



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**07th June 2026**



**CONTEXT:** India has witnessed a rise in Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) causing hundreds of human deaths annually.

## What is Human-Wildlife Conflict?

- It refers to:
  - **Interactions** between humans and wild animals that result in **negative impacts** on human life, livelihoods, property, or wildlife populations.
- Examples
  - **Elephants** destroying crops in Odisha
  - **Leopards** entering residential areas in Mumbai
  - **Tigers** attacking livestock near protected areas
  - **Monkeys** damaging crops in Himachal Pradesh



## Why is HWC Increasing in India?

- **Habitat Loss and Fragmentation**
  - Forests are being cleared for:
  - Roads, Railways
  - Mining
  - Infrastructure projects.
- **Rapid Urbanisation**
  - Cities are expanding into wildlife habitats.
  - Eg. Leopards around Sanjay Gandhi National Park frequently enter nearby residential colonies.
- **Agricultural Expansion**
  - Cultivation near forests attracts wildlife.
  - Eg. Sugarcane fields in Maharashtra provide shelter for leopards.
- **Climate Change**
  - Changing rainfall and drought patterns affect food availability.
  - Eg. Elephants in Assam increasingly raid villages during dry periods.
- **Increase in Wildlife Population**
  - Conservation success can also increase encounters.
  - Eg. Rising tiger populations in:
  - Corbett National Park
  - Nagarhole National Park
  - have increased human-animal interactions near buffer zones.



**CONTEXT:** India has witnessed a rise in Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) causing hundreds of human deaths annually.

## Major Forms of HWC

- **Crop Raiding**
  - Animals Involved are elephants, wild boars and monkeys
  - Eg. Odisha and West Bengal witness extensive elephant-related crop damage.
- **Livestock Predation**
  - Animals Involved tigers, leopards, etc
  - Eg. Villages around Bandipur National Park report livestock losses due to predator attacks.
- **Human Casualties**
  - Eg. >500 people killed annually in India due to encounters with elephants, primarily in states like OR, WB, and AS.
- **Animal Casualties**
  - Elephant deaths due to humans stood at 82 in 2021-22.
  - Electrocutation killed the maximum number of elephants (highest in KA and TN)
- **Retaliatory Killings**
  - Eg. Poisoning or electrocution of elephants and big cats after attacks on crops or livestock.

TOI The Times of India

### Human activities claimed 1,653 elephant lives in India since 2009: Study

Study finds 1653 wild elephants died from human causes in India (2009–2024), mainly electrocution, train hits and poaching; 7868 human...

8 hours ago



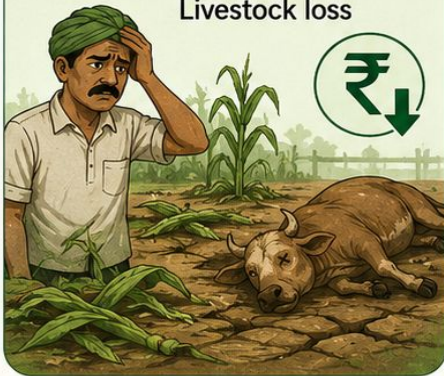
**CONTEXT:** India has witnessed a rise in Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) causing hundreds of human deaths annually.

## Impacts of Human-Wildlife Conflict

# IMPACTS OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

### 1 ECONOMIC LOSSES

Farmers suffer:  
Crop damage &  
Livestock loss



### 2 HUMAN CASUALTIES

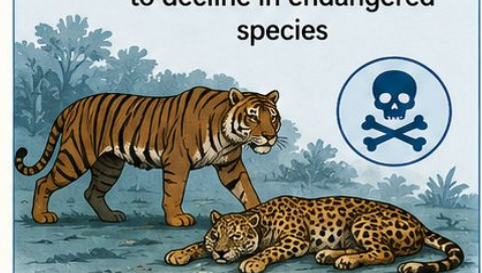
Deaths, Injuries &  
Trauma



Eg. Frequent elephant attacks  
in Assam's tea-growing regions.

### 3 BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Retaliatory killings may lead  
to decline in endangered  
species



Eg. Poisoning of tigers and  
leopards following livestock  
attacks.

