

Nurture Nature for Your Future

Nisarganubhav camps at Pench TR



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra jointly organized “Nisarganubhav” camps for the peripheral school students on the West side of Pench Tiger Reserve. The camps were conducted at the Surevani Nature Camping Site, which is located in the Nagalwadi buffer range of Pench Tiger Reserve. “Nisarganubhav” the word itself explains why it was chosen as a name for nature camps: an opportunity for students to experience nature. A total of 11 one-day camps were arranged in which 446 students and 27 teachers participated from peripheral schools. The camps were conducted from 20th February to 4th March 2023. All the school students and teachers gave a very positive response to these camps. Teachers requested to arrange these activities regularly in their schools, so students are aware of mother earth very well.

The Pench Tiger Reserve aimed to arrange nature camps for students from peripheral schools of the tiger reserve. Deputy Director of Pench TR Prabhu Nath Shukla approached Sanjay Karkare to arrange student camps. After the meeting, a schedule was prepared and the schools were selected. BNHS has been conducting conservation education programs for peripheral students of protected areas since 2005, and the BNHS has been associated with Pench Tiger Reserve for various awareness programs for the peripheral community.

Before conducting the camps, Sanjay Karkare personally selected 12 schools to have participated. He visited all the schools to communicate with the school authority and inform them about the camps. A letter was prepared for the schools and it was distributed to all the selected schools.

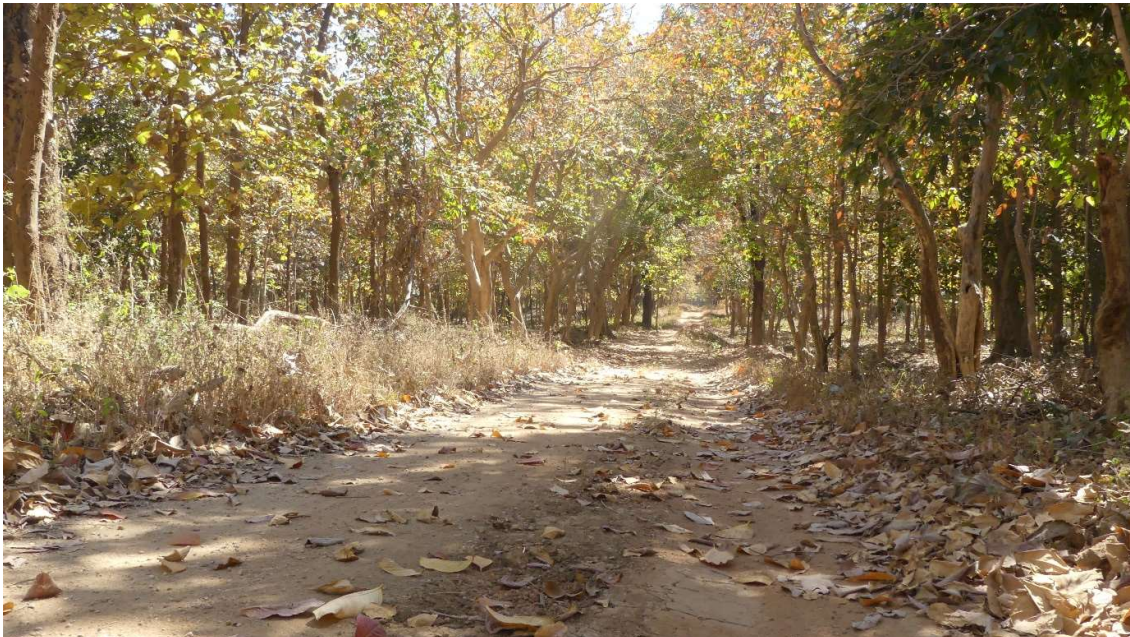
All these schools are near the forest and the villages are sensitive to wildlife regarding poaching. In the last two years, there were 4 tiger deaths and the villages are near the Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. During communication with the school management, it was noticed that there was no such awareness program organized in these schools earlier. A schedule was prepared to conduct the camps. Especially for these camps, the Pench Tiger Reserve hired 5 vehicles for these students and teachers to pick up them from schools. All the arrangements were arranged by the tiger project management and all the activities were conducted under the guidance of the BNHS team. Education officer Sampada Karkare conducted the camps.

