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(CONSOLIDATION)

CHHATTISGARH

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New Rail Projects

Why in News?

Recently, **the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs**, chaired by the Prime Minister **approved the three new rail projects** with a total estimated cost of Rs 6,456 crore.

Key Points

- According to the Prime Minister, the three new railways related projects approved by the Cabinet will greatly benefit **Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh**.
- According to the railway ministry, these **projects will improve logistical efficiency, increase line capacity, and enhance transportation networks, resulting in streamlined supply chains and accelerated economic growth**.
 - The projects are result of **PM-Gati Shakti National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity** which have been possible through integrated planning and will provide seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)

- **Chaired by the Prime Minister**, CCEA lays down the **priorities for public sector investment** and considers specific proposals for investment of not less than specific levels as revised from time to time.
- Its responsibilities includes **setting priorities for public sector investment, Considering investment proposals, Reviewing economic trends, Developing an economic policy framework, and Directing and coordinating economic activities and policies**.

PM GatiShakti National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity

- It is a **Made in India** initiative, a transformative 'whole-of-government' approach for **integrated planning of multimodal infrastructure connectivity** to economic nodes and social infrastructure, thereby improving logistics efficiency.
 - PM Gati Shakti principles bring **socio-economic area-based development** as part of **regional connectivity**.
 - PM GatiShakti was **launched in October 2021**.

- The Gati Shakti scheme subsumed Rs. 110 lakh crore **National Infrastructure Pipeline** launched in 2019.
- PM GatiShakti National Master Plan is a **Geographic Information System (GIS)** data-based digital platform with over 1400 data layers and 50+ tools.
 - It provides visual representation of trunk and utility infrastructure, land use, existing structures, soil quality, habitation, tourism sites, forest sensitive areas etc.
- The initiative is also being implemented to enhance connectivity with regional partners as well. Some of the suitable examples are:
 - The **Indo-Nepal Haldia Access Controlled Corridor** project (eastern Indian states and Nepal)
 - **Regional Waterways Grid (RWG) project** for multimodal connectivity to growth centres and border points.

Chhattisgarh to Increase Amount Under Ayushman Scheme

Why in News?

According to the sources, The **Chhattisgarh government** is planning to enhance the treatment limit under the **Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri - Jan Arogya Yojana** from the current **Rs 5 lakh to Rs 10 lakh for all non-APL (Above Poverty Level) card holders** in the coming months.

Key Points

- Under the scheme around 55 lakh **Below Poverty Level (BPL)** families and around 8 lakh (APL) families will benefit.
 - People that need **specialised care for complex medical conditions** in hospitals will also benefit.
- According to the health department, **35.41 lakh people availed the benefits** under the scheme in Chhattisgarh.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri - Jan Arogya Yojana

- **About:**
 - PM-JAY is the world's largest health insurance scheme fully financed by the government.

Note:

- **Launched in 2018**, it offers a sum insured of **Rs.5 lakh per family** for secondary care and tertiary care.

- Health Benefit **Packages covers surgery, medical** and day care treatments, cost of medicines and diagnostics.

➤ **Beneficiaries:**

- It is an entitlement-based scheme that targets the beneficiaries as identified by latest **Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data**.

- **The National Health Authority (NHA)** has provided flexibility to States/UTs to use non- Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) beneficiary family databases with similar socio-economic profiles for tagging against the leftover (unauthenticated) SECC families.

➤ **Funding:**

- The funding for the scheme is shared **60:40 for all states and UTs** with their own legislature, 90:10 in Northeast states and Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal and Uttarakhand and 100% Central funding for UTs without legislature.

➤ **Nodal Agency:**

- The National Health Authority (NHA) has been constituted as an autonomous entity under **Society Registration Act, 1860** for effective implementation of PM-JAY in alliance with state governments.
- The State Health Agency (SHA) is the apex body of the State Government responsible for the implementation of ABPM-JAY in the State.

Naxalites Surrendered in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, Twenty-five **Naxalites** surrendered in **Bijapur district** in Chhattisgarh. They were active in Gangloor and Bhairamgarh area committees of the **outlawed Communist Party of India (Maoist)**.

Key Points

- According to the officials, they surrendered, citing **disillusionment with the empty Maoist ideology** and

the **atrocities inflicted on tribal communities** by the leaders of the outlawed movement.

