

4) Sources of income :-

Some products of wild life such as horns, bones, skins ^{etc.} serve as source of income.

5) Medicinal value :-

Antibiotics are produced from penicillium and quinine is prepared from bark of cinchona tree.

6) Research value :-

Large number of animals are used for research purposes in the laboratory.

EXTINCTION OF WILD-LIFE SPECIES :-

Extinction of species is a gradual and natural process. But such activities of human which disturb the natural equilibrium of nature increase the rate of extinction. Important activities stimulating extinction is deforestation, construction of dams, pollution and hunting.

WAYS OF WILD-LIFE CONSERVATION :-

1) Provision of safe guarded habitat :-

To provide natural habitat is the best and most essential measures for the wild life conservation. This is done by restoration and preserving forest. This includes the provision for feeding, breeding ~~measures~~ nursery and resting area of species.

2) Preservation from hunting :-

Needless killing should be prohibited by formulating, imposing and enforcing prohibitory act. Connecting this the government of India has established wild life Board in 1952 and passed wild life act in 1972.

3) Education of common man :-

Common people should be acknowledge with the significance of the wild life and mode of conservation. This can be done by encouraging them to make a frequent visit of zoological parks and gardens.