Range Forest Officer Shri Pravin Lele communicated with the students in the camps. With the support from Shri Lele, Round Officer Shri Thakare, Forest guard Ms. Rasika Dhoke and other field staff, and under the guidance of Sanjay Karkare, the BNHS team conducted these camps successfully.

INTRODUCTION

The BNHS has played a pivotal role in addressing gaps between the peripheral community and forest management, through its nature education programs and the community integration model in east Vidarbha Landscape. The Conservation education program is a way of conveying the lessons of conservation education at a school level by direct action and participation of the school teachers and the students primarily in the school premises and in a certainly decided periphery around the school. The program focuses on understanding the importance of local biodiversity, the overuse of forest resources, and how to minimize this use sustainably and implement environment-friendly practices. The goal of conservation education is to raise awareness about the peripheral forest, wildlife threats, and, most importantly, the reliance on forest resources, as well as coexistence.

In the context of this goal, BNHS selected 12 schools from peripheral villages for the camps. This area comes under Parseoni and Saoner taluka and it is close to Madhya Pradesh. There is a threat of poaching and electrocution from the villagers of Madhya Pradesh side. Besides this, there is a mis-concept regarding the wild animals for black magic in the minds of these people which affects the villagers of Maharashtra side. Communicating with the teachers of these selected schools, it was noticed that they are unaware of conservation education. So, through this intervention, the program attempts to sensitize peripheral students about the mis-concepts of wild animals and create empathy about the wild animals in their minds. So that they could percolate the importance of forest and the wildlife in their villages.



SUREVANI CAMPING SITE

Pench Tiger Reserve is in Nagpur district's Ramtek, Parseoni, and Saoner tehsils, in the northern part of eastern Vidarbha. It is India's 25th tiger reserve. The Pench Tiger Reserve (PTR), named after its lifeline, the river Pench, covers an area of 741.41 sq km. The Nagalwadi range is located on the west side of the Pench Tiger Reserve's buffer zone. Surevani gate in the Nagalwadi range has created a beautiful campsite called "Hornbill" with the primary goal of organizing various nature education activities for the surrounding community. The location has a fully equipped meeting hall that can seat up to 50 people. The meeting room has an LCD projector, air conditioners, and office chairs. There is also a kitchen and a dining room on the premises. The location is ideal for any kind of camp or meeting.



OBJECTIVE

1. The major goal of these Nisarganubhav camps is to spread the message of the importance of the conservation of wildlife and human-wildlife coexistence in the peripheral students.
2. As poaching and electrocution are the major issues in this area, make aware the students of the tiger a flagship species.
3. The camp also promotes sensitization of the students in regard to the wildlife myths in the community of surrounding villages.

ACTIVITIES

Two teachers and 40 to 45 students were brought by vehicle to the campsite each day. Five vehicles were set up by Pench Tiger Reserve for the participants' transportation back and forth. At around 10 am, the participants arrived at the campsite. Then, breakfast was served to both students and teachers. The students were taken on a nature walk after breakfast.

NATURE TRAIL

Students were divided into two groups for the nature trail. One group was led by the field assistant of BNHS Jagdish Dharne and another by tourist guide Anand Parteti. The students learned about various birds, trees, and animal footprints along a 2 km trail. The instructors explained the significance of various tree species to the students, including the *Dhawada*, *Ain*, *Moha*, *Tendu*, *Lokhandi*, *Palash*, and ficus species. They were told about termite mounds after seeing them. The Pugmark Impression Pad was shown to the students as well. They were informed of the significance of animal tracks and signs such as pug marks and hoof marks. The students were in awe as they observed the tiger's rack marks on the Arjun tree. They took pleasure in the Palash and Silk Cotton tree flowers blooming. Additionally, they observed birds like Hoopie, Parakeets, Purple-rumped Sunbirds, and other birds. They were transfixed as they observed wild dogs stalking spotted deer. After arriving at the campsite, the students recorded these sightings and talked about them with Sampada Karkare. The significance of these jungle watches was explained by Ms. Karkare.