### 4 SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

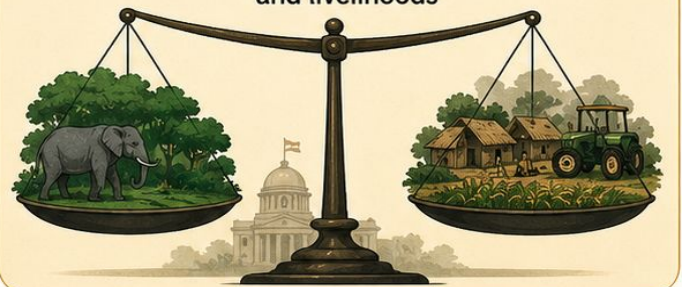
Reduced support  
for conservation



Eg. Local resentment against protected  
areas when compensation is delayed.

### 5 GOVERNANCE CHALLENGE

Balancing conservation  
and livelihoods



**Human and wildlife can coexist.**

Addressing conflicts with compassion, science and strong governance  
ensures a sustainable future for both.



**CONTEXT:** India has witnessed a rise in Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) causing hundreds of human deaths annually.

## Impacts of Human-Wildlife Conflict

### Legal Framework

- **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**
  - Primary legislation for wildlife conservation
- **Biological Diversity Act, 2002**
  - Aims for holistic conservation of ecosystem, species, and genetic diversity.
- **National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) (2017-31)**
  - Focuses on conserving endangered species and habitats, and promoting research and education for coexistence.

### Constitutional Framework

- **Article 48A**
  - Protection and improvement of environment
- **Article 51A(g)**
  - Duty of citizens to protect wildlife

## Steps Taken by the Government

- **Project Elephant (1992)**
  - Protection of elephants and corridors
  - Eg. Identification of elephant corridors across India.
- **Project Tiger (1973)**
  - Tiger conservation
  - Eg. Creation of buffer zones around tiger reserves.

- **Compensation Schemes**

- Financial relief to victims
- Eg. States provide compensation for:
  - Human deaths
  - Crop loss
  - Livestock loss

- **Early Warning Systems**

- Eg. SMS alerts and AI-based elephant tracking in:
  - Assam
  - Karnataka

- **Gaj Yatra (2017):**

- An awareness campaign aimed to help secure Right of Passage for elephants through 101 vital migratory corridors.
- 150 elephant corridors identified across 15 elephant range states.

- **Technological Interventions:**

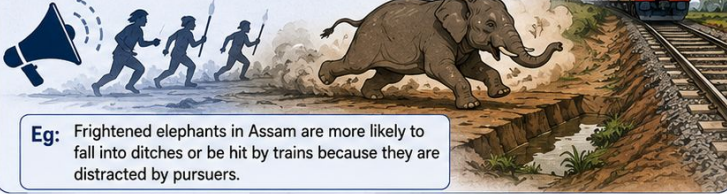
- The Gajraj System is an Indian Railways AI surveillance tool that uses fiber-optic sensors to detect elephants on tracks and prevent collisions.



**CONTEXT:** India has witnessed a rise in Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) causing hundreds of human deaths annually.

## CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED IN HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

### 1 THE LANDSCAPE OF FEAR: AGGRESSIVE DETERRENTS CAN BACKFIRE.



Eg: Frightened elephants in Assam are more likely to fall into ditches or be hit by trains because they are distracted by pursuers.

### 2 FRAGMENTED HABITATS: DUE TO DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS.



Eg: The loss of forest cover in Sonitpur (AS) has forced elephants to range through tea plantations.

### 3 UNSYSTEMATIC RESPONSES: LACK OF TRAINING TURNS ORGANIZED SQUADS INTO LOCAL MOBS.



Eg: ADS operations often involve unsystematic firing, which reduces their effectiveness.

### 4 UNDERREPORTING AND DATA GAPS: ACTUAL CONFLICT LEVELS ARE OFTEN HIGHER THAN OFFICIAL RECORDS.



Eg: The villagers often hide conflict details to avoid legal scrutiny.

### 5 SEASONALITY OF CONFLICT: DETERRENTS ARE OFTEN TEMPORARY, AND ANIMALS EVENTUALLY ADAPT TO THEM (HABITUATION).



Eg: Elephants get used to lights, loud sounds or fences over time and return to the same areas.

### 6 DELAYED COMPENSATION



Eg. Farmers often wait months for crop-loss compensation.



