

Daily Current Affairs

16 June 2025

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Daily Current Affairs Quiz 16 June 2026

Q1. Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary forms a part of which major forest region?

- (a) Sundarbans Forest
- (b) Western Ghats Forest
- (c) Shivalik Forest
- (d) Dandakaranya Forest

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is (D) Dandakaranya Forest

Explanation:

- The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the state of Telangana, forms an integral contiguous part of the historic and ecological Dandakaranya Forest region.
- Dandakaranya is a vast, ecologically and culturally significant forest zone that spans across the intersection of several Indian states, including Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
- The sanctuary exhibits a diverse array of flora typical of this dense tropical dry deciduous belt, featuring prominent tree species like Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Bamboo, Madhuca (*Mahua*), and *Anogeissus latifolia* (Axlewood).
- Geographically, this region creates a critical wildlife corridor that allows for the localized migration and genetic exchange of diverse mammalian species across state boundaries in central-southern India.

Information Booster:

- Mythologically, the Dandakaranya forest finds profound mention in ancient Indian epics like the Ramayana, where it is described as the place where Lord Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana spent a significant portion of their fourteen-year exile.
- Physiographically, the Dandakaranya region comprises an undulating plateau surface with a general slope from west to east, heavily drained by the Godavari River and its numerous vital tributaries.
- The sanctuary area acts as a sanctuary for endangered and vulnerable fauna including the Royal Bengal Tiger, Indian Leopard, Gaur (Indian Bison), Four-horned Antelope (*Chousingha*), and Sloth Bear.

Additional Knowledge:

- Sundarbans Forest (Option A): The world's largest mangrove forest ecosystem situated in the deltaic region of the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers across West Bengal (India) and Bangladesh, universally famous for its population of Royal Bengal Tigers.
- Western Ghats Forest (Option B): A continuous mountain range extending parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, recognized globally as one of the top biodiversity hotspots, characterized by dense tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forests.
- Shivalik Forest (Option C): Located along the outermost, youngest southern foothills of the mighty Himalayan mountain system, running across northern states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Punjab, dominated mostly by subtropical pine and moist deciduous trees.

Q2. Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the right bank of which river?

- (a) Krishna River
- (b) Tungabhadra River
- (c) Godavari River
- (d) Pennar River

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) Godavari River

Explanation:

- The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is situated along the right bank of the Godavari River, which is the largest and longest river system in Peninsular India.
- The Kinnerasani River itself, which bisects the sanctuary, drains its water load directly into the Godavari River on its right bank near the town of Bhadrachalam after flowing through the rugged hills.
- Being situated in the immediate catchment basin of the Godavari river system, the sanctuary benefits immensely from the high water table, rich alluvial soil deposits, and high humidity levels characteristic of the valley.
- The Godavari river valley serves as a major geographical tract in southern India, influencing the migration patterns of birds and wildlife across the Deccan Plateau and the Eastern Ghats.

Information Booster:

- The Godavari River is often affectionately called the 'Vridha Ganga' or 'Dakshin Ganga' due to its immense length of 1,465 kilometers and its deep spiritual and cultural significance across the nation.
- It originates from the high slopes of Triambakeshwar near Nashik in Maharashtra, cutting across the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before opening out via a massive delta into the Bay of Bengal.
- Important left-bank tributaries of the Godavari include the Pranhita, Indravati, and Sabari, while its prominent right-bank tributaries include the Pravara, Manjira, Manair, and the Kinnerasani.

Additional Knowledge:

- Krishna River (Option A): The second-largest eastward-flowing peninsular river, originating at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra and flowing through Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh, feeding major dams like Nagarjuna Sagar.
- Tungabhadra River (Option B): A highly important right-bank tributary of the Krishna River, formed by the convergence of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers in Karnataka, historically flowing past the ruins of the medieval Vijayanagara Empire at Hampi.
- Pennar River (Option D): A separate peninsular river system originating in the Nandi Hills of Chikballapur district in Karnataka, flowing eastwards through the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

Q3. Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which district of Telangana?

- (a) Nalgonda
- (b) Bhadrachalam
- (c) Adilabad
- (d) Warangal

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Bhadrachalam

Explanation:

- The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is located within the administrative boundaries of the Bhadrachalam district in the southeastern region of Telangana.
- Prior to the systemic reorganization of districts in Telangana, this pristine sanctuary area fell under the administrative jurisdiction of the erstwhile undivided Khammam district.
- The sanctuary is situated approximately 21 kilometers away from the district headquarters town of Kothagudem, making it easily accessible via well-connected regional road networks.

• The district's extensive forest cover and geographical placement along the Godavari river basin make it a vital hub for conservation, forestry management, and tribal welfare initiatives in the state.