NATURE GAME

A game about nature was the second program. Based on the snakes and ladder game, BNHS created this outdoor activity. The conflict between humans and wildlife is getting worse every day, which has an impact on both the wildlife and the locals who live close to the forest. Due to its mistaken actions, the peripheral community is experiencing conflict.

This game mentions some positive and negative behaviors of humans regarding wildlife and conflict. The bad habits include open defecation, poaching, electrocution, mahua collection in the reserve forest, excessive use of forest resources, and collection of fuelwoods in the forests even though there is LPG in the home. Cleaning of foliage while collecting mahua flowers, the use of solar fencing in agriculture, and awareness by the students in the villages of conserving forests are all examples of good habits, etc. The purpose of this nature game is to educate kids about this conflict so they can easily understand the positive and negative activities related to the forest and coexistence. There are 50 cards in this game, which can be played by 4 students at once. The idea behind this game is that by climbing the ladder, the player advances while entering the snake's mouth causing them to go back several steps. The ladder in the game represents the good action, and the snake's mouth represents the bad action. The game featured one boy and one girl. By playing this game, the students were taught about the good habits that communities should practice to avoid conflict and save lives. This nature game lasts around one hour and prizes are given to winners.





SLIDE PRESENTATIONS

The third program comprised slide presentations. A total of two presentations were given to the students. In the first presentation, Sampada Karkare explained the information and the beauty of Pench Tiger Reserve. She described the Pench's buffer and core areas, as well as its flora and fauna.

The students described the Pench-water relationship in terms of peripheral villages. They were informed about the significance of the Khekaranala dam, which is located near their villages. The students were also told about the tiger reserve's tourism impact on the buffer villages, how the economy has changed as a result of tourism, particularly Tiger tourism, and how tigers and the forest are important to the fringe villages. Through this presentation, students could see the beauty of Pench Tiger Reserve.

In the second presentation titled "Myths about Wildlife in the Villages and my duty." Some villages of Pench MP are neared to this area, so the villagers from Pench MP come to this forest for some illegal activities. The BNHS team noticed that the villagers have some misconceptions about wildlife. They are primarily concerned with tiger bones, nails, antlers, and tiger mustaches. The community also has myths about spotted deer bones, pangolin scales, owl eggs, peacock feathers, civet cats, and other animals for black magic. As a consequence, these wild animals were either poached or killed. Four tigers have been killed in the last two years as a result of these flawed perceptions. Aside from that, electrocution was a major issue. Villagers use electrocution to protect crops and deter poaching. Sampada addressed the students and the teachers about the myths and explained to them how this wildlife became threatened due to the mis-concepts in the community. She addressed them not believing these types of myths and living with a scientific perspective. She also explained about electrocution and how these fences can be fatal for all animals including humans and that solar fence is one of the best remedies to avoid crop damage.

BNHS has prepared leaflets of these myths in the villages for the students. These students will distribute in the villages to make aware the community. Every school was given about 500 to 1000 depending on the student's strength. The students as well as teachers enthusiastically welcomed this move and were ready to implement this activity. A total of 7500 leaflets were distributed to the 11 schools. The students will distribute 7500 leaflets in the villages to sensitize the community.

As Mahua flower and tendu patta collection is starting in the coming months, BNHS developed a set of leaflets about forest resources like mahua, tendu patta, bamboo, fuelwood, grazing, the importance of wildlife, and awareness. These leaflets were distributed to the students to understand the importance of these forest resources and the conflict.



FILM SHOW

A film show, '*Chala Nisargat Bhramantila*' was depicted to the participants. This film is made by Sanjay Karkare regarding basic natural history. The film depicts all the carnivores, herbivores, birds, and trees in the forest. It also explains the importance of wildlife, forest, and forest resources to the young generation. This film is specially made for the students to address them about the conservation of forests for the future.

The BNHS team prepared a questionnaire for feedback from students and teachers also. The team procured this feedback and some written feedback from selected schools.

JUNGLE SAFARI

The last program was the jungle safari. The students were taken to the buffer area to explore the forest. They were also informed about Forest guard Ms. Rasika Dhoke along with Jagdish Dharane and Anand guide accompanied the students on this safari. Ms. Dhoke informed the students about the various duties of field staff, fire lines, protection huts, and wildlife on this safari.

