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# A Study on the Importance of Wild Life

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***ABSTRACT***
*In the past the international community has widely overlooked or undervalued the importance of biodiversity. Wildlife was at most taken into account from the minimal aesthetic and visitor points of view. This has improved a bit. Wildlife are increasingly used in the bulk of the veterinary trade, which is predominantly animal-focused, as far as wildlife production is concerned and are as important as domestic animal production. Some economists are also quantifying the casual existence of a substantial part of the wildlife industry. In voluntary or participatory natural resource conservation projects the importance of wildlife to local populations is now acknowledged worldwide. The authors emphasised the economic signification of wildlife, the ecological position of wildlife, and socio-cultural importance for both developing and industrialised communities, not only as a result of consumption and non-consumption, but also as well as its current and future nutritionality and the social and cultural benefit of wildlife. This chapter also deals with one of the key challenges to the protection of the natural world that can offer biodiversity by minimising or even recovering the various values*
***Keywords*** *Biodiversity – Bush-meat – Consumptive use – Ecology – Economic importance – Economy– Nonconsumptive use – Nutritional value – Socio-cultural significance – Wildlife –Wildlife habitats*

## I.INTRODUCTION

The world community has taken years to understand the importance of biodiversity. The World Charter for Biodiversity, ratified by the General Assembly of the United Nations and solemnly declared in 1982, discussed problems of conservation without regard to the definition of value for wildlife.

Only in 1992 a strong statement of intention was made at the International Convention on Biodiversity in Rio de Janeiro, with special regard to the following:

– within the framework of 'actions' provided for by the Convention (158); some of these relate to the biodiversity benefit (i.e.: actions 24 and 36).

McNeely et al. (85) classes the principles of wildlife in direct and indirect categories as mentioned below as a classic approach. They are separated into two categories.

**Direct values**

- Direct values have also been taken into consideration:
- consumptive value in use: firewood non-market value, game value, etc.
- -effective value of use: industrial value of wood, fish, etc.

**Indirect values**

- The following is listed as indirect values:
- Non-consumptive importance for use: experimental research, bird-related research
- Observation, etc.
- Value of the option: value of potential options for maintenance
- –existence importance: value of ethical sentiments of wildlife existence

Both principles have varying weights, which vary according to the stakeholders' respective interests. While essential, virtual values like ethical value are not as strong as pragmatic values, such as economic values, as justifying wildlife protection. If it's important or not, financial profitability, economic output and survival are also essential principles for top policy makers and grass-roots people who live close to the wild (17). This is why the classification introduced here depends more on the following logical approach.:

- – the commercial value of biodiversity
- —Wildlife's nutritional value

- The wildlife's environmental position
- – the wildlife social-cultural relevance

All of the above values are fine. However, wildlife may be known to have detrimental or dangerous qualities often. Wildlife loss to humans (punished animals), livestock (predation), agriculture (crop damage) and natural ecosystems (invasive pests). However, observers may have different points of view of the same value, as the wildlife protectionist may think it common for predators to prey on cattle (the positive value for wildlife) (negative value of wildlife).

The importance of biodiversity in itself is obviously significant. As time continues, though, biodiversity will have the greatest benefit in possible prospects for humanity to adapt themselves to changes both local and global (158).

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To Study On The Importance Of Wild Life
2. To study on Ecological role of wildlife and Socio-economic impacts

**Economic importance of wildlife**

In emerging countries, it is as difficult to determine the economic relevance of wildlife as a traditional academic exercise in developed countries. In the northern countries, the wildlife industry varies least from other major, secondary and tertiary sectors. The wildlife industry is a large part of informal operations in most countries in the South and in many instances are either officially reported or not even recognised and identified. However, in all realms some of the qualities of wildlife as aesthetic, educational, green or ethical values cannot be quantified. Therefore the economic solution is restricted to some facets of the whole issue.

**Non-consumptive use of wildlife**

The non-consumption of biodiversity is primarily focused on wildlife's aesthetic importance. Wildlife is the tourist industry's service, provided that the tourism industry is sponsored by beaches. This tourism segment is focused essentially on wildlife viewing and forms part of the services industry almost entirely. **Africa**

A Persian expression, which is taken from Swahili as 'safari,' has now become a global phrase used to experience the nature, scenery and local environment for journeying in African national parks. Various nations in Africa receive significant income from wildlife tourism, particularly in the eastern and southern parts of the continent. Tourism is the world's biggest foreign currency and a big part of the tourism is wildlife (133). In 1994, tourism produced income of US$484 million. This sales accounts for nearly 35% of the overall annual foreign exchange earnings. Visitors grew from 826,200 in 1993 to 863,400 in 1994, most to the National Parks and Tourist Safari Reserves..

