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Status of Leopards in India Report

Recently, the 5th cycle of leopard population estimation (2022) was carried out and 'the Status of Leopards in India' report was released.

- **Aim** - To reveal crucial insights into leopard distribution and conservation challenges.
- **Conducted by** - National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in collaboration with State Forest Departments.
- It is under quadrennial "**Monitoring of Tiger, Co-predators, prey and their habitat**" exercise in tiger range States.
- **Coverage** - 20 States of India, and focussed on about 70% of the animals' expected habitat, which are India's tiger reserves and protected forest areas.
 - Forested habitats within 18 tiger states, covering 4 major tiger conservation landscapes.
 - Non-forested habitats, arid, and high Himalayas, total of about 30% area were not sampled for leopard.
- **Scientific methodologies** - A meticulous process combining camera trapping, habitat analysis, and population modelling.

Key Findings of the report

- **8% rise in numbers** from 2018 to 2022 with 13,874 individuals (Range - 12,616 to 15,132).
- A 1.08% per annum growth in sample area from 2018.
- The largest growth rate of 1.5%, in Central India & Eastern Ghats.
- A 3.4% decline per annum in Shivalik hills and Gangetic plains.
- Only 4 States reported over a 1,000 animals, where Madhya Pradesh houses the largest followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- Tiger Reserves or sites with highest leopard population
 - Nagarajunasagar Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), followed by Panna (Madhya Pradesh), and Satpura (Madhya Pradesh).
- **Threats** - Habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, and poaching.
- Human-wildlife conflict likely reason for decline in the big cat population by 22% in Uttarakhand.

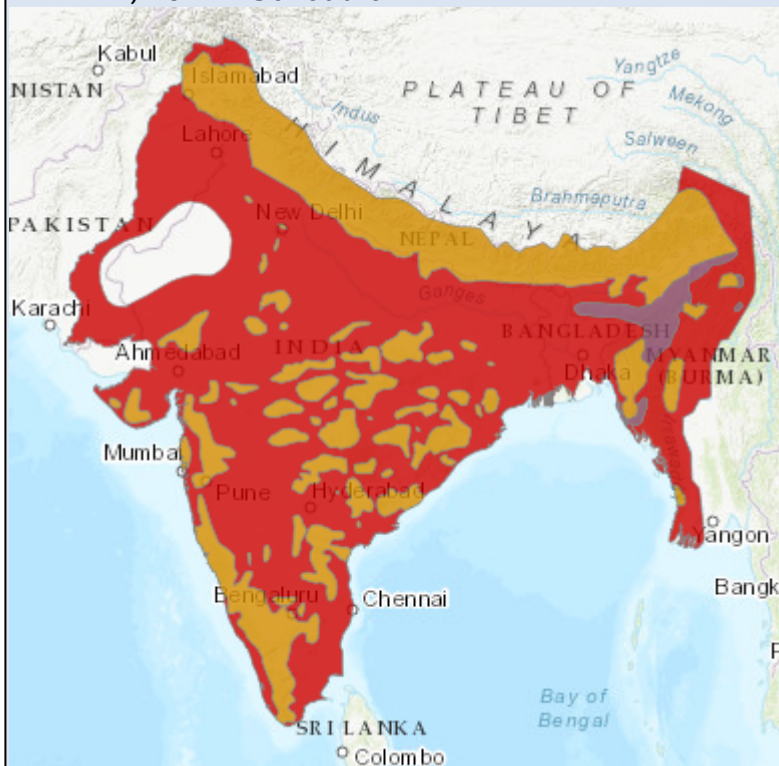
Unlike tigers, which are largely confined to forest reserves, leopards are far more adaptable and tend to be found in villages and, sometimes, even in cities where

they prey on cattle and feral dogs. Thus, involved in conflict, resulting in higher mortality.

- **Significance** - The findings underscore the critical role of Protected Areas in conserving leopard populations.

Indian Leopard

- **Scientific Name** - *Panthera pardus fusca*
- **Conservation Status**
 - IUCN - Near Threatened
 - CITES - Appendix I
 - WPA, 1972 - Schedule I



References

1. [PIB| Status of Leopards in India Report](#)
2. [The Hindu| Findings from 5th Assessment of Leopards in India](#)

International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA)

The Union Cabinet approved the establishment of International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) with a one-time budgetary support of Rs.150 crore for a period of 5 years from 2023-24 to 2027-28.

- It is a multi-country, multi-agency coalition.
- **Launched in** - **2023**, by India in commemoration of 50th anniversary of Project Tiger (1973).
- **Objective** - To ensure cooperation for the **conservation of 7 big cats** by arresting

decline in population and reverse the trend.

