

1: How to Save Animals by Participating in Indian Wildlife Conservation Projects

Wildlife Protection: Projects undertaken by Govt. of India for Wildlife Protection! Wildlife is an important component of biodiversity. To prevent the extinction of species, conservation efforts have been initiated.

Sajan John sajan wti. WTI launched the widely-acclaimed Whale Shark Campaign in to spread awareness on the plight of the species and its protected status among coastal communities in Gujarat. The campaign helped convert the fishermen into protectors of the fish and brought about a change in the perception and attitude of local people. Yet, very little scientific knowledge is available on whale sharks in India. Long-term conservation of the species will require generation of baseline data on its population, ecology and migration. A member of the project team deploys a satellite tag before releasing a whale shark caught in fishing nets The Project The Whale Shark Conservation Project attempts to generate baseline data on the whale shark to aid its long-term conservation in India. The project also explores establishment of whale shark tourism in India, to benefit coastal communities who play a critical role in marine wildlife conservation. The project receives significant support from the Australia-India Council AIC particularly in exchange of knowledge between the two countries. Evolving from the Whale Shark Campaign, the project was formally launched in November , beginning with the formation of a Scientific Advisory Council and a Governing Council to facilitate its implementation. Currently being implemented by the field personnel of the forest department and WTI, efforts are being made to build capacity of the fishermen to facilitate their direct involvement in whale shark studies. Shark Rescues and Self Documentation Scheme Ever since the campaign to save whale sharks was launched, Gujarati fishermen willingly began cutting their nets and releasing whale sharks that had been accidentally caught. Further, through a Rapid Action Project, WTI provided over cameras to local fishermen, enabling them to document the release of the fish and get compensated by the forest department when they presented the pictures. This has also helped with the identification of individual whale sharks. This is the first such compensation system for the whale shark in India; nearly Rs 70 lakh has been paid to fishermen and over rescues effected since Photo-identification Implemented with the aim to contribute in population estimation as well as study of whale shark migration, photo-identification entails underwater photography and comparison of the photographs in a global database. Whale sharks are identified using the pattern of spots, which are unique equivalent to stripes in tigers in each individual. India began contributing to global whale shark research with the initiation of photo-identification in The first individual from Indian shores was identified in April. This indicated that Gujarat could be a breeding ground for whale sharks. This proposition was further bolstered by the documented rescue in February of another pup in the waters of the fishing village of Sutrapada. Genetic Analysis Whale sharks are found along the coast of India among many other countries across the world. Satellite Tagging When the project team tagged a whale shark in it was the first such tagging in India, a significant step in marine conservation science in the country. The sixth and seventh whale sharks were tagged under the project in December Whale Shark Tourism The value of the whale shark to local communities is much higher in terms of the revenue generated through tourism as compared to that generated by hunting and killing it. This has been established in Australia, known to be among the countries with best whale shark tourism practices. The project is exploring the possibilities of establishing whale shark tourism in India to incentivise coastal communities to contribute towards the conservation of marine wildlife and habitats.

2: WHALE SHARK CONSERVATION PROJECT -Wildlife Trust of India

Large and charismatic mammals are important for wildlife tourism in India, and several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries cater to these needs. Project Tiger, started in , is a major effort to conserve the tiger and its habitats. [24].