**Asia**

Certain national parks in Asia are as common as East African parks. In Sri Lanka, 250,000 tourists per year come and produce income of USD 0.6 million to the Yala and Uda Walawe national parks. In Nepal during the 1998/1999 season, 105,880 visitors came and spent $0.75 million on the Chitwan Royal National Park and a high share of it was spent on renting elephants (Elephas maximus) for single

horned Rhinos, tigers and other magnificent wildlife (Rhinoceros unicornis) (E. Wikramanayake, personal communication) **Consumptive use of wildlife**

The use of animals in consumption is an old tradition, as ancient as human beings, responsible for forming the human brain and has sustained the livelihood of most ancient cultures, helping many people to survive, for example hunter-collectors, trappers, ranchers, Inuit, and so on.

As reliance on the domesticated animals grew, the common man increasingly distanced himself from wildlife. However, wild animal farming remains important in many emerging countries and offers an incentive for many developing countries to diversify or often even eliminate crowded domestic animal production (Scandinavia). Both international organisations and agreements thoroughly acknowledge the sustainable utilisation of biodiversity. The last World Conservation Union (IUCN) congress in Amman in 2000 officially reaffirmed that sustainable use of wildlife should be protected and promote the creation of rural communities.

For functional purposes the grouping used below was chosen. However between hunting and husbandry there is no sharp difference and a spectrum encompasses all wild-animal development from wide systems to intensive management activities.

**Wildlife husbandry**

There is a semantic distinction between domestic and non-domesticated animals:

–most domestic wild animals will return as feral taxa, which demonstrates that domestication is not a permanent condition –A lot of wild taxas could be domesticated and maybe everybody should be marked.

Indeed so-called non-conventional animal production is very old, conducted for hundreds of years and domestic (called conventional) animal production is in reality just a few decades.

For wild and domestic animals, there are various and complex processing processes. There are grey zones with minimal physical regulation of wildlife but well coordinated and high quality wildlife goods for consumption and trade (43).

Very few are domesticated today due to the number of living animals (perhaps 20 taxa of mammals out of 4,500 and only a dozen taxa of birds out of 10,000). Any of these species have in the past, as in Latin Americans, been domesticated by the Guinean porcelain and the Lama (Lama spp) several centuries ago. Past shows that the Mayans have bred ocelated turkeys, colour peccari and white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginien) (Meleagris ocellata) (Meleagris ocellata) (118). Modern man has made no effort to domesticate new taxa in connection with ancient societies

**Importance of Wildlife**

Wildlife contains all living species (plants, livestock, microorganisms) that are not cultivated, domesticated, or tamed in their natural environments. However it encompasses mammals, reptiles, birds and fish, etc. in the strictest sense. Certain value of biodiversity:

**1. Ecological Balance:**

Nature balance is preserved by wildlife (a) Population control of multiple organisms.

(b) food and energy chains or transition across a variety of communities composed of farmers, consumers and micro-organisms

(c) Natural processes or circulation of biological and abiotic ecosystems of inorganic nutrients

2. **Gene Bank:** Wildlife works in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries as gene banks to breed better varieties. Plant breeders and animal breeders were able to produce high quality and disease and stress-resistant strains that form the foundation of modern farming. Maintenance of the gene bank is also important

**Reptiles and amphibians**

Reptiles are increasingly sold as pets in developed countries. The royal python (Python regius) is one of the most appreciated snakes because of its lack of aggressiveness. Some West African countries (Ghana, Togo, Benin), specialise in the trade of this species. Togo exports 50,000 pythons a year. In Ghana, since the ban of the export of the grey parrot (Psittacus erithacus), the royal python has become the top wild species export as far as foreign currency earnings are concerned. Between 1991 and 1995, for instance, Ghana exported 102,578 live royal pythons for an amount of $US512,890; this figure represented 47% of the total income of the wildlife exported during this period. To protect this resource, python farms have been developing in Ghana since 1991. These farms are rather reproduction centres where gravid females caught in the field, lay their eggs before being released. They produced 30,000 young snakes in 1994. Of the offspring born in captivity, 90% will be exported and 10% will be released (106) **Live birds**

In Latin America, exports of animal birds are widely distributed. The Psittacidae families (Amazona, Ara and Aratinga), Ramphastidae, Icteridae and Fringillidae, in particular, are affected. Parrot exports have a considerable monetary impact. The projected cumulative volume of Latin American exports amounted to US$1.6 billion between 1982 and 1986. Possibly greater advantage was gained through intermediaries. During this time, Argentina exported over 660,000 birds (142). There is also a considerable domestic pet industry in Latin America. However it is difficult to ascertain the exact effect and scale of this sector (7).

