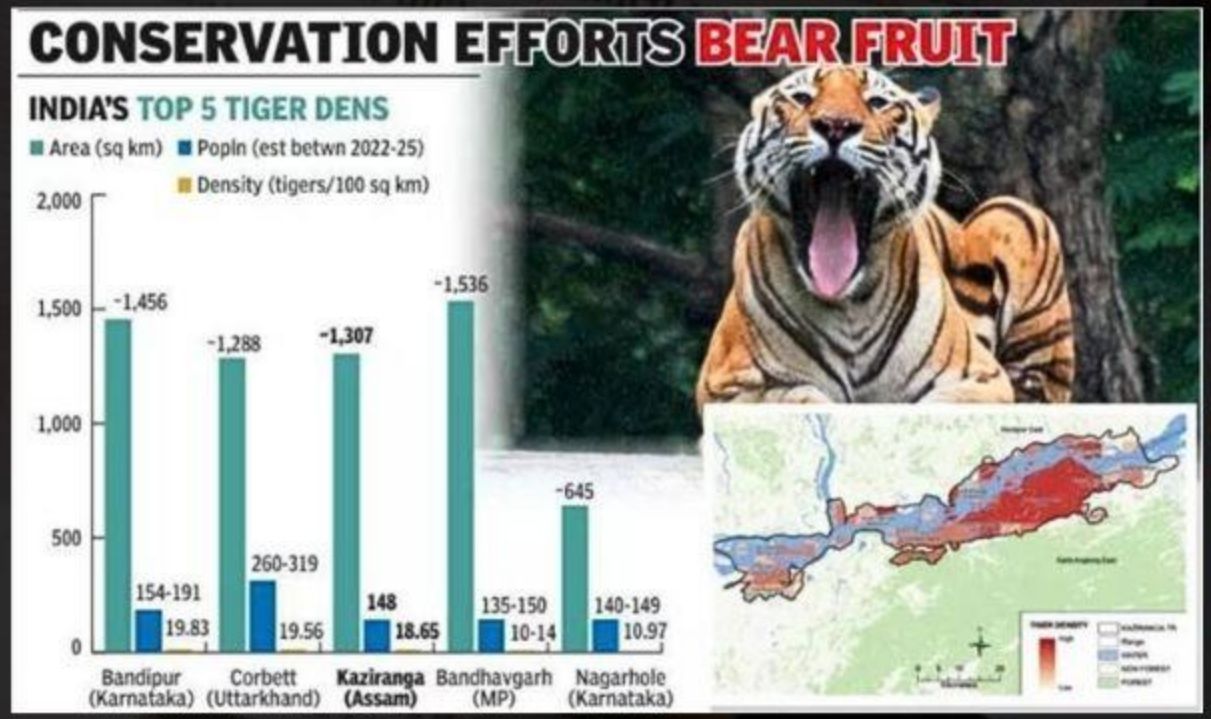
BAJIRAO IAS ACADEMY

THE HINDU ANALYSIS

30 JULY 2025



KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE

Girl Child Trafficking in Bihar

Bihar's dark side — the hub of girl child trafficking

Bhuwan Ribhu

is a child rights activist and the Founder of Just Rights for Children

She left Chhattisgarh with a small bag and a dream. A man had convinced her family that she would be trained as a dancer, earn well and support them. Her parents, who were desperate and worn down by years of poverty, let her go. By the time she was found in Bihar, she was not the same girl. She had been broken by control, violence and rape. She was 14. Her story is not rare.

Until June this year, the Bihar police rescued 271 girls in the State – 153 of them trafficked into orchestras, the remaining 118 forced into the flesh trade. In Saran district, the number of girls rescued from these 'dance troupes' since January is 162. Between March and June this year, the Just Rights for Children (JRC) partners, working alongside district police forces, rescued 116 girls from orchestra groups.

The conditions in which these girls, stripped of dignity and brutalised into submission, were found were appalling – overcrowded, unhygienic rooms. They were presented on stage as performers, but in reality, they were victims of trafficking and sexual abuse.