- To establish a central repository for knowledge sharing, capacity building, networking, advocacy, finance and support research.
- **Partnership** - 96 big cat range countries, also include interested non-range countries, conservation partners and scientific organisations working in the field of big cat conservation.
- **Administration** - An assembly of members, a standing committee as well as a secretariat based in India.
- **Framework of Agreement** (statute) - It has been drafted largely on the pattern of the International Solar Alliance (2015).

Big Cats

- **Big Cat** - A term that is used in informal speech to apply to any large species of the family Felidae.
- Usually, it applies to the members of the genus *Panthera* but 2 other cats *Puma* (*Puma concolor*) and *Cheetah* (*Acinonyx jubatus*) are also usually included in most listings of 'big cats'.
- **7 Big cats** - Lion, tiger, leopard, cheetah, snow leopard, jaguar, and puma.

The Indian subcontinent has been historically home to the Bengal tiger, Asiatic lion, Indian leopard, Indian/Asiatic cheetah as well as Snow leopard.

- **In India** - 5 out of 7 cats except jaguar and puma are found here.
- While cheetah was declared extinct in 1952, it is now reintroduced as a part of Cheetah reintroduction project.

GENUS PUMA

Closely related to the domestic cat, this genus has **only one extant species**, the cougar.

COUGAR

PUMA CONCOLOR

SIZE: 40-100KG

STATUS: LEAST CONCERN

The Cougar is the **second-largest cat in the Americas**; jaguar is largest. Cougars are also called mountain lion/panther across their range from the Canadian Yukon to the Southern Andes. Concolor is latin: "of uniform colour".



GENUS ACINONYX

This is a unique genus within the cat family, with **only one living member**, the cheetah.

CHEETAH

ACINONYX JUBATUS

SIZE: 20-70KG

STATUS: VULNERABLE

Fastest land mammal; only cat **without retractable claws**—the grip helps it accelerate faster than a sports car (0-100 km/hr in 3secs). They are not aggressive towards humans; they have been tamed since the Sumerian era. They don't breed well in captivity—females play hard to get. Cheetahs are not big; they hunt during the day to avoid competing with other big cats.



GENUS PANTHERA

Large wild cats that roar but can't purr. Among them, the **lion**, **leopard**, and **jaguar** are more closely related; the other strand has the **tiger** and **snow leopard**. The snow leopard is an exception in that it can't roar.

TIGER

PANTHERA TIGRIS

SIZE: 75-300KG

STATUS: ENDANGERED

Jim Corbett's "large-hearted gentleman with boundless courage", the **solitary and strongly territorial tiger** is the largest of all wild cats and the most ancient of the Panthera. Primarily a forest animal, its range is the Siberian taiga to the Sunderban delta. It's the **national animal of India**, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and South Korea.



LEOPARD

PANTHERA PARDUS

SIZE: 30-90KG

STATUS: VULNERABLE

Similar in appearance to the jaguar with a rosette patterned coat, the leopard was described by Jim Corbett as "the most beautiful of all animals" for its "grace of movement and beauty of colouring". The **most adaptable of all big cats**, they occupy diverse habitats at all altitudes across Africa and Asia. Like black jaguars, melanistic leopards are called black panthers.



SNOW LEOPARD

PANTHERA UNCIA

SIZE: 25-55KG

STATUS: VULNERABLE

Ghost of the mountains, this smokey grey cat lives above the snow line in **Central and South Asia**. The most elusive of big cats, it **cannot roar**, and has the **longest tail of all**—which comes in handy for balance while hunting along cliffs, and also gives warmth when wrapped around the body. The snow leopard is the state animal of Ladakh and Himachal.



LION

PANTHERA LEO

SIZE: 100-250KG

STATUS: VULNERABLE

Native to **Africa and Asia**, the lion is the most social cat, and **lives in groups** called 'prides'. They prefer open forests such as scrubland, and adult males have a prominent mane. The lion is among the most widely recognised of animal symbols—from the pillar of Ashoka to the main entrance of Buckingham Palace to the logo of MGM.



JAGUAR

PANTHERA ONCA

SIZE: 50-110KG

STATUS: NEAR THREATENED

The **largest cat in the Americas**, the jaguar has the **strongest bite force** of all wild cats, enabling it to bite directly through the skull of its prey. Melanistic (black) jaguars are common, and are often called black panthers. Jaguar was a powerful motif in the Mayan and Aztec civilisations.



