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## Wildlife tourism in Kashmir: A case study of Dachigam national park

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### Abstract

Wild life tourism is also known as eco-friendly, sustainable tourism and animal friendly tourism. The encounter between the visitor and wildlife comprises the core of wildlife experience. Wildlife tourism in its simplest sense, is watching wildlife animals in their natural habitat. Wildlife tourism is an important part of the tourism industries in many countries like India, Africa, Australia etc. Today's tourist is not content with cultural or religious tourism alone-the tourist today look for some thrill, fun, adventure and something other than the routine. Tourists are more keen to enjoy nature and seek wildlife in its natural habitat in quiet and scene surrounding. The present paper attempts to examine the scope of wildlife tourism in order to formulate the guideline for future tourism planning growth in Kashmir valley. The study indicates that the wildlife tourism is still in the early phase of development.

**Keywords:** Eco-Friendly, Sustainable Tourism, Flora, Fauna, Hangul

### 1. Introduction

Tourism is the oldest major industry of the J&K state, with powerful potential owing to the celebrated valley of Kashmir, enchanting sites of Jammu region and tourism novelty of Ladakh. Apart from the well-known temples and shrines Jammu & Kashmir State is fortunate to have a number of magnificent places of scenic beauty and cultural heritage. It has a variety of flora and fauna (wildlife) with potential to attract domestic and foreign tourists in large numbers.

Unfortunately, in recent years, the magnitude, direction and structure of tourism industry has undergone a considerable change, which has necessitated a fresh look on infrastructural and super – structural facilities to harness the tourism potential of the state. Rapid expansion in tourist trade of other regions of the country, has however posed a formidable threat to the speedy growth of tourism in the state and this in turn has irresistibly necessitated the formulation of a sound marketing strategy so as to capture a large share of national tourist market. Since time immemorial Kashmir has been a great source of attractions to the world, but tourism industry has not developed so far to its full potential. To achieve full potential Kashmir tourism needs shrewd planning, study of marketing processes.

Undoubtedly, there is a great need for diversification of tourism with shifting the stress and strain from traditional sightseeing tours centred primarily. On places of cultural tourism interest to more rapidly growing holiday tourism, without of course neglecting aesthetic, environmental and socio – cultural implications of tourism projects. Tourism industry in any part of the world cannot be put and sound footing with huge investments in such areas as adventure and winter sports and “wildlife tourism”. Reportedly, worldwide there is a great thrust upon wildlife tourism. There is obvious need to realize and understand the significance and perspectives of “wildlife tourism” in its fullest in the new millennium.

Compared to the other states in the country, Kashmir's performance in this sector has been rather poor. The tendency of tourists is to delimit Kashmir to a set of scenic marvels or monuments. The vast and beautiful state like Jammu & Kashmir its rich and colourful attractions deserve a substantial greatest tourist inflow then so called other foreign tourists, paradise which have least of almost everything to offer but which somehow manage to get more tourists a month than Jammu and Kashmir state does in a year. Kashmir is one of the most beautiful tourist destinations of the world. It used to attract enormous number of domestic and international tourists before 1989. The period between 1989 and 1998 is a lean period from the tourist's point of view. About 20% of the work force of the state is directly or in directly dependent on tourism.

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In the absence of basic minerals (iron-ore, copper, coal, petroleum, etc.), its productive fields, green forests, rich wildlife, water and invigorating climate are the great bounties of nature. In view of the varied and diverse nature of tourism planning for its development should include understanding the perspectives of “wildlife tourism” in the present scenario. Markedly, there is an apparent need to understand the perspective of “wildlife tourism” in Kashmir valley in depth.

On the basis of these grounds, the present study/project entitled “wildlife tourism” have been undertaken to evaluate its performance, prospects and perspectives (A case study of Dachigam National Park). As “wildlife tourism” has assumed a new dimension, it becomes essential to make an in-depth study of the various aspects related with it. The approach has been to provide a simple and comprehensive outline of as many subjects as possible. The reader who wishes to make a detailed study of any subject will obviously have to do much more reading. Even those who may have a layman’s interest in the subject will find the information contained in this project quite interesting and useful.

