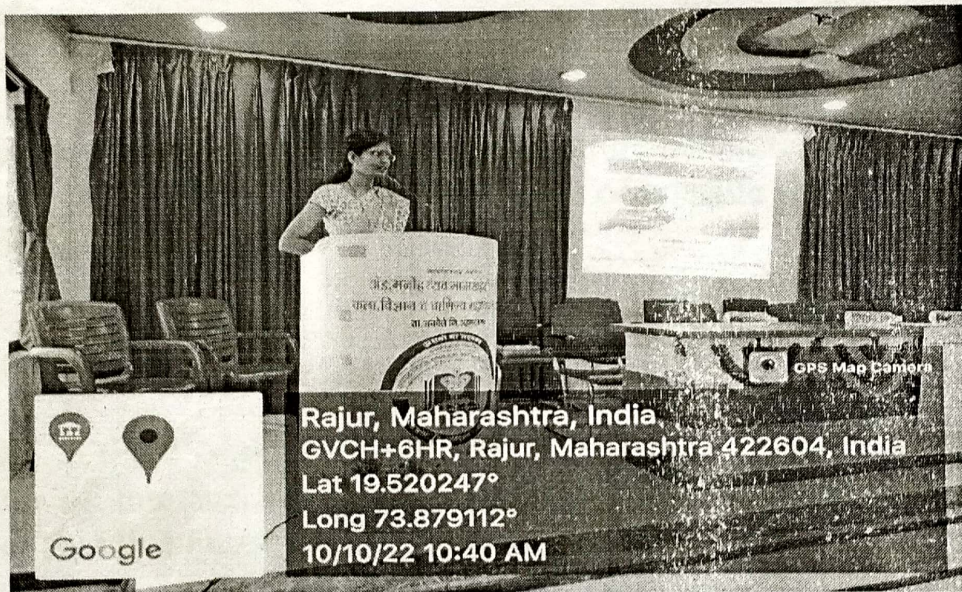


*Satyaniketan's*  
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## **Department of Zoology**

Resource Person : Dr. Priyanka Dube

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> October 2022





## WHAT DOES WILDLIFE CONSERVATION MEANS?

According to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, wildlife includes any animal, bees, butterfly, crustacean, fish and moth and aquatic or land vegetation, which form part of any habitat. Therefore, wildlife refers to living organisms (flora and fauna) in their natural habitats.

### **Wildlife Conservation: Introduction**

There are hundreds of wildlife species like lions, crocodiles, rhinoceros present in the forest. They usually get hunted for their skins, nails, horns and meat. Skins are used for manufacturing clothes, ropes and many useful items. Human beings kill these animals only to fulfil their needs, which are unnecessary and can be fulfilled by other alternatives. So, preventing wildlife species from uneven poaching and killing is wildlife conservation. It is the distinctive approach for protecting the wildlife on Earth and their habitat so that their future generations can exist without any fear. Here, we understand different examples of wildlife and learn the steps for promoting wildlife conservation.

### **Definition of Wildlife**

Wildlife refers to those organisms that live in forests and remain unfamiliar with the interaction of humans. In simple words, wildlife refers to undomesticated animal species that live away from humans in their habitat.

### **Example of Wildlife**

Animals who live in a wild environment can be called wild animals, which are also referred to as "wildlife" in the modern world. Some of its examples include: Fox, Eagles, Bull, Bear, Crocodile, fox, wild sheep, wild cat, mountain goat, gazelle and so forth. Deserts, forests, rainforests, plains, and grasslands are some places where wildlife is found.

### **Definition of Wildlife Conservation**

Wildlife Conservation can be defined as preventing wildlife from uneven killing and poaching. It also involves the practice of making people aware by telling them about the importance of wildlife.



Wildlife Conservation is very important to maintain the food chain and ecosystem balance. If all the tigers get hunted for skins, then the count of deers increases drastically. Along with this, if humans kill all the hens for meat, then there would be no source of eggs. So, Wildlife conservation is necessary to maintain the population of animals on Earth to maintain their role in the ecosystem and food chain.

