

Raniganj Girls' College

Course Name: Environment Studies

Course Code: AEE101

Project Report

Submitted by Semester-I students

(Academic Year: 2021-22)

Name of the Student	Registration Number
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Koyel Mondal	113211210052 of 2021-22
Priya Ghosh	113211210056 of 2021-22
Surabhi Mondal	113211210058 of 2021-22
Chandra Kora	113211210079 of 2021-22
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Basanty Gorai	113211210219 of 2021-22
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Sudipa Patar	113211210248 of 2021-22
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Naina Hari	113211110149 of 2021-22
Sima Dhibar	113211110157 of 2021-22
Udra Kora	113211110199 of 2021-22
Riya Maji	113211110278 of 2021-22
Nazia Khtoon	113211210023 of 2021-22
Manisha Gope	113211210027 of 2021-22
Sanchita Shaw	113211210031 of 2021-22
Kusum Routh	113211210034 of 2021-22
Munmun Karmakar	113211110222 of 2021-22
Nandita Dey	113211110257 of 2021-22

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Projects entitled below are carried out by the following students for partial fulfillment of the degree of B.A. Honours/ Program under the guidance and supervision of Mr Partha Mondal, State Aided College Teacher, Department of Physics; Raniganj Girls' College.

Name of the Student	Registration Number	Title of the Project
Pallabi Chatterjee	113211210028 of 2021-22	The study of common birds of West Bengal
Mousumi Mondal	113211210030 of 2021-22	Indian Birds
Surabhi Akhuli	113211210044 of 2021-22	Disruption of drinking water supply
Koyel Mondal	113211210052 of 2021-22	Global Warming
Priya Ghosh	113211210056 of 2021-22	Green house Effect
Surabhi Mondal	113211210058 of 2021-22	Water Preservation
Chandra Kora	113211210079 of 2021-22	Global Warming
Riya Bauri	113211210127 of 2021-22	The study of Water Pollution
Susmita Maji	113211210138 of 2021-22	Global Warming
Moumita Das	113211210153 of 2021-22	Water Pollution
Basanty Gorai	113211210219 of 2021-22	Forest and Wildlife Conservation
Khushi Gope	113211210238 of 2021-22	Water Pollution
Sudipa Patar	113211210248 of 2021-22	Air pollution
Pallabi Gorai	113211110111 of 2021-22	Water Conservancy
Isha Mondal	113211110129 of 2021-22	Water Preservation
Kusum Dhibar	113211110131 of 2021-22	Pollution from vehicles in Raniganj area
Naina Hari	113211110149 of 2021-22	Soil Pollution
Sima Dhibar	113211110157 of 2021-22	Air pollution in Raniganj area
Udra Kora	113211110199 of 2021-22	Water Pollution
Riya Maji	113211110278 of 2021-22	(Not submitted)
Nazia Khtoon	113211210023 of 2021-22	Green house Effect
Manisha Gope	113211210027 of 2021-22	Global Warming
Sanchita Shaw	113211210031 of 2021-22	Water Pollution at Raniganj area
Kusum Routh	113211210034 of 2021-22	Wildlife Conservation
Munmun Karmakar	113211110222 of 2021-22	Environment Pollution
Nandita Dey	113211110257 of 2021-22	Nepal Earthquake

Place: Raniganj

Date: 25.04.2022

Partha Mondal.

Signature of the Supervisor

RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University)



PROJECT ON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

2021 - 2022



Title:- **“Wildlife Conservation”**

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Introduction

India is home to a large variety of wildlife. It is a biodiversity hotspot with its various ecosystems ranging from the Himalayas in the north to the evergreen rain forests in the south, the sands of the west to the marshy mangroves of the east.

India lies within the Indo-Malayan realm and is the home about 7.6% of mammal, 14.7% of amphibian, 6% of bird, 6.2% of reptile, and 6.0% of flowering plant species. India's forest lands nurture about 500 species of mammals and 2000+ bird species.





**WILD LIFE
PROTECTION ACT,
1972**

Wildlife Conservation in India

India is one of the most biodiverse region of the world and contains three of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots - The western Ghats, The Eastern Himalayas and The Indo-Burma hotspot. It is one of the seventeen megadiverse countries. The country has seven world heritage sites, eleven Biosphere Reserves in the world 'Network of Biosphere Reserves' in the rank of thirty seven Ramsar sites.

"To save the wildlife Indian Government launched various projects"

Project Tiger

Project tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in April 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.

The Project aims at ensuring a viable population of the Bengal Tiger in its natural habitats, protecting it from extinction and preserving areas of biological importance as a natural heritage that represent the diversity of ecosystems across the tiger's range in the country.