### **Objectives of the Research Study**

The following frame work of objectives has been adopted for undertaking the study/project.

1. To give the potentials and prospects of “wildlife tourism” in the present scenario.
2. To evaluate the Kashmir’s scope in this sector in comparison with other states of the country.
3. To determine the infrastructural network for attracting wildlife tourists.
4. To assess role played by wildlife tourism in economic development of state (contribution to state income generation, expansion of employment opportunities, raising tax revenue, generation of foreign exchange and transformations of regional economy).
5. To evolve a framework of strategies (promotionary measures) for the development and improvement of “wildlife tourism” in the state.
6. To evaluate the existing trend of tourist and facilities available in Kashmir valley and its environs.
7. To identify the potentials and prospects of tourism in the study area.
8. To put J&K state prominently on the tourist map.

9. To motivate a greater number of tourists to visit J&K state.
10. To boost the economy of the state.

### **Research implications**

From a practical standpoint, the pattern of use observed during the research may be of interest to planners and managers because of the some problems that were highlighted- habitat damage, detrimental effects on “Hangul” and “Bear” behaviour and reduced amenity value at a Dachigam National Park. While the findings cannot be used to assess the seriousness of these problems, they do provide ample evidence of their existence. Beyond this, the extant and seriousness of environmental impacts relating to tourist use also need to be researched.

And, finally there is a real need to gain a better understanding of visitor’s preferences and expectations. Sources of visitor’s satisfaction and dissatisfaction must be recognized for management intervention to be successful. Therefore, the present study brings to the light valuable information regarding tourism and “wildlife tourism”.

### **Wildlife Tourism in Dachigam National Park**

In this study/paper, an attempt is made to present some comments and notes about the peculiarity and uniqueness of the “wildlife tourism” and its products it appears that the vast scope of the “wildlife tourism” (taken into account various matters discussed in this paper) impeded progress towards establishing a meaningful approach to the definition and study of tourism, thus resulting in a neglected and undeveloped domain of inquiry. The laymen’s misconception of “travel” and the “travel” industry has further deterred progress. The way tourism is understood today, it seems to be so complex that it is hard to ask the right questions, much less to come up with right business. One disturbing situation that tourism faced today is its insufficient knowledge. It is not what one knows about tourism, but rather what one does not know about it that must be of primary concern. There is a definite need to improve not only the tourism know - how but also the tourism knows – why. The theoretical aspect of tourism, which has been unquestionably neglected, disputes any unscientific and unreasonable assumptions that arise in the foundation and procedures of the study of tourism. This may once again suggest why “wildlife tourism”, despite its eco-economic magnitude has remained undeveloped and unnoticed.



Map of Dachigam national park and its surrounding protected areas in Dachigam landscape

It is time to suggest and consider an innovative approach to defining the study of tourism in general and “wildlife tourism” in particular. There is a definite need to pioneer a whole blueprint of what the study of tourism ought to include in this effort a comprehensive definition of tourism can indeed be a major step. Once this is attained, it will become easier to identify the boundaries of the industry, one the one hand, and the direction that the study of “wildlife tourism” should take, on the other. Various fields of the sciences have much to offer to this search, and can guide the inquiry.

Today, throughout the world, polarized approaches to level development and management are reducing the potential of both the environment and public benefits from leisure land use. Conservation of plants and animals life is providing basic appeal to the society to view and understand biology. Concerns over species elimination and pollution are highly complementary to the interests of the tourism and recreation. For the sake of include physical environment and improved value to the society; it seems imperative that some means be created for greater collaboration and co-operation between international forces of tourism, recreation and conservation.

