



Name: Aman Hanif

Roll No: M1F18BSZL0020

Department: BS. Zoology

Semester: 5th

Assignment No: 02

Assignment Topic: Philosophy and Significance of wildlife conservation and the National agencies of wildlife working in Pakistan

Submitted To: Prof. Saba Jamil

Subject: Wildlife

Date: 9 –Dec – 2020

Assignment No: 02

Assignment Topic:

Philosophy and Significance of wildlife conservation and the National agencies of wildlife working in Pakistan

Philosophy of Wildlife

Definition of Wildlife:

According to Bangladesh wildlife preservation amendment act, 1974, Wildlife means any vertebrate, creature other than human beings and animals of usually domestic species or fish and includes till eggs of birds and reptiles.

For Example:

Lion, deer, crocodiles, whales, trees etc.



It can also be defined as:

Those animals or plant that normally lives in nature or wild conditions and is not domesticated or cultivated respectively.

Description:

It comprises huge varieties of living organisms such as wild plants, wild animals, Fungi Microorganisms) in their natural habitat. Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems such as Deserts, Forests, rain forests, plains, grasslands. Habitat determines any wildlife species found in any area.

For Example:

1. **Wet Lands:** It is an area of marsh with natural or artificial outflowing water, the depth of which low at tide and doesn't exceed more than six meters E.g. Migratory birds.
2. **Cavity Trees:** Holes are excavated in snags by woodpeckers. Shelter and nesting cover by many species.
3. **Snags:** Snags are partially dead standing trees that are the nesting sites for forest-dwelling bats and birds.

Wildlife Conservation:

Wildlife conservation refers to the practice of protecting wild species and their habitats in order to maintain healthy wildlife species or populations and to restore, protect or enhance natural Ecosystems.

Significance of Wildlife Conservation / Positive values of Wildlife:

The significance of wildlife because of the following reasons which are as follows:

- **Integral Role:**

Wildlife plays a very integral role in maintaining the fragile balance that ensures the healthy environment. Each species functions with a specific role and maintain the ecological balance of the ecosystem.

For Example: Scavengers include Vultures, eagles and kites etc. These help to maintain hygienic condition by following methods:

- i. Nutrients recycling
- ii. Humus formation
- iii. Cleaning of environment



- **Maintain balance of Ecosystem:**

Wild life conservation plays an important role in the maintenance of balance of ecosystem by flow of the food chain. Any disruption in the food chain of the natural environment can disturb the balance of ecosystem.

- **Prey of Carnivore:**

The wild animals such as carnivores prey can destruct the wildlife and thus only increase the number if herbivores will remain. The increase of herbivores will then feed on plants. As a result, there will be depletion of the natural habitat of the wildlife.

- **Aesthetic Value:**

Wildlife also has aesthetic value. The richness of variety and fascination of life on this planet diminish with every species that disappears. When any of the wild specie extinct, it can cause to loss of the aesthetic value of wildlife.



- **Commercial and Recreational Value:**

If wildlife of the specific country is properly managed or conserved with all the precautions and values it will both commercially and economically help that country. For example wild animals can also be conserved in museums and zoos for the amusement.

- **Tourism:**

Several species are limited to their specific natural habitat. The wildlife conservation is also significant in tourism because lot of money is exchanged by means of tourist to watch the biodiversity of different areas of the world. So it also helps in economy of a country.

- **Genetic Value:**

Flaura and Fuana are rich source of genes, which can be used for breeding new forms of plants and animals for disease resistance, faster growth, higher yield and other ecological amplitudes.

- **Educational and Scientific Value:**

Wildlife is applicable for the intense and descriptive studies like morphology, physiology, anatomy and reproduction. Wildlife can also be used for scientific purpose such as for experimental study e.g. Monkeys, rabbits, pigs, rats etc.

- **Cultural and Religious Value:**

Wildlife is a natural gift with cultural importance. Religions have often declared certain animals and their products to be sacred, spiritually significant.

For Example:

- i. Eagle and hawks feathers have great cultural and spiritual value to native Americans as religious objects.
- ii. In Hindus the cow is regarded sacred.
- iii. Markhor is a national animal of Pakistan.



- **Trading Value:**

By trading the wild animal's products or from conducting a business based on wildlife populations is the commercial value of wildlife. The wild meat and furs are harvested all over the world. They can also be used in chain or different activities like in sports such as camping, hiking, and hunting, fishing and travelling. Commercial forming is occurring in countries like China, Zimbabwe and Thailand for economic gain.