During the tiger census of 2006, a new methodology was used by extrapolating site-specific densities of tigers, their co-predators and prey derived from camera trap and sign surveys using GIS. Based on the result of these surveys, the total

tiger population was estimated at 1,411 individuals ranging from 1,165 to 1,657 adult and sub-adult tigers of more than 1.5 years of age. Owing to the project, the number of tigers increased to 2,603 - 3,346 individuals by 2018.

"India is home to 80% of tigers in the world. In 2006, there were around 1,400 tigers which increased to close to 3,000 in 2018."

"In 2010 India and 12 other countries sign agreement to double tiger numbers by 2022."

Population of Tiger in Indian States

Uttarakhand - 442

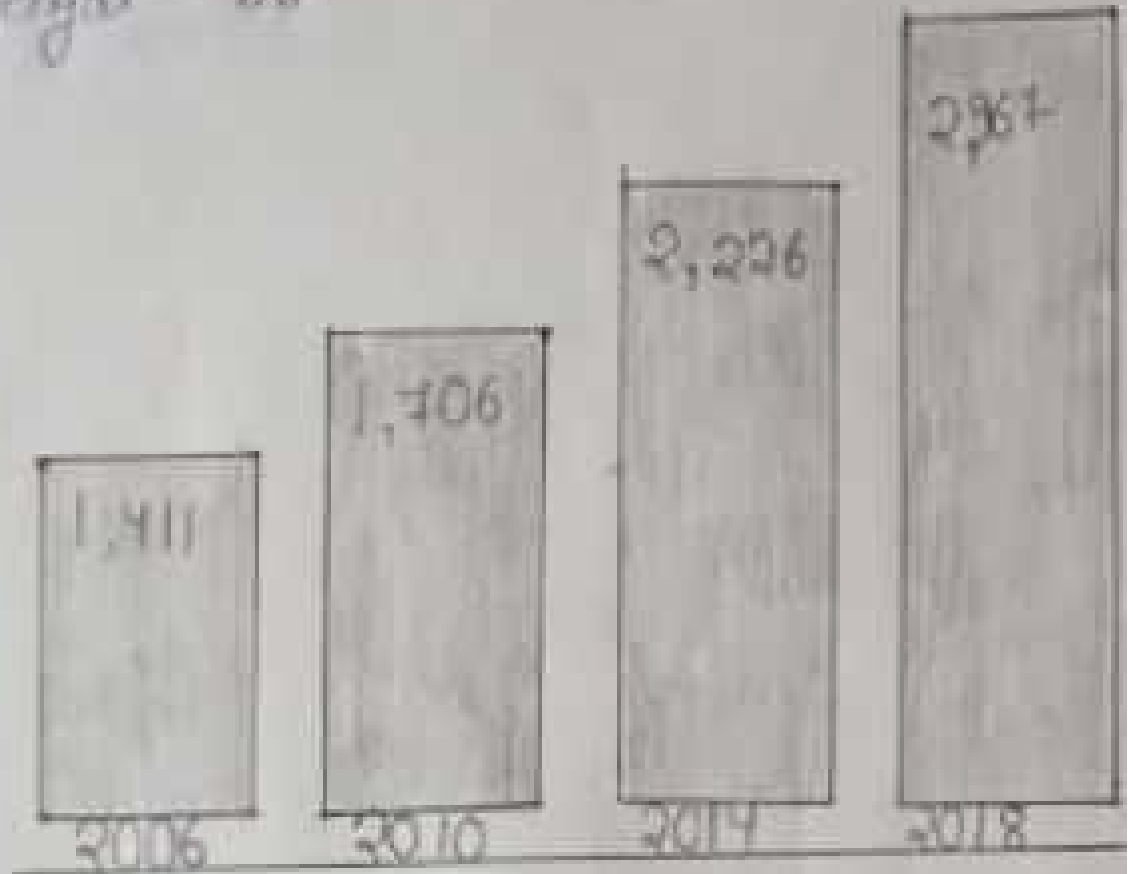
Madhya Pradesh - 562

Maharashtra - 312

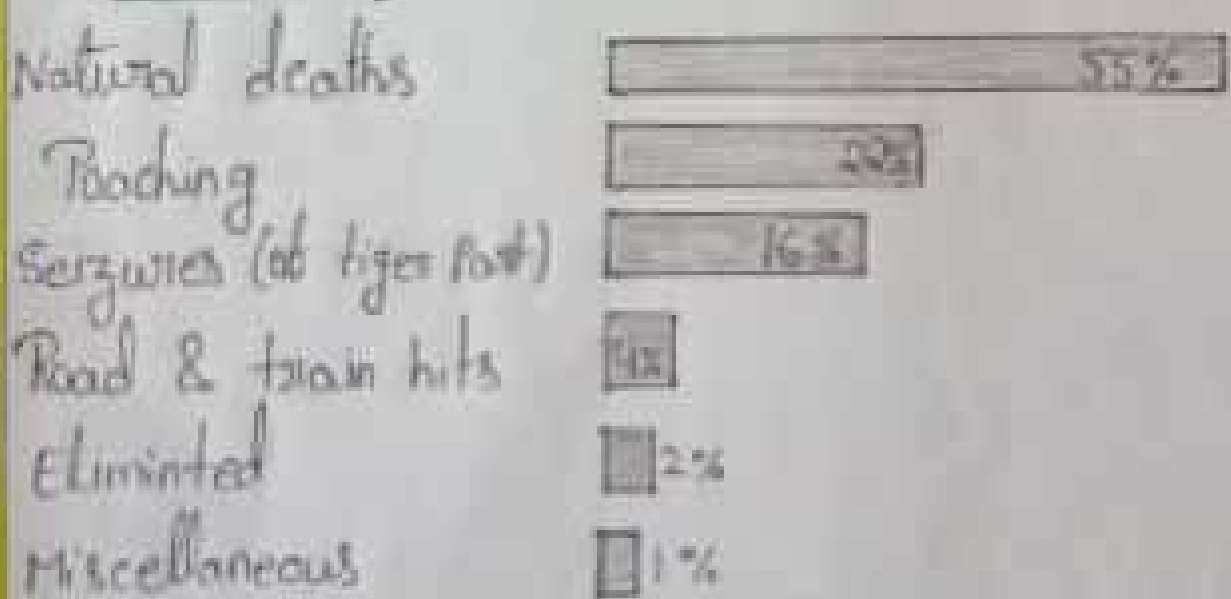
Karnataka - 584



Kerala - 190
 Tamil Nadu - 264
 Uttar Pradesh - 173
 Assam - 190
 West Bengal - 88



How They Died



Tiger Reserves of India

Sl No	Tiger Reserve	State	Population of tiger (2018)
1)	Bandipur (1973-74)	Karnataka	120
2)	Corbett (1973-74)	Uttarakhand	215
3)	Kanha (1973-74)	Madhya Pradesh	90
4)	Manas (1973-74)	Assam	11
5)	Melghat (1973-74)	Maharashtra	25
6)	Balamm (1973-74)	Jharkhand	9
7)	Ranthambore (1973-74)	Rajasthan	37
8)	Simlipal (1973-74)	Odisha	3
9)	Sunderbans (1973-74)	West Bengal	68
10)	Periyar (1978-79)	Kerala	30
11)	Saundhya (1978-79)	Rajasthan	3
12)	Binn (1982-83)	West Bengal	2
13)	Indravati (1982-83)	Chhattisgarh	12
14)	Nandiyala (1982-83)	Andhra Pradesh	11
15)	Dudhwa (1987-88)	Uttar Pradesh	58
16)	Panna (1991-92)	Rajasthan	35
17)	Valmiki (1991-92)	Tamil Nadu	14

Project Elephant

Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management efforts by states for their free-ranging populations of wild Asian Elephants.

The project aims to ensure the long-term survival of the population of elephants in their natural habitats by protecting them, their habitats and migration corridors.

Through the project Elephant Scheme, the government helps in the protection and management of elephants to the states having wild elephants in free ranging population.



The Elephant conservation strategy is mainly implemented in 16 of 28 States or Union territories in the country which includes Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.

According to recent reports, the elephant population in India is demonstrating a stable trend across elephant reserves in India. The population of elephants in the year 2012, was estimated at 31,368 while it had fallen to 27,312 in 2017.

Environmentalists have studied why are India Elephants endangered for a long time. They come to the conclusion that conversion of habitats into farmland, Human-Elephant conflict and an absence of elephant corridors in India were the main reasons for the decline in the population of elephant.