Even though it was just a fable it did show the diversity of animals in the country. To really talk about diversity, India is one of the 17 mega diversities in the world and is home to 7. The country also has some of the most biodiverse regions on the planet and it comprises of four of 35 biodiversity hotspots of the world like the Western Ghats, the Eastern Himalayas, Indo-Burma and Nicobar Islands in Sundaland. Evidently, this large biodiverse land needs protection, and inarguably conservation is a mandatory measure. Keeping in view the recent human encroachment, the Indian Government did take effective initiatives to conserve wildlife in the country, and amongst it, most commendable initiatives is the Wildlife Protection Act of , which prohibits trade of rare and endangered species. However, this is not the only laudatory measure taken by the Government of India GOI , there is so much more that needs to be told about the schemes and projects that have helped the country maintain its rich wildlife. Here is a glance at the important wildlife conservation initiatives that GOI has taken: About 47 tiger reserves situated in more than 17 regions including Corbett National Park and Ranthambore National Park are part of this project which conducts assessments of number of tigers, their habitat, hunting habits under the supervision of the Tiger Task Force. Project Elephant Initiated in by the Government of India Project Elephant aims at conserving elephants and their habitat and of migratory routes by developing scientific and planned management measures. Under the project welfare of the domestic elephants is also considered, issues like mitigation of human-elephant conflict are also taken care of. Crocodile Conservation Project This project is yet another successful venture by Government of India to conserve the Indian Crocodiles , whose species were on the verge of extinction once. The project also contributes towards the conservation in a plethora of related fields. The main objectives of the crocodile project is to protect the remaining population of crocodiles and their natural habitat by establishing sanctuaries; to promote captive breeding; to improve management; and to involve the local people in the project intimately. The project is for 10 coastal state in India especially Odisha where it has contributed towards the preparation of a map of breeding sites of Sea Turtles; identification of breeding places and habitats along the coast line, and migratory routes taken by Sea Turtles. The project also helped in the development of guidelines to safeguard the turtle mortality rate and for tourism in sea turtle areas. Amongst the major achievements of the project is the demonstration of use of Satellite Telemetry to locate the migratory route of sea turtles in the sea. Steps Taken By Indian Government to Protect Biodiversity Along with above specified conservation projects of the wild animals, GOI has also initiated few schemes that are worked upon to protect the biodiversity and minimize the mortality of critically endangered, endangered and threatened animals. Here are few important steps that Government of India has taken for the wildlife protection: Wetland Conservation and Management Rules have been drafted to protect of wetlands in India. The Central Government has also initiated the scheme, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System that lends assistance to the states for the sound management of all wetlands. In order to curb the illegal trade of wildlife and that of endangered species, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established. To check the dwindling population of Gyps vulture in India, Government of India has banned the veterinary use of diclofenac drug. Financial and technical assistance is also extended to the state government to provide better means of protection and conservation for the specified species. The State Governments have been asked to strengthen the field formations and increase patrolling in and around the Protected Areas. GOI intensified anti-poaching activities and initiated special patrolling strategy for monsoon season. Also, deployment of anti-poaching squad. In order to strengthen tiger conservation, National Tiger Conservation Authority is constituted by Government of India.

3: Wildlife Conservation Organizations And Initiatives In India

Other wildlife conservation programs and projects which were initiated to safeguard the wildlife are mentioned below. More Wildlife Conservation Projects and Programs The Government of India came up with various Wildlife Conservation Projects and Programs to promote wildlife awareness amongst the people.

