

M.Sc. (WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACTION) SEMESTER – I  
(CBCS 2019 COURSE): *Winter-2021*  
SUBJECT: CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES

Day : *Wednesday*  
Date : *12-01-2022*

Time : *10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.*  
Max. Marks : 60

*W-2021-21286*

**N.B.**

- 1) Question 6 is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Answer any **FOUR QUESTIONS** from Q.1 to Q.5.
- 3) Draw neat and labelled diagram **WHEREVER** necessary.

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- Q.1** a) List out the direct and indirect drivers of human-wildlife conflict. (06)
- b) Describe three compensation strategies with examples of mitigating human-wildlife conflict. (06)
- Q.2** a) Anti-snare walks are frequently used by the Forest Department. Explain the concept and its benefits. (06)
- b) How does ecotourism work as a compensation strategy? (06)
- Q.3** a) What is Conservation Conflict Transformation? Describe its key operational elements. (06)
- b) Can all environmental degradation be attributed to poverty and all poverty be attributed to environmental degradation? Justify your answer with examples. (06)
- Q.4** a) Describe the three different dimensions of poverty and the three dimensions of poverty reduction. (06)
- b) How do the provisions of Prior Enforced Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 address issues associated traditional ecological knowledge? (06)
- Q.5** a) Make a case for urban biodiversity conservation in a country like India where the focus has always been on wilderness conservation. (06)
- b) What are the new form of urban greens that can be leveraged to strengthen wildlife conservation in India? (06)
- Q.6** Write short notes on **ANY THREE** of the following: (12)
- a) Causes of loss of traditional ecological knowledge
  - b) Transaction cost of human-wildlife conflict
  - c) Avoidance strategies
  - d) Mitigation measures for carnivore conflict

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