- The Chhattisgarh government has a **rehabilitation policy for Naxalites to bring them into the mainstream**.
- They have created an environment of equality and development by providing roads, health services, water and other facilities in villages under the **Niyad Nellanar scheme**.

Niyad Nellanar Scheme

- Niyad Nellanar, meaning **“aapka achcha gaon” or “your good village”** is the local Dandami dialect (spoken in south Bastar).
- Under this scheme, **amenities and benefits** will be **provided in villages located within 5 kilometers** of security camps in Bastar region.
 - 14 new security camps have been set up in Bastar. These camps will also help to facilitate the implementation of the new scheme. Around 25 basic amenities will be provided in such villages under Niyad Nellanar.

NCB's Zonal Office in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, the Union Home Minister inaugurated the zonal office of **the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)** in Chhattisgarh's **Raipur**.

Key Points

- During his visit he also chaired meetings on the scenario of **narcotics substances**, the **Left Wing Extremism (LWE)** situation and **inter-state coordination on Naxalism** in Chhattisgarh.
- **Narcotics Control Bureau:**
 - It was constituted by the Government of India in **1986** under **the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**.
 - It is the apex coordinating agency under **the Ministry of Home Affairs**.
 - **The National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances** is based on **Article 47**

Note:

of the Indian Constitution which **directs the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drugs injurious to health.**

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985

- It **prohibits a person from producing, possessing, selling, purchasing, transporting, storing, and/or consuming any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance.**
- The **National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse** was also created under a provision of the **NDPS Act, 1985, to meet the expenditure incurred in the implementation of the Act.**

Union Minister Visits Vallabhacharya Ashram

Why in News?

Recently, the Union Home Minister offered prayers at **Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya Ashram** in **Champaran town of Chhattisgarh's Raipur district.**

Key Points

- The Union Minister **visited Chhattisgarh for security and development meetings in Naxalite-affected areas.**
- **Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya:**
 - Vallabhacharya was a revered figure who had a **deep command over the Vedas and Upanishads.** He was known by the **titles Vallabha and Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya.**
 - He **founded the philosophy of Shuddha Advaita or pure non-dualism.** He also founded the **Pushti sect of Vaishnavism,** a Krishna-centric cult in the **Braj region of India.**
 - He also **established the Jagadguru Acharya and the Guru of the Pushti Marg bhakti school** after developing his own interpretation of the Vedanta philosophy.
 - He was **born in the year 1479 AD in Champaran town of Chhattisgarh's Raipur district.**



Vedas and Upanishads

- **Vedas:**
 - There are **four Vedas: Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, and Atharva Veda.**
 - The word "Veda" comes from the root "vid," which means **"spiritual knowledge" or "subject of knowledge".**
 - The Vedas were **written by Vedic poets and seers called rishis,** who used Sanskrit poetry to describe cosmic mysteries.
- **Upanishads:**
 - Also called **Vedantas,** these are the **source of Indian philosophy** and are usually counted at 108, though there are more than 200 known.
 - The word **"Upanishads" means "to sit down near (the teacher),"** and teachers would often pass them down verbally to their students in the forest.
 - The **ten main Upanishads are Isha, Kena, Katha, Prashan, Mundaka, Mandukya, Tattiriya, Aitareya, Chhandogya, and Brihadaranyaka.**

Note:

Use of AI for School Education in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

According to the officials, Chhattisgarh government's education department is using **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** to improve school education and programmes like midday meals.

Key Points

- AI systems are being **utilized to track student performance, oversee sanitation, monitor toilet cleanliness, and assess manpower status.**
 - Additionally, a **geo-fenced attendance system** will be implemented to ensure teacher presence in schools, enhancing accountability and student safety.
 - AI-powered systems will be used in **monitoring food by analysing vegetable freshness, rice texture, and oil content** to objectively assess meal quality.
- The state government is collaborating with the **Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bhubaneswar** to develop software and mobile apps for monitoring schools and students.
- **Vidya Samiksha Kendra** is set up in Raipur to implement the AI system. It will be used for **online monitoring and data analysis of various beneficiary-oriented schemes** operated by the school education department.
 - Information and facilities related to government schemes will be **available to students, parents and teachers.**
 - A toll-free phone number will be issued to solve problems related to students, parents, and teachers.

