



DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 10-10-2025

GS-1

1. Karnak Temple
2. Mig La Pass
3. Bhavani River

GS-2

4. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

GS-3

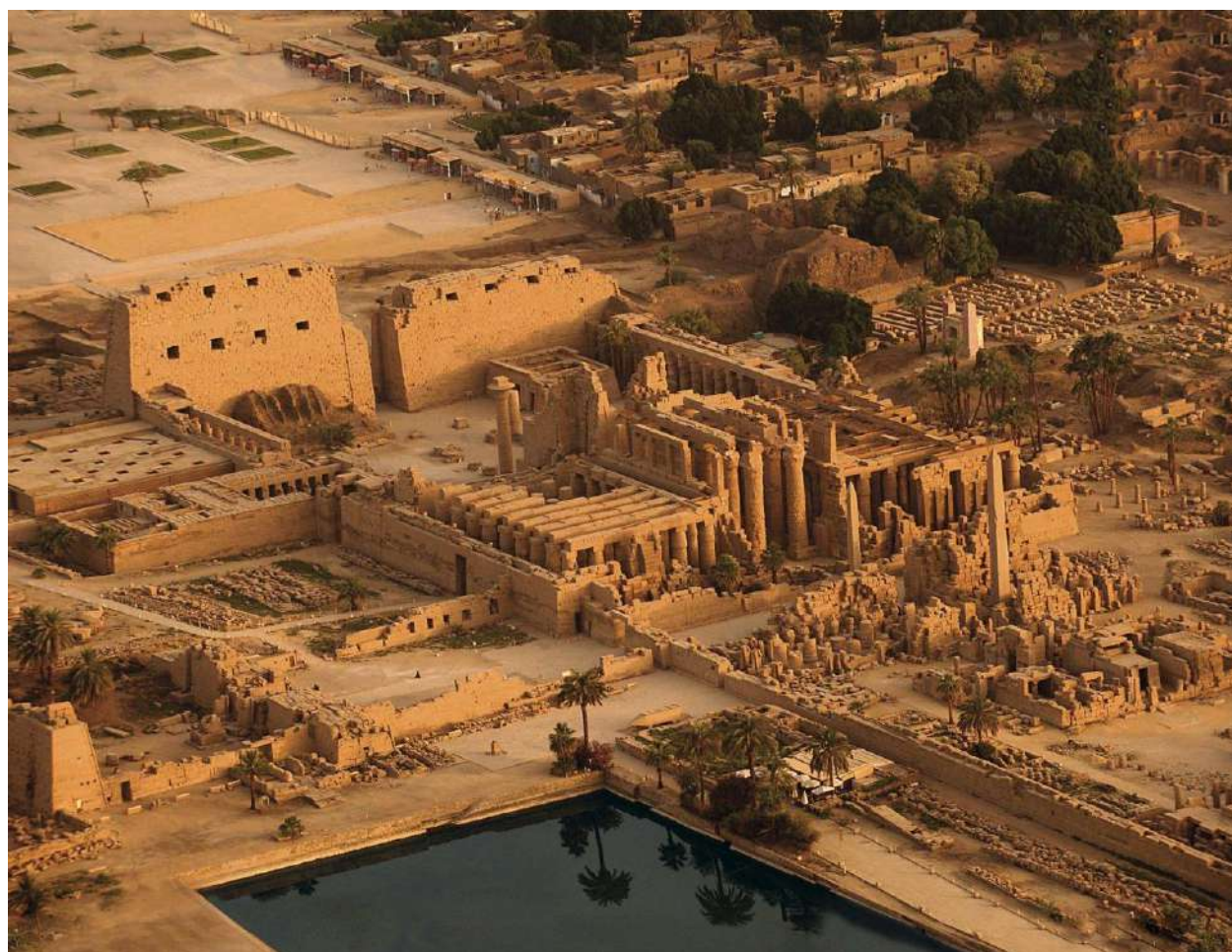
5. Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary

Karnak Temple

Syllabus: GS-1; Art & Culture

Context

- A new **geoarchaeological study** has revealed that the **Karnak Temple complex** in Luxor, Egypt, originally rose from an **island amid Nile floods**, highlighting how **ancient Egyptians adapted sacred architecture to the river's shifting landscape**.
- This finding provides fresh insight into the **temple's hydrological and environmental context**, deepening understanding of its spiritual and geographical significance.