The Indian Forest Act, helped to improve protection of the natural habitat. Between these extremes lie the sal-dominated moist deciduous forest of eastern India; teak -dominated dry deciduous forest of central and southern India; and the babul -dominated thorn forest of the central Deccan and western Gangetic plain. Fungi[edit] The diversity of fungi [18] and their natural beauty occupy a prime place in the biological world and India has been a cradle for such organisms. Only a fraction of the total fungal wealth of India has been subjected to scientific scrutiny and mycologists have to unravel this unexplored and hidden wealth. One-third of fungal diversity of the globe exists in India. This enables the survival of manifold fungal flora in these regions which include hot spot areas like the Himalayan ranges, Western Ghats, hill stations, mangroves, sea coasts, fresh water bodies etc. Many fungi have been recorded from these regions and from the country in general comprising thermophiles, psychrophiles, mesophiles, aquatic forms, marine forms, plant and animal pathogens, edible fungi and beneficial fungi and so on. The number of fungi recorded in India exceeds 27, species, the largest biotic community after insects. The true fungi belong to the Kingdom [19] Fungi which has four phyla, orders, families and genera. Subramanian of the University of Madras. Conservation[edit] Valley of Flowers National Park, Utrakhand , is part of the Nanda Devi Bio-reserve The need for conservation of wildlife in India is often questioned because of the apparently incorrect priority in the face of direct poverty of the people. However, Article 48 of the Constitution of India specifies that, "The state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country" and Article A states that "it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Project Tiger , started in , is a major effort to conserve the tiger and its habitats. In , a national ban on tiger hunting was imposed, and in the Wildlife Protection Act came into force. The framework was then set up to formulate a project for tiger conservation with an ecological approach. George Schaller wrote about tiger conservation: Last seen in The exploitation of land and forest resources by humans along with capturing and trapping for food and sport has led to the extinction of many species in India in recent times. These species include mammals such as the Asiatic cheetah , wild zebu , Indian Javan rhinoceros , and Northern Sumatran rhinoceros. Many species have not been seen since their description. Gir forest in India has the only surviving population of Asiatic lions in the world. Some species of birds have gone extinct in recent times, including the pink-headed duck *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* and the Himalayan quail *Ophrysia superciliosa*. A species of warbler, *Acrocephalus orinus* , known earlier from a single specimen collected by Allan Octavian Hume from near Rampur in Himachal Pradesh, was rediscovered after years in Thailand.

4: Wildlife | National Portal of India

With an objective to conserve the Olive Ridley Turtles, the UNDP Sea Turtle Project was initiated by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun as the Implementing Agency in November

Wildlife Conservation in India Search Wildlife Conservation in India The Indian subcontinent boasts of serving as the natural habitat of a large and varied wildlife. We can find some of the most magnificent as well as the rarest wildlife species of the world in the country. The beauty and variety we see in the jungles of India is difficult to be expressed in words. However, the past few decades have seen the greed and negligence of human beings working to the detriment of this rich wildlife. Large-scale poaching, habitat destruction and conflict with humans have resulted in a rapid decline in the population of most of the wild animals and birds. Conservation of Indian wildlife was not given the requisite importance for a long time. However, the government as well as the people slowly and gradually understood their responsibility in this context. Today, efforts are being made towards wildlife conservation in India, to preserve this natural wealth. Numerous wildlife conservation projects have been undertaken in India, both at the government as well as the individual level, to protect the rich wildlife of the subcontinent. Threats to Wildlife The major threats being faced by the wildlife in India are: The problem of overcrowding is one of the major reasons for the depleting population of wild animals in India. The wildlife sanctuaries of India have become overcrowded and their capacity has decreased to quite an extent. Tourism in the national parks of the country is increasing day by day. One of the reasons for this is a rise in the popularity of eco-tourism and adventure tourism. This has led to a growth in vehicle pollution and wildlife road fatalities, apart from leading to a damage of the natural habitat of birds and animals. With the increase in tourism, the parks have witnessed an increase in wildfires also. Innocent campfires started by visitors have, more often than not, led to menacing wildfires. These fires not only kill animals, but also destroy their natural habitat. The wildlife of coastal areas is constantly disturbed by personal watercrafts, like jet skis or wave runners. These personal watercrafts enter shallow waters and expel nesting birds from their roosts. Such activities are disturbing the mating pattern of birds. Releasing of chemicals and other toxic effluents into the water bodies has led to poisoning of the water. The animals and birds drinking such water face a fatal threat. Even the population of fish, living in such water bodies, is declining at a fast pace. The climate changes taking place in the world today, are affecting not only humans, but also the wildlife. The natural habitat as well as migration patterns of the animals and birds is experiencing disturb patterns. Last but not the least, the threat of poaching has been haunting the wildlife of India since ages. Even after the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, the threat of poaching has not been totally eliminated. Under the project, nine wildlife sanctuaries were taken over and developed into tiger reserves. These reserves were developed as exact replicas of the varied terrains of the country, with their core area being free of any human movement. Along with providing a natural habitat to the tiger, these reserves offer them protection against poaching also. The results are for all to see. After undertaking the project, the population of tigers in India has risen considerably. From a single project, WCS has developed into a comprehensive portfolio of activities related to wildlife. The activities undertaken under the adage of WCS include scientific research, national capacity building, policy interventions, site-based conservation and developing new models of wildlife conservation. Comment On This Article.

