

A close-up photograph of a snake with a black body and bright yellow stripes. The snake's mouth is open, and its pink tongue is visible. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green. A black rectangular box is overlaid on the snake's body, containing the text "Snake Venom" in yellow.

Snake Venom

YouTuber Elvish Yadav, 5 aides booked in Noida for rave parties with snake venom



- **YouTuber Elvish Yadav and five of his associates were booked after 20 ml of snake venom, 9 poisonous snakes were recovered from their possession which they used during rave parties.**
- **According to the Noida Police FIR, 5 cobras, 1 python and 1 two-headed snake, one rat snake were recovered from their possession.**
- यूट्यूबर एल्विश यादव और उनके पांच सहयोगियों पर तब मामला दर्ज किया गया, जब उनके कब्जे से 20 मिलीलीटर सांप का जहर, 9 जहरीले सांप बरामद किए गए, जिनका इस्तेमाल वे रेव पार्टियों के दौरान करते थे।
- नोएडा पुलिस की एफआईआर के मुताबिक, उनके कब्जे से 5 कोबरा, 1 अजगर और 1 दोमुंहा सांप, एक रैट स्नेक बरामद किया गया।

- **The complaint against the rave party with snake poison was filed by BJP MP Maneka Gandhi's NGO which was pursuing the case against Elvish Yadav for quite some time.**
- रेव पार्टी में सांप का जहर मिलाने की शिकायत बीजेपी सांसद मेनका गांधी के एनजीओ ने दर्ज कराई थी, जो काफी समय से एल्विश यादव के खिलाफ मामला चला रहा था।



Is Snake Venom is also a drug?

- **Using snake venom as a recreational drug is an uncommon and highly dangerous practice in India, carrying potentially life-threatening risks.**
- सांप के जहर को मनोरंजक दवा के रूप में उपयोग करना भारत में एक असामान्य और अत्यधिक खतरनाक प्रथा है, जिसमें संभावित जीवन-घातक जोखिम होता है।

- **Substances like tobacco, cannabis, and opium have been long used for their mind-altering effects in recreational contexts.**
- **However, it may come as a surprise that derivatives from reptiles such as snakes, reptiles, and scorpions can also be utilized for recreational purposes, sometimes serving as substitutes for other substances.**
- तम्बाकू, भांग और अफ़ीम जैसे पदार्थों का उपयोग मनोरंजक संदर्भों में उनके मन-परिवर्तनकारी प्रभावों के लिए लंबे समय से किया जाता रहा है।
- हालाँकि, यह आश्चर्य की बात हो सकती है कि साँप, सरीसृप और बिच्छू जैसे सरीसृपों के व्युत्पन्न का उपयोग मनोरंजक उद्देश्यों के लिए भी किया जा सकता है, कभी-कभी अन्य पदार्थों के विकल्प के रूप में भी काम किया जा सकता है।

- **According to the journal, individuals attempting this form of abuse are primarily adolescents, although adults occasionally engage in it as well.**
- **They often display a strong dependence on multiple substances and seek to maintain a continuous “state of euphoria” (state of great happiness).**
- जर्नल के अनुसार, इस तरह के दुर्व्यवहार का प्रयास करने वाले व्यक्ति मुख्य रूप से किशोर होते हैं, हालांकि कभी-कभी वयस्क भी इसमें शामिल होते हैं।
- वे अक्सर कई पदार्थों पर गहरी निर्भरता प्रदर्शित करते हैं और निरंतर "उत्साह की स्थिति" (अत्यधिक खुशी की स्थिति) बनाए रखना चाहते हैं।

- Snakebites are typically obtained from nomadic tribespeople, slum snake charmers, and involve snake species such as the common krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), cobra (*Naja naja*), green snake (*Opheodrys vernalis*), rat snake, and green vine.
- सर्पदंश आम तौर पर खानाबदोश जनजातियों, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों के सपेरों से प्राप्त होता है, और इसमें सामान्य क्रेट (बंगारस कैर्यूलस), कोबरा (नाजा नाजा), हरा सांप (ओफियोड्रिस वर्नालिस), चूहा सांप और हरी बेल जैसी सांप की प्रजातियां शामिल होती हैं।

Snakebite in India

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that about 5 million snakebites occur each year, resulting in up to 2.7 million envenomings. Published reports suggest that between 81,000 and 138,000 deaths occur each year. Snakebite envenoming causes as many as 400,000 amputations and other permanent disabilities. Many snakebites go unreported, often because victims seek treatment from non-medical sources or do not have access to health care. As a result it is believed that many cases of snakebite go unreported.