Vidya Samiksha Kendras (VSKs)

- VSK is aimed at **leveraging data and technology** to bring a big leap in learning outcomes.
- This will cover data of more than **15 Lakh schools**, 96 Lakh teachers and 26 Crore students and analyze them meaningfully using big data analysis, **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** and machine learning in order to enhance the overall monitoring of the education system and thereby improving learning outcomes.

Van Mahotsav Programme

Why in News?

Recently, The Chhattisgarh Forest Department organised a **Van Mahotsav programme** in the **Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur (MCB) district** by planting saplings using the **Miyawaki method.**

Key Points

- Around 6,000 seedlings were planted at five distinct locations. The **primary aim** behind adopting the Miyawaki technique is to **mitigate urban heat islands and pollution.**
- **Miyawaki method:**
 - It was **named after Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki**, this method involves planting **two to four different types of indigenous trees** within every square metre.
 - The **methodology was developed in the 1970s, with the basic objective to densify green cover** within a small parcel of land.
 - In this method, **the trees become self-sustaining and they grow to their full length within three years.**
 - The plants used in the Miyawaki method are mostly **self-sustaining and don't require regular maintenance like manuring and watering.**
 - **Significance:**
 - The **dense green cover of indigenous trees plays a key role in absorbing the dust particles of the area** where the garden has been set up. The plants also **help in regulating surface temperature.**
 - Some of the common indigenous plants that are used for these forests include **Anjan, Amala, Bel, Arjun and Gunj.**
 - These forests **encourage new biodiversity and an ecosystem which in turn increases the fertility of the soil.**

Note:

The Miyawaki method for restoring tropical forests



Germinate the seeds in a nursery. When two to three leaves have sprouted, move the seedlings to pots. Cultivate the seedlings in pots until their root groups generally fill the containers.



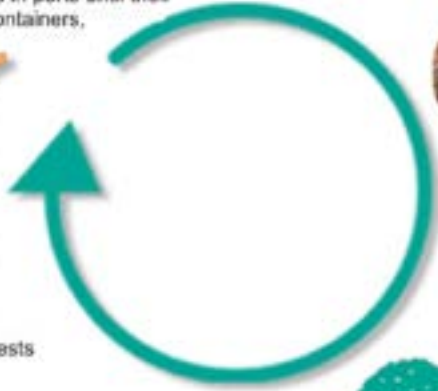
Cultivate under nets designed to cut out 60 percent of the sunlight for one to two months



Cultivate under nets designed to cut out 40 percent of the sunlight for one to two months.



Obtain seeds from natural tropical forests



"No management is best management"



Plant and conduct maintenance for one to two years. From the third year entrust the trees to natural management. At this point the rule is "No management is the best management"



Adapt to the natural environment in an existing forest (period of between one week and one month).

Rail Surveys Approved for Bastar & Surguja

Why in News?

Recently, The **Prime Minister of India** has approved surveys for a **crucial rail line** in **Chhattisgarh**.

Key Point

- **Beneficiaries:** The new rail line will significantly benefit the **Bastar** and **Surguja** regions by improving connectivity and boosting development.
 - The chief minister highlighted that the survey approval for a new **490 KM** rail line from **Gadchiroli to Bachel** via **Bijapur** will significantly boost the inclusive development of **Bastar**.
 - The ministry has allocated **Rs. 12.25 crore** for this survey, which will directly link remote areas of Bastar to cities, providing better access to **higher education, employment, healthcare, and markets**.

- Similarly, the survey approval for a **180 KM** rail line from **Korba to Ambikapur** will greatly contribute to the inclusive development of the **Korba** and **Surguja** regions. **Rs. 4.5 crore** has been sanctioned for this survey.

Chhattisgarh CM Announces New Security Camps

Why in News?

Recently, **Chhattisgarh** chief minister announced that the state government is working to open **new security camps in the remote areas of Bastar** to bring an **end to the Leftwing extremism** in the region.

Key Points

- **32 new security camps** were opened in **Bastar's Maoist-infested areas** in the last eight months, and 29 more such facilities would be established soon.