5: Volunteer in India | Top 10 Projects

Wildlife Institute of India (WII) was established in Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India in with an aim to provide training and courses, and promote wildlife research and management. WII is actively involved in research of biodiversity and major wildlife issues in India.

Pin 12 Shares India has been fore-running activities for the conservation of wildlife since the early s with the establishment of Jim Corbett National Park. Jim Corbett himself saw the catastrophic reaction man had bestowed upon wildlife and gave up hunting while dedicating his life towards conservation of wild animals, especially Tigers. Wildlife is essentially classified into flora and fauna which mean, in a broad sense of speaking plants and animals respectively. India has held a multitude of species within its varying topographies and climates. Some of the species found in India are extremely rare and even considered endangered given their declining numbers in the wild. A major step towards restoration of an animal populous dawned with Project Tiger which was initiated as per the referendum under the Wildlife Protection Act of Populations of endangered species have seen drastic improvements in numbers ever since and efforts are maintained to prevent various harmful activities that hinder in the growth of wildlife. Wildlife Conservation Projects in India 1. The first estimate of tiger population in India was speculated to be between 35, to 40, before the 20th century. Man made conditions, poaching and encroaching on wild land led to a harrowing decline in tiger populations over the century. Save the tiger project helped restore tiger populations from around at its lowest to around in The Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Government of India decided upon taking action against the declining populations and disturbed migration of Asiatic elephants; hence initiating Project Elephant. The primary objective of Project Elephant was to protect Wild elephants from poaching. Besides helping Elephant populations in India grow, the project also oversaw clearance of migratory Corridors for free passage of elephants. Project Elephant also oversees the welfare of domesticated and captivated elephants across Indian states. Several protected lands are decreed as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves meant for the sole purpose of protecting wildlife against human interference. There are operational national parks in India as of The Ministry of Environment and Forest has taken keen interest in active breeding programs, tracking and protection against poaching of wildlife in the recent years. Several national parks harbor exotic species of animals like Asiatic Lions in Gir National Park and Hoolock Gibbon in Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary and protect them from extinction through concentrated efforts. Activism against poaching, encroachment of forest land and habitat destruction is a common phenomenon in modern India. There are several volunteer groups and corporations that take initiative towards maintaining undisturbed environments for flora and fauna to flourish in. India has some of the most astonishing examples of wildlife in the world. However, due to overpopulation and human effect on environment in recent years, the wildlife in India is rapidly receding inwards. It is a fact that man and nature need to coexist in order to sustain human life, making it extremely necessary for every individual to step up to his responsibility towards nature and help in its protection and nurture.

6: Geography Project on Environment Conservation for ICSE Class 10 | Kanchan Dhar - www.enganchecurriculum.com

In order to instigate wildlife conservation efforts in India, World Wildlife Fund has set up various groups. India hosts diverse kinds of wildlife species possibly due to the broad range of weather, soil, climate, and other similar factors.

