Increasing bilateral trade volume to USD 200 billion
B) Achieving a fair and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question
C) Signing a free trade agreement between India and China
D) Joint military exercises to combat terrorism

Q2. According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), what distinguishing feature defines a "mini-cloudburst"?

A) 10 cm or more rain in one hour over 30–40 sq km
B) 5 cm of rain in one hour
C) 2 cm of rain in 10 minutes
D) Continuous rain for 24 hours exceeding 100 mm

Q3. Dalbergia latifolia, commonly known as Indian rosewood, is significant due to which of the following reasons?

1. It acts as a keystone ecological species supporting nitrogen fixation.
2. It is prized in the furniture and handicraft industries for its rich grain and durability.
3. It is abundant and well-protected across all Indian states.

Which of the above are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) All 1, 2, and 3

DAILY MCQs FOR PRACTICE

Q4What does recent research using coral microatolls reveal about sea level rise in the Maldives and Lakshadweep regions?

A) Sea levels have remained stable since the 1950s in these regions.
B) Sea level rise began only after 2000 in these regions.
C) Sea levels have been rising faster and earlier (since the 1950s) than previously believed.
D) Coral microatolls show no correlation with sea level changes.

Q5.The NGO Educate Girls, awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award 2025, is best described as:

A) A government initiative to enhance girls' nutrition in rural India
B) A non-profit organization working to bring out-of-school girls into education and sustain their learning
C) An international organization focused on women's employment rights
D) A political party focusing on women's empowerment policies

Answers

B) Achieving a fair and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question
B) 5 cm of rain in one hour
A) 1 and 2 only
C) Sea levels have been rising faster and earlier (since the 1950s) than previously believed.
B) A non-profit organization working to bring out-of-school girls into education and sustain their learning