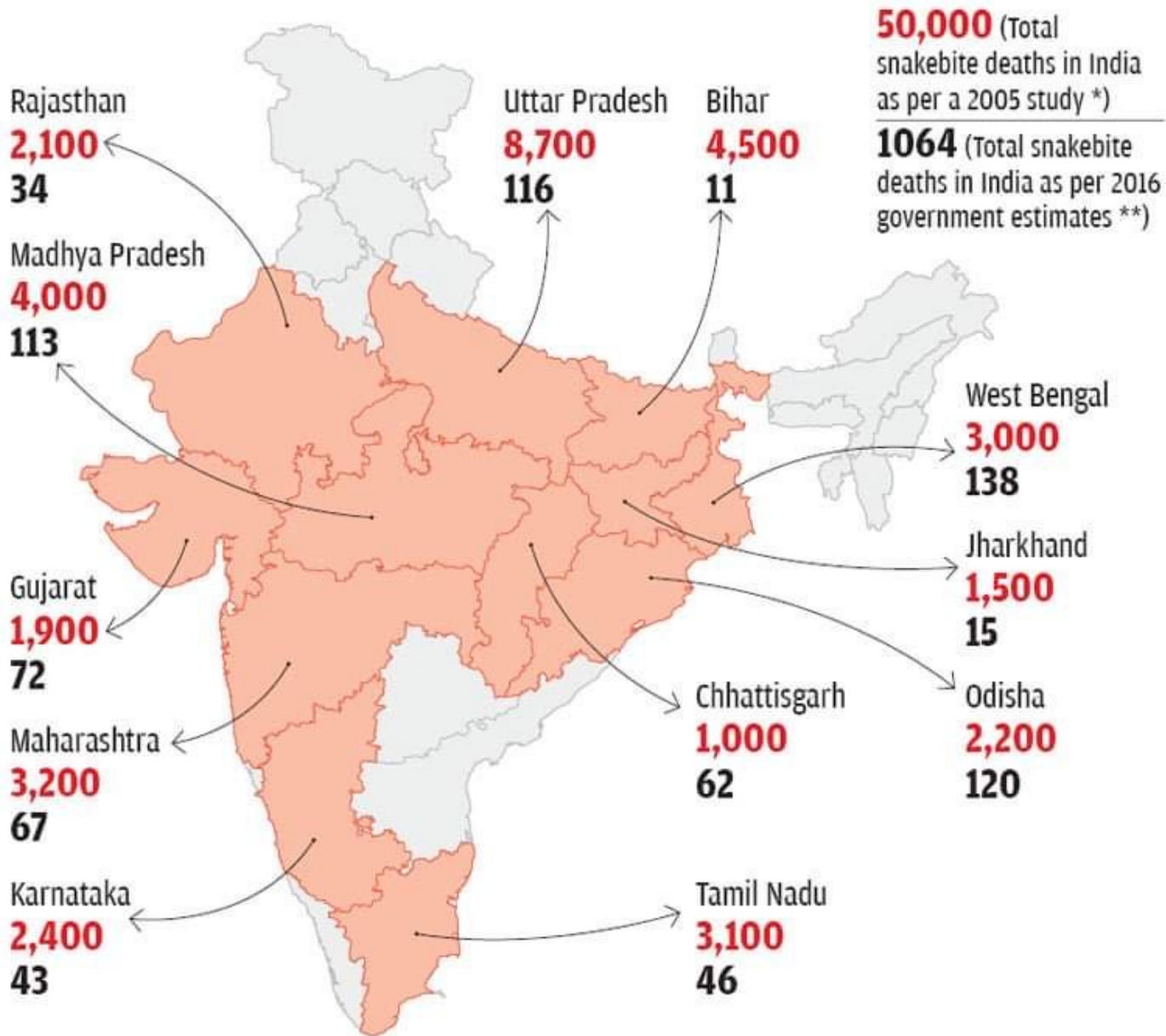
Snake antivenoms are effective treatments to prevent or reverse most of the harmful effects of snakebite envenoming. They are included in the WHO Essential Medicines List and should be part of any primary health-care package where snake bites occur.