As a global volunteer organization, we pride ourselves on partnering with local NGOs and public institutions in India to ensure that volunteers are providing for the specific needs in the region and that they are fully supported by our in-country staff throughout their journey. This is why we are confident in stating that we run some of the best volunteer programs both around the world and in India. Whichever volunteer job you sign up for with GVI, you can be confident that you are working toward lasting positive impact. Many volunteers make the trip to India to experience some of the many tourist sites this popular destination has to offer. Public Health In India As a GVI healthcare volunteer in India, you will be working with specialist educators and therapists at a local special needs school and at a community center for persons with disabilities in Cochin, Kerala. You will help both children and adults master self-care practices and vocational techniques that will help them with living more independently. You might also help with conducting WASH water, sanitation, and hygiene workshops to ensure better preventative health awareness in the communities in and around Cochin. No previous medical or healthcare experience is required and all training will be provided before joining the project. This is the perfect project for someone who is both interested in South Indian culture and is considering a career either in occupational therapy or public health. Volunteers will not only work with women, but also girls, boys, and men, in an attempt to tackle gender inequality holistically. Volunteers might help girls improve their literacy skills and provide other kinds of educational support or they help local women improve their knowledge of best business practices for running a small handicraft business as well as healthcare practices for women and infants. They might also conduct workshops with boys and men to discuss topics like gender norms. Whatever the exact nature of the project, your aim will be to ensure that girls and women are more aware of their own potential and have access to more opportunities than before. This is an excellent program for gender studies students as well as those looking to explore fields like education, public health, social work, law or even business. Improving the conversational and academic English language skills of students in preschool up until sixth Grade is the main focus of these projects. Volunteers will help teach in a classroom setting at a local care center or tutor students who require additional support in one-on-one classes. In many of the community where you will work, there is a lot of pressure for older students to leave school in order to start earning a living. Part of your role will also be to create awareness around the opportunities that further education offers. Currently, we have one base in India, Cochin in the Kerala province. Cochin, Kerala Cochin is a vibrant coastal city in the South of India. Shaped by diverse influences over many centuries, Cochin is cultural mecca perched on the edge of the Arabian sea. Learn more about the history of the city by visiting the old city of Fort Kochi where you can visit a Kathakali dance performance, try your hand at using the iconic Chinese fishing nets, or explore a Jain temple, a Portuguese chapel and a Jewish synagogue all in one district. You can also venture further out to explore the famously gorgeous Keralan landscape, by taking a riverboat cruise into Periyar National Park.

7: Wildlife Trust of India

Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in to protect the Bengal Tigers. It was launched on April 1, and has become one of the most successful wildlife conservation ventures.

Moreover, the habitat that remains has often been degraded to bear little resemblance to the wild areas which existed in the past. Habitat loss due to destruction, fragmentation and degradation of habitat is the primary threat to the survival of wildlife. Global warming is making hot days hotter, rainfall and flooding heavier, hurricanes stronger and droughts more severe. This intensification of weather and climate extremes will be the most visible impact of global warming in our everyday lives. It is also causing dangerous changes to the landscape of our world, adding stress to wildlife species and their habitat. Since many types of plants and animals have specific habitat requirements, climate change could cause disastrous loss of wildlife species. A slight drop or rise in average rainfall will translate into large seasonal changes. Hibernating mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects are harmed and disturbed. Plants and wildlife are sensitive to moisture change so, they will be harmed by any change in moisture level. Natural phenomena like floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, lightning and forest fires also affect wildlife. Unregulated hunting and poaching causes a major threat to wildlife. Along with this, mismanagement of forest department and forest guards triggers this problem. Pollutants released into the environment are ingested by a wide variety of organisms. Pesticides and toxic chemical being widely used, making the environment toxic to certain plants, insects, and rodents. Over exploitation is the over use of wildlife and plant species by people for food, clothing, pets, medicine, sport and many other purposes. People have always depended on wildlife and plants for food, clothing, medicine, shelter and many other needs. More resources are being consumed than the natural world can supply. The danger is that if too many individuals of a species are taken from their natural environment, the species may no longer be able to survive. The loss of one species can affect many other species in an ecosystem. The hunting, trapping, collecting and fishing of wildlife at unsustainable levels is not something new. The passenger pigeon was hunted to extinction, early in the last century, and over-hunting nearly caused the extinction of the American bison and several species of whales. Humans are continually expanding and developing, leading to an invasion of wildlife habitats. As humans continue to grow, they clear forested land to create more space. This stresses wildlife populations as there are fewer homes and food sources for wildlife to survive. The increasing population of human beings is the major threat to wildlife. More people on the globe means more consumption of food, water and fuel, therefore more waste is generated. Major threats to wildlife are directly related to increasing population of human beings. Low population of humans results in less disturbance to wildlife. Wildlife conservation as a government involvement[edit] The marking off of a sea turtle nest. It even includes a map section containing areas that have large seafood consumption and are therefore endangered by over fishing. The main sections are as follows: According to the National Wildlife Federation, wildlife conservation in the United States gets a majority of its funding through appropriations from the federal budget, annual federal and state grants, and financial efforts from programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program, Wetlands Reserve Program and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program. Maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems. Preservation of genetic diversity that is flora and fauna. Sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems. Priorities for national action: A framework for national and sub-national conservation strategies. Policy making and the integration of conservation and development. Environmental planning and rational use allocation. Priorities for international action: Tropical forests and dry lands. A global programme for the protection of genetic resource areas.