Note:

- The state government has constituted the **State Investigation Agency (SIA)** in the line of **National Investigation Agency (NIA)** for effective and speedy investigation and prosecution action in the **Naxal-related incidents**.
- The state government has also launched a new scheme '**Niyad Nellanar**' (**your good village**) to combat **Maoism** in the state.

Niyad Nellanar Scheme

- Niyad Nellanar, meaning "aapka achcha gaon" or "your good village" is the local Dandami dialect (spoken in south Bastar).
- Under this scheme, **amenities and benefits** will be **provided in villages located within 5 kilometers** of security camps in Bastar region.
 - 14 new security camps have been set up in Bastar. These camps will also help to facilitate the implementation of the new scheme. Around 25 basic amenities will be provided in such villages under Niyad Nellanar.
- **Families in these villages will receive** free gas cylinders under the **Ujjwala scheme**, four free rice, gram-salt, jaggery, and sugar, ration cards, irrigation pumps, free electricity, community halls, Anganwadi, and certificates of forest rights.
- In addition to all-weather roads, a sub health center, elementary school, sports field, bank, ATM, mobile tower, helipad, etc., will be constructed.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

- The NIA is a **federal agency of the Indian government** responsible for investigating and prosecuting crimes related to **Terrorism, Insurgency, and other national security matters**.
 - Federal agencies in a country typically have jurisdiction over matters that affect the country as a whole, rather than just individual states or provinces.
- It was **established in 2009 following the Mumbai terrorist attacks in 2008**, under the **National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008**, operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- The **National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019** was passed in July 2019, amending the NIA Act, 2008.
- The NIA has the power to take over investigations of terrorism-related cases from state police forces and other agencies. It also has the authority to investigate cases across **state boundaries without obtaining prior permission from state governments**.

Chhattisgarh School Textbooks As Per NEP

Why in News?

Chhattisgarh has become the first state to take the initiative of **textbook writing and curriculum development** for school students in accordance with the norms of **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020** in collaboration with **National Council of Educational Research and Training**.

Key Points

- The aim is to **introduce changes in the curriculum by the next academic session** for Classes 1-3 and 6.
 - The Chhattisgarh Chief Minister has urged and directed the officers to expedite the process for the sincere implementation of the NEP in the state.

National Education Policy, 2020

- **The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020** aims to address India's evolving development needs by overhauling the education system to meet 21st century goals and **Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4)**, while preserving India's cultural heritage.
- It replaced the National Policy on Education, 1986, which was modified in 1992.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

- The NCERT is an **autonomous organization that was established in 1961** under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860**.
- It is the **apex body for advising the central and state governments** on matters related to **school education**.

Note:

New Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, The Chhattisgarh government decided to declare a new **tiger reserve** covering areas of **Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla wildlife sanctuary** in the state.

- This will be the fourth tiger reserve in the state.

Key Points

- Creation of the tiger reserve will lead to the development of eco-tourism and generate employment opportunities for villagers living in its core and buffer areas.
 - As per the recommendation of **State Wildlife Board** and the consent of **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Union Ministry of Forest and Climate Change**, the cabinet has decided to notify Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve in an area of 2,829.387 sq km.
- Currently, the state has three tiger reserves - **Indravati (in Bijapur district), Udanti-Sitanadi (Gariaband) and Achanakmar (Mungeli).**

Guru Ghasidas National Park

About:

- Named after the **Satnami reformist, Guru Ghasidas**, is the result of the carving of Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh in the year of 2000. It is located in the Koriya district of Chhattisgarh.
- The park has **undulating topography** and it falls under the **Tropical climate zone**.

Biodiversity:

- **Flora:** The vegetation consists mainly of mixed deciduous forest with teak, sal and bamboo trees.
- **Fauna:** **Tiger, Leopard**, Chital, Nilgai, **Chinkara, Jackal**, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope etc.

Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary

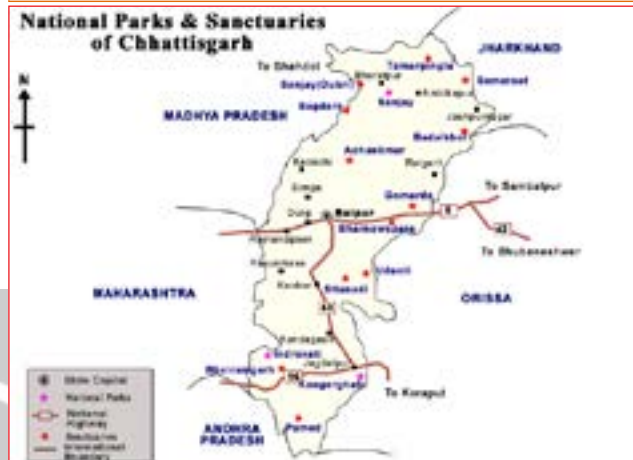
About:

- It is **located in the Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh** bordering Uttar Pradesh. It is named after **Tamor hill and Pingla Nalla**.

- Tamor hill and Pingla Nalla are considered to be the old and prominent features of the sanctuary area.

Biodiversity:

- **Flora: Mixed deciduous forests dominate the sanctuary.** Sal and bamboo forests are seen all through.
- **Fauna:** Tigers, Elephants, leopards, bears, sambar deer, blue bulls, chital, bison and many such animals are found here.



Transgender Cultural Event in Chhattisgarh

Why in News?

Recently, A state-level **transgender** cultural event was held at the **Mukta Kashi Stage of the Mahant Ghasidas Museum in Raipur**.

- This event was a **proactive initiative against the social evil of dowry**, which is still prevalent in many parts of the country, particularly in underdeveloped states.

Key Points

- The event was organised jointly by the **Department of Culture and Archaeology** and the **Chhattisgarh Mitwa Sankalp Committee**.
- Transgender artists also performed dance fusion of Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani, **Kathak, Odissi** and **Lavani** besides trans-models dazzle ramp with Chhattisgarhi and rainbow themes.
 - Senior community members **honored all the artists with coconuts, shawls, and mementos**.

Note:

Transgender

- According to the **Transgender Persons Act, 2019**, transgender means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth.
- It includes **trans-person with intersex variations, gender-queer** and people having such **socio-cultural identities as kinnar, hijra, aaravani and jogta**.
- India's **2011 Census** was the **first census** in its history to incorporate the number of 'trans' population of the country. The report estimated that **4.8 million Indians identified as transgender**.

Corporal Punishment

Why in News?

Recently, The **Chhattisgarh High Court** observed that subjecting a child to **Corporal Punishment** in school in the name of discipline or education is **cruel**, while dismissing a petition of a woman teacher accused of abetting the suicide of a student.

Key Points

- According to the court, imposition of corporal punishment on the child is not in consonance with his right to life guaranteed by **Article 21** of the **Constitution of India**. Being small does not make a child a less human being than a grown up.

Corporal Punishment

- **About:**
 - Corporal is defined by the **UN Committee on the Rights of the Child**, as **"any punishment in which physical force is used** and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light."
 - According to the Committee, this mostly involves **hitting (smacking, slapping, spanking)** children with a hand or implements like sticks, belts, etc.
 - According to the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, corporal or physical punishment is **highly prevalent globally, both in homes and schools**.
 - Around **60% of children aged 2–14 years** regularly suffer physical punishment by their parents or other caregivers.

- There is **no statutory definition of 'corporal punishment'** targeting children in India.
- **Types of corporal punishment:**
 - **Physical punishment**, as defined by the **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)**, encompasses **any action that inflicts pain, injury, or discomfort** upon a child.
 - This includes coercing children into uncomfortable positions such as **standing on a bench, against a wall in a chair-like stance**, or with a school bag on their head.
 - It also involves practices like **holding ears through legs, kneeling, forced ingestion of substances**, and confining children to enclosed spaces within the school premises.
 - **Mental harassment** pertains to non-physical mistreatment that **adversely affects a child's academic and psychological well-being**.
 - This form of punishment encompasses behaviours such as sarcasm, name-calling, scolding using **derogatory language, intimidation, and the use of humiliating remarks**.
 - It also includes actions like ridiculing, belittling, or shaming the child, creating an environment of emotional distress and discomfort.

No Flood Threat in Mahanadi

Why in News?

According to the government officials there is **no fear of flood** on the **Mahanadi River system**.

