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S.NO.	TOPIC
1.	VIZHINJAM PORT ON MARITIME MAP WITH BERTHING OF FIRST SHIP
2.	REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)
3.	THE KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

VIZHINJAM PORT ON MARITIME MAP WITH BERTHING OF FIRST SHIP

SOURCE: [LIVEMINT](#)

WHY IN NEWS?

- The first ship, **Zhen Hua 15**, recently called at the **Vizhinjam International Seaport**, marking a significant event in the maritime history of Kerala.

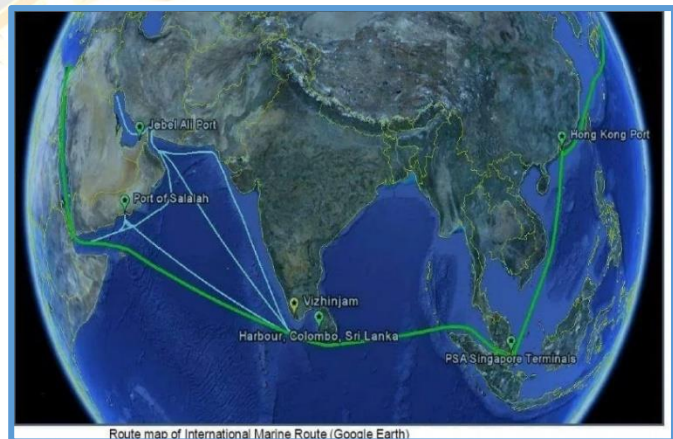
ABOUT VIZHINJAM PORT:

- Vizhinjam is an **under-construction port** that received a **historic visit from Zhen Hua 15**.
- The vessel was **carrying container-handling cranes for the port**.
- The port is **strategically located**, just **10 nautical miles from the international shipping route** connecting Europe, the Persian Gulf, and the Far East.
- It is **set to become the largest private port in Kerala** and the **first semi-automated container terminal in India**.
- Vizhinjam aims to be a **global bunkering hub**, **supplying clean and green fuels** like hydrogen and ammonia.
- The port is committed to environmental consciousness and aims to be **one of the greenest ports in the world**.



IMPORTANCE VIZHINJAM PORT:

- **Strategic Location:**
 - ✓ Located on the **southern tip of the Indian Peninsula**, just **10 nautical miles from major international sea routes**.
 - ✓ Centrally situated along the **Indian coastline**, making it the **closest transshipment hub** to international shipping routes in the Indian subcontinent.
- **Natural Depth and Minimal Maintenance:**
 - ✓ Vizhinjam Port boasts a **natural depth of 20-24 meters** with **minimal littoral drift and sedimentation**.
 - ✓ Requires minimal dredging, **reducing operating costs significantly**.
- **Accommodation of Large Vessels:**
 - ✓ With a **depth advantage over Colombo Port (15 meters)**, Vizhinjam Port can accommodate Panamax class and futuristic vessels.
- **Economic Benefits:**





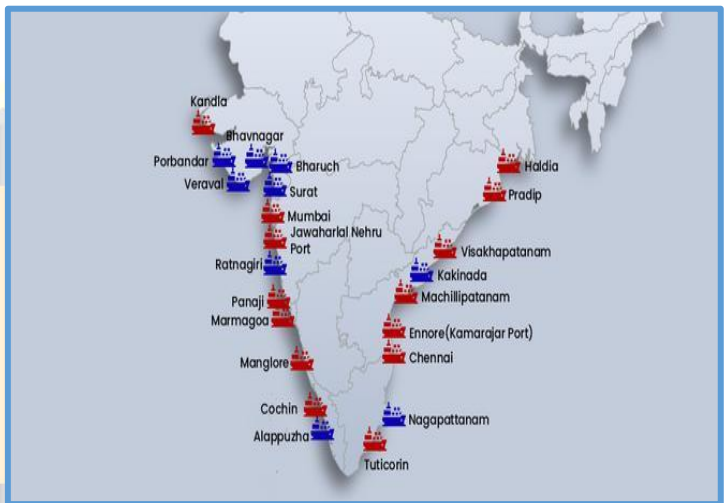
- ✓ Potential to attract a significant portion of **container transshipment traffic**, leading to the creation of numerous job opportunities.
- ✓ Expected to **save Indian exporters Rs 1000 crores** in cargo transshipment fees.
- ✓ Aims to **reduce the current reliance on foreign ports like Colombo, Singapore, and Salalah for transshipment.**
- ✓ Offers a **capacity of 4.10 million TEUs per year, doubling India's port capacity**, which currently stands at 4.61 million TEUs per year.