Information Booster:

- Bhadrachalam district is rich in mineral resources, famously housing the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), which handles extensive coal mining operations across the region.
- The district also hosts the world-famous holy temple town of Bhadrachalam, situated on the banks of the Godavari River, which attracts millions of pilgrims annually due to its historical association with the epic Ramayana.
- The local population within and around the sanctuary consists largely of indigenous tribal communities, such as the Koyas and Lambadas, who live in harmony with the forest and depend partially on minor forest produce.

Additional Knowledge:

- Nalgonda (Option A): A district located in the southern part of Telangana, known historically for its intensive paddy cultivation under the Nagarjuna Sagar project canal network and its distinct semi-arid landscape.
- Adilabad (Option C): A northernmost district of Telangana bordering Maharashtra, highly celebrated for its rich tribal heritage, extensive cotton cultivation, and dense forest tracts that house the Kawal Tiger Reserve.
- Warangal (Option D): A major cultural and historical hub of Telangana, famously serving as the ancient seat of power for the medieval Kakatiya Dynasty, renowned for architectural masterpieces like the Thousand Pillar Temple and Ramappa Temple.

Q4. The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from the:

- (a) Kinnerasani Dam
- (b) Kinnerasani River
- (c) Kinnerasani Lake
- (d) Kinnerasani Hills

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (B) Kinnerasani River

Explanation:

- The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary directly derives its geographical name from the Kinnerasani River, a significant right-bank tributary of the sacred Godavari River that flows right through the heart of the protected forest area.
- This perennial river serves as the vital lifeline of the entire sanctuary, carving out valleys and providing a permanent water source that sustains the rich wildlife population during the intense and dry summer months.
- The presence of the river has given rise to diverse riparian ecosystems along its banks, cultivating optimal habitats for various water birds, reptiles, and amphibians within the woodland terrain.
- Rivers frequently serve as the naming basis for protected wildlife areas across India, as they define the local microclimate, moisture retention, and vegetative distribution of the designated ecosystem.

Information Booster:

- A storage dam known as the Kinnerasani Dam was constructed across this river inside the sanctuary limits at Yanambailu, leading to the formation of a scenic reservoir interspersed with emerald green islands.

- The resulting reservoir pool has become an ideal breeding ground and natural habitat for the Marsh Crocodile (Mugger), which can be spotted basking extensively along the shores by eco-tourists.
- The combination of the river, the dam reservoir, and the surrounding dense, broken hill country creates a picturesque landscape, making it a prominent destination for eco-tourism and nature conservation studies in the state.

Additional Knowledge:

- Kinnerasani Dam (Option A): An engineering marvel constructed across the Kinnerasani River in 1966, primarily designed to supply industrial cooling water to the Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (KTPS) and for local irrigation purposes.
- Kinnerasani Lake (Option C): The scenic artificial water body formed as a direct consequence of the dam's construction, featuring beautifully landscaped surrounding parkways and offering boating facilities managed by the tourism department.
- Kinnerasani Hills (Option D): The rugged, broken ridge topography of the Eastern Ghats that frames the river basin, contributing to the variable altitude and undulating landscape profiles seen throughout the sanctuary grounds.

Q5. What is the total area of Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary?

- (a) 535.4 sq km
- (b) 735.4 sq km
- (c) 635.4 sq km
- (d) 435.4 sq km

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (C) 635.4 sq km

Explanation:

- The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary encompasses a total designated geographical area of approximately 635.4 square kilometers (often rounded to 635 sq km in general texts).
- Established in the year 1977 by the state notification to protect the declining wild fauna and pristine riverine ecosystem, this vast expanse is managed carefully by the Telangana Forest Department.
- The large spatial extent of 635.4 square kilometers ensures that wide-ranging megafauna like leopards, wild dogs (dholes), and gaurs have a sufficiently large territory to forage and thrive without immediate human conflict.
- The area is characterized by an intricate topography comprising steep hills, deep valleys, seasonal streams, and flat plains, which altogether support distinct micro-habitats within the single sanctuary boundary.

Information Booster:

- Within this 635.4 square kilometer territory, an environmental zoning pattern is maintained, featuring a highly protected core area dedicated entirely to wildlife alongside a buffer eco-tourism zone surrounding the Kinnerasani reservoir.
- Large-scale conservation projects, including soil and moisture conservation works like check dams and continuous contour trenches, are implemented across this area to improve the water table.
- Understanding the precise territorial areas of prominent national parks and wildlife sanctuaries is highly useful for clearing analytical and factual matching questions in state public service commission examinations.

Additional Knowledge:

- 535.4 sq km (Option A): A proximate statistical value included as a close mathematical distractor to test the precise data recollection abilities of competitive exam aspirants.
- 735.4 sq km (Option B): An inflated area figure representing a value much larger than the actual physical boundaries gazetted under the Wildlife Protection Act for this specific sanctuary.
- 435.4 sq km (Option D): A lower area figure included as a distractor option, which underrepresents the substantial forest continuum preserved under the Kinnerasani wildlife division.


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