

# The Indian Rhinoceros

## Unit-3 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : 45

Q1 : The Indian Rhinoceros: Where are they? Do they have a future?

We are very materialistic and are often lured into buying and using clothes and articles made from animal parts.

Here's a shopping list that is most shameful.....



The list seems endless, doesn't it? Are these things not shameful enough to set us pondering deeply over the harm that we are inflicting on nature's creations?

Why is the list 'most shameful'?

Answer :

The shopping list showing variety of products made from animal parts is the most shameful as the consumers of these products are inflicting enormous harm on the animals. The animals whose body parts are used in the making of various products are hunted and killed by the poachers. The poachers sell the body parts of the animals to the manufacturers who in turn produce various consumer goods. Ultimately, it is because of the consumers who demand and buy these products that the animals are killed indiscriminately. So, the list is the most shameful.

Q2 : Punctuate the Following:

The Indian rhinoceros was the first rhinoceros known to Europeans rhinoceros comes from the Greek rhino meaning nose and ceros meaning horn the Indian rhinoceros is monotypic there are no distinct subspecies rhinoceros unicornis was the type species for the rhinoceros family first classified by carolus linnaeus in 1758 the Indian rhinoceros was the first rhino widely known outside its range the first rhino to reach Europe in modern times arrived in Lisbon in may 20, 1515 king manual I of Portugal planned to send the rhinoceros to pope Leo x but the rhino perished in a shipwreck.

Answer :

The Indian rhinoceros was the first rhinoceros known to Europeans. Rhinoceros comes from the Greek 'Rhino' meaning nose and 'Ceros ' meaning horn .The Indian rhinoceros is monotypic .There are no distinct subspecies .Rhinoceros unicornis was the type species for the rhinoceros family first classified by Carolus Linnaeus in 1758.The Indian rhinoceros was the first rhino widely known outside its range .The first rhino to reach Europe in modern times arrived in Lisbon in may20,1515.King Manual I of Portugal planned to send the rhinoceros to Pope Leo X but the rhino perished in a shipwreck.

Q3 : As a conservationist, write a report to the World Wildlife Federation, based on A.5. Remember  
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From: (your name), Conservationist.
To: The Chairman
WWF
(Date)
(Suitable Heading)
(Suitable introduction) e.g. you recently asked me to submit a report on my study of YAK- in particular , their future. The following are my findings and recommendations.
1.The Current problem
2.Reasons why this problem has arisen
3.Effects of the problem
4.Recommendation
5.Conclusion ( suitable ending, including other ideas for increasing YAK population)
Your name
(Conservationist)

Answer :

To the World Wildlife Federation

Date 11<sup>th</sup> September 2010

Report on the Study Of The Current Status and future of Yak population

This is in response to the honourable Director's directive to submit a report on my study of YAK-in particular , their future. I am furnishing the detailed report of my findings and recommendations.

1.The Current problem: The Yak population is becoming vulnerable to widespread hunting by traders .Given that Yak is a very good source of milk and meat,Its fur being used for making fibres, Yaks are hunted indiscriminately. The inflow of foreign tourists from western countries to the Himalayan belt where Yak is found has made the problem worse. The foreign tourists are very fond of yak's meat. These tourists also buy clothes made of fibre derived from Yak's fur. As a result some traders find it very profitable to deal in Yak related goods. These factors are responsible for fast depletion of numbers of yak population. As per my study, the present Yak population is around 5000.It has decreased from about 10000 two years back. The future of Yak is really very grim if such practices continue.

2.Reasons why this problem has arisen :There are many factors which has given rise to this problem. The forest department has failed to provide adequate security and protection to the wild Yak population. As a result hunters find it very easy to hunt the Yaks in their wild habitat. The Tourist department is also not issuing any directive to the foreign tourists regarding buying of products made of yak fibre and skin. The foreign tourists as mentioned earlier are very fond of eating Yak meat. All these factors are responsible for the fast depletion of the yak population.

3.Effects of the problem: If such a practice of indiscriminate hunting of Yaks continue there is every possibility that yaks will become extinct. Their future is very grim. Already in some parts of Bhutan and Nepal the animal is no longer found. The yaks will face the same condition as the panda which is another endangered species.

4.Recommendation : On the basis of this study it is recommended that the trust takes the following measures in conserving the yak population:

(a) Identification of yak habitat and setting up of yak reserves in the lines of tiger reserves.

(b) enactment of special Yak conservation and protection Act.

(c) Setting up of a Yak welfare Trust.

(d) Sensitisation of the foreign tourists regarding the vulnerable condition of the yak population and discouraging them to buy yak related products.

5.To conclude, the future of the Yak population in the Himalayan region is very grim. The species is likely to face extinction if adequate measures are not taken. Biotechnology should be fully harnessed to conserve the Yak species. Yak is a very important animal in the Himalayan region both from ecological standpoint and cultural perspective. The report and the recommendations provided herein be seriously considered and necessary action may be taken.