The teachers and students from all the participating schools appreciated the efforts taken by the BNHS and the programs in the camps and shared their experiences in their feedback.



The list of participating schools

No.	School name	Village	Students	Teachers
1	Rashtriya Adarsh Vidyalaya	Navegaon Khairi	38	1
2	Lalbahaddur Shastri Vidyalaya	Babhulwada	41	2
3	Navpratibha High School	Dahegaon-Joshi	41	2
4	Tathagat Vidyalaya	Karaambhad	40	2
5	Deshbandhu Chittranjandas High School	Kothulana	-	-
6	Rajendra High School	Khapa	41	3
7	Javahar Vidyalaya	Khapa	40	5
8	Jijamata High School	Khapa	41	2
9	Lokmanya Vidyalaya	Badegaon	46	2
10	Abhyuday Global School	Badegaon	46	3
11	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya	Sironji	41	2
12	Gomukh Vidyalaya	Bichava	30	3

Deshbandhu Chittranjandas High School was not participated in the camp due to some program in the village. The teacher informed BNHS at the moment. So the team had to cancel the camp on that day.

Student written feedback



I participated in this Nisarganubahv camp which was a fantastic experience for me. Through various activities, we got information about nature and wildlife. In this camp, we learned how we could save mother earth. We also addressed the myths in our residing villages. We were also told how we could prevent forest and animal habitat loss. I like this camp very much.

Tanmay Bagde, 9th class, Jijamata High School, Khapa



I'd never been to a camp like this before. We learned about various animals, birds, and plants in the forests at this nature camp. We also watched the tiger's rack mark on the Arjun tree. We also saw cotton tree flowers. The instructors explained to us the importance of these flowers to the birds. We were also made aware of the village's misconception about wild animals. We will share the information we learned in the camp with our family members and other villagers as well.

Vaishnavi Bhagat, Jijamata High School, Khapa



For the nature camp hosted by BNHS and Pench Tiger Reserve, all of our students and teachers arrived at Surevani early in the morning. After breakfast, we were taken to a nature trail. We learned a lot about trees during these nature walks from Anand Dada, which we did not know at all. We saw animal footprints in the forest. We were made aware of that. We discuss what we saw in the jungle with Karkare Madam. Later, Madam provided information about the importance of forests and the significance of wildlife through presentations. Also, there was a presentation about the misunderstanding regarding wild animals in the villages. We got information about what precautions to be taken for the protection of wildlife and the forest.

Pratiksha Dehankar, Javahar High School, Khapa



I have never been going to a camp like this before. On the nature trail, Anand guide gave information about the different plants in the forests. We were amazed by seeing rack marks of a tiger on the Arjuna tree. Through nature game, we learned what should be our behavior to avoid conflict. We enjoyed this game a lot. Sampada Madam explained the importance of the Pench forest. She also explained the superstitions about wild animals in the village due to which wild animals are hunted in a slide show. We were given a leaflet regarding these myths. We will distribute these leaflets in the village and create awareness in the village. I would love to come back to such a camp. We also enjoyed the jungle safari. During the safari, we were told the importance of protection huts and net lines by forest guard Dhoke Madam.

Lokesh Bakal, Abhyuday Global Village School



We had many misconceptions about wildlife which were cleared in this camp. We also learned that certain practices in the community lead to the massive felling of trees. Now there is a need to celebrate these customs differently. We will continue to follow these practices by planting trees and keeping them alive. Forests are important for us. We should conserve peripheral diversity for our future.

Aaroshi Pahade, 7th class, Abhyuday Global Village School

Teacher written feedback



Students of our school participated in the Nisarganubhuv camp held at Surewani. The camp was organized in a much more disciplined manner. It was a very useful experience for the students. Such activities should be conducted throughout the year. This will help the students to get more information about the forest and make them aware of the forest. Such programs will create affection for nature in the minds of students and will be useful in the future for the conservation of forests and wildlife.

Pankaj Manekar, teacher, Jijamata Vidyalaya and Junior College, Khapa



Nature camp proved to be a useful educational camp not just related to nature. This is a unique way for BNHS to explain the trinity of forest, wildlife, and nature to the students. All the planning went well. This program should not be for just one day and should come to the school two-three times a year and give more information so that all the children can take advantage of the information received through this initiative.