#### Problems and Prospects in Wild Life Tourism

Besides the research and academic purposes, the study will prove an ideal companion for all the local people. Our effort is to make the Kashmir valley the complete tourist destination. This study has been prepared with a view to explaining the “wildlife tourism”, phenomenon in its totality and to some extent satisfies a long help need for such a work. We are optimistic about the prospectus of our wildlife and forests but would emphasize the need for continuous monitoring of the ecological health of our country. Simultaneously more material on crucial subjects such as ecology and wildlife needed.

**Dachigam National Park (Kashmir):** Originally a royal game preserve, Dachigam is close to the capital city of Srinagar. A boulder strewn river runs through lower Dachigam and heronry is a feature of this river. One may see the Himalayan black bear here in June.

Upper Dachigam is reached by several routes; local information is necessary on which routes are open. The **Hangul** or **Kashmir stag**, a relative of the Scottish red deer is the feature of upper Dachigam in June and enterprising may camp up the hill and trek in search of this splendid deer. The Himalayan brown bear and musk deer may also be seen in June.



<b>Area:</b>	141 sq. km.
<b>Best time to visit:</b>	June to August.
<b>Climate:</b>	Moderate.
<b>Annual rainfall:</b>	2500 mm. (approx.).
<b>Fauna:</b>	leopard, Black Bear, Brown Bear, Musk Deer, Hangul, Heronry.
<b>How to get there:</b>	Dachigam is 22 km by a good road from Srinagar. The rest of the journey is Undertaken by tracking or pony back.
<b>Accommodation:</b>	Broadway, Nedous, Oberoi Palace, Taj Viv anta and Grand Mumtaz and other hotels in Srinagar.
<b>Contact:</b>	The chief Wildlife warden, Jammu and Kashmir and tourist reception Dal Gate Srinagar.

The highest, youngest and largest chain of mountains in the world the Himalayan range is one of the most fascinating and spectacular natural wonders on earth. It is more than that; it is one of the richest stores of animal life. For instance, it is remarkable that almost one third of the world's mammalian species that may be called true mountain animals are native to see mountains.

Jammu and Kashmir, with its variety of geographical regions climate and vegetation's has many delights to offer the "wildlife" enthusiast. Perhaps no animal better epitomizes the snow leopard, a beautiful and elusive survivor from the frigid Pleistocene era, though its range it immense, is most advantageously sought in Jammu and Kashmir especially in the high ranges.

Another rare animal is the Hangul or Kashmir stag, one of the most endangered species of Red Deer in the world. An enigmatic mammal is the bharal; the controversy over whether it is a sheep or a goat is not yet settled. Many unique species of antelope, goat and sheep are found in the state.

In winter, high altitude bird species move to the lower valleys and into the tourist's purview cinnamon sparrows the black and yellow grosbeak, black bulbuls and monal pheasants (the male splendidly coloured) may be soon now. At this time, too large troops of the impressive Himalayan grey langur visit for the duration.

But nothing strikes the eye and imagination so much as in the spring and the summer, when the long foothills and deep valleys awake to life. Now also awakes the imposing Himalayan black bear, and as the winter avifauna return to higher quarters the birds of the summer return. Among these is the lovely golden oriole. The Langurs and Hangul too, make their way to higher valleys that are not, however inaccessible.

Jammu and Kashmir valley, however have led "wildlife" conservation efforts. Several national parks and sanctuaries have been established in the state.

Amidst forest of silvers birch and conifer roams the Hangul. Rare and on the verge of extinction till a few years ago, the national park at Dachigam contains the last viable Hangul population in the world. Related to the red deer of Europe, this breed is characterized by its white rump path and impressive spread of antlers.

Of all the many sanctions in the state the one at Dachigam is the best known. At one time the exclusive hunting preserve of the Maharaja of Kashmir. It was declared a national park in 1951 and owing to a strictly enforced conservation program, the "Hangul" population, once 150 and now stands at over 400 animals.

Dachigam, spread over an area of 141 sq. km is the home of 20 mammal species including the leopard and over 150 species of avifauna. Often throughout the year, there is no prime viewing seasons, as the visitor will find some things of interest all through the year. At panzgam, Laribal, Sangargulu and gratnur are huts for overnight stay. For passes to the sanctuary and reservations for accommodation, contact the office of the chief "wildlife" warden at the tourist reception centre, Srinagar.

