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## News Analysis (13 Jan, 2021)

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## India at UNSC: Previous Contribution & Current Challenges

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### Why in News

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India, for the **eighth time**, has entered the **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** as a **non-permanent member** recently. It will stay on the council for two years i.e **2021-22**.

### Key Points

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- **Contributions of India at UNSC:** India has served **seven times** in the **UN Security Council**.
  - **1950-51:** India, as President of UNSC, presided over the **adoption of resolutions** calling for cessation of hostilities during the **Korean War and for assistance to the Republic of Korea**.
  - **1967-68:** India **co-sponsored Resolution 238** extending the mandate of the **UN mission in Cyprus**.
  - **1972-73:** India pushed strongly for **admission of Bangladesh into the UN**.
  - **1977-78:** India was a **strong voice for Africa in the UNSC** and **spoke against apartheid** and for **Namibia's independence** in 1978.
  - **1984-85:** India was a **leading voice in UNSC for resolution of conflicts in the Middle East, especially Palestine and Lebanon**.
  - **1991-92:** Participated in the **first ever summit-level meeting** of the UNSC and **spoke on its role in maintenance of peace and security**.
  - **2011-2012:** India was a **strong voice for developing world**, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism and Africa. First statement on Syria was during India's Presidency at the UNSC.
    - During the 2011-12 term, India chaired the **UNSC 1373 Committee concerning Counter-Terrorism, the 1566 Working Group concerning threat to international peace and security by terrorist acts, and Security Council 751/1907 Committee concerning Somalia and Eritrea**.
    - Earlier in 1996, India took the initiative to pilot a draft **Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)** with the objective of providing a comprehensive legal framework to combat terrorism.
    - India worked closely with its partners in the UNSC to ensure the listing of **Pakistan-based terrorist Masood Azhar under the UNSC's 1267 Sanctions Committee** (May 2019) concerning al-Qaeda and ISIS and associated individuals and entities, which was pending since 2009.

- **Challenges at UNSC:**

- **China Challenge:**

- India is entering the UNSC at a time when Beijing is asserting itself at the global stage much more vigorously than ever. It heads at least six UN organisations and has challenged the global rules.
    - China's aggressive behaviour in the **Indo-Pacific** as well as the **India-China border** has been visible in all of 2020.
    - China has tried to raise the **issue of Kashmir** at the UNSC.

- **Post Covid World Order:**

As the global economy is in shambles with various countries facing **recession and health emergencies**. To handle all these situations need **careful strategy** to move the world out of this burdening challenge.

- **Balancing USA and Russia and Unstable West Asia:**

With the situation deteriorating between **USA and Russia** and increasing tensions between **USA and Iran**, it will be tough situation to handle for India. India needs to uphold rule based world order with due respect to human rights ensuring the national interest.

## **United Nation Security Council**

- The United Nations Charter established **six main organs of the United Nations**, including the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Article 23 of the UN Charter concerns the composition of the UNSC.
- The UNSC has been given primary responsibility for maintaining **international peace and security to the Security Council**, which may meet whenever peace is threatened.
- While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council **has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter**.

- **Permanent and Non-Permanent Members:** The UNSC is composed of **15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent.**
  - **Five permanent members:** China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
  - **Ten non-permanent members: Elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.**
    - Each year, the General Assembly elects **five non-permanent members** (out of ten in total) for a **two-year term.** The ten non-permanent seats are distributed on a **regional basis.**
    - As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a **retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.**
    - In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is **held by secret ballot and there are no nominations.** Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.
      - Five for African and Asian countries.
      - One for Eastern European countries.
      - Two for Latin American and Caribbean countries.
      - Two for Western European and other countries.
- India has been advocating a permanent seat in UNSC.
- India has the following objective criteria, such as **population, territorial size, Gross Domestic Product, economic potential, civilisational legacy, cultural diversity, political system and past and ongoing contributions to UN activities** especially to UN peacekeeping operations.

Source:IE

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## Scandalising the Courts: A Ground for Contempt

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### Why in News

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The Karnataka High Court has issued notice to the Union government on a **PIL petition**, challenging the **constitutional validity of a provision of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971**, that makes “**scandalising or tends to scandalising courts**” as a **ground for contempt.**

**Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** stands for a legal action taken by a public spirited person in order to protect public interest (any act for the benefit of the public).

