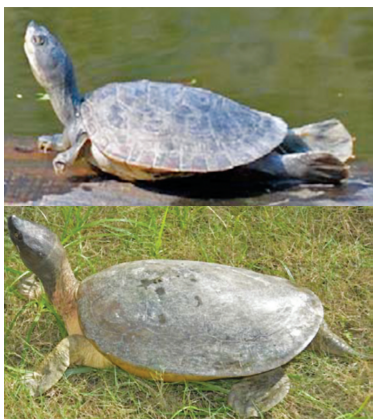


WILD LIFE PROTECTION AND CRIME CONTROL

Sanjit Kumar Saha

1. It is Critically Endangered, one of the largest and long-lived species of River Terrapin found only in Mangrove Rivers and creeks of India and Bangladesh, having shell length of 60 cm. It is easily distinguished from other terrapins by the presence of only four instead of five claws on the fore-limb.

- Painted Terrapin (*Batagur borneoensis*)
- Southern River Terrapin (*Batagur affinis*)
- Northern River Terrapin (*Batagur baska*)
- Black Marsh Turtle (*Siebenrockiella crassicollis*)



2. Born in 1851 in Lalgola, Berhampur, Murshidabad, of undivided Bengal he was the first Indian Superintendent of the famous Alipore Zoological Gardens, Kolkata (then Calcutta). Without any formal degree in Zoology, only based on his rare observation, love and passion for Science and animals he wrote a pioneering book “*Handbook of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal*” in 1892. Name the unsung Naturalist.

- Ram Bromho Sanyal
- Birbal Sahni
- Salim Ali
- R.B. Bose



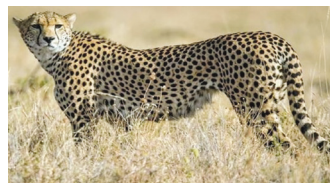
3. A new bird species of an Asian babbler of the genus *Liocichla* was discovered in the year 2006 from a community forest near Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India, by Ramana Athreya. The overall colour of the bird is olive which tends to look greener in the shade and neutral grey in bright light.

- Red-faced Liocichla (*Liocichla phoenicea*)
- Emei Shan Liocichla (*Liocichla omeiensis*)
- Steere's Liocichla (*Liocichla steerii*)
- Bugun Liocichla (*Liocichla bugunorum*)



4. Recently Supreme Court of India by an order permitted the Union of India and NTCA (National Tiger Conservation Authority) to introduce an African big Cat species from Namibia to India under the supervision of an Expert Committee for viability study. One of the related Asiatic subspecies of this big cat had a wide distribution, but now it is totally extinct from the wild in India.

- Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)
- Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)
- Black Panther (*Panthera pardus*)



5. To protect the threatened population of the Hornbills, it gets the status of schedule I, Part III as per the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Hornbills are hunted by many tribal communities in the north-east region of India for their decorative growth on the upper mandible of the beak. What is this decorative growth?

- Hat
- Bonnet
- Hood
- Casque



6. A male Deer species in between November to December displays 'Sore Spot' on the ventral surface of their neck. It is a secretion of the gland of the Stags in the Rut season to mark the territory to defend the other Stags.

- Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*)
- Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*)
- Swamp Deer (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)
- Mouse Deer (*Hyelaphus porcinus*)



7. The plant root of Tiger's claw or Baghnakhi or Devil's claw or Ulat Kanta (*Martynia annua*) is very rare. To meet up the demand hemipenis of a reptile species which resembles the root of the said plant is illegally extracted and traded. Name this reptile which is having protection under Schedule I, Part II of WLP, 1972.

- Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)
- Golden gecko (*Calodactylus aureus*)
- Crocodiles (*Crocodylus sp*)
- Monitor Lizard (*Varanus sp*)



8. When the Wild Life (Protection) Act was enacted in the year 1972, Tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko*) was not a scheduled animal. But in recent times international trade in this animal has risen with the false belief that its meat can cure Cancer and AIDS and bring high monetary gains for the owner when reared as a pet. Mention the specific Schedule and year of inclusion in the WLP, 1972 to stop illegal trade of this animal.

- Schedule I and 2013
- Schedule II and 2012
- Schedule III and 2012
- Schedule IV and 2013



9. Hog Deer (*Axis porcinus*) is an endangered animal which is distributed from the alluvial grasslands of the Terai/Dooars forest of Corbett to Jaldapara, Buxa to Kaziranga. A few years back it was upgraded to Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Up-gradation was made from which schedule of WLP, 1972?

- Schedule II
- Schedule III
- Schedule IV
- Schedule V



10. A few years back in Jangal Mahal Zoological Park, Jhargram, West Bengal a female Striped Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) consumed her own cubs after giving birth. This type of survival strategy is known as _____

- Matriphagy
- Maternal Cannibalism
- Both (a) & (b)
- None of the above



Answers:

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (d)
9. (b) 10. (b)

Contributed by Sanjit Kumar Saha, Assistant Divisional Forest Officer, Jaldapara Wildlife Division, Directorate of Forests, Government of West Bengal, Nilkuthi, Coochbehar-736101, West Bengal, India.
Email: sanjitwbfs@gmail.com