In fact, over the period of time Kashmir had changed from a vergin beauty to a managed tourist attraction. The foreigners in the valley with different purpose and motivations. In the beginning, Europeans formed the major proportion of the tourist who visited Kashmir in a view to see "wildlife" in their natural habitat. With the improvement in means of transportation and social amenities, Kashmir become more accessible and tourists from different parts of the worlds started pouring in.

Tourism has a very strong, intricate but fragile relationship with ecology and environment, the primary features contributing to the attractiveness of a tourism region. Whilst, environment on one hand, can biologically be defined as the life support system of an organism, community a species or other life system of complexes, in reference to tourism it can

be perceived as the ‘health’ of a tourist spot (destination), the resource generation at a spot and long range infrastructural development, on the other hand. The quality of destination environment and ecology determines not only the type of tourism, tourist traffic flow patterns and effective and potential tourist activities, but also the overall magnetism of the given destination. Environment is in fact thread of unity as a basic and common resource for tourism between the interests and needs of three dominant factors namely, the local community of the destination, visitors and travel and tourism industry. And in the process of tourism development, development and promoting a destination, a judicious balance ought to exist among these, failing there is bound to be societal, cultural, economic and functional conflicts.

Tourism always has a pre-eminent impact on the environment and ecology positive and negative. Environmental impacts are inherent and ineducibly multidimensional. Unlike primary production and secondary manufacturing industries whose environmental impacts are external; these are internal and rather central to the economic base of the industry itself particularly in natural areas tourism. Indeed, the so-called ‘natural’ reserves are rapidly being turned into “commercially managed” tourists resorts, resulting in an ever decreasing element of “pure” nature there. What a massacre of beauty! **“Man kills the thing he loves.”**

The park is situated 22 kilometres from Srinagar in the north-east and harbours the last viable population of the threatened species **the Hangul**. The wildlife of the area includes about 20 species of mammals and over 150 species of birds.

**Approach**

- Airport.....Srinagar (32 kms)**
- Railhead.....Jammu (315 kms)**
- Road.....Srinagar (21 kms)**
- Area..... (141 sq. kms)**

**Altitudinal Range:** 1700 to 4000 mts M.S.L

**Accommodation:** Lower Dachigam

- Panzgam.....2 inspection huts.....3 bedrooms= 6 beds.
- Laribal.....1 inspection huts.....1 bedroom=2 beds.
- Laribal.....2 dormitories huts ....3 bedrooms= 20 beds.

**Upper Dachigam:**

- Sangarula...1 inspection hut...2 bedrooms= 4 beds.
- Grantnar....1 inspection hut...6 bedrooms= 12 beds.

**Flora:** There are over fifty species of trees, twenty of shrubs and five hundred species of herbs. The principal tree species are griffithii, Abies pindraw, Juglans regia, morus alba, betula utilis, salix spp., ulmus wallichiana, Aesculus indica etc. shrubs include Berberis spp., Desmodium tiliaefolium, parrotiopsis jaequenmontiana, indigofera heterantha, rosa webbiana, Rose macrophylla, R.brunonii, and the major herbs constitute taraxacum officinate, colchicum luteum, Artemisia vulgaris, ophioglossum spp., tulpa spp., dipsacus mitis, Doronicum roylei, primula spp., Anemone spp., etc.

**Fauna:** There are twenty mammal species which include **Hangul**, Himalayan **Brown Bear** and Himalayan **Black Bear**, **Langur**, Himalayan **Marmot**, **leopard**, etc.

**Avifauna:** There are over 150 species of birds. The principal species are **Monal, Koklas, Bearded Vulture, Griffon Vulture, golden eagle, grey heran, starling, golden oriole, paradise flycatcher, western yellow-billed blue magpie, kestrel, peregrine falcon, black bulbul**, etc.