### Key Points

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- **Grounds for Contempt:**

- **Contempt** is the **power of the court to protect its own majesty and respect**. The power is **regulated but not restricted in the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971**.
  - The expression ‘contempt of court’ has **not been defined by the Constitution**.
  - However, **Article 129** of the Constitution conferred on the **Supreme Court** the power to punish contempt of itself. **Article 215** conferred a corresponding power on the **High Courts**.
- The **Contempt of Courts Act, 1971** defines both **civil and criminal contempt**.
  - **Civil contempt [Section 2(b)]** refers to **wilful disobedience to any judgment of the court**.
  - **Criminal contempt** can be invoked if an act:
    - Tends to **scandalise or lower the authority** of the court [**Section 2 (c)(i)**]; or
    - Tends to **interfere with the due course of any judicial proceeding** [**Section 2 (c)(ii)**]; or
    - **Obstruct the administration of justice** [**Section 2 (c)(iii)**].
  - Section 5 of the Act provides that **“fair criticism” or “fair comment”** on the merits of a finally decided case **would not amount to contempt**. But the **determination of what is “fair” is left to the interpretation of judges**.
  - The Act was **amended in 2006** to include the **defence of truth** under Section 13 of the original legislation. Implying that the court must permit justification by truth as a valid defence if it is satisfied that it is in the public interest.

- **Arguments of the Petitioners:**

- **Section 2(c)(i)** of the Act **violates the right to free speech and expression** guaranteed under **Article 19(1)(a)** and **does not amount to a reasonable restriction under Article 19(2)**.
- Though the petitioners have not **challenged the constitutional validity of Section 2(c) (ii) and Section 2(c)(iii) of the Act**, they have contended that **rules and guidelines must be framed** defining the process that superior courts must employ while taking criminal contempt action, keeping in mind principles of natural justice and fairness.
- In the **contempt jurisdiction**, the petitioners have contended, the **judges may often be seen to be acting in their own cause**, thus **violating the principles of natural justice** and **adversely affecting the public confidence** they seek to preserve through the proceeding.

- **Issues that Get Highlighted:**

- **Subjectivity:**

- The word **‘scandalising’ is subjective** and depends on the perception of the concerned person. As long as the words ‘scandalising the court’ are present (in the statute book), it will be **susceptible to arbitrary exercise of power.**
- One of the disturbing trends is the **propensity of the court to treat personal attacks on their character as contempt.**

It is often forgotten that the law of contempt is **not meant for protecting the judges, but it is for the protection of the institution of the judiciary.**

- **Violation of Freedom of Expression:**

- A **strong judiciary in a democratic republic** is the bulwark of masses of this country. It **must work towards** fulfilling the goals set out in the constitution - to secure social economic and political justice for the masses and to uphold their fundamental rights.
- If the **judiciary is not functioning keeping in mind these objectives, an individual should have the freedom to point out the same** and it cannot be said to be criminal contempt. Freedom of expression is a fundamental right.

- **United Kingdom’s Decision to abolish ‘scandalising the judiciary’ as a form of contempt of court:**

- **India’s contempt of court law is derived from British law, but in 2013, the United Kingdom abolished ‘scandalising the judiciary’ as a form of contempt of court on the grounds that this went against freedom of expression while retaining other forms of contempt** like behaviour causing disruption or interference with court proceedings.
- **One of the reasons** why the UK repealed scandalising judiciary as a ground for contempt is **to allow constructive criticism.**

- **Does not recognise one of the basic principles of natural justice, i.e., no man shall be a judge in his own cause.**

Thus, in contempt proceedings, the court arrogates to itself the powers of a judge, jury and executioner which often leads to perverse outcomes.

## **Way Forward**

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- **Freedom of speech** is the most fundamental of the fundamental rights and the restrictions thereupon have to be minimal. The **law of contempt of court can impose only such restrictions as are needed to sustain the legitimacy of the judicial institutions.** The law need not protect the judges. It has to protect only the judiciary.

- A contempt notice issued without proper scrutiny could cause great hardship to people who are engaged in public life. Freedom must be the rule and the restriction must be an exception.
- In contemporary times, it is more important that **courts are seen to be concerned about accountability**, that allegations are scotched by impartial probes rather than threats of contempt action, and processes are transparent.