Human trafficking is among the largest organised crimes globally. It inflicts severe physical, psychological and economic harm on individuals of all ages, but women and children are the most vulnerable. Once they are pulled in, getting out is almost impossible. Nearly 138 million children were engaged in child labour in 2024, including around 54 million in hazardous work, according to estimates by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF.

Bihar as a trafficking destination

Bihar's emergence as one of India's most active destinations for trafficking is not incidental. At the heart of this crisis lies a complete absence of regulatory oversight and social acceptance for girls being commodified. Geography and poverty deepen this vulnerability. The State's porous border with Nepal and seamless railway connectivity to trafficking-prone States such as West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh facilitate trafficking flows through Bihar.

In States such as West Bengal, where music and dance are integral to cultural identity, parents encourage their daughters to pursue the arts. These aspirations are preyed upon by traffickers who promise good money and even stardom. False promises of love, marriage or employment are also used to lure girls. In districts such as Saran, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Rohtas and West Champaran – the 'orchestra belt' – girls, some as young as 12, are being sold to orchestras for as little a sum as ₹10,000. They are forced to wear inappropriate clothing and dance to vulgar songs before inebriated men. The girls are punished if they refuse and raped if they resist.

The State must act against the system of 'dance troupes' and 'orchestras' that fuel trafficking, which is also made worse by an absence of regulatory oversight, geography and poverty

How the system fails children

According to the National Crime Records Bureau data, 2,878 children were trafficked in 2022, including 1,059 girls. This is a figure that barely scratches the surface. Many cases never reach a police station because families are either complicit or fear to speak. The laws are not inadequate, but in fact, comprehensive. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, and provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita criminalise child labour, trafficking and sexual exploitation.

But conviction rates remain abysmal. Most cases are filed as kidnappings or missing person reports. Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) are under-resourced. Investigations that concern multiple States often collapse due to jurisdictional confusion and bureaucratic delay. When girls are rescued, many are sent right back to the same families that sold them.

Despite rescue after rescue, orchestras in Bihar continue to operate with impunity. Just Rights for Children, a network of over 250 NGOs working to end violence against children, approached the Patna High Court seeking urgent prohibitory orders against orchestras. The petition calls for an immediate ban on the employment of minors in orchestras.

In response, the High Court directed the Bihar government to act without delay, recognising the trafficking and exploitation of children in orchestras to be a "serious issue". Such an acknowledgement must translate into protection at every stage of the trafficking chain.

Prevention must begin where trafficking begins. Schools must monitor attendance. When a child goes missing for weeks, it must trigger alerts and reports. Panchayats must maintain migratory registers. When children disappear, someone in the village always knows and that someone must be required to act. Parents should be made aware of what might happen to their daughters.

Transport vigilance must be ramped up. The Railway Protection Force (RPF) has been monitoring vulnerable corridors and conducting awareness drives at railway stations. This model must extend to inter-State bus routes, local terminals and private carriers. Transport departments must train their staff to identify signs of trafficking.

AHTUs need full-time officers trained to coordinate measures across borders, track networks and follow a case from rescue to prosecution. They should be held accountable.

There should be an immediate and absolute prohibition on the employment of minors in orchestras. These groups must be identified, mapped and regulated. Premises where girls are confined must be sealed. Owners, landlords and organisers must be prosecuted and their assets must be attached. The Labour Department must be mandated to inspect, report and act. Prosecution must be time-bound and rehabilitation must be long-term and state-supervised. Children must not be sent back to the environments that enabled their exploitation. Victim compensation schemes must be enforced rigorously.

Prevention is protection. Prosecution is protection. Prosecution is prevention. Trafficking is not the failure of a few systems. It is the collapse of many. Laws and enforcement are only one part of the solution. Ending exploitation is possible through prosecution.