PORTS & SHIPPING INDUSTRY IN INDIA:

- India has a **vast maritime sector with over 200 ports along a 7,517 km coastline.**
- Indian ports handle **about 95% of the country's external trade** by volume and **68% by value.**
- **India ranks 18th globally in shipping tonnage** and is the **16th largest maritime country.**
- **Major and Minor Ports are governed by Central and State governments, respectively.**
- India is a **significant player in ship recycling and has a 30% share** in the global market.

MAJOR AND MINOR PORTS IN INDIA

- India boasts several ports **crucial to its trade and shipping activities**, including Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, and Mundra, among others.
- Each port **plays a specific role in the country's import and export operations** and contributes to economic growth.
- **India has major and minor ports.**
 - ✓ **Major ports are owned and operated by the Central Government.**
 - ✓ They are governed by the **Indian Ports Act of 1908** and the **Major Port Trust Act of 1963.**
 - ✓ Major ports have **Boards of Trustees** appointed by the Government of India.
 - ✓ These boards **handle port development, management, and operations.**
 - ✓ **Minor ports are owned and operated by state governments.**
 - ✓ **State Maritime Boards** or port departments **oversee minor ports.**
 - ✓ They have **tariff-setting authority** and work to attract private investment through concession contracts, incentives, exclusive rights, and land acquisition.
- **Six of India's 13 major ports are located on the western coast.**
- **The other six ports are on the east coast, with one on the Andaman Nicobar Islands in Port Blair.**



PORTS ON WESTERN COAST

Port Name	Location	Notable Information
<i>Cochin Port</i>	Kochi, Kerala	India's first trans-shipment terminal.
<i>Kolkata Port</i>	Kolkata, West Bengal	India's sole riverine major port.
<i>Kandla Port</i>	Gandhidham, Gujarat	Largest port on the west coast; designated as a Trade Free Zone.
<i>Mangalore Port</i>	Mangalore, Karnataka	Deep-water port; mainly exports iron ore.
<i>Mormugao Port</i>	Mormugao, Goa	Major iron ore exporting port; natural harbour.



<i>Mumbai Port</i>	Mumbai, Maharashtra	India's largest natural port with three enclosed wet docks.
<i>Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT)</i>	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	India's largest artificial port and leading container port.
<i>Vadhavan Port</i>	Maharashtra	India's 13th major port; intended for deep draught vessels.

PORTS ON EASTERN COAST

<i>Port Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Notable Information</i>
<i>Chennai Port</i>	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	India's second-largest container port.
<i>Ennore Port</i>	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	India's 12th major port and first publicly traded port.
<i>Paradip Port</i>	Odisha	India's first major port after independence.
<i>Tuticorin Port</i>	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	Also known as V.O. Chidambaranar Port.
<i>Visakhapatnam</i>	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	India's second-largest port by cargo volume.
<i>Port Blair</i>	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Located between international shipping lines.

CONCERN WITH THE VIZHINJAM PORT

- **Concerns of Fishermen:**
 - ✓ Fishermen protested the port's construction, **claiming it caused sea erosion and harm to their livelihoods and homes.**
 - ✓ **Protests lasted about 138 days and ended when the government agreed to certain demands** without halting port construction.
 - ✓ Coastal erosion **led to the loss of 350 families' homes**, leaving them **vulnerable to cyclones.**
- **Coastal Erosion:**
 - ✓ **A breakwater, worsened coastal erosion** in Thiruvananthapuram.
 - ✓ Erosion intensity **increased after the breakwater's construction.**
- **Ecological Impact:**
 - ✓ Dredging and construction may **harm marine life and breeding grounds for mussels and lobsters.**
 - ✓ The port involves reclaiming **66 ha of coastal waters and building a 3.2-km-long breakwater.**
- **Financial Feasibility:**
 - ✓ A report from the **Comptroller and Auditor General of India in 2017 found unfavorable concession conditions** for the state government.
 - ✓ The concession period **extended by ten years would benefit Adani Ports Private Limited** with extra revenue.
 - ✓ Vizhinjam port faces competition, **particularly from Sri Lanka's Colombo Port, handling 35% of Indian Subcontinent trans-shipment traffic.**

WAY FORWARD

- **Government initiatives for the Ports & Shipping Industry:**

<i>Initiative</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>FDI in Port and Harbor Projects</i>	Allows up to 100% Foreign Direct Investment for port and harbor construction and maintenance.
<i>Operational Efficiency Improvement</i>	Mechanization, deepening of draft , and efficient evacuations are implemented to enhance port operations.