**Source: TH**

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## **Five Years of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

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### **Why In News**

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Recently, the **flagship crop insurance scheme** of the Government of India - **the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** - has completed five years of its launch.

- PMFBY was launched on **13<sup>th</sup> January 2016**.
- The scheme was conceived as a milestone initiative to provide a **comprehensive risk solution** at the **lowest uniform premium** across the country for farmers.

### **Key Points**

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- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):**
  - It provides a **comprehensive insurance cover** against failure of the crop thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers.
  - **Scope:** All food & oilseed crops and annual commercial/horticultural crops for which past yield data is available.
  - **Premium:** The prescribed premium is **2%** to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and **1.5%** for all rabi crops. In the case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium is **5%**.
    - Premium cost over and above the farmer share was **equally subsidized** by States and GoI.
    - However, GoI shared **90% of the premium subsidy for North Eastern States** to promote the uptake in the region.
  - The scheme was **compulsory for loanee farmers** availing Crop Loan/**Kisan Credit Card** (KCC) account for notified crops and voluntary for others.

- **PMFBY 2.0:**
  - In order to ensure more efficient and effective implementation of the scheme, the central government **had revamped PMFBY in the 2020 Kharif season.**
  - This overhauled PMFBY is often called **PMFBY 2.0**, it has the following features:
    - **Completely Voluntary:** Enrolment 100% voluntary for all farmers from 2020 Kharif.
    - **Limit to Central Subsidy:** The Cabinet has decided to cap the Centre's premium subsidy under the scheme for premium rates up to 30% for unirrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops.
    - **More Flexibility to States:** The government has given the flexibility to states/UTs to implement PMFBY and given them the option to select any number of additional risk covers/features.
    - **Investing in ICE Activities:** Insurance companies have to now spend 0.5% of the total premium collected on information, education and communication (IEC) activities.
- **Use of Technology under PMFBY:**
  - **Crop Insurance App:**
    - Provides for easy enrollment of farmers.
    - Facilitate easier reporting of crop loss within 72 hours of occurrence of any event.
  - **Latest Technological Tools:** To assess crop losses, **satellite imagery, remote-sensing technology, drones, artificial intelligence** and machine learning are used.
  - **PMFBY Portal:** For integration of land records.
- **Performance of the Scheme:**
  - The Scheme covers over **5.5 crore farmer applications on average per year.**
  - **Aadhar seeding** (linking Aadhaar through Internet banking portals) has helped in speedy claim settlement directly into the farmer accounts.
  - One notable example is mid-season adversity claims of nearly Rs. 30 crore in **Rajasthan** during **Rabi 2019-20 Locust attack.**

## Way Forward

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- **Rationalising waivers and service delivery:** Loan waiver schemes announced by state governments along with mandatory Aadhar linkage should be rationalised to enable PMFBY of greater coverage.
- **Enable Timely Compensation:** There has been reports of delayed compensation by some of the states.
- **Bringing Behavioural Change:** Apart from this, a lot more needs to be done in bringing about a behavioural change regarding the cost of insurance being a necessary input and not a money-back investment.



- **Streamlining with Similar Schemes:** PMFBY needs to be streamlined with state crop insurance schemes and schemes like **Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme** to include more risk areas not covered under them.
- **Proper Implementation:** Successful implementation of PMFBY is an essential benchmark in agricultural reform in India to make farmers self-sufficient in times of crisis and support the creation of an **Aatmanirbhar** Kisan.

**Source: PIB**

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## **Data on Retail Inflation and Factory Output**

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### **Why in News**

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Separate data on **retail inflation** and **factory output** have been recently released by the **Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)**.

### **Key Points**

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- **Retail Inflation:**
  - Measured by the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI), **eased to 4.59%** in the month of December 2020.
  - The retail inflation for the **month of November** was 6.93%.
  - The December CPI data has come within the **Reserve Bank of India's** (RBI) upper margin of 6%.
    - The government has **mandated the central bank** to keep retail inflation within the **range of 4% with a margin of 2% on either side as per its inflation targeting**.
    - CPI inflation has been above RBI's upper bound inflation target of 4 +/-2% for more than 11 months.
  - RBI primarily factors in retail inflation while making its **bi-monthly monetary policy**.