Rachana Mohane, teacher, Jijamata Vidyalaya and Junior College, Khapa



Today, on 2nd February, our students got a chance to participate in the Nisarganubhav camp at Surevani in the Pench tiger project. While roaming in the forest, Jagdish Dharne of BNHS and Anand Parteti, a guide from Surevani gate tried to give maximum information about animals and trees. We learned about pugmarks, hoofmarks, and animal signs. The students became aware of their responsibility towards the

forest addressed by Karkare Madam. We appreciate this program.

Pranay Kapate, teacher, Abhyuday Global Village School

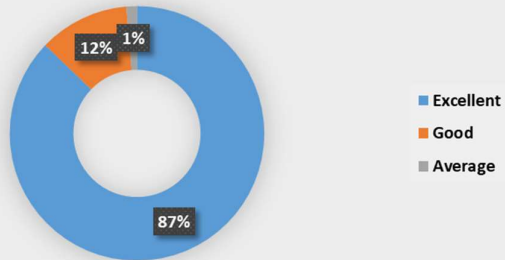


Today, on 27th February, 23. We along with students participated in the “Nisarganubhav” camp at Surewani. First, we went for a nature walk in the forest. In this trip, we have explained the names of various trees, their uses, and their importance. Also, through the presentation, Sampada Madam interacted with us regarding diversity in Pench Tiger Reserve and their importance in nature. She addressed the students about the myths about wildlife and our duty to safeguard this wildlife for future generations. A set of brochures was distributed by BNHS to the students about forest resources, the importance of wildlife, and awareness about conflict. BNHS also distributed leaflets to the students regarding the myths. They will distribute these leaflets in the community to make them aware.

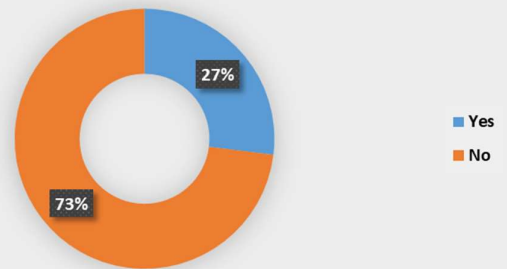
Sunil Deshmukh, teacher, Lalbahaddur Shastri Vidyalay, Babhulwada

Student's feedback assessment

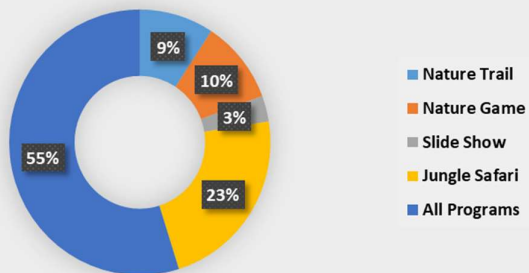
How was the Camp?



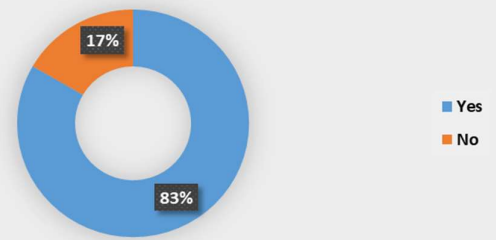
Have you visited Pench before?



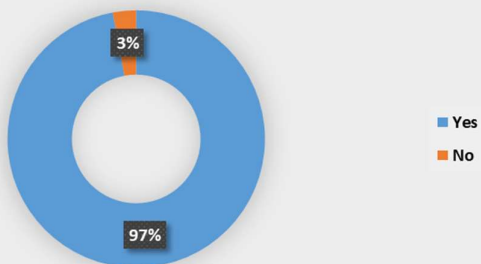
Which activity did you like the most?



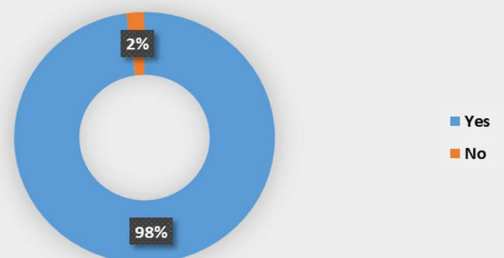
Does forest produce collection affect the forest?