The Centre for Legal Action and Behaviour Change (C-Lab) recently released a report, 'Building the Case for Zero: How Prosecution Acts as the Tipping Point to End Child Labour – The Case from India', that drew data from 24 States. It showed that prosecution is key to securing justice. Along with law enforcement, the NGO network rescued 53,651 children from trafficking and kidnapping (in 27,320 raids), pursuing legal action in every case. Nearly 90% of these children were trapped in the worst forms of child labour.

A strategy rooted in prevention

To succeed, we need a strategy rooted in prevention, and we need to call it PICKET. First, it begins with 'Policy' – strong and clear policies that prohibit child labour and exploitation. Second, 'Institutions' must be required to monitor, prosecute and rehabilitate. Third, the 'Convergence' of agencies, digital infrastructure and survivor-centred response is essential to combat trafficking. Fourth, 'Knowledge' is key where community awareness and intelligence gathering are crucial. The insights of survivors are among the most powerful tools we have to dismantle trafficking networks. Fifth, 'Economically', trafficking must be made unviable. And, sixth, 'Technology' must be used to track traffickers, build databases, generate heat maps and predict movement patterns. None of this will work unless States share data, digitise case records and cooperate.

Justice is not punishment, but it is prevention before harm. The only way to prevent the next girl from being trafficked is to dismantle the system that allows it. We have the tools. We have the laws. All that remains is the will. The longer we wait, the more we lose.

Context

- In response to a PIL filed by Just Rights for Children (JRC), the Patna High Court has acknowledged the trafficking and exploitation of girls in orchestras across Bihar as a "serious issue" and directed the state to take urgent action.

Nature and Scale of the Crisis

- Hundreds of minor girls, often under 14, have been rescued from orchestra troupes in Bihar, particularly from Saran, Gopalganj, and Muzaffarpur districts.

- These girls were promised jobs or training but subjected to sexual violence and inhuman living conditions.

- Bihar's porous border with Nepal and railway linkages with trafficking-prone states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha make it a strategic hub for trafficking, worsened by poverty, illiteracy, and lack of institutional surveillance.

- In states like West Bengal, music and dance are used as cultural aspirations to lure girls. In Bihar, they are sold for as little as Rs 10,000 and forced to perform in degrading conditions under threats and abuse.

Institutional and Legal Shortcomings

- India has robust laws like the POCSO Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, and Juvenile Justice Act.

- Yet, weak enforcement, poor conviction rates, and misclassification of crimes (e.g., as 'missing persons') severely weaken their deterrent value.

- **Dysfunctional Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) l**ack full-time officers, coordination across states is poor, and inter-state investigations collapse due to bureaucratic red tape. Even when rescues occur, survivors are often returned to abusive households.

- **Judicial Intervention** JRC's petition led to High Court intervention seeking a ban on minor employment in orchestras. However, in the absence of regulatory enforcement, these troupes continue to function with impunity.

Strategic Framework for Prevention and Justice

- The proposed **PICKET strategy** includes **Policy** reforms, **Institutional** accountability, **Convergence** of digital and ground forces, **Knowledge** dissemination, **Economic** disincentives, and **Technology**-driven monitoring to combat trafficking.
- The Railway Protection Force (RPF) has initiated corridor monitoring, but this must expand to bus networks and local transport.
- Panchayats should maintain migratory registers and schools must track prolonged absences.
- Time-bound prosecution, asset seizure of perpetrators, and state-monitored rehabilitation must be institutionalised.
- Victim compensation schemes should be enforced, and survivors must never be sent back to exploitative environments.

Limited Borrowing Space

A Limited Borrowing Space

Assistance by Centre has played a key role in boosting capital expenditure of states

Aditi Nayar

THE FISCAL HEALTH of the Centre and the states is a key part of the overall macro picture. This article analyses the fiscal trends for a large sample of 17 state governments (excluding Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) for FY2025 and what they augur for the current fiscal and the medium term. These states account for about 90 per cent of India's GDP. Typically, a wide variation has been observed in the states' actual fiscal metrics relative to the Budget and Revised Estimates. Therefore, the focus here is on the trends revealed by the provisional actuals (PA) for FY2025 relative to the actual position in the previous year.