**Visit:**

**Upper Dachiga.....Mammals/Bird Viewing-May to August**

**Lower Dachigam.....Mammal viewing-September to March**

**.....Bird viewing-March to May**

**Dress:**

**Summer** Tracking shoes, Raincoat and Light clothing  
**Winter** Tracking shoes, Heavy Woollen’s and water-proof wind cheater

**Spring**

Tracking shoes, Raincoat and Light woollens  
 The Hangul or the Kashmir Stag as this as this threatened deer is sometimes referred to, is a classic example of the predicament in which humans and animals find themselves today. Whose needs come first – the animals or the peoples? The Hangul’s future is totally dependent on the health of its habitat – the Dachigam National Park. Ironically, the future of “Srinagar is also intertwined with this area of a divesting beauty as it forms the catchment area for a bulk of the city’s fresh water supply. How does one even begin to describe Dachigam, the home of the Hangul?

Unmistakably the fresh water which flows through Dachigam is an important source of sustenance for the people of Srinagar. This fact was recognized as early as 1910 by Maharaja Hari Singh and was a crucial factor leading to the preservation of Dachigam-then as a private hunting ground, and now as a national park. For once, the interests of humans and those of wild animals can clearly be seen to coincide; the steps necessary for vital source of water for the states capital being synonymous with those that aid the survival of the wildlife of Dachigam, Dal lake, with its houseboats, its romance and beauty which attract the tourists by the thousands every year, depends largely on Dachigam as it forms almost half of its catchment area. In spite of the pivotal role played by the Dachigam area in the lives’ of thousands of Kashmir’s its history, along with that of the Hangul’s, has followed chequered path.

Dachigam had been declared a sanctuary in 1951 but orders are ineffective without enforcement and Hangul numbers continued to drop; in 1965 the figure was believed to have dwindled to 180. In 1970, Dr. Holloway estimated that only 140-170 animals remained and that their range was drastically reduced. There seems to be a strong correlation between the presence of graziers and the problems of the Hangul; if domestic livestock can be removed totally from Dachigam, the Hangul will undoubtedly once again play and feed undisturbed amongst the flowers and the lush grasses of these stunningly beautiful pastures. The situation in Dachigam has improved considerably over the last decade. This is illustrated by the arrest in the decline of Hangul numbers and the gradual increase from 140 in 1970, to 320 in 1970 to perhaps, 219 in 2011. The single most important factor has been the reduction in poaching incidents although, sadly, Hangul are still occasionally shot in spite of the schedule, I protected afforded them. Regular patrolling by wildlife guards has however, ensured that “poaching is no longer a limiting factor”. It is interesting to note that

effective protection from a wildlife department can save a species from extinction. The Jammu and Kashmir government should be congratulated on their achievement as their task is not easy and several others work against the department's ability to fully and efficiency protects the area from encroachment and disturbance. A major hindrance is the number of different departments involved in the national park – hospitality and protocol, PWD, irrigation and water works, electricity, telephones, agricultural and fisheries, to name a few. The most obvious adverse effect of this is the high number of people who enter the park daily with, in most cases, no interest in the preservation of the area or its animals. Sadly, the VIP bungalow at Drapahma is probably the biggest cause of this disturbance as the five km. stretch of road leading to it runs through the core area of the park and employees, who regularly travel along it, have no regard for the flora and fauna here. Actually, with so many different departments involved it is almost impossible for the wildlife department to maintain control over every movement in the park.