## Way Forward

- **Shift to Passive Deterrents:**
  - Move away from firecrackers toward non-threatening barriers like bee-fencing or chili-based deterrents.
- **Landscape-Based Conservation**
  - Manage forests, agriculture, and settlements together
- **Technology-Based Monitoring**
  - GPS collars
  - Drones
  - AI tracking systems
- **Smart Infrastructure:**
  - Install sensor-based speed restrictors for trains in identified elephant corridors.

- **Community Participation**
  - Eco-development committees around protected areas
  - Timely Compensation through DBT
- **Climate-Resilient Conservation**
  - Water sources inside forests to reduce animal movement toward villages
- **Habitat Restoration:**
  - Prioritize the reforestation of lost corridors in priority landscapes like Sonitpur to keep elephants away from human habitations.



# Human-Wildlife Conflict



**CONTEXT:** India has witnessed a rise in Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) causing hundreds of human deaths annually.

## MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

**Ques.** Examine the causes and impacts of Human-Wildlife Conflict in India. Suggest measures to promote sustainable coexistence.

(15 marks, 250 words)



**CONTEXT:** On 6 June 2026, the youth-led Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) organized a protest at Jantar Mantar in Delhi, demanding accountability for alleged examination irregularities and the resignation of the Education Minister.

## What is the Right to Protest?

- The Right to Protest refers to the ability of citizens to:
  - Express dissent
  - Assemble peacefully
  - Criticize government policies
  - Demand accountability
- Through constitutional and non-violent means.
- It is a cornerstone of participatory democracy.



## Constitutional Basis of Right to Protest

- **Article 19(1)(a)**
  - Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - Citizens can: Express opinions
  - Criticize government actions
  - Eg: Anti-corruption movement by IAC.
- **Article 19(1)(b)**
  - Right to Assemble Peacefully
  - Citizens can gather peacefully without arms.
  - Eg: CJP protest at Jantar Mantar.

- **Article 19(1)(c)**

- Right to Form Associations
- Citizens can form groups and movements.
- Eg: Farmers' protests.

## Is the right to protest a fundamental right in India?

Constitutional Perspectives on **Peaceful Protest**  
Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) Announces Jantar Mantar Gathering



## Limitations on Right to Protest

- **Article 19(2) & 19(3)**

- The right is not absolute.
- Restrictions can be imposed in the interest of:
  - Public order
  - Sovereignty and integrity
  - Security of the State
  - Morality
- Eg: Section 144 may be imposed during situations likely to lead to violence.



**CONTEXT:** On 6 June 2026, the youth-led Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) organized a protest at Jantar Mantar in Delhi, demanding accountability for alleged examination irregularities and the resignation of the Education Minister.

## But with Rights come Responsibilities!

- These fundamental rights are **not absolute**.
- Under **Article 19(2)**, the State can impose **reasonable restrictions** in matters related to the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence.
- **Article 51A** of the Indian Constitution, under **Fundamental Duties**, provides for every citizen to "**protect public property and to abjure violence.**"

### Why is the Right to Protest Important?

- **Strengthens Democracy**
  - Protests act as a feedback mechanism.
  - Eg: India's freedom movement itself was built on public mobilization and protest.
- **Holds Government Accountable**
  - Governments become responsive to public grievances.
  - Eg: Anti-corruption movement contributed to the enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
- **Voice for Marginalised Groups**
  - Helps groups with limited political influence.
  - Eg: Tribal protests against displacement due to mining projects.
- **Safety Valve for Democracy**
  - Allows peaceful expression of frustration.
  - Eg: Student protests over examination irregularities.

### Major Issues in Contemporary Protest Politics

- **Balancing Rights and Public Order**
  - Protests sometimes disrupt:
  - Traffic, Schools, Hospitals
  - Eg: Road blockades during prolonged demonstrations have triggered debates on inconvenience to ordinary citizens.
- **Criminalisation of Dissent**
  - Use of excessive restrictions may discourage legitimate democratic participation.
  - Eg: Frequent allegations regarding preventive detentions during protests.
- **Social Media Mobilisation**
  - Positive: Rapid awareness and mobilisation.
  - Negative: Spread of misinformation.
  - Eg: The CJP movement grew rapidly through social media platforms.



# Right to Protest (CJP)



**CONTEXT:** On 6 June 2026, the youth-led Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) organized a protest at Jantar Mantar in Delhi, demanding accountability for alleged examination irregularities and the resignation of the Education Minister.

- **Violent vs Peaceful Protests**
  - Constitution protects peaceful protest, not violence.
  - Eg: Peaceful demonstrations at Jantar Mantar vs protests involving vandalism.
- **Increasing Polarisation**
  - Many protests quickly become politically polarized.