The FY2025 PA indicates a widening in the combined fiscal deficit of 17 states to Rs 9.5 trillion (3.2 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product or GSDP) from Rs 7.8 trillion (2.9 per cent of GSDP) in FY2024. This was driven by the near-doubling of their revenue deficit to Rs 2.1 trillion (0.7 per cent of the GSDP) in FY2025 PA from Rs 1.1 trillion (0.4 per cent of GSDP) in FY2024, and to a relatively smaller extent by a rise in capital spending (by Rs 678 billion or 0.2 per cent of GSDP).

The spike in revenue deficit levels in FY2025 was due to a moderation in the pace of growth of revenue receipts, which increased to 6.3 per cent in FY2025 from 7.9 per cent in FY2024, amid a stable year-on-year rise of 9 per cent in revenue expenditure.

The rise in the states' revenue deficit in FY2025 is in contrast to the compression at the Centre. A higher share of revenue deficit in the fiscal deficit is not a favourable outcome for state finances. This indicates that the limited borrowing space is partly used towards funding the revenue expenditure, which tends to be less productive compared to capital spending. For instance, the total capital spending of the 17 states in FY2025 PA comprised 78 per cent, lower than the trend during FY2022-24, wherein 80-90 per cent of the fiscal deficit was attributed to capex.

In FY2025, Rs 1.5 trillion was disbursed as capex loans to all states, up from Rs 1.1 trillion in FY2024. Based on the previous shares, the proportion of 17 states in the capex loan in FY2025 is estimated at Rs 1.13 trillion, up from Rs 0.8 trillion in FY2024. This suggests that the increase in the capex loan funded over 40 per cent of the incremental capital spending of the sample set in FY2025.

The combined capital spending of the 17 states was Rs. 7.4 trillion in FY2025 PA, Rs 678 billion higher than the amount spent in FY2024. The incremental capex of the states in FY2025 PA was sharply lower than the incremental spending of Rs 910-1,120 billion during FY2022-FY2024. Another discouraging trend is the undershooting in capex relative to the Revised Estimates (RE) by Rs 1.1 trillion, once again in contrast to the overshoot seen for the Centre. The capex of the states in FY2025 till the end of February was lower than the spending in the previous year. In March 2025, the states' capex surged by 42 per cent YoY to Rs 2.2 trillion from Rs 1.5 trillion in March 2024, led by a pick-up in spending by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. As much as 30 per cent of the annual combined capex of the sample states was incurred in March 2025, much higher than the proportion of spending seen in March 2024. Incidentally, back-ended capex is one of the reasons that the states' borrowing through state government securities tends to spike in March.

The amounts disbursed by the GoI to the states under the special assistance for capital expenditure (capex loan scheme) in recent years have played a key role in boosting spending on capex. In FY2025, Rs 1.5 trillion was disbursed as capex loans to all states, up from Rs 1.1 trillion in FY2024. Based on the previous shares, the proportion of 17 states in the capex loan in FY2025 is estimated at Rs 1.13 trillion, up from Rs 0.8 trillion in FY2024. This suggests that the increase in the capex loan funded over 40 per cent of the incremental capital spending of the sample set in FY2025.

For the budget estimates of FY2026, 17 states have indicated capital spending of Rs 9.5 trillion, 29.2 per cent higher on a YoY basis or an incremental spending of Rs 2.1 trillion in FY2026, relative to the FY2025 PA. This is double the average incremental capex of Rs 1 trillion during FY2022-FY2024, and appears somewhat implausible.

Beyond FY2026, the recommendations of the Finance and Pay Commissions, as well as changes related to GST compensation cess, will cast an indelible mark on the evolution of state finance. Any incentives towards maximising capex within the permitted borrowing space and fiscal deficit anchor would certainly be valuable.

The writer is chief economist, head- Research & Outreach, ICRA

Context

- The article analyses FY2025 fiscal trends of 17 major Indian states, focusing on rising deficits, constrained borrowing space, and the Centre's role in boosting capital expenditure through capex loans.