However it is an indisputable fact that the directorate of wildlife protection is now doing good job, with some financial aid from the Dal Development Board, in protecting and preserving the critical water catchment areas and the many rare and endangered animals found within its boundaries. Wildlife is now an independent department, with the chief minister, Omar Abdullah and its helm having experience its serene white beauty Dachigam has into the richness of spring. After the drab colours of winter the delicate hues of spring and delightful. The innumerable variations of green of the new leaves and speckled with a profusion of plumps, apricot and peach blossoms and the nalas are thick with the creamy abundance of parota flower. It is a lovely sight. The hillslopes turn verdant and the valleys dark, under the thick canopy of developing leaves. Fruits begin to appear much to the bears' delight – mulberries come first and in abundance; plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, pear and apple fallow; later still, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries – a veritable fruit paradise. Meanwhile, the Hangul's cycle continuous, May to June being the calf-dropping season. In summer few Hangul's are to be seen in the lower Numbal area and no monkeys. The vast rolling green meadows, the extreme profusion of flowers, the bubbling clear water, the waterfalls, silver birch, blue Himalayan skies, and high ridges combine to form a sight as close to perfect beauty as can be imagined.

### Suggestion

Tourism also helps in making the environment pollution free. The tourist spots like national parks, hill stations, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, gardens etc. help in maintaining the ecological balance. Thus, it has a two – fold positive impact viz. first the environment is kept free from the pollutants and second, the tourist centres directly contribute to the ecological balance.

In the past, tourists visiting the state concentrated at Srinagar, Phalgham and Gulmarg where as many other beautiful places are being ignored. These areas should also be developed. This would add to the variety of scenic beauty. Almost forgotten the Dachigam National Park must be promoted to attract a large number of foreign and domestic tourists. Modern techniques of publicity should be used by the department of tourism to popularize available facilities among foreigners as well as domestic tourists.

Over the years the tourist traffic in the state has come down due to political turmoil. Government should therefore undertake all measures to remove the hurdles for “wildlife tourism”. In view of the varied and diverse nature of tourism, planning for its development should include various steps such as assessment of tourist demand and supply, determination of objectives strengthening of linkages between Ares plan and National plan, construction of infrastructure of right type in order to avoid wastages, formulation of financial plan so as to achieve optimum utilization of scare resources, establishment of appropriate managerial and administrative structure, linking tourism planning with environmental planning with a view to establish beneficial man environmental balance, setting up of monitoring agency to avoid pitfalls and regulate the direction of development. Thus, advance planning is fundamental to harness the gains of “wildlife tourism”.

### Benefits of Wildlife

Some benefits of wild life are easy to see; other benefits are not as obvious. The benefits are important in the lives of people and in striving for balance in nature.

(Note: nature is never balanced. It is continuously changing and evolving. Some situations can be more stable than others.)

**Aesthetic benefits:** The aesthetic benefits are those that people place on wildlife for beauty and appeal. People will travel long distances and invest in equipment to observe wildlife. Some people go to national and state parks and forests.

**Economic benefits:** people spend money to enjoy wildlife. This ranges from eating wildlife food in restaurants to buying guns, shells and travel to hunt or observe wildlife. Huge amount of money are spent on clothing, equipment and other items.

**Scientific benefits:** wildlife is important for research. Some provide useful information. For example, lichens can be used to determine air pollution. Other can be used to cures for human disease. Wildlife is needed to assure bio-diversity, which is preserving species to have their genetic material.

**Ecological benefits:** Each species makes important contributions to nature. Interactions among species are necessary. Some species are food source for other species. Other species are important in cleaning the earth and assuring a good environment. The eco-system must have a diversity of wildlife to provide a place for species to survive.

**Game benefit:** some wildlife animals are hunted as game or otherwise taken. Deer, rabbits, squirrels etc. each is taken as food or other purposes that human value.

### Suggestions

#### Steps for Growth of Tourism

- i. Tourism plays a very vital role in the state economy. It is in view of this importance that the state government has taken up the development of tourism industry in the right direction. The investment for the development of tourism has been rising steadily. Development of tourism involves the development of facilities and

incentives for tourists. The program includes optimum utilization of the existing capacity and provision of additional transport services, hotel, accommodation, bed strength, water supply, electricity etc.