## Supreme Court's View

- **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan vs Union of India**
  - Citizens have the right to protest, but authorities can regulate time and place.
- **Amit Sahni vs Commissioner of Police**
  - Public ways cannot be occupied indefinitely.
  - Right to protest ≠ Right to permanently block public spaces
- **Ramlila Maidan Case**
  - Peaceful protest is a fundamental democratic right.
  - Cannot be terminated by arbitrary government action.
- **Shaheen Bagh Case**
  - Right to peaceful protest is important
  - But public places and roads can not be occupied indefinitely.

## Way Forward

- **Institutionalise Dialogue**
  - Government-protester mediation mechanisms.
- **Designated Protest Zones**
  - More democratic spaces beyond Jantar Mantar.
- **Use Technology**
  - Online grievance redressal and public consultations.
- **Protect Peaceful Protest**
  - Differentiate clearly between peaceful protesters and violent actors.
- **Strengthen Civic Education**
  - Awareness about constitutional methods of dissent.

## **MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION**

*Ques. Examine the challenges involved in balancing citizens' right to protest with the state's responsibility to maintain public order.*

**(10 Marks, 150 words)**



**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No :** 2

## Karnataka primary school teacher fights to keep Bihar migrants' children in school

- By actively engaging with families and preventing dropouts.
- This reflects empathy, commitment to public service and constitutional values of equality.
- Use under:
  - Public Service Values
  - Commitment to public service
  - Compassion for vulnerable groups
  - Dedication to duty
  - Emotional Intelligence
  - Service orientation
- **Keywords to use**
  - Duty plus empathy
  - Ethical leadership at grassroots
  - Human-centric administration
  - Last-mile delivery of public services



**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No :** 3

## HC raps U.P. police, says officers serve 'political bosses'

- The High Court's criticism of police officers highlights the politicisation of institutions and the need for administrative neutrality.
- Use under:
  - Probity in Governance
  - Abuse of public office
  - Lack of accountability
  - Political interference in administration
  - Civil Services Values
  - Impartiality, Objectivity
  - Non-partisanship
  - Ethical Issues in Governance
- **Keywords to use:**
  - Constitutional morality
  - Rule of law
  - Institutional integrity
  - Political neutrality



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Polity – Advisory Council  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 1**

## PM-EAC (Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister)

- Type:
  - Independent advisory body to the Prime Minister
  - **Non-constitutional, non-statutory, non-permanent body**
- Objective:
  - Provide **economic advice and analysis** to the PM
- Functions:
  - Assess **macroeconomic** developments
  - Suggest **policy** measures
  - Prepare reports on economic issues
  - Monitor economic trends
- Composition:
  - Chairperson + economists/experts as members (**no fixed number** of members)



- Current Nature:
  - Reconstituted by the Government as and when required
- Important Feature:
  - **Advisory** role only → recommendations are **not binding**
- Recent Relevance:
  - Reports on inequality, social indicators, economic growth, labour markets, etc.
- Distinction:
  - Different from NITI Aayog
  - PM-EAC advises primarily on economic matters; NITI Aayog is a broader policy think tank
  - For administrative, logistic, planning and budgeting purposes, the **NITI Aayog** serves as the **Nodal Agency for the EAC-PM**.