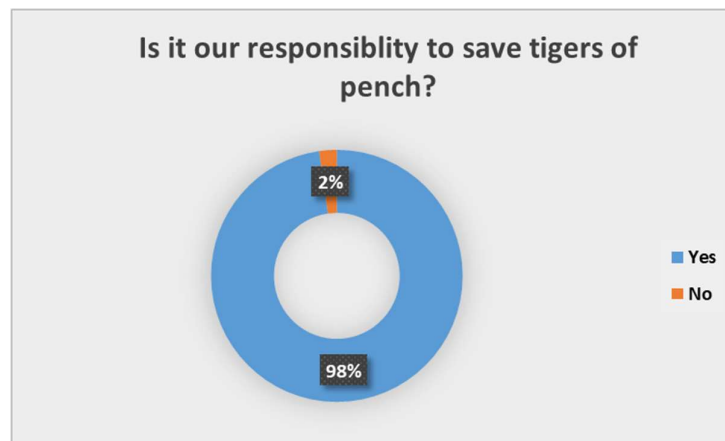
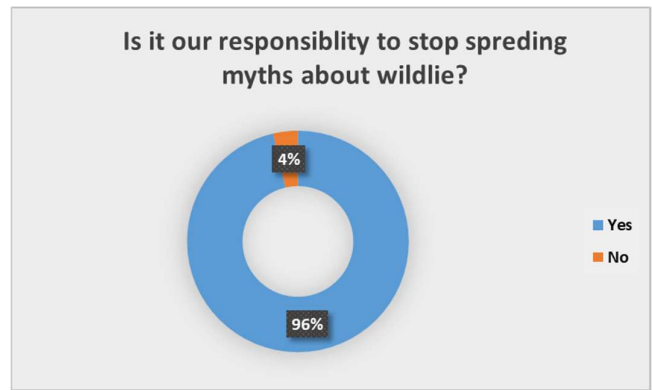


Do you agree with problems of forest?



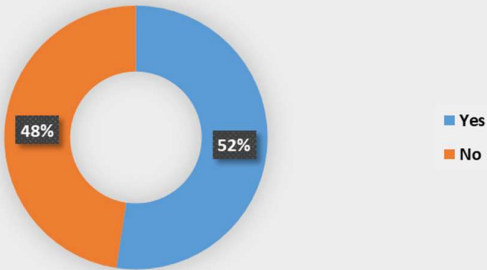
Does forest fulfill your needs?



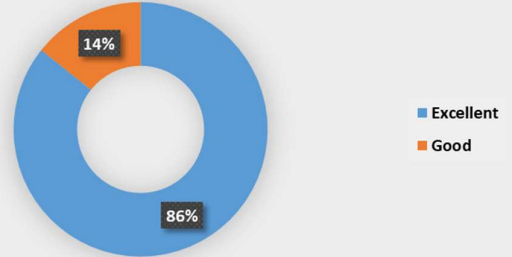


Teachers Feedback

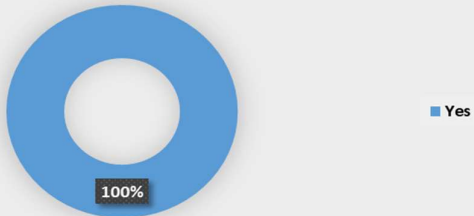
Have you visited Pench before?



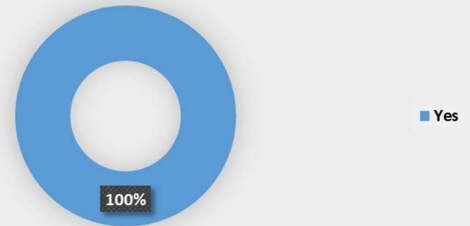
How was the camp site?



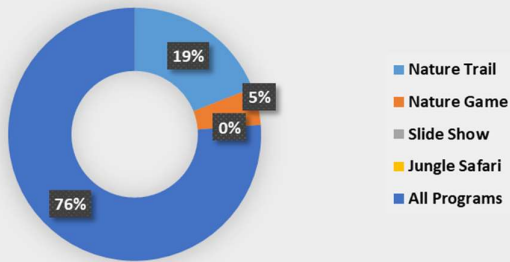
Is this our responsibility to save tigers of Pench?