About Karnak Temple

- **Location:** Luxor (ancient Thebes), on the **east bank of the Nile**, Egypt.
- **Period of Construction:** From **2055 BC to around 100 AD**.

- **Dedicated to:** The **Theban Triad** – Amun, Mut, and Khonsu.
- **Architectural Significance:** Largest religious complex ever built; known as “**Ipet-Isut**” (**Most Select of Places**).
- **Historical Phases:** Major expansions under **Hatshepsut, Thutmose III, Seti I, Ramesses II**, and continued additions during the **Ptolemaic and Roman periods**.
- **UNESCO Status:** Part of the **Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis** World Heritage Site (since 1979).

Mig La Pass

Syllabus: GS-1; Geography

Context

- Project Himank of the **Border Roads Organisation (BRO)** has built the **world's highest motorable road** at **Mig La Pass**, situated at **19,400 feet** in **Ladakh**.
- **Significance:** Surpasses all previous altitude records for motorable roads, marking a major feat in high-altitude engineering.



About Mig La Pass

- **Location:** On the **Changthang Plateau**, Ladakh.
- **Altitude:** **19,400 ft** — now the **highest motorable road** globally.

- **Strategic Route:** Links **Likaru–Mig La–Fukche**, forming the **third vital axis** from **Hanle to Fukche** near the **Indo-China border**.
- **Infrastructure Features:**
 - Designed for **all-weather accessibility**.
 - Built to endure **extreme cold, low oxygen, shifting glaciers, and high-altitude terrain**.

About Project Himank

- **Established:** **4 December 1985**, under BRO at **Leh**, Ladakh.
- **Objective:** Develop and maintain **road connectivity** in the **Ladakh region**, one of the most challenging terrains in the world.
- **Contributions:**
 - Vital for **strategic mobility** of the Indian Army.
 - Played key roles in **Op VIJAY (Kargil War)** and maintaining **Leh–Manali & Zojila** routes.
 - Expertise in **snow clearance, bridge construction, and restoration of communication lines** in high-altitude zones.

Bhavani River

Syllabus: GS-1; Geography-Rivers

Context

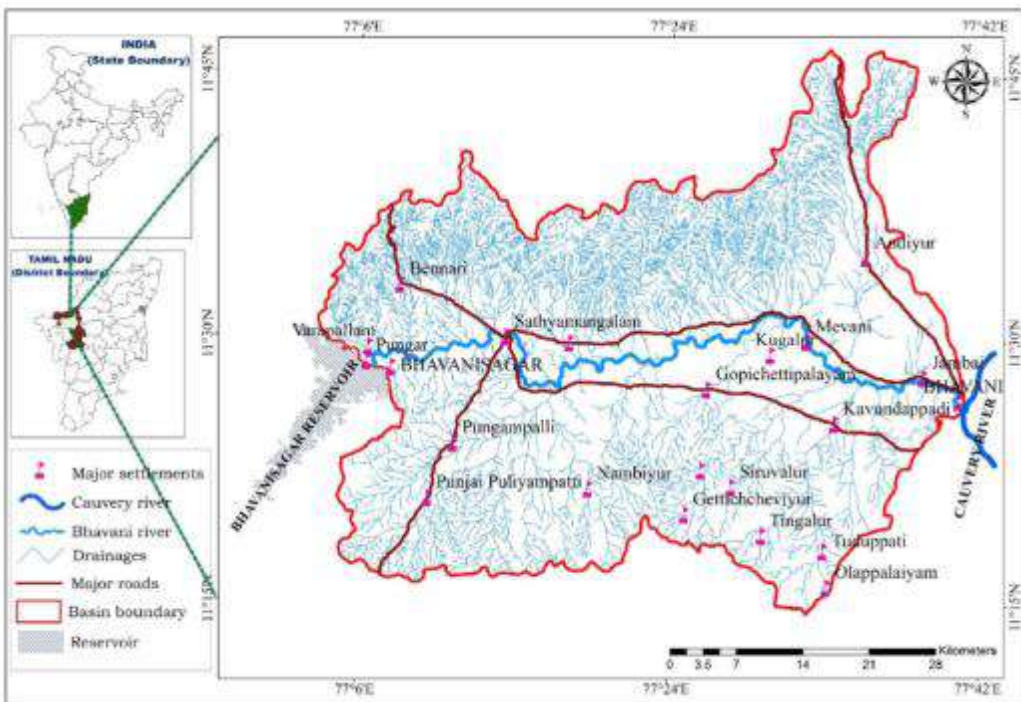
- The **Tamil Nadu Forest Department** is closely **monitoring an injured makhna (tuskless male elephant)** that has been standing in the **Bhavani River** near the **Tamil Nadu–Kerala border**.
- Wildlife officials suspect the elephant may be suffering from internal injuries and are coordinating with veterinary teams for assessment and rescue.