### Exam Traps

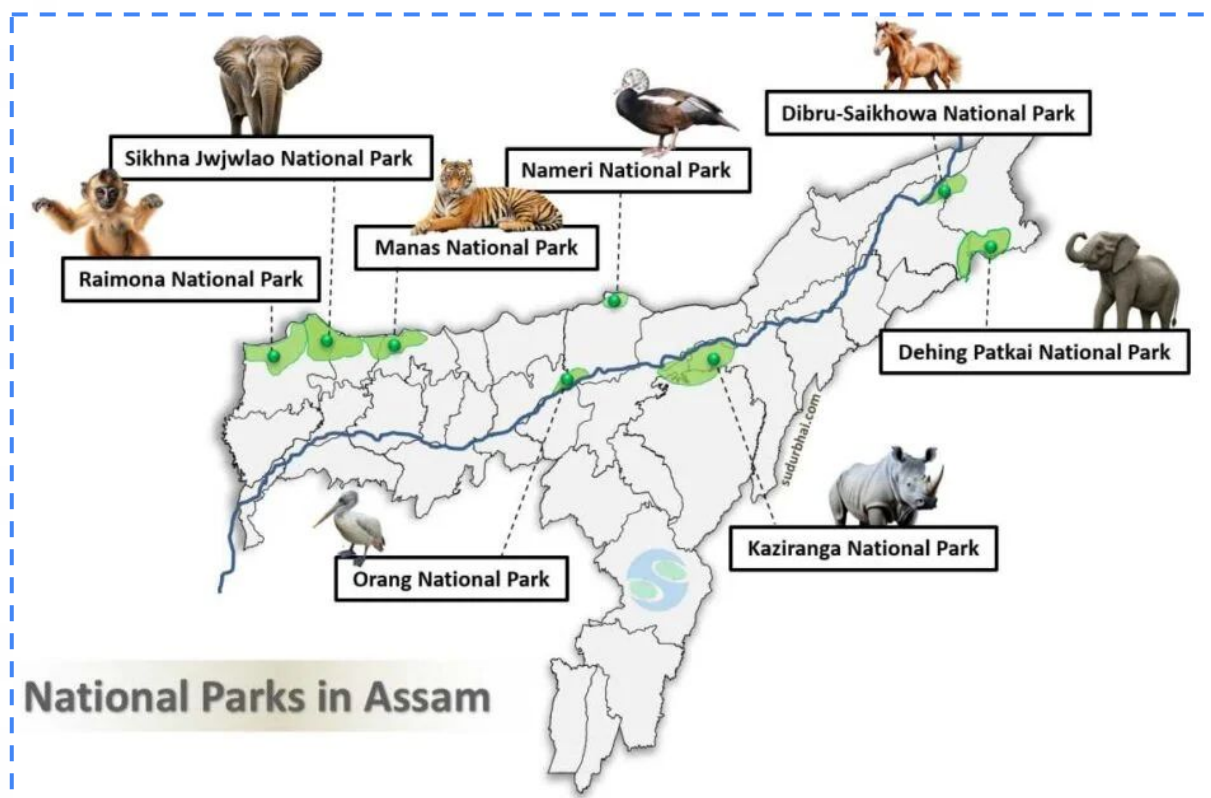
- PM-EAC is a Constitutional body → WRONG
- Statutory body created by an Act of Parliament → WRONG
- Permanent body mandated by Constitution → WRONG
- Recommendations are binding on Government → WRONG
- Functions under Ministry of Finance → WRONG
- Same as NITI Aayog → WRONG



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Environment – National Park  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 5**

## Kaziranga National Park

- Location: **Assam**
- Established:
  - Reserved Forest (1908)
  - National Park (1974)
  - UNESCO World Heritage Site (1985)
  - Tiger Reserve (2006)
  - Important Bird Area (IBA)
- River:
  - Located on the floodplains of the **south of Brahmaputra River**
- Famous For:
  - World's largest population of **One-Horned Rhinoceros**
- Other Important Fauna:
  - Tiger, Swamp Deer
  - Asian Elephant
  - Wild Water Buffalo
- Important Habitat:
  - Tall elephant grasslands
  - Wetlands
  - Tropical moist broadleaf forests



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Environment – National Park  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 5**

## Raptors

- **Birds of prey** that hunt using sharp talons and hooked beaks
- **Characteristics:**
  - Excellent eyesight
  - Carnivorous
  - Strong grasping claws
- **Examples:**
  - Eagle
  - Hawk
  - Falcon
  - Kite
  - Vulture
  - Owl (often included among raptors)
- **Ecological Role:**
  - Apex predators/scavengers
  - Maintain ecosystem balance
- **Conservation Concern:**
  - Habitat loss
  - Poisoning
  - Power-line collisions
  - Veterinary drugs (e.g., diclofenac)

# RAPTOR

## MASTERS OF THE SKIES

Raptors are birds of prey known for their sharp vision, strong talons, and powerful flight. They are nature's perfect hunters!

### APPEARANCE

- Strong, hooked beak for tearing meat
- Sharp, powerful talons for catching prey
- Excellent eyesight—up to 8 times sharper than humans
- Large, broad wings for soaring and gliding

### HABITAT

Raptors live in diverse places around the world. You can find them in:

- Mountains
- Forests
- Grasslands
- Deserts
- Near rivers, lakes, and coasts



### INTERESTING FACTS

- Eagles can spot prey from more than 2 000 miles to miles (3 200 km) away!
- Feathers are lightweight but very strong—made to help them fly!
- Some raptors migrate thousands of kilometers to find the optimum weather.
- There are more than 500 species of raptors around the world!