8: Wildlife Conservation Efforts In India - Trans India Travels

After the sanction of Wildlife Protection act of , Project Tiger was initiated to help repopulate Royal Bengal Tigers in the Indian subcontinent. The first estimate of tiger population in India was speculated to be between 35, to 40, before the 20th century.

The volunteer work in India in the field of community development are: The predetermined gender roles that shape the lives of many women often push them towards domesticated and subordinate lifestyles. As a result only two-third of women in India are literate. Rural women in India are among the most disadvantaged in terms of decision making power and access to development opportunities. But did you know that rural women are active agents of economic and social change? Studies show that they are leading in environmental protection and are, in many ways and to various degrees, thriving in their roles as farmers, producers, investors, caregivers as well as consumers. This is why volunteer programs in India also include women empowerment since these are in need of international volunteers to assist, educate and provide professional training especially for women who live in: Once a woman perceives herself as belonging to a group - of students or workers outside the family she starts to see herself as a worthy and valuable contributor in society. This increases self-worth and paves the way for the eradication of gender inequalities. Hence, volunteer work in India has to involve the topic of women empowerment as well. Working at an orphanage Before you decide for one of the volunteer programs in India which is involved with orphanages , make sure you are prepared for your task and understand what to expect. They are separated from their families because they are poor, disabled, from an ethnic minority or because they are suffering from other exclusion factors. Many of these children have experienced violence or abuse and are traumatised. For this reason, it is essential that volunteers MUST have appropriate skills. If not you could be putting yourself and the children at risk. Therefore, if you wish to do volunteer work in India at an orphanage, you should meet at least one of the following requirements: Although there are many initiatives to work on the issue of poor education, it is still a concern in India. Projects focused on assisting with educational initiatives provide local children the opportunity for a better education. Volunteering as a teacher and mentor for these kids is not only very rewarding, it will also help you grow as a person. To be working in teaching projects in India you need to be: As a volunteer in India in the field of education you will be working in a team and if you have the necessary skills you might get the chance to plan classes independently. If you decide to work as an English teacher you will help in improving the vocabulary as well as spoken English skills of the students. We recommend you to make use of your creativity to organize educational games to play with the children. Medical and healthcare The previously mentioned problems like poor sanitation and the lack of sanitary sources for drinkable water are some of the reasons that India fights against a lot of water borne diseases. There are also great inequalities in the health system, especially between the castes. Being a volunteer in health care can be a great opportunity for you to really make a difference in the lives of the unfortunate and offer you some hands-on medical experience. Coming from a medical background, your help is always well received. As a volunteer in India you can join many projects in areas such as:

9: Wildlife conservation - Wikipedia

Wildlife Conservation in India India is the seventh largest country in the world and Asia's second largest nation with an area of 3, km 2, a national border of 15, km, and a coastline of km.

