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SC201: Remote Midsen Exam

short Answers

Biological durersity or biodeversity is that

part of nature which includes the difference

part of nature which indeviduals of a

in genes among the indeviduals of a species the variety and suichness of all the plant and animal species

and various types of ecosystems, both terrestruial and aquatic, within a defined

Biological diversity deals with the degree of nature's variety in the atmosphere.
This variety can be observed at three

(1) Genetic Variability within a species: Genetic

(11) Vovely of species within a community.

(iii) Organisation of species in an area

into distinctive plant and animal communities: Ecosystem Diversity.

Crenetic Diversity: Each member of any plant or animal species differ widely from other

individuals in its genetic makeup because

possible in the genes that give every individual special characteristics: for example,

Name: Archit Agrawal Page 2 Student 10: 202051213 Signature: fellit formal every human differs from one another. This type of diversity plays a major andle in evolution of new species from the existing ones. For example, the Homo Sapien evolved from the Wearderthals gradually because of genetic changes. Species Priversity- The number of species of plants and animals that are present in a region contitutes its species diversity. For example, a large number of species of birds (around 1200) are found in India Ensystem Diversity: It can be described for a specific geographical siegion, or a political entity such as a country, a State or a taluka. Examples includes forests, grasslands, deserts mountains, severs, lakes, seas etc.

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Long Answer

1. Kane Wildlife Sanctuary, ke located in

Sheeper distruct in the northwest part of

the state of Madhyu bradesh. The Lion

Reintroduction broject being implemented in

Kano Wiltlife Sanctuary has resculted in

selectation of 24 villages to the outskirts

of the sanctuary. Over soon people resided

in these 24 villages inside the sanctuary

prior to the instiation of this project.

A majority of these inhabitants comprised

of Sahariya thisals, other caste groups

including Jodan (SC), Brahmin, Guyjar, Kushwaha

Yadan and so one

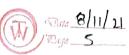
Rehabilitation was carried out in accordance with the provisions of a Scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests called the Beneficiary Bestopm Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development (BoTD). As part of this package, every male above 18 years of age is considered a separate family and is entitled to services worth hs I lake in different commodities necessary to sustain life.

Name: Archit Agraval Student 11: 202051213 sign: frehit Agraval The amount of I lake is an arbitrary figure and when it is applied at ground level under varying circumstances, this amount may or may not be sufficient for re-establishing access of each family to the various livelahood resources lost due to relocation. Impact on livelehood havelihood impacts have been assessed. in terms of: Land: Inside the sanctuary, the villages possessed title deeds or patta for a part of the land that they were cultivating. Most of the villages that have shifted out have already been allotted land, and in most cases, they have also started cultivating this land. An immediate consequence of relocation has been the emergence of complete equality of land-boldings, due to very nature of the rehabilitation package which provides 2 hectares of land per family. Agriculture: The main source of livelihood inside the sanctuary was agriculture. Most farmers depended on rainfall, but a few had fields along suivers on

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streams also used pumps to meet irrigation. After relocation, the = cop-mix has not changed much in the displaced villages. Studies indicate, however, that the yield of most crops has gone down significantly after relocation. Livestock: In addition to agriculture, people also kept livestock in order to meet their needs of milk, ghee etc. Milk yield was restricted to monsoon months, when fodder was abundant. Cattle were left to graze freely in the forest. The PRA studies seevenly that after relocation, most families had to leave their cottle inside the sanctuary, because of lack of immediate sources of fodder at the relocation site Law and order: Kuno Sanctuary is a part of the Infamous Chambal Region and decoity was a major problem facely by

people inside the senctuary. After relocation, the more compact necture of settlements and proximity to villages like Agraa has resulted in improvement in law and order situation.

treath. Modern health care facilities were virtually non-existent in the villages intide the sanduary. Relocation has made a positive impact on the community's access to formal health-care