



DATE: 22 SEPTEMBER 2026

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Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve (Source: The Hindu)

- **Location:** Southern Western Ghats (Kerala and Tamil Nadu)
- **Peak:** Agasthyarkoodam
- **Fact:** Part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves
- **Ecological Significance:** Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot
- **Vegetation:** Tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous and montane forests.
- **Key Fauna:** Nilgiri tahr, lion-tailed macaque and Nilgiri langur.



2 Kuno National Park (Source: The Hindu)

- **Location**
 - It is a national park in Madhya Pradesh.
 - It is nestled near the Vindhyan Hills.
- **Major Rivers:** Kuno River, a tributary of the Chambal River.
- **Vegetation:** The region has tropical dry deciduous forests, savannah grasslands, and riverine forests.
- **Fact:** It was selected under the 'Action Plan for Introduction of Cheetah in India'.
- **Major Fauna:** Sloth bear, leopard, tiger.
- **Major Tribe:** Saharia tribe.





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Article 22: Protection Against Arrest and Detention (Source: The Hindu)

- **Article 22 protects persons who are arrested or detained. Detention is of two types, namely, punitive and preventive.**
 - **Punitive Detention:** Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial and conviction in a court.
 - **Preventive Detention:** Preventive detention means the detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court. Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence shortly.
- **Rights available to the person under preventive detention**
 - Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
 - Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
 - Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours including the journey time.
 - Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorises further detention.
 - Rights Not Available Cases - Arrest under the orders of a court, civil arrest, arrest on failure to pay the income tax, and deportation of an alien.
- **Protection to persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law. This protection is available to both citizens as well as aliens.**
 - The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless the advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention. The board is to consist of judges of a high court.
 - The grounds of detention should be communicated to the detent. However, the facts considered to be against the public interest need not be disclosed.
 - The detenu should be allowed to make representation against the detention order.
- **Article 22 also authorises the Parliament to prescribe**
 - The circumstances and the classes of cases in which a person can be detained for more than three months under a preventive detention law without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board.
 - The maximum period for which a person can be detained in any classes of cases under a preventive detention law.
 - The procedure to be followed by an advisory board in an inquiry.
- **Amendments:** The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 has reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board from three to two months.