<i>Modernization and Regulatory Streamlining</i>	Initiatives like Bharatmala Pariyojna and the Inland Vessels Bill aim to modernize logistics and streamline regulations.
<i>Sagarmala Programme</i>	Focuses on port-led development and includes the completion of projects , development of new mega ports, and national perspective planning.
<i>Maritime India Vision 2030</i>	Outlines comprehensive objectives for the maritime sector , driving future developments.
<i>Collaboration for Maritime Heritage Complex</i>	MoU signed between the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways, and the Ministry of Culture for the development of the National Maritime Heritage Complex.

- Increasing investment and **cargo traffic** indicate a **positive outlook for India's ports** and shipping industry.
- **Domestic waterways offer cost-effective and eco-friendly freight transportation options.**
- Investment opportunities include **shipbuilding, repair, recycling, inland waterways**, and port construction projects.
- The Indian Ports and Shipping sector is **integral to the country's economic progress** and global trade connectivity.

Prelims Specific

PYQs

Q. Recently, which of the following States has explored the possibility of constructing an artificial inland port to be connected to sea by a long navigational channel? (2016)

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans: (d)



REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)

SOURCE: [THE HINDU](#)

WHY IN NEWS?

- Four years after India walked out of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement, neighbour Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are now considering their chances of membership in the 15 Nation trading bloc.

ABOUT RCEP

- RCEP is a 15-nation trading bloc that includes major economies like China, Japan, and South Korea.
- It represents 30% of the global GDP and is the first such agreement involving big Asian economies.
- RCEP aims to eliminate up to 90% of tariffs on goods traded within the bloc within 20 years.
- RCEP is a proposed free trade agreement involving ASEAN countries and six nations with existing FTAs with ASEAN.
- It is seen as an alternative to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).
- RCEP member states represent 3.4 billion people and a total GDP of \$49.5 trillion.
- The total GDP within RCEP could exceed \$100 billion by 2050 if high growth continues.
- The U.S. withdrew from the TPP in 2017, shifting global attention to RCEP.
- RCEP will cover various aspects, including trade in goods, trade in services, investment, cooperation, intellectual property, and dispute settlement.
- India's exit in November 2019 from negotiations on the world's largest trade deal — the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) — was a significant disappointment for proponents of regional economic integration.



REASONS FOR INDIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM RCEP:

- Unfavourable Balance of Trade:
 - ✓ Post-FTA, India experienced faster import growth than exports with RCEP member countries.
 - ✓ Bilateral trade deficits with most RCEP nations, as per NITI Aayog report.
- Dumping of Chinese Goods:
 - ✓ India had FTAs with all RCEP countries except China.
 - ✓ Concern that RCEP would flood the Indian market with cheaper Chinese products.
- Non-acceptance of Auto-trigger Mechanism:
 - ✓ India sought an auto-trigger mechanism to raise tariffs when imports crossed a threshold.
 - ✓ Other RCEP countries were against this proposal.
- Protection of Domestic Industry:
 - ✓ Apprehensions about lowering and eliminating tariffs on products like dairy and steel.

INDIA'S CONCERNS	WHAT NEXT
India had \$105-billion trade deficit with RCEP members in FY19	15 other RCEP members will start signing pact next year
There was apprehension that trade pact would lead to more imports	Joint statement says RCEP members will try to resolve India's issues
Pact seen to undermine Make in India	India's final decision to
India wanted safeguards to protect its farmers	© ECOL 2023. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. tion of issues to its satisfaction



- ✓ The dairy industry could **face strong competition from Australia and New Zealand.**
- ✓ **India's current average bound tariff for dairy is around 48.5%.**
- **Lack of Consensus on Rules of Origin:**
 - ✓ Concerns **about potential circumvention of rules of origin.**
 - ✓ Rules of **origin determine the national source of a product.**
 - ✓ Current provisions may **not prevent countries from routing products** through others to maintain higher tariffs.