About Bhavani River

- **Tributary:** Major tributary of the **Cauvery River**
- **States Covered:** Tamil Nadu and Kerala (small part in Karnataka)
- **Origin:** **Nilgiri Hills**, Western Ghats, Tiruppur District (Tamil Nadu)
- **Course:**
 - Flows into **Kerala** through the **Silent Valley National Park**
 - Re-enters **Tamil Nadu** and joins the **Cauvery River** at **Bhavani town**
- **Confluence Point:** At Bhavani Sangameshwarar Temple (Bhavani + Cauvery)

- **Length:** ~217 km
- **Type:** Perennial river
- **Drainage Basin:** ~6,200 sq km
 - Tamil Nadu – 87%
 - Kerala – 9%
 - Karnataka – 4%
- **Major Usage:** ~90% water used for **agriculture**
- **Major Tributaries:** East Varagar, West Varagar (from Nilgiris)
- **Major Dams:**

1. **Bhavani Sagar Dam**
2. **Kodiveri Dam**

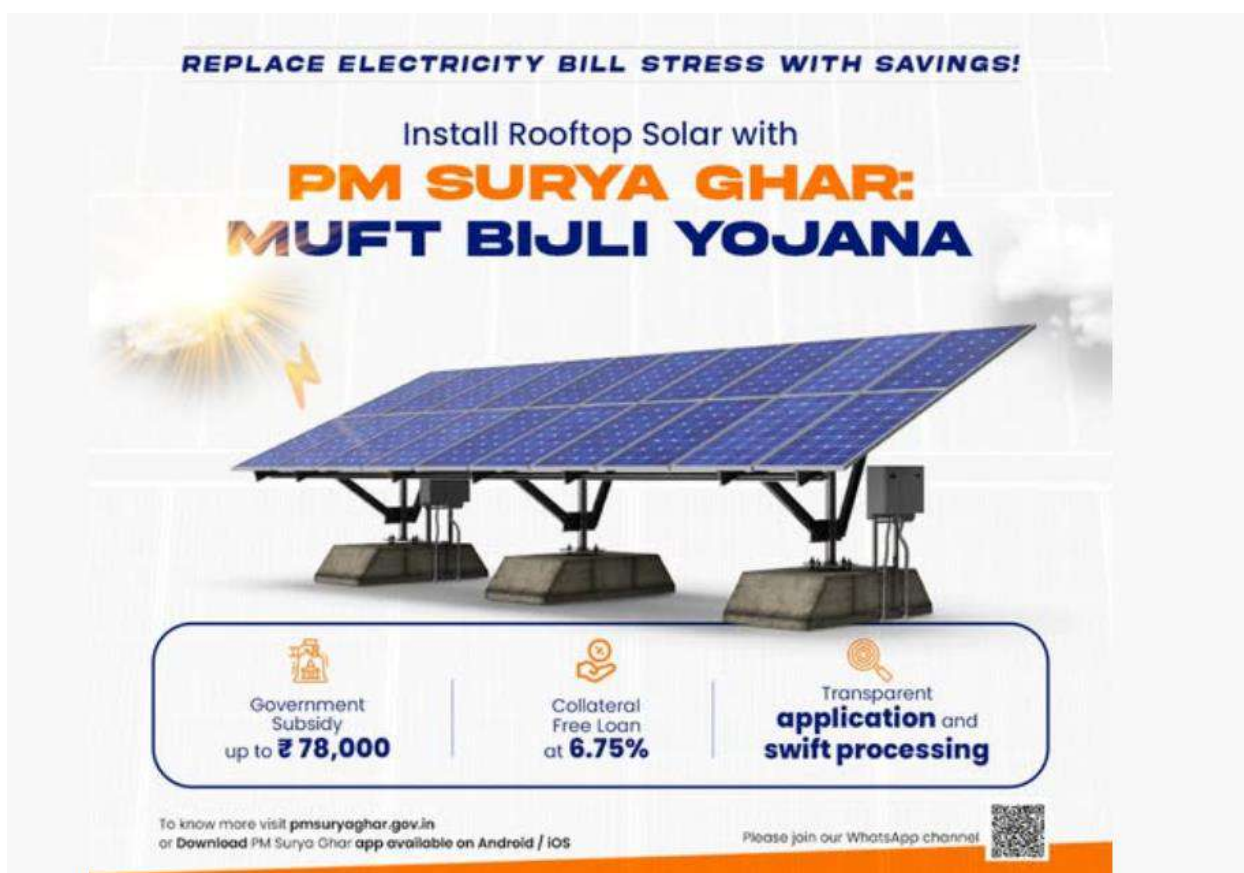


PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

Syllabus: GS-2; Government Policies and Interventions

Context

- Recently, **Public Sector Banks (PSBs)** have **sanctioned over 5.79 lakh loan applications** under the scheme.



About the Scheme

- **Launch Date:** 15 February 2024
- **Objective:** To provide **free electricity to households** through rooftop solar installations.
- **Target Beneficiaries:** Residential households across India.

Subsidy Details

Capacity	Subsidy Percentage	Remarks
Up to 2 kW	60% of the unit cost	Full subsidy coverage for small systems
2–3 kW	40% of additional cost	Applicable beyond 2 kW
Above 3 kW	Capped at 3 kW	No subsidy beyond this limit

Key Components

1. **Model Solar Village:**
 - One model solar village in every district to promote awareness and adoption.
2. **Incentives to Local Bodies:**

- ₹1,000 per rooftop solar installation to be provided to **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** and **Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)**.
- 3. **Implementation Structure:**
 - **National Programme Implementation Agency (NPIA):** Overall coordination.
 - **State Implementation Agencies (SIAs):** Primarily **DISCOMs**, responsible for inspections, net metering, and commissioning.
 - **DISCOM Incentives:** Based on additional rooftop solar capacity installed beyond baseline targets.