**Products from dead animals**

**Meat**

Fleece is the world's most popular animal products. A separate section was dedicated to meat from a number of taxa, the most common being beef and chicken. Fleece also comes from amphibians, reptiles and insects besides mammals, birds and fish. In Tunisia over 400 tonnes of snails are collected and shipped every year (three Helix-type species), with an average of 40 tonnes of sparrows and starlings. Such exports were: 3,499,500 dinars of Tunisian (2.930,500 dollars) and 4,981,691 dinars of Tunisian (4,171,700 dollars), respectively, for 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 (S. Darroze, 1998, personal communication).

**Pelts and furs**

In the Andes, wool from domestic (lamas, alpacas) or wild camellids such as the viña (Vicugne vicugna), or the guanaco (Lama guanicoe) was historically used by local populations (20). These two animals became nearly extinct by the worth

of their pelts. Guanacos' legitimate harvest is multimillion dollars in Argentina: 223, 610 pelts priced at 5.6 million US dollars were sold between 1976 and 1979 (55). Wool is reportedly worth US$500 per kg on the peruvian market for live sheared vicunya. Efforts are being made in many countries in South America to conserve this Andes herbivore and to preserve healthy harvests, such as Peru, Argentina and Chile, because of their unique ability to adapt to the extreme climate, as well as the valuable resource potential for very weak local peas..

**Nutritional value of wildlife**

The expression "wild meat" means wild animal meat and it is somewhat diverse in regions and cultures. The word 'wild meat' (venison, game meat, bush-meat, nyama, caza, gibier, viande de brousse, etc.). Since the early days, wildlife has been a food source to humans. The ancient, now thriving meat industry can be used as a manufacturing activity for both wild animals and domestic animals. The wild meat industry consists of manufacturing processes, packaging practises, marketing techniques and forms of consumption, customs and inventions, effects and backlashes, as in the livestock business. Wildlife meat is produced globally. The current deer farms in New Zealand, as well as the informal rural bush meat market in Africa, are two extremes.

Meat from household animals, though so-called game meat is typically considered a festive dish or fine food in developing countries. Fleece can come from both domestic and wild animals in developed countries, and in many cases, the latter is more important than the former.

Lobbying organisations such as the North American so-called 'Bush-meat Task Force' have started a divisive struggle against bushmeat to discourage or limit people's eating of wild animals in Africa. Surprisingly, such organisations criticise the usage and suggestion as a replacement for the use of sustainable natural resources such as biodiversity (disposing of wild habitats), whilst non-renewable natural resources, such as fossil fresh water and petrol, are not being used. In comparison to the autonomy of particular nations, the policy of these organisations appears to force on developed communities the views of uninformed developmental societies and opt for alien foreign systems for traditional indigenous diets. As Adams and Hulme say, however, bush meat is not only a lot but a lot of them and it is not an easy policy decision to be approved or refused (1)

**The wildlife potential as food supply**

But for a handful of minerals (e.g. salt), humans exist from Earth's ecology, i.e. from plant or animal species. Worldwide Wild Flora is used (fruits, grasses, herbs, roots, leaves, mushrooms, etc.). For eg, the Bushmen hires 85 wild plant species (29). In comparison, either of the following wild fauna is widely used:

–vertebrates: ground and marine mammals, birds, eggs, reptiles, turtles and lizards, eggs. And amphibian beings (e.g. frogs) –invertebrates: gastero-pods (e.g. snails), insects, and products such as honey (e.g., termites, caterpillars).

Species preference depends on the socio-cultural, ecological and geographical background, including their religions **Ecological role of wildlife**

In general, the richness of life has an immense environmental importance in itself. Taxa and habitat complexity affect habitats' production and resources. When taxa are extinguished or added, the diversity in a specific ecosystem develops, the ecosystem's ability to contain pollutants, preserve soil and microclimate fertility and purify water as well as provide improvements in other ecological services (158) **Socio-economic impacts**

The red fox was blamed in 1935 for the outbreak of the rabies epizootic in Central and Western Europe. Between March 1968 and December 1998, this disease has infected the country producing a high number of deaths in domestic animals (1,038 dogs, 1,801 catts, 3,667 bovins, 2,438 sheep and goats, 442 horses, 20 pigs and eleven other domestic animals). Eradication took 30 years, focused primarily on oral vaccination of foxes (Food Protection Body French-Nancy, informal communication)

## II.CONCLUSION

It is necessary to look at consumption and non-consumption of the animals together and not as individual individuals, despite the variations between the two practises. Many people engage in all modes of recreation and the recreation of wildlife often produce profits from both consumer and non-consumptive consumers. Enhancing habitat and other methods of conservation that favour wildlife species usually benefit non-wildlife. Areas with increased non-consumptive utilisation of animals have been shown to have also increased hunting practises where permitted. In comparison, non-consuming behaviours have increased in areas of increased hunting activity (63). It can be recalled that it takes two hands to clamber' before environmental preservationists do away with wildlife farmers. In the fight against biodiversity, the tiny wildlife world should ideally be searching for an alliance. The war on conservation does not fight growth

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