### DIET

Raptors are carnivores. They eat:

- Small mammals
- Birds
- Fish
- Reptiles
- Large insects

### BEHAVIOR

- Most raptors live in nests high from high above.
- Some soar for hours, others fly fast and dive suddenly.
- Many build nests on high cliffs or tall trees.
- Raptor parents care for their young with great dedication.

# Kaziranga National Park & Raptors



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Environment – National Park  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 5**

## Exam Traps

- Kaziranga is located in Arunachal Pradesh → WRONG
- Kaziranga is famous for Asiatic Lions → WRONG
- Brahmaputra River flows south of Kaziranga → WRONG
- Raptors are herbivorous birds → WRONG
- Vultures are not raptors → WRONG



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** International Education Institution  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 2**

## South Asian University (SAU)

- Type:
  - **International University** established by **SAARC** nations
- Established: **2010**
- Location: **New Delhi** (Maidan Garhi campus)
- Parent Organization:
  - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- Established Through:
  - Inter-Governmental Agreement signed by SAARC member states in 2007
- Legal Basis in India:
  - **South Asian University Act, 2008**
  - It falls under the purview of **the MEA**
- Objective:
  - Promote regional cooperation, higher education and research in South Asia

## South Asian University (SAU)

- Unique Feature:
  - **Degrees** are **recognized by all SAARC** member states
  - Recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Funding:
  - **Jointly funded** by SAARC countries; India is the largest contributor
- Admissions:
  - **Country-wise quota** system for SAARC nations
- Importance for UPSC:
  - India's first international university established through a regional intergovernmental agreement.



Beautiful Campus built by  
the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** International Education Institution  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 2**



# SAARC

South Asian Association for  
Regional Cooperations

- Established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8th December 1985
- HQ: Kathmandu, Nepal
- Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka



### Objective

- To promote development, economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.
- To strengthen collective self-reliance and foster cooperation



### Exam Traps

- SAU is a university of the United Nations → WRONG
- Headquarters located in Kathmandu → WRONG
- Established by BIMSTEC countries → WRONG
- Degrees recognized only in India → WRONG
- All SAARC countries contribute equally to its funding → WRONG



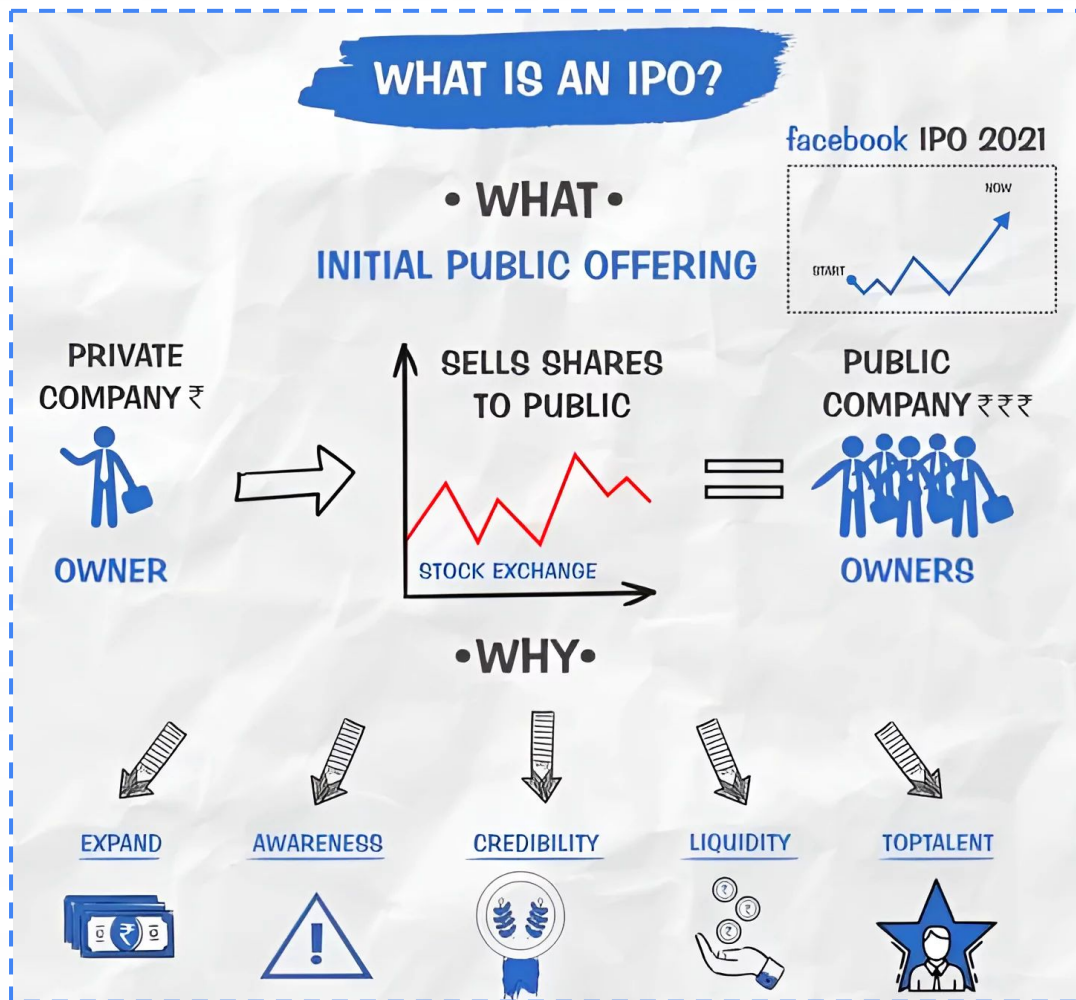
**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Economy - Capital markets**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 13**