IMPLICATIONS OF INDIA'S EXIT FROM RCEP:

- **Protection from Chinese Dumping:**
 - ✓ India can maintain control over China's goods dumping in the Indian market.
- **Protection for Domestic Industry:**
 - ✓ Safeguarding Indian domestic industries from cheap imports.
- **Strengthening China's Economic Power:**
 - ✓ RCEP is a China-backed trade deal; India's exit can boost China's economic influence.
- **Impact on India's Neighborhood:**
 - ✓ India's decision affects regional dynamics, as China seeks influence through economic ties.
- **Missed Trade Opportunities:**
 - ✓ India loses trading opportunities with countries accounting for a significant share of global trade.
- **Global Supply Chain Integration:**
 - ✓ Hindrance to India's ambition to become a manufacturing hub by remaining out of RCEP.
- **Embracing Freer Trade:**
 - ✓ Opportunity to signal support for freer trade and attract companies relocating from China.
- **Effect on India's Act East Policy:**
 - ✓ Implications for India's Act East policy due to changing regional dynamics.
- **Missed Reform Opportunities:**
 - ✓ A chance to enact necessary reforms for increased competitiveness.

INDIA'S TRADE BALANCE WITH RCEP MEMBERS

RCEP Member	2018-19	2019-20
ASEAN	-21.85	-23.82
China	-53.58	-48.65
South Korea	-12.05	-10.81
Japan	-7.91	-7.91
New Zealand	-0.25	-0.14
Australia	-9.61	-6.93

All figures in \$ billion

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

IMPACT OF INDIA WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES JOINING RCEP:

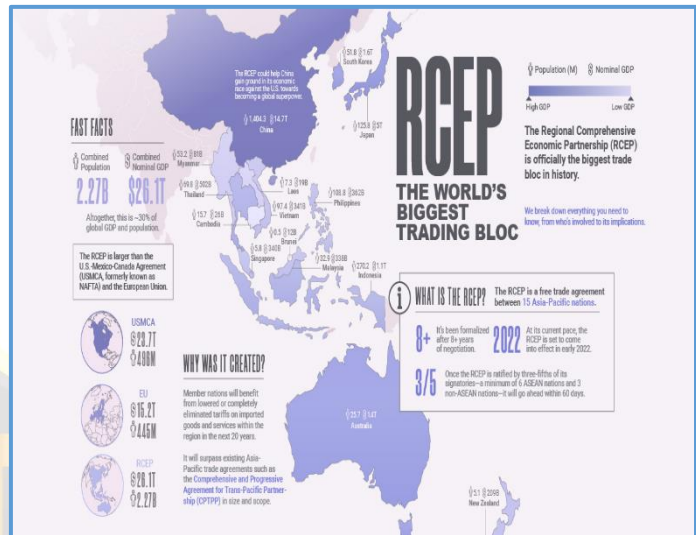
- **Development of Concern:**
 - ✓ **Neighbours joining RCEP** could raise concerns for India.
 - ✓ Opening markets in **India's vicinity to a group dominated by Chinese trade.**
 - ✓ Possibility of these **markets becoming more globally competitive than India.**
- **Regional Dynamics - Sri Lanka:**
 - ✓ Sri Lanka considers **regional markets key for its development.**
 - ✓ Sri Lanka seeks to join RCEP and **other FTAs to expand its market.**
 - ✓ Anticipates that participation will drive competitiveness.
- **Bangladesh's Graduation from LDC:**
 - ✓ Bangladesh is **expected to graduate** from the **list of Least Developed Countries.**
 - ✓ Losing preferential **access to global markets.**
 - ✓ **Estimation of potential consequences**, including a drop in export earnings and tariff increases.
- **Bangladesh's Export Potential:**
 - ✓ Bangladesh **anticipates joining RCEP could increase its exports by \$5 billion.**
 - ✓ Already negotiating free trade agreements with **six of the 15 RCEP countries.**



- ✓ Believes RCEP membership would simplify the process.
- **More Open and Competitive Neighbours:**
 - ✓ **Neighbours' participation in RCEP could** make them more open and globally competitive.
 - ✓ **Regional dynamics** may shift as a result.
- **Learning from Regional Markets:**
 - ✓ Sri Lanka's **experience during crises emphasizes** the importance of regional markets.
 - ✓ The **need to embrace RCEP and other FTAs** to enhance competitiveness.