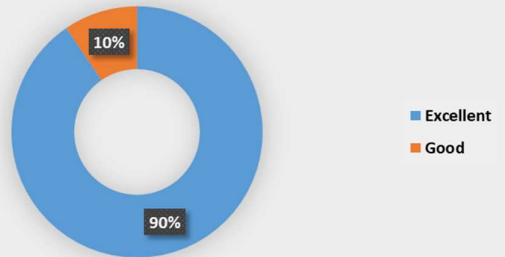
Is this camp will be helpful for your students in future?



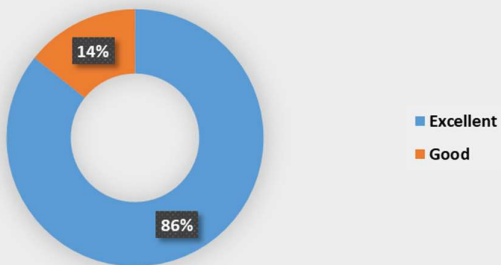
Which activity did you like the most?



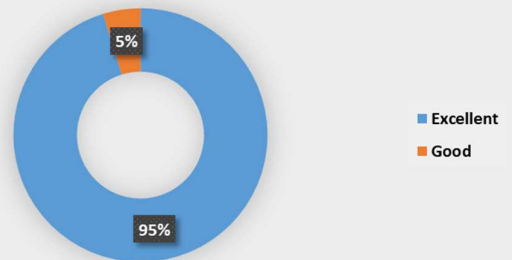
How was the teaching of BNHS staff?



How was the food?



How was the prgrams in camp?




BNHS OBSERVATION IN CAMPS


- These nature camps were arranged for the first time in this area. All the schools welcomed this activity.
- All the arrangements procured by the forest staff are excellent including food.
- The Range Forest officer Mr. Lele and forest guard Ms. Rasika Dhole along with other staff were very much supportive in these camps.
- As biodiversity and forest are large concepts, they needed to be taught in a specific period and a phased manner. The students are unaware of the concept of nature camps and these types of programs.
- It is noticed that the villagers have misconceptions about forests and wildlife in their minds and for the same, poaching is a threat in this area. So, continuous action is a must. The students will get familiar with the issues they learned through constant conversation.



RESOURCE MATERIALS




आमच्या पेंचचे जंगल




महाराष्ट्रात एकूण ६ व्याघ्र प्रकल्प असून पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प त्यातील एक आहे. पेंचचे जंगल नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील रामटेक व पारशिवनी तालुक्यात पसरले आहे. येथे वाहणाऱ्या पेंच नदीमुळे या जंगलला पेंच असे नाव दिले आहे. पेंचच्या जंगलचा परिसर अत्यंत सुंदर असून येथे गवताळ कुरणे, पेंच नदी, झुलझुलू वाहणारे ओढे, अत्यंत वेगळे असे दगड पेंचच्या जंगलत सौंदर्याची भर घालतात. येथे वाघ, बिबट, रानकुत्री, कोल्हे, लांडगे असे मांसपक्षी प्राणी असून तुणतुणशी प्राण्यांचीही विपुलता दिसून येते. चितड, सांबर, गवा, भेकर, नीलगाय, चौसिंगा हे तुणतुणशी प्राणी जंगलत भरपूर संख्येने असल्याने येथे वाघाला चांगले खाद्य मिळते. जसे वन्यप्राण्यांसाठी हे चांगले जंगल आहे, तसेच बफरच्या गावांसाठी सुद्धा हे तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे.