Unfortunately many people either lack access to antivenom, or cannot afford to pay for them. Many families sell possessions or go into debt in order to obtain antivenom after someone is bitten. Difficulties in ensuring proper regulation and testing of antivenoms also affect the availability of good quality, effective products.

WHO added snakebite envenoming to its priority list of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) in June 2017. A nationally representative study(Million Death study) noted--45,900 annual snakebite deaths nationally. In India, around 90% of snakebites are caused by the 'big four' among the crawlers - common krait, Indian cobra, Russell's viper and saw scaled viper. Effective interventions involving education and antivenom provision would reduce snakebite deaths in India.

Huge gaps

The figures for snakebite deaths as given by independent researchers and government estimates are poles apart

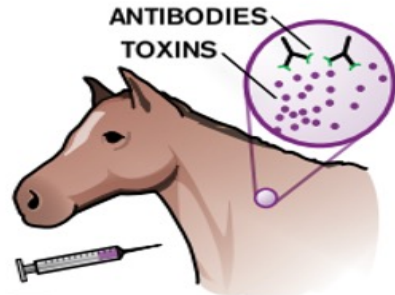


HOW ANTIVENOM IS MADE

To make life-saving antivenoms, scientists enlist the help of horses that live on specialized ranches. The scientists inject the animals with a tiny, harmless dose of venom, which causes their immune systems to produce *antibodies*—proteins that attack and disable the venom toxins. Then the scientists can collect the antibodies and use them to treat people who have been bitten or stung.



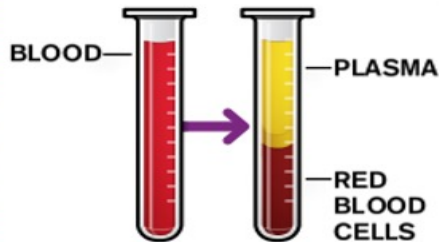
1 A technician extracts and later purifies venom from the species for which scientists want to make an antivenom.



2 A ranch hand injects a small, harmless dose of venom into a horse. The toxins in the venom trigger the horse's immune system to produce antibodies that neutralize those particular toxins.



3 Over the next year, the horse receives several booster shots with increasing amounts of venom. Eventually, the horse produces so many antibodies that it's immune to the venom.



4 A ranch hand draws blood from the horse. A machine extracts the *plasma*, the part of the blood that contains the antibodies. The rest of the blood is returned to the horse.



5 The plasma is sent to a lab, where chemists purify it and package it as a liquid or freeze-dried powder. It is then shipped in vials to hospital pharmacies.



6 When a patient comes in with a bite or sting, doctors use an IV line to inject the antivenom into the patient's veins. The antibodies circulate through the body and neutralize the toxin molecules.

What is the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972?

- **The Wild Life (Protection) Act, of 1972 provides a legal framework for the protection of various species of wild animals and plants, management of their habitats, regulation, and control of trade in wild animals, plants, and products made from them**
- **The act also lists schedules of plants and animals that are afforded varying degrees of protection and monitoring by the government.**
- वन्य जीवन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 जंगली जानवरों और पौधों की विभिन्न प्रजातियों की सुरक्षा, उनके आवासों के प्रबंधन, जंगली जानवरों, पौधों और उनसे बने उत्पादों के व्यापार के विनियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए एक कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान करता है।
- अधिनियम में उन पौधों और जानवरों की अनुसूची भी सूचीबद्ध है जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग स्तर की सुरक्षा और निगरानी प्रदान की जाती है।

What is the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972?

- **India's entry to the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) was made easier by the Wildlife Act.**
- **Earlier, Jammu and Kashmir was not covered by the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act now applies to J&K as a result of the reorganisation act.**
- वन्यजीव अधिनियम द्वारा सीआईटीईएस (वन्यजीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर सम्मेलन) में भारत का प्रवेश आसान बना दिया गया था।
- पहले, जम्मू और कश्मीर वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1972 के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं था। पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम अब जम्मू-कश्मीर पर लागू होता है।

Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022:

- **The Act seeks to increase the species protected under the law and implement CITES.**
- **The number of schedules has been reduced to four:**
- **Schedule I containing animal species enjoying the highest level of protection.**
- **Schedule II for animal species subject to a lesser degree of protection.**
- **Schedule III for protected plant species, and**
- **Schedule IV for scheduled specimens under CITES**