## **Importance of Wildlife Conservation**

Let's understand why wildlife conservation is important:

### **Maintain Balance in the Ecosystem**

On Earth, all living beings are interconnected to each other. Whether a lion or a human, every organism plays a significant role in the ecosystem. Wildlife conservation aims to maintain this interconnected ecosystem between different species.

### **Maintains Natural Habitat**

Along with protecting animals, the maintenance of natural habitat is the secondary goal of wildlife conservation. The laws under this do not allow the cutting of trees so that the natural habitat of animals does not get disturbed.

### **Maintains the Food Chain**

In the food chain, all living organisms are interrelated. If any single organism is removed from the food chain, it will disrupt the food chain. For instance, if all the lions are killed, then the count of herbivores will increase. This will lead to disbalance in the ecosystem.

## **Steps for Promoting Wildlife Conservation**

Let's understand the different measures taken for promoting wildlife conservation.

- The governments of different countries form different laws for restricting the hunting of animals
- They also ensure immediate actions if anyone attempts such an act
- Many natural sanctuaries are built to preserve natural habitats for future generations



- To promote the survival of endangered species, many natural parks and sanctuaries provide habitats to endangered animals to breed
- Wildlife Conservation also ensures the protection of natural habitats from pollution and other human activities
- Pollution may ruin the natural environment of animals
- So, the governments of many countries prohibited Industrial work near the forest
- Reduced meat-eating is increasingly being promoted by various organisations, both for the protection of animals and for good health
- Governments of many countries have restricted or even banned hunting
- People have to pay a large fine if they hunt without permission

## **Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Wildlife sanctuaries are areas where endangered animals are kept so as not to get extinct. In these areas, any human interference is prohibited. They play a major role in wildlife conservation.

## **Importance of Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Let's understand the importance of wildlife sanctuaries.

Wildlife sanctuaries provide a natural habitat for animals to breed easily. In this way, they help protect the planet's natural environment. Endangered animals like giant pandas, tigers, whooping cranes, Asian elephants and so forth live in these wildlife sanctuaries. Here, they can enjoy their habitat and can breed easily.

## **Top Wildlife Sanctuaries in India**

- Kaziranga National Park, Assam
- Periyar National Park
- Jim Corbett National Park
- Ranthambore National Park, Rajasthan
- Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh
- Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

## **Top Wildlife Sanctuaries in the World**

- Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary, Australia: for preserving kangaroos, platypus, and birds



- Sepilok Orangutan Sanctuary, Borneo: for preserving orangutans.
- Noah's Ark, USA: for preserving bears, tigers, and lions

## **Conclusion**

Wildlife conservation is essential to maintain the balance of the ecosystem. It is necessary to protect the rare and extinct species of animals. In India and around the world, there are different wildlife sanctuaries to protect and preserve some distinctively rare animals like Kaziranga National Park, Jim Corbett National Park, Sepilok Orangutan Sanctuary etc. The governments of many countries have implemented strict norms to promote wildlife conservation. The life of human beings without wildlife is impossible on Earth and therefore, wildlife conservation is very significant.





Satyaniketan's

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Tal- Akole, Dist- Ahmednagar 422604