Fiscal Stress and Revenue Deficit Trends

- The combined fiscal deficit of 17 states is estimated at ?9.5 trillion (3.2% of GSDP), up from Rs 7.8 trillion (2.9% of GSDP) in FY2024, largely due to a near-doubling of the revenue deficit.
- Revenue deficit rose to Rs 2.1 trillion in FY2025 PA from Rs 1.1 trillion in FY2024, as revenue receipts grew moderately (6.3% YoY), while revenue expenditure rose sharply by 9%.
- With a higher share of fiscal deficit being consumed by revenue spending, the space for capital outlay has become constrained, making the fiscal position less growth-oriented.

Fiscal Deficit
It is the excess of Budget Expenditure over Budget Receipt other than borrowings.
FD = Budget Expenditure – Budget Receipts (excluding borrowings)
It reflects the total government borrowings during a fiscal year.

Revenue Deficit
It is the excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue Receipts.
RD = Revenue expenditure –Revenue receipts
It reflects the inefficiency of the government to reach its regular or recurring expenditure.

Capital Expenditure and Centre's Support

- Incremental capital spending of the states fell sharply to Rs 678 billion in FY2025 PA from Rs 910–1,120 billion in FY2022–2024, indicating a slowdown in infrastructure and asset-building investment.

- The Centre disbursed Rs 1.5 trillion in capex loans in FY2025, up from Rs 1.1 trillion in FY2024; based on past trends, 17 states are estimated to have received Rs 1.13 trillion, funding over 40% of incremental capital expenditure.

- In March 2025 alone, states' capex spending surged by 42% YoY to ?2.2 trillion, mainly from Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, revealing a pattern of back-ended spending and fiscal stress.

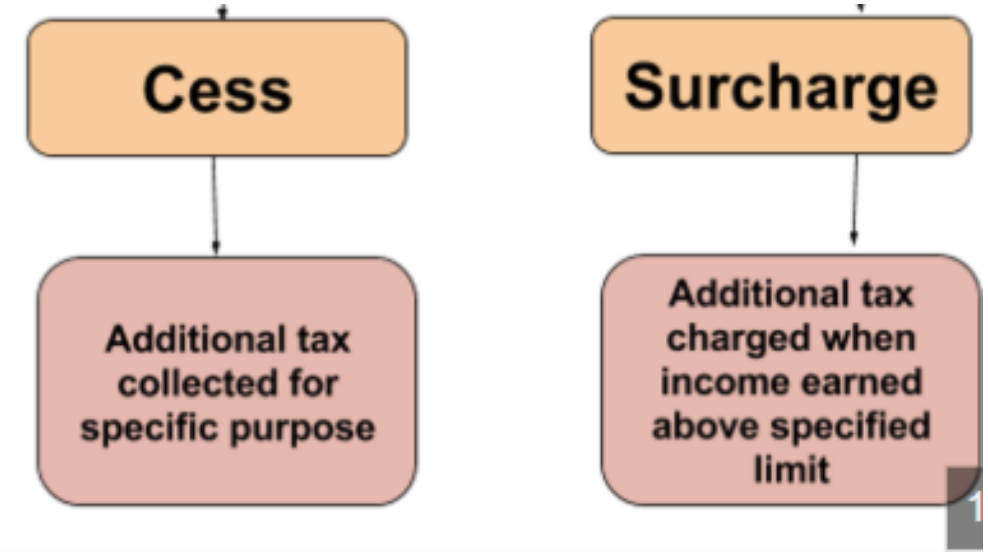
Capital Expenditure
Incurred in **acquiring or improving permanent assets** not meant for resale. May add to value of an existing asset
Increases earning capacity
It is normally a **non-recurring** outlay.
It produces **benefit over several years.** **Thus a small part is charged** to income statement as depreciation and the rest **appears in the balance sheet**
Is an item of balance sheet

Policy Recommendations and Forward Outlook

- Despite capex pressures, actual spending in FY2025 has fallen short of the RE by Rs 1.1 trillion, indicating inefficiencies and delayed disbursements in public finance management.