References

1. [The Indian Express| International Big Cat Alliance \(IBCA\)](#)
2. [Down To Earth| Big Cats](#)

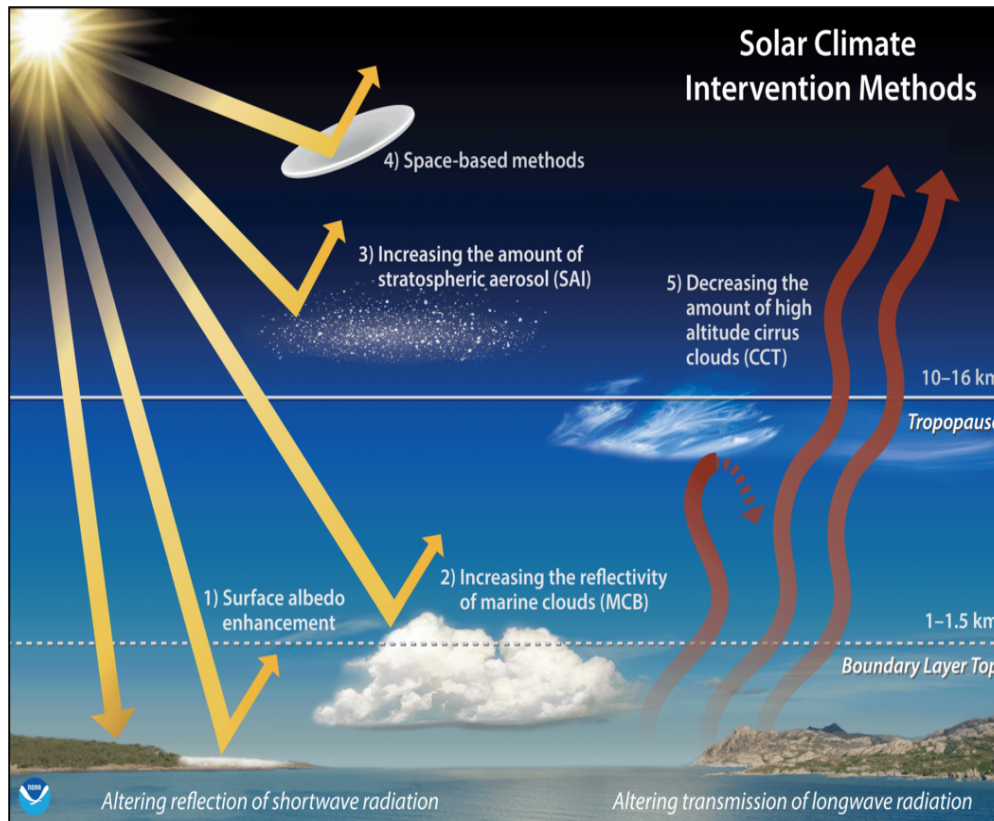
Solar Radiation Modification (SRM)

In a recent meeting, UN delegates withdrew a motion calling for more research into technologies of solar radiation modifications.

- **SRM** - It aims to address a symptom of climate change by reducing the Earth's temperature.
 - By reflecting more sunlight back into space (or)
 - By allowing more infrared radiation from Earth to escape
- **Need** - There is increasing risk of overshooting 1.5 degree Celsius global warming.
- **Methodologies** - It includes numerous proposed methods which differ significantly.
 - **Ground reflection** - Painting structures with reflective paints and planting crops with high reflectivity
 - **Marine Cloud Brightening (MCB)** - Spraying sea salt into low-lying clouds to increase their brightness.
 - **Stratospheric Aerosols Injection (SAI)** - Spraying large quantities of tiny

particles like Sulphur dioxides or finely powdered calcium carbonate into the earth's stratosphere.

- **Space reflection** - Placing reflectors or shields in space
- **Exiting IR radiation** - Removing IR-absorbing clouds from the atmosphere



- **Challenges** - None of the methodologies are ready for deployment.
- There could be about possible *impacts on weather patterns and agriculture*, especially in poorer countries.
- It could serve as an *excuse to delay cutbacks on greenhouse gas* emissions.

Solar Radiation Modification (SRM) is also known as Solar Radiation Management, Radiation Modification Measures or Solar Geoengineering.

References

1. [The Hindu| UN action on Solar Radiation Modification research](#)
2. [IIS| Solar Radiation Modifications \(SRM\)](#)

International IP index

India ranks 42 out of 55 in the 12th edition of International Intellectual Property Index.