- **Industrial Value :**

Modern industries of medicines require large resources, so it should be investigated and constantly supplied without disturbing the balance of nature.

- **Ethical Value:**

Most of the religions agree that human beings should have the responsibility as how they use the creation. In Buddhism there is a human responsibility towards the creation. The Chinese Buddhist emphasized intimate connections between all the things of nature. Such theme is also found in different religions such as Christianity and Islam.

- **Sports Value:**

Wildlife has immense values to hunt for sports .By it Government get;

- a) Industrial revenue for manufacturing of items for fishing, hunting etc.
- b) Government revenue for issuance of licenses, leases.

For Example:

- I. *Houbara bustard* as a game bird.
- II. Markhor trophy for hunting.



Conclusion of Wildlife Conservation:

Now a day's situation of wildlife is alarming due to extensive gaming. In Punjab-Pakistan hunting is not allowed after 1974 wildlife act and Amendments in 1991. Hence fishing is the only sports.

National Agencies of Wildlife working in Pakistan:

Here are the following national agencies that are working in Pakistan in order to protect and conserve Wildlife for the sustenance of balanced nature and ecosystem

1. World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan (WWF Pakistan):

Stands for:

WWF stands for World Wide Fund for Nature Pakistan.

• Establishment:

WWF-Pakistan was established in 1970 to create a future where people could live in harmony with nature.

• Staff Members:

WWF-Pakistan works around 20 offices with a team of close to 250 dedicated staff members.

• Head Offices:

With its head office in Lahore, it has regional offices in Karachi, Islamabad, Peshawar, Gilgit, Muzaffarabad and Quetta, and project offices wherever there is need and the potential to make a difference.



2. Pakistan Game Fish Association (PGFA):

• Aim and Establishment:

For 20 years, The PGFA has worked diligently for the betterment of Angling, Conservation and Rural Welfare.

- **Community:**

Today, a community of more than 18,000 recreational sport fishermen or anglers across Pakistan practice sport fishing under PGFA rules, which are in turn based on international standards of conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization. .It is a non – profit organization.



3. Himalayan Wildlife Foundation (HWF) :

- **Objective:**

The objectives of the foundation are to help protect, preserve, conserve, manage and sustainably utilize wildlife and their habitats in the country.

- **Formation:**

This organization was formed in 1994 and it is a non-profit organization.

- **Location:**

The location of this organization is present in the Islamabad, Pakistan.



4. Society for Conservation and Protection Of Environment (SCOPE):

- **Registration:**

SCOPE is registered under "Societies Registration Act 1860" as a non-governmental organization (NGO).

- **Formation:**

SCOPE was formed in 1988 to Protect Environment and Natural Resources in Pakistan.

- **Main Focus:**

For last 22 years, SCOPE has been focusing on four districts in Sindh, Pakistan for maintenance of wildlife.

- **Strategy:**

SCOPE's operational strategy is to involve experts, volunteers, media, students, government agencies and other stakeholders in achieving its goals.



5. **Bio resource Research Center (BRC)**

- **Introduction:**

BRC is a non-profit organization.

- **Headquarter:**

Headquarter of BRC is located in Islamabad, Pakistan.

- **Main Focus:**

Their main focus, till date, has been on the bear conservation in Pakistan, through curbing bearbaiting.

6. **Pakistan Animal Welfare Society (PAWS):**

- **Registration:**

It was founded in 2004 and is registered in Pakistan since 2008 as a non-profit company under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984.

- **Location:**

Their office address is 5-3-1, Sector 15, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi, Pakistan.

- **Volunteers:**

It is run by volunteers, without having a specific shelter, business venue.

- **Aim:**

Their aim is rehabilitation of orphaned and injured wildlife. Sheltering and adopting homeless cats and dogs, and educating the community to inspire compassionate action for animals.

References:

- <https://www.slideshare.net/NoorzadaWazir/national-and-international-agencies-involved-in-wildlife-conservation-and-management>
- <https://wildlife.com.pk/conservation/organizations/>
- https://www.wfpak.org/about_us/
- <http://www.pgfa.org/the-pakistan-game-fish-association-pgfa/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayan_Wildlife_Foundation
- <https://www.paws.org/about/>