

WILD LIFE.

INTRODUCTION:- During their evolution, with the purpose of successful ^{living} instance. The animals adapt different sources of their living. In each conditions some fell into the hands of mother of this world man. But some them started their living in forests as independent creatures. The animals which become out of the human control and spend their life as independent ones were termed as wild animals. The wild animals are the members of class - Reptilia, Aves and Mammalian.

COMMON WILD ANIMALS:- There are some of the common wild animals -

- ① PANTHERA TIGER (Tiger)
- ② PANTHERA PARDUS (Panther)
- ③ PANTHERA LEO PERSICA (Lion)
- ④ ACINONYX TIBETANUS (cheeta).
- ⑤ RHINOCEROS USURIENSIS (Rhinoceros)
- ⑥ BUFALUS BUFALUS (Wild Buffalo)
- ⑦ ANTELOPE CERVICAPRA (Indian antelope)
- ⑧ HYAENA HYAENA (Hyaena)
- ⑨ CANIS ANRENS (Jackal).
- ⑩ ELEPHAS INDICA (Elephant).

SANCTUARIES IN INDIA:- These are the following sanctuaries all over India where animals are kept for their happy existence.

- (I) RAJATI SANCTUARY:- It is situated on the south of shivalik hills near Dehradun. It is a protected area for animals which are shot in other places.
- (II) RHINO SANCTUARY:- The two sanctuaries for Rhinos are Jaldapara of west Bengal and Kaziranga of Assam. These also give protection to mammals and birds also e.g. Hog deer, pig, wild elephants buffalo etc.

(III) GIR - FOREST OR SANCTUARY:- It is in Kathiawar district of Gujarat and covers about 500 sq miles.

It is principally the Sanctuary of Indian lion, but Nilgai, chital, sambhar, chinkara are also found here.

(IV) PERIYAR SANCTUARY:- It is in Kerala and is a good protected area for wild elephant, bison, sambhar and other animals.

(V) BHIM BANDH SANCTUARY:- It is in Munger district of Bihar and gives protection to wolf, tiger, leopard, sambhar etc.

(VI) TARORA SANCTUARY:- It is situated near Nagpur and gives protection to tiger.

(VII) KEOLADEO GHANA SANCTUARY:- It is situated in Bharatpur in Rajasthan and it provides protection to different migrating birds.

SANCTUARY:- is an area with natural environment where rare wild indigenous animals are kept for protection. shooting is prohibited in this area.

NATIONAL PARK:- is a permanent area created by Central legislation for conservation of important natural and historical objects along with wild life.

Following are some of the National parks in India:-

(a) HAILEY PARK:- It is situated in Rampur in the Valley of Naital and covers about 125 sq miles. wild elephant, sambhar, chital, deer, langur, wild fowls, jungle fowls, peafowls etc are found here.

(b) SHIVPUR PARK:- It extends about 60 sq miles. Tigers, Indian gazelle, sambhar, chital and other animals are found here.

(c) KANHA PARK:- It is situated in Mandla of Madhya Pradesh and covers about 100 sq miles. chital, deer, black buck, sambhar, bull, panther, hyena etc are found here.

(d) HAZARIBAGH PARK:- It is situated in Hazaribagh district of Bihar state and is protected area of deer.

(e) JIM CORBETT PARK:- It is situated 195 km North east of Delhi in U.P. and has been named after a well known sportsman and writer Jim Corbett. It has beautiful scheme as it is in the foot hills of Himalayas. It is the home of tiger, elephant, hyena, spotted deer, wild dog etc.

(f) BETLA N. PARK:- It is situated in Daltenganj district of Bihar state and is protected area for elephant and tiger.

WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT:- Wild life Management includes protection and preservation of specially those wild animals which are on the verge of extinction or which are throughout with extinction. The management can be done in the following ways:-

- (i) Study of Habitat.
- (ii) protection of Habitat.
- (iii) Improvement of Habitat.
- (iv) Maintenance of satisfied data of wild animals.
- (v) Legislation.
- (vi) Ban on hunting.
- (vii) Organisation of Veterinary units.
- (viii) Wild life research.
- (ix) Wild life census.
- (x) Creation of N. Park and Sanctuaries.
- (xi) To raise the public opinion and to make them conscious about wild life.

REASONS FOR THE EXTINCTION OF WILD LIFE:- Wild life is decreasing rapidly in India within the last 200 years. About 100 species have extinct. There are some animals which are on the verge of extinction. There are Red Panda, wild buffalo, four horned antelope, Indian gazelle, Asian bear, musk deer, Kashmir stager, snow leopard & Clouded

REASONS FOR EXTINCTION ARE:-

- (i) Rapid growth of human population.
- (ii) Industrialisation.
- (iii) Hunting.
- (iv) Pollution.

REASONS FOR THE RESERVATION OF W. LIFE.

Previously man used to hunt animals freely but now the situation has changed and we don't kill animals because we are now conscious about our animals wealth.

Reasons for the protection are:-

- (i) RELIGIOUS:- Our ancestors loved animals. In religious books there are mentions at several places for prohibition of hunting. Our religious also instructs to protect to be animals.
- (ii) AESTHETIC:- Each wild animal has some special beauty even if it is a tiger or a lion or an elephant. The observation of wild animals fill our mind with endless pleasure.
- (iii) SCIENTIFIC:- Man is important part of the biosphere and so imbalance of Nature have some effects on man. He has to face problems created by himself. For e.g. if due to indiscriminate hunting the no. of birds is decreased the population of insect would increase because less of them will be eaten by fewer birds. The increased population of insect will decrease our crop production as many types of insect feed on crops.
The killing of Carnivorous animals give rise to a problem, when the No. of these animals which are food of Carnivorous animals go on increasing. These herbivorous animals feed on grass and plant but due to their increase in No. there will be shortage of plants & grains.
deers, black bucks, etc. found here.

We consider snakes are dangerous for our life and kill them. Snakes feed on rats. These rats destroy our grains. By killing snakes we give a chance to increase in No. of rats which is dangerous for our grains.

Hence their survival is essential for proper balance of nature.

④ ECONOMICAL:- There are many species of animals which have great economic importance. We use Monkey as research material for application of some new discovered medicines. The new medicines are first tested on monkey and if results are encouraging they are used in treating human ailments. The fat of tigers is of great help in rheumatism. Living or dead animals are kept in Zoological gardens or Museums for our observations.

⑤ CULTURAL:- A study of ancient religious literature shows that our ancestors used to worship animals. The lion, rat, duck, elephant, Cow, monkey, Camel, Unkarial are associated with the different gods of Hindu.

We can earn foreign exchange by selling animals like Rhinoceros of which cost about 20,000-25,000. In addition animals like tiger, lion, elephant, bear, deer attract the attention of foreigners and people from far off countries come to India to see these animals.

MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE IN INDIA:-

With the conservation of soil and forest we should take care to protect our wild life. India is a vast country with variety of climate & animals. Some animals are already extinct & some are at the point of extinction due to our negligence and thus we may lose much of our precious National animal wealth. Therefore there is a need for the conservation of our wild life. This can be done if we do the following:-

(i) PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS:- Forest are the natural habitats of wild animals so we should not destroy forest.

(ii) LAWS FOR PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE:- People hunt animals for their valuable skin, horns, tusks or for meat. So protect these animals there should be legislation or laws which do not allow hunting of wild life animals.

(iii) LAWS ON TRADE IN LEATHER AND HORN GOODS:- People earn money by selling the skin or horn of wild animals. There should be some laws to ban these trades.

(iv) CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL PARKS & SANCTUARIES:- To save the natural habitat and wild animals we can form many sanctuaries and national parks in our country.