In its **bi-monthly monetary policy** meeting in **December 2020**, the Indian central bank had kept its key interest rates unchanged (repo and reverse repo rates) and decided to maintain an '**accommodative stance**' as long as necessary at least through the current financial year.
  - **Causes of decline:**

**Decline in food prices:** Inflation in the food basket eased to 3.41% in the month of December, down from 9.50% in November.

- **Factory Output:**
  - India's factory output, which is measured in terms of **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)**, witnessed a contraction of **-1.9%** during the **month of November 2020**.
  - The industrial growth so far in the fiscal year 2020-21 (April-November) has contracted **-15.5%**, compared to a **0.3%** rise in the corresponding period in 2019.
  - **Causes of Contraction:**
    - Mining and Manufacturing sectors.**
      - The **mining sector** saw a decline of **-7.3%** in November, while the **manufacturing sector** witnessed a fall of **-1.7%**.
      - However, the **electricity sector** grew **3.5%**.
      - In **November 2019**, the **manufacturing sector** had witnessed a **growth of 3.0%**. During the same period, the **mining sector** had **risen 1.9%**, while the **electricity sector** had witnessed a **fall of -5.0%**.

## Consumer Price Index

- It measures **price changes from the perspective of a retail buyer**. It is released by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)**.
- The CPI calculates the difference in the price of commodities and services such as food, medical care, education, electronics etc, which Indian consumers buy for use.
- The CPI **has several sub-groups** including food and beverages, fuel and light, housing and clothing, bedding and footwear.
- At present, India has **five consumer price indexes (CPIs)**, **three** of which are **working-class specific**. These are:
  - CPI for Industrial Workers (IW).
  - CPI for Agricultural Labourer (AL).
  - CPI for Rural Labourer (RL).
  - These three indexes are compiled by the **Labour Bureau** in the **Ministry of Labour and Employment**.
  - **CPIs AL and RL** are used to **fix minimum wages of agricultural labourers and rural unskilled employees**.
  - The **CPI-IW** is mainly used for **determining dearness allowance (DA)** paid to central/state government employees and workers in the industrial sectors besides measuring inflation in retail prices, fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled employments.
    - The Base Year for CPI-IW has **recently been changed to 2016** from **previous 2001**.
  - The Labour Bureau is also expected to bring out the new series of the CPI- AL/RL, which currently has the base year of **1986-87** by August 2021.

- The other two are **CPI-Urban and CPI Rural**. These two indexes are compiled by the **National Statistical Office (NSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**.

The combined rise in retail prices is captured by CPI Combined.

## Index of Industrial Production

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index that **shows the growth rates in different industry groups** of the economy in a **fixed period of time**.
- It is compiled and published monthly by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)**, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- IIP is a composite indicator that measures the **growth rate of industry groups** classified under:
  - **Broad Sectors:**  
Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity.
  - **Use-based sectors:**  
Basic Goods, Capital Goods, and Intermediate Goods.
- The eight core sector industries represent about **40%** of the **weight of items that are included in the IIP**.

The eight core industries in decreasing order of their weightage: Refinery Products (28.04 %)> Electricity (19.85 %)> Steel (17.92 %) > Coal (10.33 %)> Crude Oil (8.98 %)> Natural Gas (6.88 %)> Cement (5.37 %)> Fertilizers (2.63 %).
- **Base Year** for IIP calculation is **2011-2012**.

### Source:IE

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## Dzukou Valley

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### Why in News

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The two-week long **forest fire in Dzukou valley on Nagaland-Manipur border** has been doused.

The **90-sq km green valley** has been **prone to forest fires for decades** - in 2015, 2012, 2010 and 2006.



## Key Points

- **Location:** The Dzukou Valley, **popularly known as the ‘valley of flower’**, is located at the **border of Nagaland and Manipur**.

