

Elephant Poaching in Tamil Nadu

Source: TH

Why in News?

A **recent** <u>elephant</u> **poaching incident in Tamil Nadu** has reignited concerns about the re-emergence of <u>wildlife crime</u> as an existential threat to the survival of wild elephants.

As per the <u>Ministry of Environment</u>, <u>Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</u>, the elephant population in Tamil Nadu dropped from over 4,000 (2012) to <2,800 (2017) but recovered to 3,000+ (2024).</p>

What are the Key Facts About Elephants?

- About:
 - Elephant is a National Heritage animal of India.
 - They are matriarchal, living in groups led by females.
 - They are considered **"Keystone Species"** for playing a critical role in maintaining the balance and health of forest ecosystems.
 - As ecosystem engineers, elephants facilitate seed dispersal and create access to water sources for other species.

Vision

- Species:
 - Asian Elephants (Elephas maximus)
 - African Elephants:
 - African Savannah Elephants (Loxodonta africana)
 - African Forest Elephants (Loxodonta cyclotis)
- Population in India:
 - Indian elephants are a **subspecies of Asian elephants** native to the Indian subcontinent that represent around **60%** of all Asian elephants.
 - According to the elephant census conducted in 2017, India is home to approximately 29,964 elephants.
 - Karnataka had the highest number of elephants followed by Assam and Kerala.
 - In terms of protected areas, <u>Sathyamangalam forest division</u> has the highest number of elephants.
- Threats:
 - <u>Ivory trade</u>, <u>human-animal conflict</u>, inter-state and transnational wildlife trafficking, etc.
- Conservation Status:
 - Convention of the Migratory Species (CMS): Appendix I
 - Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I
- Related Initiatives:
 - India:
 - **Project Elephant:** Launched in 1992 to safeguard elephants and their natural habitat in India.
 - **Elephant Reserves & Corridors:** There are 33 **elephant reserves** and 150 elephant corridors in the country.

• <u>Project RE-HAB</u>: Aims to **prevent elephant-human conflicts** by installing beefences, thereby minimising both conflicts and retaliatory killings.

• Global:

- World Elephant Day: It is observed annually on 12th August to raise awareness about the urgent need to protect and conserve elephants.
- Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Programme: It is an
 international initiative that tracks elephant mortality trends to support
 conservation efforts in Asia and Africa.

Difference Between Asian and African Elephants:

Feature	Asian Elephant	African Elephant
Geographical Range	 13 countries across South & Southeast Asia (including India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, etc.) 	 Sub-Saharan Africa (Savannahs & Rainforests)
Size	 Smaller in size with proportionally smaller ears 	Larger in size (largest land animals on earth)
Tusks	 Most males have tusks; females are usually tuskless or have tiny tusks 	 Both males and females have large visible tusks
Trunk	 They have just one 'finger- like projection' at the tip of their trunk 	 They have two 'finger-like projections' at the tip of their trunk
Skin Texture	Smoother, may have pinkish freckles (depigmentation)	 Wrinkled skin that retains moisture (adaptation to dry climates)
Conservation Status (IUCN)	■ Endangered	 African Forest Elephant: Critically Endangered African Savannah Elephant: Endangered



Note: Elephant Reserves **lack legal protection** unless they fall within existing Reserve Forests or Protected Areas.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

- Q. With reference to Indian elephants, consider the following statements: (2020)
 - 1. The leader of an elephant group is a female.
 - 2. The maximum gestation period can be 22 months.

- 3. An elephant can normally go on calving till the age of 40 years only.
- 4. Among the States in In
- 5. dia, the highest elephant population is in Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans: (a)

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