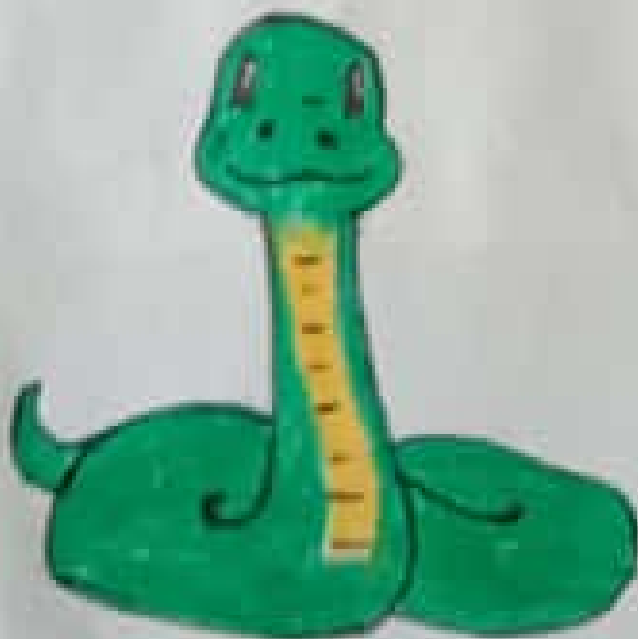
The government of India in the year 2010 declared Elephant as the national heritage animal of the country on the recommendations of the standing committee of the national board for wildlife

"As notified by the government, there are around 32 elephant reserves in India"

Population of Elephant of India:-

No	State	Elephants (2014)
1	Karnataka	6049
2	Assam	5719
3	Kerala	3054
4	Tamil Nadu	2761
5	Odisha	1976
6	Uttarakhand	1889
7	Meghalaya	1754
8	Uttaranchal Pradesh	1614
9	West Bengal	679
10	Nagaland	446
11	Chhattisgarh	247

12)	Uttarakhand	232
13)	West Bengal	194
14)	Tripura	102
15)	Andhra Pradesh	65
16)	Bihar	25
17)	Goa	10
18)	Madhya Pradesh	7
19)	Mizoram	7
20)	Manipur	6



Project Lion

To be modelled on Project Lion was announced by Union Minister Narendra Modi on August 15, 2020. The Asiatic Lion Reintroduction Project is an initiative of the Indian Government to provide safeguards to the Asiatic lion from extinction in the wild by means of reintroduction. The last wild population of the Asiatic lion is found in the region of Gir Forest National Park, in the state of Gujarat.

Formation of the Asiatic Lion Reintroduction Project. The Wildlife Institute of India in 1990 suggested the creation of a second wild population in order to protect the primary population of the Asiatic lion species in the Gir National Park.

The Project will involve habitat development by engaging modern technologies in management as well as in addressing the issue



of disease in lion Landscape management with associated species will be done through veterinary care and advanced world-class research

"The state of India, Gujarat is the only state with 100% of Asiatic lion population in world"

Issue

The proposal seeks to create free ranging lion population within Gujarat and in India to counter lack of genetic diversity within Asiatic lions

Aim

The project will involve habitat development by engaging modern technologies in management as well as in addressing the issue of diseases in lion.

The programme has been launched for the conservation of the Asiatic Lion

Five protected areas currently exist to protect the Asiatic lion :-

- 1) Gir Sanctuary,
- 2) Gir National Park,
- 3) Rana Sanctuary,
- 4) Mitiyala Sanctuary,
- 5) Girnar Sanctuary.



Six new sites identified, where lion live :-

- Madhav National Park, Madhya Pradesh
- Sitamata wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan
- Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan
- Girardi Sagar wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh
- Kumbhalgarh wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan
- Jaisalmer - Balaram Ambaji WLS and adjoining landscape, Gujarat.

"Lion population in India has gone up from 523 in 2015 to 674 in 2020."

"10th August, world lion day"

Importance for Wildlife Conservation

- Maintains ecological balance & the organisms have their unique positions in food chains, food food web which keep ecological balance.
- Improvement and progress in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries the genes from wild life preserved and gene bank are utilised in breeding programmes.
- wild life contributes to the maintenance of material cycles such as carbon and nitrogen cycles.
- wild life provides a number of useful products like, food, medicine, honey, lac, wax, resin etc.
- Colourful birds, insects, beautiful flowers, trees make environment beautiful.
- Food, Pets, traditional medicines. Anthropologists believe that the Stone age peoples and hunter-gatherers relied on wildlife, both plant and animal, for their food. In fact, some species may have been hunted to extinction by early human hunters. Today, hunting, fishing, or gathering wildlife is still a significant food source in some parts of the world.

Conclusion

Wildlife conservation is necessary for sustainable development. Various efforts have been made at the international and national level. In India also various efforts have been made like Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Project Tiger, Captive Breeding Program etc. India also adopts various methods and policies at international level as in the line of international agreements and convention.



Reference

Help from Internet, following websites links have been used in the completion of this project file :-

* www.wikipedia.com

* www.india.com

* www.pscodes.in

* www.bajaj.com

* www.figeoel.nic.in

* www.india.com