Name of Department

: Zoology

Name of Activity

: Wild Life Week

Name of Guest

: Dr. Priyanka Dube

Date

: 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2022

Wild Life week			10/10/2022
Name of the student	class	Signature	
1. Godase Dnyaneshwar Sudhir	TY BSc (200)		
2. Sonawane Mansi Kiran	TY BSc (200)		
3. Mutadkar Sanket Kishor	SY BSc		
4. Patad Shantanu Milind	SY BSc		
5. Mundhe Dnyaneshwar Santu	SY BSc		
6. Sumanor Rohidas Laxman	SY BSc		
7. Sukate Sushant Digambar	FY BSc		
8. T. Tebhuvan Jushar Balkrishna	FY BSc		
9. Waghmare Kanhaiya Santosh	FY BSc		
10. Hire Swapnil Sanjay	FY BSc		
11. Bhindate Ghanshyam Goga	FY BSc		
12. Jadhav Akshay Ashutosh	FY BSc		
13. Gode Samadheun Devocem	FY BSc		
14. Gabhale Atul Kailas	SY BSc		
15. Bhargave Rajesh Sanjay	SY BSc		
16. Kondar Vanket Ramnath	SY BSc		
17. Dhage Vishal Dhanaji	SY BSc		
18. Pore Swapnil Balu	TY BSc		
19. Sagbter Akshay Tanaji	SY BSc		
20. Kekare Ashutosh Tanaji	T.Y. BSc		
21. Kekare Samadheun Arjun	SY BSc		
22. Bhargave Virendra Anant	SY BSc		
23. Nadekar Nilesh Kalu	SY BSc		
24. Deshmukh Ravindra Kalu	SY BSc		
25. Thavare Karan Tushar	SY BSc		
26. Kadali Vikas Sanjay	SY BSc		
27. Bhargave Om Lalu	SY BSc		
28. Patkar Sachin Laxman	T.Y. BSc		
29. Gode Laxman Gundlik	T.Y. BSc		
30. Potkule Sachin Hari	SY BSc		
31. Wakade Vedant Dipak	SY BSc		

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32.	Ido Rupa Ganpat	S.Y.B.Sc	Pagel
33.	Pichard Prachya Gorakh	S.Y.B.Sc	Pichard
34.	Sabale Rutuja Derram	T.Y.B.Sc	R2
35.	Deshmukh Jayashree Gangaram	T.Y.B.Sc	Jhadeshmukh
36.	Pande Poonam Bharat	T.Y.B.Sc	Poonam
37.	Ganjave Mayuri Santhosh	T.Y.B.Sc	Ganjave
38.	Muthe Surekha Anty	S.Y.B.Sc	Sarmuthe
39.	Walghade Rutuja Shivaji	S.Y.B.Sc	Walghade
40.	Memane Sadhana Chandakant	S.Y.B.Sc	Memane
41.	Khadgie Taibai Dattu	S.Y.B.Sc	Khadgie
42.	Nigale Payal Balu	S.Y.B.Sc	Pagale
43.	Khade Laxmi Gitaran	F.Y.B.Sc	Khade
44.	Shadwar Akanksha Lanahu	F.Y.B.Sc	Shadwar A.
45.	Padmase Vimal Bhimrao	F.Y.B.Sc	Padmase
46.	Khade Purva Ganesh	F.Y.B.Sc	Khade
47.	Kondkar Manasi Ashok	F.Y.B.Sc	Kondkar M.A
48.	Khadgir Bharati Dattu	F.Y.B.Sc	B.D.Khadgir
49.	Mundhe Reshma Ramesh	F.Y.B.Sc	Mundhe
50.	Patekar Yogita Kala	F.Y.B.Sc	Patekar
51.	Tadhar Kishiti Ja Tagan	M.Sc-II Botany	Kishiti Ja
52.	Bhavati Sapana Bhandu	F.Y.B.Sc	S.K. Bhavani
53.	Awari Megha Kuntilal	F.Y.B.Sc	Meghwar
54.	Sabale Sonali Bharat	F.Y.B.Sc	Sabale
55.	Patole Geeta Nagnath	F.Y.B.Sc	Patole
56.	Shinde Shraddha Namdev	F.Y.B.Sc	S.V. Shinde
57.	Tutkar Renuka Balasaheb	M.Sc-II (Botany)	Tutkar
58.	Pande Ankita Ramnath	M.Sc-II (Botany)	APande
59.	Madhukar Santoshi Chantaram	B.Sc. (Zoology)	S.D.
60.	Bharmal Dhanshree Somnath	B.Sc. (Zoology)	Bharmal
61.	Shaukh Namira Kalim	T.Y.B.Sc (Chem)	Shaukh

REDMI NOTE 11  
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