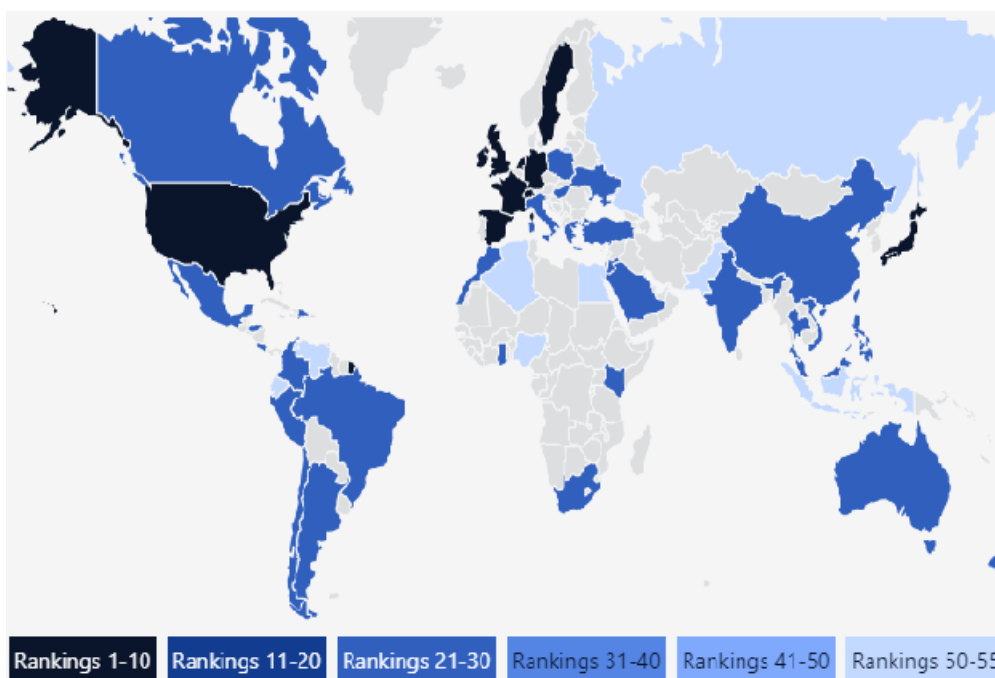
- **Aim** - To show economies how to improve IP-driven innovation and creativity and to reveal trends in global IP protection.
- **Released by** -US Chamber of Commerce released the 12th edition of its International

IP Index.

- **Findings of the report** – It is based on 50 unique indicators.
- A significant improvements in 20 economies.
- While the United States is once again the world leader, there were notable advancements led by Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Nigeria.
- 27 economies showed no change and 8, including Ecuador, experienced declines due to weak IP enforcement.

In Patents, 23 economies score above 70%, with India and Pakistan making notable legislative changes.

- India's overall score remained unchanged at 38.64%.
- **India's IP strength** – Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023, which includes new language and criminal sanctions on film piracy.
- Issuing of "dynamic" injunction orders, R&D and IP-based tax incentives.
- **India's IP weakness** – 2021 dissolution of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
- An under-resourced and overstretched judiciary affects rights holders' ability to enforce their IP rights and to resolve IP-related disputes.
- Limited framework for the protection of biopharmaceutical IP rights.
- Recognizing the critical link between IP rights and economic activity will underscore India's global competitiveness.
- **Significance** – It demonstrates the benefits that economies can receive when they adopt robust and enforceable IP standards.
- It serves as a compass to guide world leaders on proven methods to champion innovation and creativity at home.



References

1. [The Indian Express| India ranks 42nd in International IP Index](#)

2. [US Chamber| 2024 International IP Index](#)

NUCFDC

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation will launch National Urban Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Limited (NUCFDC).

- **NUCFDC** - It will be the Umbrella organization for the Urban Cooperative Banks (UCB).
- **Objectives** - To *modernize and strengthen the Urban Cooperative Banking Sector* in India, ultimately benefiting both the banks and their customers
- To facilitate communication between banks and regulators, and address challenges faced by Urban Cooperative Banks.
- **Capital** - It aims to raise capital of Rs.300 crores.
- **Working** - It has received Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the RBI to operate as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC).
- It will also be allowed to operate as a Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) for the sector.
- **Services** - Apart from *offering liquidity and capital support*, it would *set up a technology platform* that can be shared by all UCBs, to widen their range of services at a relatively lower cost.
- It can also offer *fund management and other consultancy services*.
- **Significance** - It will help in achieving the goal of 'Sahakar se Samriddhi' to make 'Aatma Nirbhar' Bharat.

Urban Cooperative Banks (UCB) in India

- **Definition** - Though not formally defined, refers to primary cooperative banks located *in urban and semi-urban areas*.
- These banks, till 1996, were allowed to lend money only for non-agricultural purposes. This distinction does not hold today.
- **Regulation** - The *States Cooperative Societies Act* governs the registration of cooperative banks in India.
- The *Banking Regulations Act of 1949* and the *Banking Laws (Co-operative Societies) Act of 1955* also place them under the control of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- **Current scenario** - There are over 1,500 scheduled and non-scheduled UCB with a total number of branches exceeding 11,000.
- They have deposit size of over Rs 5.33 lakh crore and total lending of more than Rs 3.33 lakh crore.
- **Limitations** - Constraints related to technology platforms, and difficulties in offering modern banking services.

References

1. [PIB| Launch of NUCFDC](#)
2. [RBI| Urban Cooperative Banks in India](#)



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