- Preliminary estimates show capex to rise to Rs 9.5 trillion in FY2026, implying a YoY rise of Rs 2.1 trillion, which is almost double the average of previous years and possibly unsustainable.

- The Finance Commission's recommendations on compensation cess and incentives for states to increase capital spending within fiscal deficit limits could enhance state-level public investment efficiency.



Flash Floods in India

Where and how flash floods are impacting India

ALIND CHAUHAN
NEW DELHI, JULY 29

A YEAR ago, landslides following torrential rain and flash floods killed 373 people in Wayanad, Kerala. A month before that, five Armymen were killed after a flash flood in the Shyok river in Ladakh swept away a tank. In 2023, dozens died after a Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) in Sikkim. This month, flash floods and landslides killed more than 100 people in Himachal Pradesh.

Flash floods after extreme rainfall events kill more than 5,000 in India annually, and cause significant damage to infrastructure, farmlands, and the environment. As the global climate crisis intensifies, these events are becoming more frequent — increasing from 132 in 2020 to 184 in 2022, official figures show.

What factors are driving flash floods and where, and how can their impacts be limited? A study by researchers at IIT Gandhinagar has provided some important insights. ('Drivers of flash floods in the Indian sub-continental river basins', *Nature*, July 13)

Most vulnerable

Flash floods occur most frequently in the Himalayas, Central India, and the west coast of the country, the study has reported.

The researchers analysed sub-basins (parts of large river basins) to identify flash-flood hotspots, and identified sub-basins in the Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Brahmani, and west coast river basins as being "extremely prone" to flash flooding.

Parts of the Godavari, Ganga, Mahi, and Indus river basins have been identified as "highly susceptible".

There has been a notable increase in flash flood events since 1995. Most have occurred in the Brahmaputra river basin, followed by the Ganga and Krishna basins, the study says.

Driving factors

Only 25% of flash floods are directly caused by extreme precipitation, the study says. The rest are due to a combination of extreme rainfall and the condition of the soil before precipitation.

"If the ground is already wet before a heavy rainfall event, chances are the soil would be saturated or near saturated, which can lead to instant runoff. This increases the risk of flash floods," study co-author Vismal Misra said.

In only 23% cases does an extreme rainfall event lead to immediate (within six hours) flash floods; prolonged (multi-day) rain, of both low and high intensity, is usually the reason, the study says.

On the west coast and in Central India, flash floods are driven by the high 'flashiness' of sub-basins — where water levels rapidly reach a peak after a heavy rainfall event. Soil conditions play a crucial role in determining how quickly water infiltrates a sub-basin.

In the Himalayas, factors such as steep slopes and high relief (when there is a significant difference between a high point and low point) add to chances of flash floods.

Climate change

For every degree Celsius increase in average temperature, the atmosphere can hold about 7% more moisture, leading to more intense precipitation.

Between 1981 and 2020, the yearly frequency of extreme precipitation events doubled during the pre-monsoon season in India. Extreme rainfall during the monsoon, post-monsoon, and winter seasons has increased by 56%, 40%, and 12.5% respectively, the study notes. More than 75% of all flash flood events in the period 1980 to 2018 occurred during the June-September monsoon season.

Rising temperatures are also leading to more wet hours in most sub-basins that are not currently flash flood-prone, says the study.

Adaptation strategies

Findings of the study point to the need to adopt region-specific adaptation strategies that are based on factors such as topography and soil conditions, and not just extreme rainfall events.

This can help in developing better early warning systems, targeted disaster preparedness, and long-term adaptation plans, the researchers say.

There is also a need to identify new potential flash flood hotspots and build climate-resilient infrastructure to limit the impacts.