- **Features:**

- Situated at **an altitude of 2,438 metres** behind the **Japfu mountain range**, it is one of the most **popular trekking spots** in the North East.  
Dzukou valley and Japfu peak are located **adjacent to the Pulie Badze Wildlife Sanctuary (Nagaland)**.
- There are **no human habitations within the forests**, but they are **home to rare and ‘vulnerable’ (as per the IUCN Red List) birds** - **Blyth’s Tragopan** (Nagaland’s state bird), the **Rufous-necked Hornbill** and the **Dark-rumped Swift**, among many others. Also found in the forests are **endangered Western Hoolock Gibbons**.
- It is **covered with bamboo** and other grass species. The valley harbours many species of flowering plants including the **endemic Dzukou Lily- Lilium chitragada**.
- The valley is a **source of conflict** for ownership between local tribes and the state governments of Manipur/Nagaland.
- It is home to the **Angami people**.

## Forest Fires

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- **Description:**

**Wildfire**, also called **forest, bush or vegetation fire**, can be described as any **uncontrolled and non-prescribed combustion** or burning of plants in a natural setting such as a forest, grassland, brush land or tundra, which consumes the natural fuels and **spreads based on environmental conditions** (e.g., wind, topography).

- **Causes:**

- Wildfire **can be incited by human actions**, such as land clearing, extreme drought or in rare cases by **lightning**.
- **One of the major reasons for forest fires in the north-east is slash-and-burn cultivation**, commonly called **jhoom or jhum cultivation**.

The fires happen between the months of January and March. The north-east has tropical evergreen forests and, unlike the dry deciduous forests of central India, these are not likely to catch fire easily.

- **Impact:**

Globally, forest fires **release billions of tons of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere**, while hundreds of thousands of **people are believed to die due to illnesses caused by exposure to smoke** from forest fires and other landscape fires.

- **Some Findings from the 2019 Report by the Forest Survey of India (FSI):**

- About **21.40% of forest cover in India is prone to fires**, with forests in the **north-eastern region and central India being the most vulnerable**.
- While the **overall green cover has increased** in the country, the **forest cover in the north-east** — particularly in Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland — has **decreased**. **Forest Fires** could be **one of the causes**.

- **Measures Taken:**
  - National Action Plan on Forest Fires (NAPFF) 2018
  - Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme.

**Source: TH**

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## **Kayakalp Awards**

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### **Why in News**

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Recently the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has conferred **5<sup>th</sup> National Kayakalp awards** to **Public and Private Health Facilities** for high standards of Sanitation and Hygiene.

### **Key Points**

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- **Background:**

Government of India launched a **National Initiative ‘Kayakalp’** on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2015 to ensure **hygiene, sanitation and cleanliness in Public Health Facilities in India.**
- **About:**

Those District Hospitals, Sub-divisional hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Health & Wellness Centres in the public healthcare system who have achieved high levels of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control were **recognised and felicitated with awards.**
- **Objectives:**
  - To promote **cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public healthcare facilities**, through incentivizing and recognizing such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control
  - To inculcate a **culture of ongoing assessment** and peer review of performance related to hygiene, cleanliness, and sanitation.
  - To create and share **sustainable practices related to improved cleanliness in public health facilities** linked to positive health outcomes

- **Other Initiatives under Kayakalp:**

- **Mera Aspataal:**

The Mera Aspataal Initiative was launched to **capture patient reaction to the services offered in the hospital and help improve the services** by taking corrective measures.

- **Swachh SwasthSarvatra (SSS) :**

MoHFW had collaborated with **Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation** and launched **SSS program**, under which, **one community health centre (CHCs) situated within Open Defecation Free block receives one-time grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs** under the **National Health Mission** for undertaking improvement activities, so that the CHC becomes Kayakalp CHC.

