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## PERSPECTIVES ON SUSTAINABILITY OF WILDLIFE

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### **Abstract:**

*All the way through history, the habitats of wild mammals have altered to a great extent. Habitat changes may imitate revolutionize in the environment and human and wildlife divergence. Their historical and current habitats can be studied according to their historical and current presence occurrences, climate, topography, and human activity. In this study effect of human activities and their consequences on changes in Sustainability of Wildlife habitat is carried out.*

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**Keywords:** Wild life, Human activities, Habitat

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### **Introduction:**

A decision passed by the United Nations Environment Assembly on illegal wildlife and wildlife products called for an exploration of worldwide best practices for integrating local populations in wildlife management. United Nations Environment Assembly has specially made the International Union for preservation of Nature and the International Institute for Environment and Development in answer to this declaration. Opportunities and restriction in terms of contribution in key international policy discussion that influence wildlife management (specifically, the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; the Convention on Migratory Species; and the United Nations Environment Programme) (1). Habitat management, the establishment of protected areas, the treatment of endangered species, captive breeding programmes, mass education, and the circulation of laws are all major approaches used in India to conserve and sustain the wildlife. The poor rely more on subsistence items like wood fuel and wild foods, as well as stuff obtained from natural regions other than forests. In absolute terms, environmental income in the highest income is around five times that of the two lowest quintiles. Therefore the conservation, preservation and sustenance of wild life environment and wild life itself are very essential and significant also (2, 3). Human activities for their benefit creates a bad impact and have a clear negative impact on wild life, mammal habitats, according to research it has been found that there is a relationship between habitat changes of mammalian and most of the

wild animals and anthropogenic activities and their consequences. The sensitivity of wild animal, mammals and other habitats to human activities varies with respect to their effect on mammal, with some animals being more susceptible to human activity than others (4). The corona pandemic results in a large number of deaths as well as significant commercial, social and economic spoil. Due to Corona pandemic, many policy responses, that focus on "saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and maintaining nature," have made wildlife trade a major topic of conversation. Tremendous boundaries, such as prohibition all wildlife use and trade, or blanket measures for whole Classes, have been projected as policy solutions. Different deal, trade, business, on the other hand, pose varying degrees of risk for pandemics, while others take part in grave roles in achieving other key aspects of sustainable development, such as poverty and hunger mitigation, decent work, responsible consumption and production, and life on land and below water. Because of this intricacy, context-specific policies are requisite, as well as multi-sector managerial that goes beyond simple top-down solutions. (5)

Wildlife trade is the sale or exchange of wildlife, plants, fungi, and their derived compounds. It is greatly varied and vibrant, casing abundant species, stakeholders and supply chains of dissimilar sectors and sizes, with different legitimacy, sustainability and social legality in different markets (5). Millions of animals, plants, and their products are traded both legally and illegally each year to supply domestic and international markets. Much of this trade occurs in developing countries, which are biodiversity-rich, people depend on natural

resources, and sustainable and legitimate use of wildlife can make a living. In fact, international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity recognize the rights of those who promote and benefit from the sustainable use of biodiversity (6,3,8,9). However, unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade threatens wildlife populations, adversely affects the environment and health, and in some cases poses a highly militarized threat to human security. An important framework for regulating international wildlife trade is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, a global agreement aimed at ensuring sustainable wildlife trade. Species are, providing different levels of protection, and transactions are regulated and monitored through a permit system. However, the capacity and resources to implement and enforce Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species are often inadequate, and enforcement alone can cause problems. As a result, conservationists are advocating alternative strategies for regulating wildlife trade.

This includes community incentives, reduced demand, and research into sustainable off-take mechanisms. When local stakeholders benefit directly from resources, they have incentives to protect them and can lead to environmental responsibility. Extractive use of sustainable and well-managed resources can have positive livelihood results and provide incentives for conservation, but many projects have not achieved that goal. A complete understanding of the social and economic aspects of the wildlife trading supply chain will assess and conserve who and to what extent will be affected by policies and controls aimed at regulating trade. In addition, the socio-economic characteristics of the target community have been shown to influence the success of conservation projects. Previous studies have attempted to understand the socio-economic determinants of wildlife meat trade and wild feed consumption in rural areas, but export to supply exotic pet trade, especially during the harvest season. Few have examined the livelihoods associated with the commercial supply of wildlife in the country. People probably have the most direct impact on natural resources. This may seem far from the retail stores in the consuming country(6,9,10).

#### **Methodology:**

The elevated tempo of extension has unavoidably raised concerns about environmental conditions and management.

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Water resource management and biodiversity management should be sustainable, especially for the protection of endangered flora and wildlife. Perspective on Sustainability of Wildlife is been studied by carrying out the literature survey. (7,11)

#### **Result and Discussion:**

A good deal of the world's wildlife trade comes from biodiversity rich developing countries. These frequently designate elevated levels of poverty and habitat loss, especially in rural areas where many are dependent on natural resources. However, collecting wildlife can encourage locals to protect the habitats that support their lives. However, trapping was part-time, usually done by poor members of the community, and was often considered opportunistic, perilous, and reasonably unpredictable. In addition, captive and non-capturers have similar awareness of protection, suggesting that wildlife trade does not currently provide enticement to make stronger the management of traded species and their habitats. Here we considered, most comprehensive insights into the livelihoods and conservation of poor rural communities involved in the commercial collection of live animals to supply international trade (6).

#### **Conclusion:**

Perspectives on sustainability of wildlife are greatly understood by studying the human behavior and human activities which are carried out and also responsible for decreasing the adaptability characteristics in the animal which leads to decrease in the sustainability of wildlife.

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