I am thankful to my parents for providing me with constant help and necessary support in making this project. They have always been with me when in doubt and pointed me in the right direction and patiently answered all the queries that I had during preparation of the project. This project has provided me with a deep insight into the alarming situation of the wildlife in India being exploited and the necessary steps and actions being taken for their conservation. Page Contents Signature No. Page Figure Description Signature No. Wildlife traditionally refers to undomesticated animal species, but has come to include all plants, fungi, and other organisms that grow or live wild in an area without being introduced by humans. Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems. Deserts, forests, rain forests, plains, grasslands, and other areas including the most developed urban sites, all have distinct forms of wildlife. While the term in popular culture usually refers to animals that are untouched by human factors, most scientists agree that much wildlife is affected by human activities. The term wildlife was introduced by Willion Hornaday in in his book "our vanishing wildlife". Wildlife is commonly respired to represent the non- domesticated animals living in natural habitats like forests. In simple world, wildlife means non-domesticated animals found in wild without the caring of human beings. The aim of the project is to research on wildlife conservation and the efforts undertaken in India to conserve wildlife. The objective is to understand the necessity for conservation of wildlife and the protection of potentially endangered species from being extinct. Wildlife conservation is the practice of protecting wild plant and animal species and their habitats. The goal of wildlife conservation is to ensure that nature will be around for future generations to enjoy and also to recognize the importance of wildlife and wilderness for humans and other species alike. Additionally, wildlife conservation aims to raise awareness regarding the importance of wildlife and wilderness. Numerous independent non-profit organizations also promote various wildlife conservation causes. Wildlife conservation has become an increasingly important practice due to the negative effects of human activity on wildlife. Today, there are now government bureaus and organizations that help promote different wildlife conservation areas. The government also aims to implement certain policies that are specifically created to protect the animals. It is essential to take actions to protect wildlife from extinction. By doing so, we do not only ensure their survival, but also the diversity of the ecosystem. As a result, it will help improve the ecological health of the earth. Since this project is concerned only with the wildlife conservation in India, the reasons for wildlife destruction in India only has been discussed here. India is a bio-diverse country, with nearly 6. The illicit demand, globally, for wildlife and its products has seen the rise of wildlife crime across the subcontinent. In India, wildlife crime is a pervasive problem damaging ecosystems, impacting food security and affecting livelihoods of rural communities. In many cases, cross-border smuggling of live animals and plants can result in the spread of disease through carrier animals and plants. Major wildlife crime in India includes poaching of tigers, rhinos and the sale of Star tortoises. Tigers are an endangered species, poached for their skin and bones to cater to an illegal market. Their body parts are used in Asian medicines and tiger claws are used in jewellery. Tiger whiskers are considered a dreadful poison in Malaysia and a powerful aphrodisiac in Indonesia. Ancient trade routes for salt, spices and wool are being used to smuggle tiger skins and bones. These illegal goods are sent to buyers based largely in northern India and are then smuggled out of the country through couriers. The main route is via Nepal, with whom India has a porous border, or directly across the border to China. More recently, routes through Myanmar have also been used. Apart from tigers, India is also witnessing a rise in wildlife crime against Rhinoceros. Driven by a soaring demand for their horn, hundreds of rhinos are being killed, illegally. However, the current population of this species is dwindling and today only about survive in India and Nepal. It is not only large mammals, but also smaller species that are under threat. Star tortoises from South India are illegally traded in huge numbers. Many protected marine species such as sea cucumbers, molluscs, sea horses and coral are also illegally harvested in Indian waters for export. In India, the Wildlife Protection Act, is a strong legislation that covers

