



शिवाजी कॉलेज, राजा गार्डन, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110027
SHIVAJI COLLEGE, RAJA GARDEN, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-110027

8 Pages



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DATE 30 April 2024

नाम NAME Supriya Bhandari कक्षा CLASS BSc(H) Zoology सेमेस्टर SEMESTER VI

रोल नं. ROLL NO. 21122054 विषय SUBJECT Wildlife Conservation & Management पेपर नं. PAPER NO.

*अतिरिक्त प्रयुक्त उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या

No. of continuation books used.....

8 1/2
10

Q1 Write short notes on following -

(a) Foot Mouth disease

(b) Avian Flu

2.5

2.5

Q2 Describe in detail various census Method - (5)

Q1 Write short notes on the following -

(a) Chitwan community

2.5

(b) Eco-Tourism

2.5

Q2 Describe the challenges of Wildlife Protection in reference to Human-Wildlife conflict with stating least one case study. (5)

~~Ans~~ Ans: (i) Climax community is final stable community in the ecological succession.

Some of the characteristics of the climax community are -

- (i) It is stable in itself
- (ii) Show less chances to the invasion
- (iii) Climax community with its more complex community consists of complex niches
- (iv) Show high biotic potential

Some of theories regarding community climax are -

(i) Monoclimax Theory -

- It was given by Clements
- It states that the climax community of an area is determined by the climate of that region.
- However much the communities are derived from various ecosystems such as aquatic or terrestrial they all will converge to one community which is determined by the climate.
- Cowley & Tansley didn't approve this theory

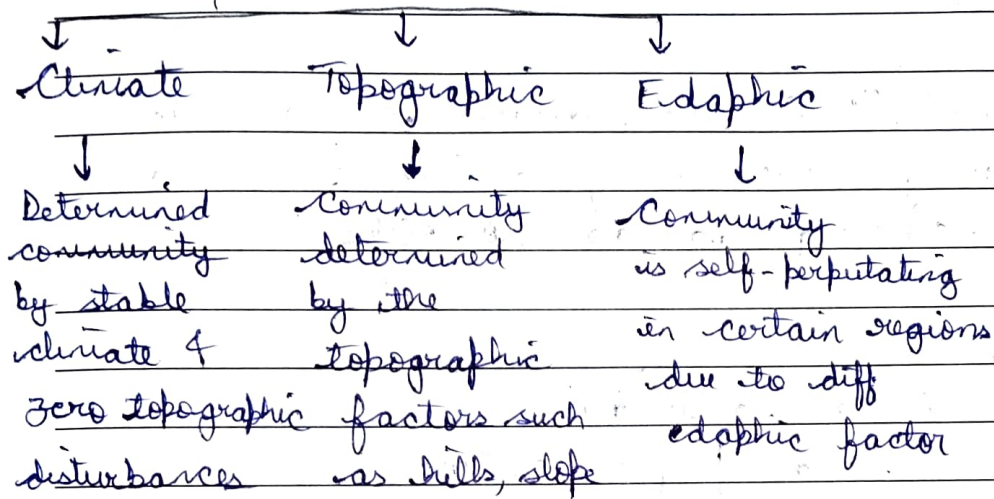
(ii) Polychimax Theory -

- Given by Tansley
- States that the climax ~~theory~~ community of a

region is determined not only by climate but also by soil content, soil moisture & the subdivided them as -

Primary community

Secondary community



22

Fire

Community determined due to recurrent burning

Biotic

Community determined by biotic factors such as Man, animals

3) Climax community Pattern

Whittaker gives this theory stating there is a pattern of community determined by various natural

factor such as -

- Soil
- Fire
- Wind
- Slope
- Genetic factors

(b) Eco-Tourism

• Acc. to Tickell, "It is the tourism or travel to world's amazing diversity of animal & human culture w/o causing damage to either"

• It consist of -

- (i) Travel to natural destination
- (ii) Observing the local people culture
- (iii) Conserving the natural environment

2

Some of the aims of eco-tourism are -

- (i) Encouraging the awareness of natural environment conservation
- (ii) Encouraging the conservation of biodiversity
- (iii) Educating people about local people's culture & their empowerment in the conservation

Some of the outcomes of eco-tourism are -

- (i) Generation of Money
- (ii) Local's People Participation

(iii) Education

(iv) ~~Conservation~~ Quality of natural / wildlife conservation

Ans 2 Human-wildlife conflict is defined as

"The interaction between humans & ~~an~~ wildlife that causes negative impact on the human cultural, ecological & economical environment, or conservation of wildlife."

• It generally is caused due to the factors -

(i) Habitat Loss & Fragmentation -

• The human population is increasing / expanding causing conversion of the wildlife areas into agricultural land, industrial land etc

(ii) Competition for Resources -

Human & wildlife often compete for the limited resources such as the food, water & space (shelter)

(iii) Climate Changes -

Changes in climate often alter the distribution of the resources causing wildlife to seek to human settlements.

(iv) Livelihood & Economical Pressure -

- As the wildlife are causing damage to ^{livestock} ~~livelihood~~ this causes the negative impact on the livelihood of the people depended on agriculture & tourism.

⇒ Challenges faced in Protecting Wildlife -

(i) Economical Pressure -

- Wildlife attacks to human settlements causing damage to livestock this causes economical pressure on people depended on the agriculture & tourism & this causes human to hunt wildlife.

(ii) Psychological Impact -

- As the wildlife is damaging livestock this causes a constant fear in the human settlements regarding the wildlife attacks.

(iii) Human fatalities & Injuries -

- Wildlife attacks on human settlements causes injuries & some serious fatality to humans this again cause humans to kill & hunt wildlife.

(iv) Negative Impact on Wildlife Management -

- The wildlife attacks on human causes negative impact on various conservation programmes causing retaliatory impact on the conservation.

⇒ Case Study :

Let us look at Human - Tiger Conflict in

- In 2018, ~~Auni~~ Auni, a 6-year old Tigress was ~~hunted & killed~~ ^{mauled} after she attacked a child near the agricultural land by a hunter's son

Human - Tiger Conflict :

- In 2018, Auni, a 6-year old Tigress was hunted by a hunter's son after she attacked a child.
- After this incident, various regions showed grief and protested against this act.
- The government was also backlashed because of taking ~~this~~ this decision even ~~by~~ after opposing the decision by some other opposition parties.

4

⇒ Some of the measurement to be taken in order to solve these Human - Wildlife Conflicts -

1) Providing Education -

Educating communities about wildlife & educating them how

to safely co-exist with the wildlife.

(ii) Providing Resources -

Providing enough resources to the wildlife in order to reduce the competition for the resources such as food, water & shelter.

(iii) Setting the Early Warning Systems -

- Various early warning systems such as motion sensor and guard dogs can be implemented that can provide info about the presence of wildlife.

(iv) Providing the guard system -

Providing the guard system such as fencing around the settlements.

(v) Land Use Pattern -

- Using the wildlife buffer zones to the land-use patterns for providing the connectivity b/w natural environment & human settlements.