## IPO (Initial Public Offering)

- First time a private company offers shares to the public
- Company becomes publicly listed on stock exchange like BSE/NSE.
- **Purpose of IPO**
  - Raise capital for New projects
  - Provide exit route to early investors
  - Improve: Visibility & Credibility of company
- Regulator in India - **SEBI**

### Types of IPO

- **Fresh Issue**
  - New shares issued
  - Money goes to company
- **Offer for Sale (OFS)**
  - Existing shareholders sell shares
  - Money goes to selling shareholders



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Economy - Capital markets  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 13**

## Pricing Methods

- Fixed Price Issue
  - Price decided in advance
- Book Building Process
  - Price discovered through bidding
  - Has price band - floor & cap (e.g. ₹100-₹120)

## Key Terms

- **DRHP** (Draft Red Herring Prospectus)
  - Submitted to SEBI before IPO approval
- **RHP** (Red Herring Prospectus)
  - Final document (without final price)

## Categories of Investors

- **QIB** (Qualified Institutional Buyers) → 50% reservation
- **NII** (Non-Institutional Investors) → 15%
- **Retail** Investors → 35%
  - Retail limit: Investment up to ₹2 lakh

## Risks in IPO

- No historical market performance
- Overvaluation risk
- Market volatility
- Information Gap

## Exam Traps

- IPO means government selling shares → WRONG
- Only profitable companies can launch IPO → WRONG
- IPO price always fixed → WRONG
- SEBI issues shares → WRONG
- SEBI doesn't allow Confidential or "secret" pre-filings → WRONG



**Q1. With reference to the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a statutory body with permanent status.
2. It assesses macroeconomic developments and suggests policy measures.
3. Its recommendations are binding on the Government.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

**Answer: a**

**Q2. With reference to Kaziranga National Park, consider the following statements:**

1. It is located in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. It was declared a National Park in 1974 and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.
3. The Brahmaputra River flows south of Kaziranga National Park.
4. It is famous for the world's largest population of one-horned rhinoceros.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) Only Three
- d) All Four

**Answer: b**

**Q3. With reference to South Asian University, consider the following statements:**

1. It is located in New Delhi and funded jointly by SAARC countries, with India as the largest contributor.
2. It operates under the Ministry of Education in India.
3. Admissions follow a country-wise quota system for SAARC nations.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: c**

**Q4. With reference to Initial Public Offerings (IPO), consider the following statements:**

1. In a Fresh Issue, new shares are issued and the funds go to the company.
2. In an Offer for Sale, existing shareholders sell their shares and receive the proceeds.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: c**

**Q5. With reference to Raptors, consider the following statements:**

1. Raptors are herbivorous birds that feed mainly on plants.
2. Vultures are not considered raptors.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: d**





# **VAJIRAM & RAVI**

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