Eligibility Criteria

- Must be an **Indian citizen**.
- Must **own a house with a suitable roof** for solar installation.
- Must have a **valid electricity connection**.
- Must **not have availed another solar subsidy** earlier.

Significance

- Promotes **green energy and energy self-sufficiency**.
- Reduces **electricity bills** and **carbon footprint** of households.
- Supports **Atmanirbhar Bharat** through local solar manufacturing and employment generation.

Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary

Syllabus: GS-3; Biodiversity

Context

- A 12-year-old male tiger was brutally hunted, dismembered, and buried in the **Male Mahadeshwara (MM) Hills Wildlife Sanctuary**, just four months after a previous **tiger poisoning incident**.
- This has raised serious concerns over **illegal poaching networks** and **wildlife protection enforcement** in the region.

About Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary

- **Location:** Chamarajanagara District, Karnataka
- Lies at the **confluence of the Western and Eastern Ghats**
- **Declared:** Wildlife Sanctuary in **2013**
- **Contiguity:** Adjacent to
 - Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (BRT) Tiger Reserve

- Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
- Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
- **Religious Significance:** Houses the famous **Male Mahadeshwara Temple**, dedicated to **Lord Shiva (Mahadeshwara)**
- **Boundaries:**
 - **Northeast:** Kaveri River
 - **South:** Palar River

Ecology and Vegetation

- Predominantly **dry deciduous forest**, grading to **scrub forest** at fringes
- Also includes **moist deciduous, semi-evergreen, evergreen, and shola patches** at higher elevations
- **Flora:** *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, etc.

Fauna:

- Elephants, Indian bison (gaur), wild dogs, leopards, foxes, sambars, spotted deer, and diverse bird species
- Recognized as a **significant tiger habitat** with a growing population

Conservation Concern:

- The repeated tiger killings highlight the **need for stricter anti-poaching measures**, better inter-state coordination (with Tamil Nadu), and stronger protection mechanisms under **Project Tiger**.