IMPORTANCE OF RCEP FOR INDIA:

- **Advancing India's Act East Policy:**
 - ✓ RCEP aligns with India's Act East policy, bolstering its influence among South Asian nations.
- **Complementing Existing FTAs:**
 - ✓ RCEP complements India's current free trade agreements with ASEAN nations.
 - ✓ Facilitates greater economic integration with South East and East Asian countries.
 - ✓ Provides access to expansive regional markets, benefiting India's economy.
- **Integration into Regional Production Networks:**
 - ✓ RCEP aids India's integration into regional production networks.
 - ✓ Harmonizes trade-related rules, fostering trade ties with countries like those in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- **Attracting FDI in Key Sectors:**
 - ✓ India holds a comparative advantage in sectors like ICT, IT-enabled services, healthcare, and education services.
 - ✓ RCEP encourages greater Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in these areas, supporting economic growth.



WAY FORWARD

- **Reevaluate RCEP Participation:**
 - ✓ India should reconsider its decision to withdraw from RCEP, especially in light of neighboring countries' interest in joining.
 - ✓ A fresh assessment of RCEP's implications is crucial.
- **Diplomatic Engagement:**
 - ✓ Initiate diplomatic dialogue with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh to understand their aspirations and concerns regarding RCEP membership.
- **Balanced Trade Policies:**
 - ✓ Focus on addressing trade imbalances, including trade deficit issues, to ensure a fair and mutually beneficial trade relationship with RCEP nations.
- **Participation in Regional Growth:**
 - ✓ Emphasize India's interest in participating in the economic growth and integration of the region while protecting its domestic industries.
- **Reform and Competitiveness:**



- ✓ Take proactive steps to implement necessary reforms that enhance India's competitiveness and align with the principles of free trade, potentially making a return to RCEP more favorable.
- **Focus on Subregional Cooperation:**
 - ✓ Strengthen subregional trade and cooperation, reinforcing SAARC and BIMSTEC partnerships as complementary avenues for regional economic growth.
- **Strengthen India's Position:**
 - ✓ Enhance India's standing in regional and global economic forums to remain a strong and influential participant in regional trade agreements.

Prelims Specific

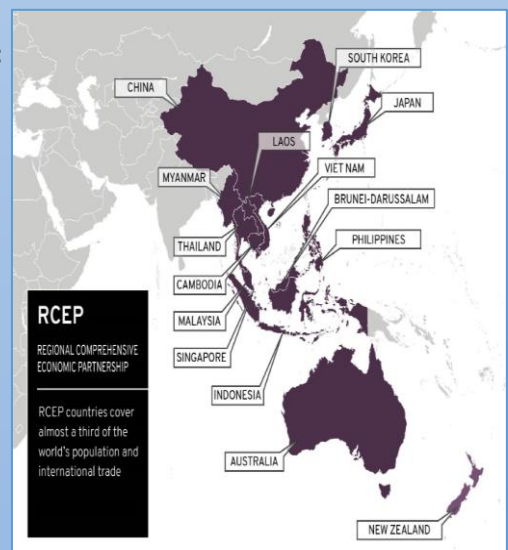
Which countries are in RCEP?

Fifteen countries signed RCEP in 2020. These countries include the 10 members of the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**:

- Brunei-Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

Plus five regional countries with which ASEAN has free trade agreements:

- Australia
- China
- Japan
- South Korea
- New Zealand





THE KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

SOURCE: [THE HINDU](#)

WHY IN NEWS?

- The **Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve** has reopened, and it commemorated the occasion with the inauguration of the **PD Stracey Library**.
- This library is dedicated to a British-era forest officer, **Patrick D. Stracey**, who played a significant role in **renaming the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary as a wildlife sanctuary in 1950** and contributed to environmental conservation in the region.

ABOUT KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

- **Location:**
 - ✓ Situated in the **State of Assam, India**.
 - ✓ Covers an area of **42,996 hectares (ha)**.
 - ✓ It's the **largest undisturbed and representative area in the Brahmaputra Valley floodplain**.
- **Legal Status:**
 - ✓ Designated as a **National Park in 1974**.
 - ✓ Declared a **tiger reserve since 2007**, encompassing a total area of **1,030 sq km** with a core area of **430 sq. km**.
- **International Status:**
 - ✓ Acknowledged as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985**.
 - ✓ Recognized as an Important **Bird Area by Bird Life International**.
- **Riverside Location:**
 - ✓ Situated along the banks of the **Brahmaputra River**, providing a stunning natural setting.
- **Focus on 'Big Four' Species:**
 - ✓ Renowned for its emphasis on conserving the 'big four' wildlife species: **Rhino, Elephant, Royal Bengal tiger, and Asiatic water buffalo**.
- **National Highway Passage:**
 - ✓ The park is intersected by **National Highway 37**, allowing easy access and transportation.
- **Diphlu River Presence:**
 - ✓ The **Diphlu River flows through the park**, enhancing its ecological diversity and providing a water source for wildlife.
- **Varied Landscape:**
 - ✓ Distinguished by its landscape, which encompasses **tropical moist mixed deciduous forests, tropical semi-evergreen forests, tall grasses, open jungles, and short grasses**.



