

EVA STALIN IAS ACADEMY – BEST IAS COACHING IN CHENNAI

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EDITORIAL ANALYSIS → 29 JULY 2022 → THE HINDU:

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN INDIA:

• Effects of illegal wildlife trade:

- Some species are in danger of going extinct due to demands brought on by the illegal wildlife trade.
- When animal resources are abused due to illegal trading, the ecology goes out of balance.
- Trade gangs engage in the illegal wildlife trade, which harms the country's economy and fuels social instability.
- The illegal trade endangers wild plants that provide genetic variety for agriculture (a natural source of many medicines).

• Enforcement Actions Against Various Species:

- The main objectives of Operation Save Kurma are to stop the unlawful trade, transportation, and poaching of live turtles and tortoises.
- Operation Turtshield was started in an effort to stop the illegal traffic in live turtles.
- Operation Lesknow's goal is to inform law enforcement about the illegal wildlife trade in lesser-known wildlife species.
- The purpose of Operation Clean Art is to alert law enforcement to the illegal wildlife trade in monkey hair brushes.
- The objectives of Operation Softgold include halting the illegal trade of Shahtoosh Shawls, which are created with wool from the Chiru region, and educating the weavers and merchants involved.
- Stopping the illegal trade in wild bird and cat species is the aim of Operation Birbil.
- The purpose of Operation Wildnet was to inform the nation's law enforcement agencies of the fast growing illegal wildlife trade that takes place online and makes use of social media platforms.
- Operation Freely: To prevent the illegal trade in live birds.

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- **Operation Wetmark:** To ensure that the sale of wild animal meat is outlawed in all wet markets across the country.
- **India's domestic legal framework for protecting wildlife:**
- **Constitutional provisions relating to wildlife:**
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976's Section on Forests and the Protection of Wild Animals and Birds was transferred from the State to the Concurrent List.
- According to Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution, every person has a fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests and wildlife.
- Article 48 A of the Directive Principles of State Policy requires the State to work to protect the nation's forests, animals, and environment.
- **Legal Framework:**
- Environmental Protection Act of 1986
- Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972
- Biological Diversity Act of 2002

The logo consists of the letters 'E' and 'S' in a bold, sans-serif font, positioned inside a yellow, rounded rectangular shape that resembles a stylized flame or a shield.

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