**Source:PIB**

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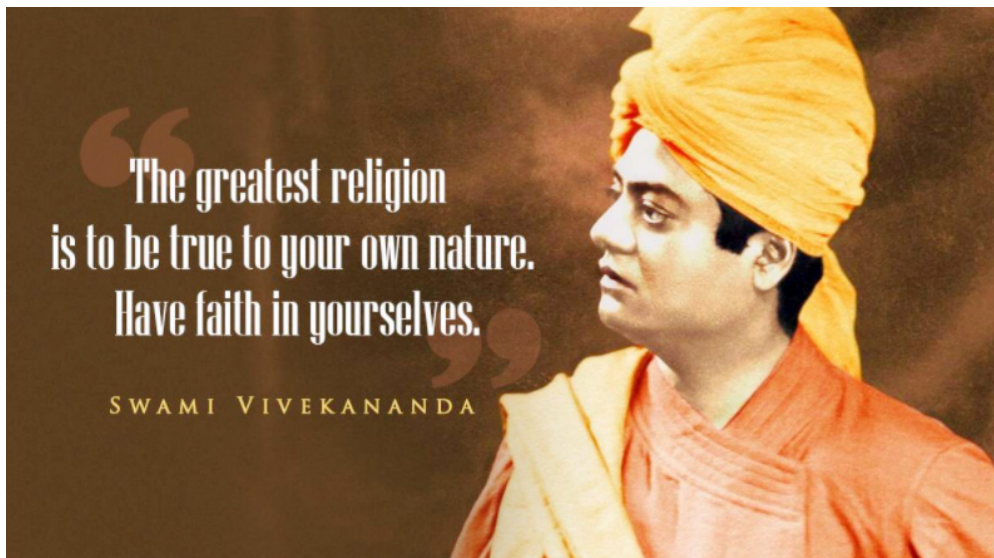
## **National Youth Day**

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### **Why in News**

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National Youth Day is held every year on 12<sup>th</sup> January to observe the **birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda**.



### **Key Points**

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- The day is also referred to as **Swami Vivekanand Jayanti** and was designated as the **National Youth Day in 1984**.

- **24<sup>th</sup> National Youth Festival:**
  - Celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of **Swami Vivekananda**, the **National Youth Festival is an annual gathering of youth with various activities including competitive ones.**
  - Theme of **2021 Festival: ‘YUVAAH – Utsah Naye Bharat Ka’.**
  - It will be celebrated from **12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> January**
  - It is organized by the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India in collaboration with one of the State Governments.**
  - As part of the **National Youth Festival**, the **National Youth Parliament Festival (NYPF)** has also been organized **since 2019.**
- **National Youth Parliament Festival:**
  - **Objective:**
    - To hear the voice of youth in this age bracket of **18-25** who are **allowed to vote but cannot contest in elections.**
    - To encourage the youth to engage with public issues, understand the common man’s point of view, form their opinion and express these in an articulate manner.
  - **Organized by:**  
**National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)** under the aegis of **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.**
  - The **first festival** of the NYPF was organised from **12<sup>th</sup> January to 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2019**, with the theme "**Be the Voice of New India and Find solutions and Contribute to Policy**".
  - This is the **second NYPF festival** started in **December 2020.**

### **Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902)**

- He was born as **Narendranath Datta on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 1863.**
- Introduced the world to the Indian philosophies of **Vedanta and Yoga.**
- He was the chief disciple of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century mystic **Ramakrishna Paramhansa.**
- Laid the greatest emphasis on **education** for the **regeneration of our motherland.** He advocated a **man-making character-building education.**
- Established the **Ramakrishna Mission in 1897.** It is an organization which works in the area of **value-based education, culture, health, women's empowerment, youth and tribal welfare and relief and rehabilitation.**
- He died at **Belur Math in 1902.** Belur Math, located in West Bengal, is the **headquarters of Ramakrishna Math & Ramakrishna Mission.**

**Source PIB**

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**Asian Houbara Bustard**

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## Why in News

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Recently, the Pakistan government has **issued special permits** to Dubai royal family members, allowing them to hunt the **internationally protected bird houbara bustard** during the 2020-21 hunting season.

## Key Points

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- Bustards are large, **terrestrial birds** that belong to several species, including some of the largest flying birds.
- **Two Distinct Species of Houbara Bustard:** The **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** recognises two distinct species found in:
  - **North Africa (*Chlamydotis undulata*)** and
  - **Asia (*Chlamydotis macqueenii*).**



- **Habitat of Asian Houbara:**

- The population of the Asian houbara bustards extends from northeast Asia, across central Asia, the Middle East, and the Arabian Peninsula to reach the Sinai desert (Egypt).
- After breeding in the spring, the Asian bustards migrate south to spend the winter in Pakistan, the Arabian Peninsula and nearby Southwest Asia.
- **Reasons for Decline:** Poaching, unregulated hunting, along with degradation of its natural habitat.
- **Conservation Status:**
  - **IUCN Status-** Vulnerable
  - **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)-** Appendix I
  - **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)-** Appendix II

**Source: TH**

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