wildlife crime. However, the implementation and enforcement needs to be strengthened in order to curb this transnational crime. The four most general reasons that lead to destruction of wildlife include overkill, habitat destruction and fragmentation, impact of introduced species and chains of extinction. Major dangers to wildlife: Fewer natural wildlife habitat areas remain each year. Moreover, the habitat that remains has often been degraded to bear little resemblance to the wild areas which existed in the past. Habitat loss—due to destruction, fragmentation and degradation of habitat—is the primary threat to the survival of wildlife in India. The other reasons posing danger to wildlife are as follows: Drought, rainfall and flooding cause dangerous changes to the landscape, adding stress to wildlife species and their habitat. Every year, many animals die due to abrupt climatic changes. Unregulated hunting and poaching causes a major threat to wildlife. Along with this, mis-management of forest department and forest guards triggers this problem. Pollutants released into the environment are ingested by a wide variety of organisms. Pesticides and toxic chemical being widely used, making the environment toxic to certain plants, insects, and rodents. Over-exploitation of resources, i. The increasing population of human beings is the most major threat to wildlife. More people means more consumption of food, water and fuel. Therefore, more waste is generated. Every major threat to wildlife as seen above, is directly related to increasing population of human beings. If the population is altered so is the amount of risk to wildlife. The less is the population, less is the disturbance to wildlife. Mainly endangered animals in India are the big cats family which includes snow leopard, Bengal tiger and Asiatic Lion. Indian Tiger The members of Felide family, which includes three great cats namely, Asiatic Lion, Bengal Tigers, wild cats and leopard, found in India are dwindling population, Because of excessive poaching, big cats in India are on the verge of extinction. The Asiatic or the great Indian lion is only found in the Gir national park. One of the most endangered species of felide family is the snow leopard which is found only in Himalayan Ranges. Indian Dolphin The Ganges River Dolphin is member of Cetacea family, which includes marine mammals porpoises and whales. Dolphins are primarily found in the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers and their tributaries in India. They share their habitat with crocodiles, fresh water turtles. Gharial The gharial is one of the three crocodilians found in India and is the longest of all living crocodilians. The holy river Ganges is one the important habitat of the Gharial in India, It is also found in Chambal, Irrawady and Brahmaputra rivers. The gharial is listed as a most critically endangered species in India. Mass gharial deaths in the Chambal river is still a mystery which is assumed to be caused by polluted river water. It is found only in some parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. Less than a thousand survive today and the species is threatened by hunting and loss of its habitat. The Indian Rhinoceros has a single black horn which is present in both male and female species. The Great Indian Rhinoceros is the fourth largest animal in the world. The large endangered mammal is primarily found in parts of north-eastern India, Today about 3, rhinos live in the wild, 2, of which are found in Manas and Kaziranga National Park, Assam. Excessive hunting for its horn, reduced their natural habitat drastically. It is one of the most beautiful and graceful animals of the antelope species in India. Due to extensive poaching and habitat loss, black buck populations have been reduced drastically. Punjab has declared the Black Buck as its state animal. Its estimated population is , hence it was classified as a highly endangered species in India. Indian Wild Dog Indian Wild Dog or Dhole is one of the top predators of the wild forest, living in packs, hunting cooperatively and are highly social animals. It is estimated that only Dholes are left in the wild. Threats to the dhole species include habitat destruction and loss of its main prey. The Nilgiri Black Langur is a member of one of the 13 species of monkeys found in India, which is endangered due to deforestation and poaching for its fur and flesh. Indian golden langur is also falls in the same category of endangered animals of India. From the two kinds of Red Pandas in the world, only one variety is found in India. The endangered Red Panda live in temperate climates, in deciduous and coniferous forests, usually with an understorey of bamboo and hollow trees. Wildlife Conservation Efforts in India: India is a home to rich and diverse wildlife tours because of her wide range of climate, soil, weather and other such factors. Owing to such diversity, equal number of rare as well as threatened animals and plants are found that need to be protected. This leads to the need of much greater wildlife conservation efforts in India. There are , or 2. This further enforces the need of right wildlife conservation efforts in India. Last few decades have seen emergence of human encroachment to an extent that

has never been seen.

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