PROTECTED SITES IN ASSAM

NATIONAL PARK & TIGER RESERVES IN ASSAM



<i>National Park</i>	<i>Location & Description</i>	<i>Notable Fauna/Flora</i>
<i>Dihing Patkai National Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Foothills of Patkai Hills ✓ Dihing River flows through it. ✓ Also known as Jeypore Rainforest ✓ Nearby Digboi Oil Refinery and Lido Coal Mines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ White Winged Wood Duck (EN) ✓ Lowland rainforests in India ✓ Assam Valley tropical wet evergreen forest (rainforest with distinct four layers) ✓ Elephant, tiger, clouded leopard, and more ✓ Oriental darter, hornbills, and more
<i>Dibru-Saikhowa National Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bounded by Brahmaputra, Lohit, and Dibru Rivers ✓ Habitat: Wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous, littoral, and swamp forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Feral horses, Bengal tiger, and more ✓ Gangetic dolphin, Asian elephant, wild boar, and more
<i>Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, National Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot ✓ Brahmaputra River flows through the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-Horned rhinoceros (VU), Royal Bengal Tiger, and more ✓ Alluvial grasslands, savanna woodlands, and more
<i>Manas Biosphere Reserve, National Park, Tiger Reserve</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UNESCO Natural World Heritage site ✓ Located on the Himalayan Foothills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hispid hare, Bengal florican, and more ✓ Semi-evergreen forests, moist and dry deciduous forests, and more
<i>Nameri Tiger Reserve, National Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Foothills of Eastern Himalayas ✓ Kameng River along its southern boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tiger, clouded leopard, white-winged wood duck, and more ✓ Ajar, hollock, orchids, and more
<i>Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park, Tiger Reserve</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On the bank of the Brahmaputra River ✓ Alluvial flood plains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indian rhinoceros (VU), pygmy hog (EN), Gangetic dolphin (EN), and more ✓ Rhesus macaque
<i>Raimona National Park</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Along the Himalayan foothills ✓ Bounded by rivers and the Indo-Bhutan border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Asian elephant, Bengal tiger, golden langur (EN), and more ✓ Moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forest ✓ White-bellied heron, Bengal florican, and more

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN ASSAM

<i>Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	<i>Location & Description</i>	<i>Major Fauna/Flora</i>
<i>Barak Bhuban Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Proposed in Assam's Barak Valley Between Barak River and Sonai River	Slow loris, macaques, langurs, gibbons
<i>Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	On the Himalayan foothills bordering Bhutan	Hispid hare (EN), pygmy hog (EN)



<i>Burachapari Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	South bank of the Brahmaputra River	Bengal florican (CR)
<i>Chakrasila Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	North bank of the Brahmaputra River Protected habitat for golden langur after Manas National Park	Golden langur (EN)
<i>Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary (Ramsar Site)</i>	Permanent freshwater lake in a former Brahmaputra river channel	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Dihing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	On Assam-Arunachal border Recently upgraded to a National Park	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Adjacent to Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary	Hot water spring, waterfalls
<i>Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Home to hoolock gibbons (EN) and Bengal slow loris (VU)	Tea gardens
<i>Lawkhowa Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Between Kaziranga National Park and Orang National Park	Indian rhinoceros (VU), Asiatic water buffaloes (EN)
<i>Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Near Diphu, Karbi Anglong	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Periphery of the Mikir Hills (Karbi Anglong Plateau)	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Nambor-Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Located in Golaghat district	Part of Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong Elephant Reserve (ER)
<i>Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	About 30 km to the east of Guwahati	Rhinos, Translocation to Manas National Park
<i>Pani-Dihing Wildlife Sanctuary (BS)</i>	Northeast of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	West of Pakke Tiger Reserve (Arunachal Pradesh) and Nameri National Park (Assam)	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Near Guwahati, between Guwahati and Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>Barail Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Located in the Barail Range of Assam	Varied wildlife and flora
<i>East Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	Near Diphu, East Karbi Anglong district	Varied wildlife and flora



THE WILDLIFE MAP OF
ASSAM



Illustrated by Rohan Chakravarty for WWF Assam, 2021