LONGER VERSION ON
indianexpress.com/explained

How flash floods are affecting India

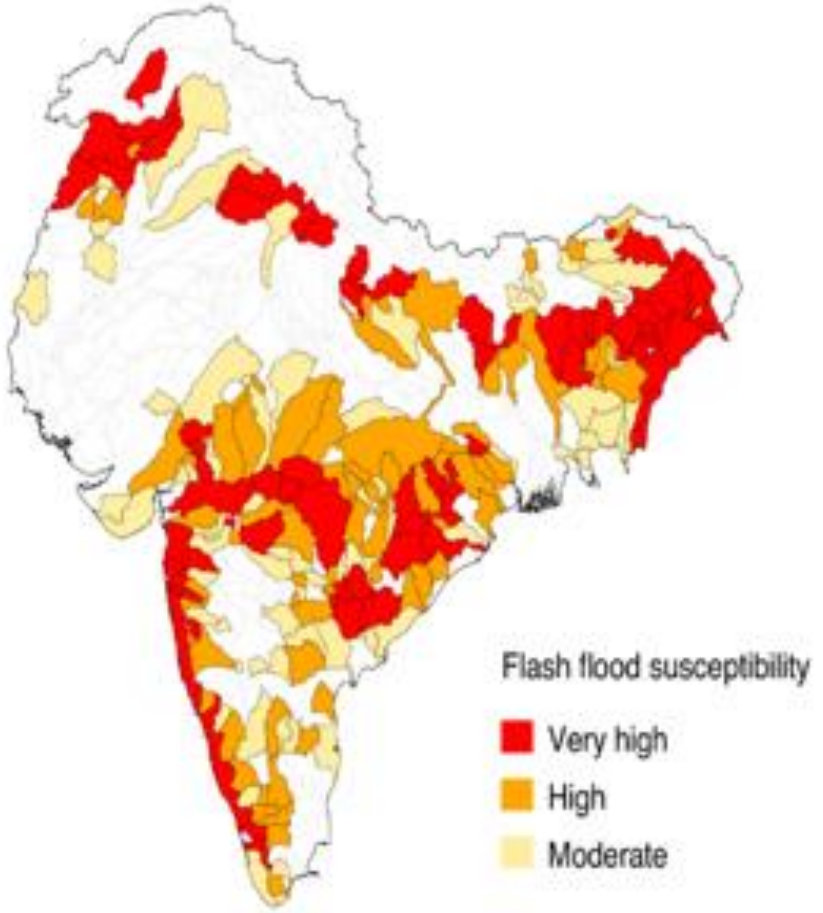
- *Flash floods lead to the death of more than 5,000 people annually in India. With soaring global temperatures, they are expected to increase in frequency and become more intense.*
- *A study has put the spotlight on areas that are most vulnerable to flash floods, and how authorities can limit their impact.*

- Flash flood events in India **increased from 132 in 2002 to 184 in 2020** (as per official figures).

- Notable increases observed especially in **the Brahmaputra basin**, followed by **Ganga and Krishna basins** since 1995.

Driving Factors

- **Only 25%** of flash floods are triggered solely by **extreme precipitation**.
- Remaining **75%** result from **compound effects**:
- High antecedent soil moisture,
- Prolonged heavy rainfall,
- Rapid rainfall event after wet soil saturation.



Role of Climate Change

- Between **1981–2020**, rise in **extreme rainfall frequency** due to warming trends.
- **Every 1°C increase** in temperature raises moisture-holding capacity by **7%**, causing **more intense precipitation**

Geomorphological Factors

- **Steep slopes and high relief** in Himalayan and Western Ghats sub-basins contribute to faster runoff and flood onset.

- In **central India**, flashiness is driven more by **rainfall concentration**.

Adaptation and Mitigation

- Calls for **basin-specific strategies** based on **rainfall intensity, soil type, slope**, and **geomorphology**.

- Importance of **resilient infrastructure, early warning systems**, and **region-specific adaptation planning**

Kaziranga Tiger Reserve

Kaziranga in Assam records third-highest tiger density in India after Bandipur, Corbett

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

The Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (KTR) in Assam has recorded the third-highest tiger density in India after the Bandipur Tiger Reserve in Karnataka and the Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, says a report on the status of tigers in the reserve, which is better known for its one-horned rhinoceros.

Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma released the report online to mark Global Tiger Day on Tuesday.

The report stated that 148 tigers were recorded across the 1,307.49-sq. km expanse of the KTR in 2024. The "remarkable" increase since the 2022 estimation was attributed to the first-ever sampling of the Biswanath Wildlife Division, where 27 tigers were recorded.

A royal Bengal tiger inside the Kaziranga National Park. AP

The tiger count grew from 104 in 2022 to 115 in 2024 in the core Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, while the Nagaon Wildlife Division maintained a count of six tigers.

"From Kaziranga to Manas, Assam is not only limited to protecting the tiger, but it is also playing an important role in restoring the tiger's habitat. With the third-highest tiger density in the world, extensive forest cover and bold steps against infiltration, the tiger, the treasure of Assam's forests, is walking proudly and bravely today," Mr. Sarma said.

The report said the KTR has 18.65 tigers per 100 sq. km – behind Bandipur's 19.83 tigers in 1,456 sq. km and Corbett's 19.56 in 1,288 sq. km. KTR officials said the survey was conducted between December 2023 and April 2024 using camera traps, following the protocol of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Wildlife Institute of India.

The spatially explicit capture-recapture method, which provides a more precise and ecologically relevant approach, was employed to determine tiger numbers.

CONTEXT

On Global Tiger Day, Assam's Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (KTR) was reported to have the third-highest tiger density in India after Bandipur and Corbett, with 18.65 tigers per 100 sq. km, marking a notable increase in tiger population and underscoring the success of wildlife habitat conservation efforts.

Tiger Population Growth in Kaziranga

- The 2024 report revealed 148 tigers in Kaziranga's 1,307.49 sq. km area, showcasing the reserve's role in protecting this iconic species.
- This marks a rise from 104 tigers in 2022, with the Biswanath Division contributing 27 new records, highlighting the success of conservation strategies.
- The Eastern Assam Wildlife Division saw an increase to 115 tigers, while Nagaon maintained six tigers, demonstrating the importance of maintaining diverse habitats.
- Camera trap surveys were conducted from December 2023 to April 2024 under national protocols, employing scientific observation techniques.
- The spatially explicit capture-recapture method was used to ensure accurate tiger estimates, showcasing the role of advanced ecological survey methods.

Kaziranga's Rank and Conservation Role

- With 18.65 tigers/100 sq. km, KTR ranks behind Bandipur (19.83) and Corbett (19.56), cementing its status as a crucial tiger habitat.
- Assam is actively working on habitat restoration and anti-poaching efforts to combat invasive species and protect endemic wildlife.
- CM Himanta Biswa Sarma emphasized Assam's holistic approach to tiger protection and ecosystem conservation, highlighting the state's commitment to wildlife.
- The tiger is celebrated as the "treasure of Assam's forests," underscoring its cultural and ecological significance.
- Improved monitoring, increased forest cover, and strict enforcement have enabled tiger resurgence, demonstrating effective conservation project management.

About Tiger Conservation in India

● India is home to over 75% of the world's wild tigers, making it a focal point for international conservation efforts.

● The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) governs policies under Project Tiger (1973), a landmark conservation initiative.

● Techniques like camera traps, pugmark tracking, and capture-recapture models are widely used for scientific observation of tiger populations.

● Tiger reserves help protect biodiversity and maintain ecological balance in various habitats, from moist forests to grasslands.

● Global Tiger Day (July 29) promotes awareness about tiger conservation efforts worldwide, emphasizing the need for habitat protection.

Kaziranga National Park

● Location: Situated in Assam, in the Brahmaputra floodplains, known for rich biodiversity and diverse wildlife habitats.

● Status: Declared a Reserve Forest (1905), Wildlife Sanctuary (1950), National Park (1974), Tiger Reserve (2006), and UNESCO World Heritage Site (1985).

Thank you

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