Key Points

- The Mahanadi River system is the **third largest of peninsular India** after **Godavari** and **Krishna**, and the **largest river of Odisha state**.
- The catchment area of the river **extends to Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Maharashtra**.
- Its basin is **bounded by the Central India hills** on the north, by the **Eastern Ghats** on the south and **east** and by the **Maikala range** in the west.

Note:

- **Source:**
 - It rises from a **place near Sihawa, near Raipur** in the state of Chhattisgarh to the south of Amarkantak.
- **Major Tributaries:**
 - The Seonath, the Hasdeo, the Mand and the Ib rivers joins Mahanadi from **left** whereas **the Ong, the Tel and the Jonk** joins it from **right**.
- **Mahanadi River Dispute:**
 - The Central Government constituted **Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal** in 2018.
- **Major Dams/Projects on Mahanadi:**
 - **Hirakud Dam** is the longest dam of India.
 - Ravishankar Sagar, Dudhawa Reservoir, Sondur Reservoir, Hasdeo Bango and Tandula are other major projects.
- **Urban Centres :**
 - Three important urban centres in the basin are **Raipur, Durg and Cuttack**.
- **Industries:**
 - Mahanadi basin, because of its rich mineral resource and adequate power resource, **has a favourable industrial climate**.
 - **Iron and Steel plant** at Bhilai
 - **Aluminium factories** at Hirakud and Korba
 - **Paper mill** near Cuttack
 - **Cement factory** at Sundargarh.
 - Other industries based primarily on agricultural produce are **sugar and textile mills**.
 - **Mining of coal, iron and manganese** are other industrial activities.



Black Panther in Achanakmar Tiger Reserve

Why in News?

Recently, a rare **black panther** has been sighted in the Achanakmar tiger reserve (ATR) in Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh.

Key Points

- The presence of the black panther in ATR was confirmed during the **tiger census in 2022**.
- The **fourth phase of survey for the tiger count** in the ATR has **indicated the presence of ten tigers** in the reserve forest, **seven females and three males**.

Note:

Black Panther



➤ About:

- **Leopards (*Panthera Pardus*)** are either light colored (pale yellow to deep gold or tawny) with black rosettes or with black fur.
- The **melanistic leopards, which are either all-black or very dark in coloration**, are known as black panthers. It is a **color variant of spotted Indian leopards**, reported from densely forested areas of south India.
- Black coat coloration is **attributed to the expression of recessive alleles** in leopards and dominant alleles in jaguars. In each species, a certain combination of alleles stimulates the **production of large amounts of the dark pigment melanin (Melanism) in the animal's fur and skin.**
 - The appearance of a black coat **may be influenced by other factors, such as the angle of incident light** and the animal's life stage.

➤ Habitat:

- They are mainly in **Southwestern China, Burma, Nepal, Southern India, Indonesia**, and the southern part of **Malaysia**.
- In India they can be spotted in the states of **Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra etc.**

➤ Threats:

- Habitat loss.
- Collision with vehicles.

- Diseases.
- Human encroachment.
- Poaching.

➤ Protection Status:

- **IUCN Red List:** Vulnerable.
- **CITES:** Appendix I
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Schedule I

Achanakmar Tiger Reserve

- It is situated in **Bilaspur district** of Chhattisgarh. **Established in 1975** and was **declared a tiger reserve in 2009.**
- It is **part of the huge Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.**
- It has a **corridor connecting Kanha and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve** and plays a critical role in the dispersal of tigers among these reserves.
- **River:**
 - The **Maniyari River** flows right from the centre of this reserve, which is the forest's lifeline.
- **Tribe:**
 - It is home to the Baigas, a forest-dwelling tribal community classified as a **"Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)"**.
 - In 626 hectares of the core area of the reserve, there are 25 forest villages, with approximately 75% of the population belonging to the **Baiga tribe.**
- **Vegetation:**
 - **Tropical moist deciduous vegetation** covers the majority of the area.
- **Flora:**
 - **Sal, bija, saja, haldu, teak, tinsa, dhawara, lendia, khamar, and bamboo bloom** along with other 600 species of medicinal plants.
- **Fauna:**
 - It includes the **tiger, leopard, bison, flying squirrel, Indian giant squirrel, chinkara, wild dog, hyena, sambar, chital**, and over 150 species of birds.

Note:

Key Points

Details

Summary

Key Points

Details

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Summary

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