- ii. Diversification, as stated earlier today's tourist is not content with cultural or religious tourism alone – the tourist today looks for some thrill, fun, adventure and something other than the routine. Tourists are keener and interest to enjoy nature and seek wildlife in its natural habitat in quiet serene surroundings. Such sort of tourism provides the tourists with a special thrill and feeling of adventure. If so, tourism might well be the best method of expressing the economic potential of wildlife stock. Wild animals have an aesthetic value that can be exploited in monetary terms therefore, there is a clear need to provide due importance and required promotion of wildlife based tourism, so that a layman understand the perspective of wildlife tourism in its fullest in the new millennium.
- iii. Tourism in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is confined to only three to four months and this industry experiences a long lean season. The state Government should make efforts to attract tourists in the lean months also, particularly, during winter season. Modern techniques of publicity should be used by the department of tourism to popularize available facilities among foreigners as well as domestic tourists.
- iv. On nominal charges, the tourists visiting the state should be insured. The risk covering would ultimately boost the morale of tourists to visit a large number of places in the state.
- v. In view of the varied and diverse nature of tourism, planning for its development should include various steps such as assessment of tourist demand and supply, determination of objectives strengthening of linkages between area plan and national plan. Actually, advance planning is fundamental to harness the gains of tourism.

### Protecting Wildlife

Wildlife populations can be promoted with good wildlife management practices. These practices are based on the biological needs of the species that are being promoted.

1. **Threats:** Wildlife populations are faced with several threats. Solving the threats helps protect a species.
2. **Loss of Habitat:** The greatest threat to wildlife is the loss of habitat, factories, homes, croplands, schools and other facilities destroy habitat. Often, ways can be found to promote habitat growth. New habitat can compensate for that removed for development purposes.
3. **Health and Age:** wildlife that that is healthy and disease free is more productive. It is less likely to decline in population. Good nutrition is related to health. The lack of food reduces the vigour of wildlife. Food storage may be due over population of wildlife or not enough food.

Inadequate food makes wildlife more likely to get disease. An animal's age, they are less able to defend themselves and find food. They are more likely to be attacked by predators or get disease.

4. **Predation:** predation is the capture and consumption of one animal by other. Predators have important roles. Big population of predators can threaten a population of prey.
5. **Pollution:** pollution can threaten wildlife. Most pollution is from human activity. Controlling pollution prevents this cause of wildlife loss.
6. **Hunting:** hunting can be a tool in wildlife management or it can threaten its existence. Laws have been established to regulate hunting. These are intended to protect wildlife. All hunters should know and follow the laws.

### Wildlife management

Wildlife, management is thing practices that promote wildlife, knowing what to do is essential. Get the assistance of a trained wildlife biologist.

Here are a few activities in wildlife management:

**Promote habitat:** wildlife prospers if it has good habitat. Take steps to establish habitat to promote the target species. This begins with developing a habitat management plan. The plan includes an of inventory of what is on the site, the goal to be achieved, and the ways and means of reaching the goal, planting trees, seeding grass, building brush piles, establishing food plants and assuring that water will be available are steps in promoting habitat.

**Introduce/re-establish Species:** it is sometimes necessary to bring in and release wildlife. These should be species that are sited to the area and will not pose problems; the best success is with re-establishing a wildlife species. Trying to establish species that are not naturally in the area is more difficult.

**Prevent pollution:** having a good environment for wildlife promotes its well-being. Keeping streams free of pollution and removing hazards from land promotes wildlife.

**Take property:** People should follow all rules when hunting and fishing. Do not take more than the bag limit. As a tool in management, hunting can be used to remove excess populations. This provides more food for the remaining population.

### Conclusion

Within the Himalayan range of India, Kashmir is an area with great tourism potential. Wildlife tourism in the state is at the edge of development. The enchanting geographical landscape and range of ecosystems leaves a lasting impression on the tourist in Kashmir. by focusing on wildlife tourism in Kashmir, the endangered species could be preserved and more attention would be paid in the management and preservation of wildlife species. The economy of the state will get boosted. Thus there are certain structural and institutional weakness like tourism infrastructure and superstructure. The political and social

instability in the valley is also a serious deterrent to the growth in tourism arrivals.

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