- पेंचच्या बफरमध्ये ५२ गावे आहेत. या गावांचे तसेच प्रादेशिकच्या जंगलाला बाहेरील गावांचे जंगलवर आपल्या विविध गरजांसाठी अवलंबन आहे. आपण या जंगलातून चुलीसाठी काड्या, मोतासाठी लाकूड आणतो. तसेच मोहकुरले, तेंदुपत्रा व बांबुही आपण जंगलातूनच आणतो. सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे पेंचच्या जंगलातून वाहणारे विविध झरे, नाले यामुळे आपल्या गावात पाणी येते. यावर आपली शेती पिकते. म्हणजेच पेंचचे जंगल आपल्यासाठी जल-समृद्धी आणते.
- जंगलत वाघांची संख्या वाढल्यामुळे बाघांना बाघाबला संपूर्ण देशातून पर्यटक पेंचमध्ये येत असतात. यानुन पर्यटन सुधारले असून याचा फायदा आपल्या बफरच्या गावांना होतो.
- व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाने गावांसाठी आणलेल्या विविध योजनांचा उपयोगही आपण जंगलाजवळ राहत असल्याने होत आहे.



पेंचचे जंगल आमच्या गरजा पुरवते. त्यामुळे आमच्या या जंगलाला संरक्षण करणे आमचे कर्तव्य आहे.



सत्य काय ते जाणून घेवू !




पेंचच्या बफर व परिसरातील जंगलतील वन्यप्राणी या जंगलालाच अतिशय दुरुलगत. ज्या जंगलत वाघांचे अस्तित्व असते, त्या जंगलतही जंगल चांगली घातली जाते. पेंचच्या जंगलत वाघ चांगल्या संख्येने असल्याने हे जंगल समृद्ध आहे. या समृद्ध जंगलाला ह्याच समृद्धतात जंगल परिसरातील गावकऱ्यांना होत असतो. असे असले तरी वन्यप्राणी व पक्ष्यांच्या बाबत गावकऱ्यांच्या मनात काही चुकीच्या कल्पना असतात. या चुकीच्या समजुतीमुळे या वन्यजीवांची शिकार केली जाते अथवा त्यांना मारले जाते. वन्यजीवांची शिकार करणे हेडवीच अवघड आहे. या गैरसमजुती कड्या चुकीच्या आहेत व सत्य काय आहे हे तुम्ही एक विद्याची व गावकऱ्यां जाणून घेणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.

काय आहेत या गैरसमजुती?

- वाघाच्या हाडांपासून ओघव बनवले जाते.**
वाघाच्या किंग बोनलाही वन्यप्राण्यांच्या हाडांपासून कोणतीही औषधी गुणधर्म नसतात. डॉक्टरांनी कधी वन्यप्राण्यांच्या हाडांचे औषध खाण्याचा सल्ला दिल्याचे तुम्ही कधी बघिले किंवा ऐकले आहे का? आपण या चुकीच्या समजुती मनावून काढून टाकायला हव्यात व कोणीही याबद्दल बोलिले तर यावर निषेध ठेवू नये, तसेच या कारणासाठी वाघ तसेच अन्य वन्यप्राण्यांची शिकार करायला मनात करू नये.
- वाघाची नखे घरात ठेवल्यास घरात भारघाट होते किंवा पैशांचा पाऊस पडतो.**
अत्यंत चुकीची समजुत आहे. जर असे असते तर आपल्याला शेतात बस करायला लागले नवते. किंवा शिकून नोकरी करायला लागली नवती. वाघाची नखे मिळवून सर्व श्रमाला हावे असते. या चुकीच्या समजुतीपासून आपण यात हात दूर राहिलेलेच चांगले.
- वाघाच्या पिश्वीत विष असते.**
हेही अत्यंत चुकीचे विधान आहे. वाघाचा, बिबटाच्या किंवा कोणत्याही अन्य वन्यप्राण्यांच्या पिश्वीत विष नसते.
- चितड, सांबरचे शिंग भागालाच्या हाडांवर पासल्यास आजार दूर होतो.**
ही सुद्धा अत्यंत चुकीची समजुत आहे. असे असते तर आपल्याला डॉक्टरांची गरजच पडली नवती. या गैरसमजुतीमुळे चितड व सांबरची शिकार केली जाते. त्यामुळे देवा, या प्राण्यांची जंगलत पडलेली शिंग दुसऱ्या प्राण्यांचे अन्न बनते.
- रानडुकरा व ससा खाण्याने तक्रार येते.**
रानडुकरा व ससा वाघ व बिबट व इतर मांसपक्षी प्राण्यांचे खाद्य आहे. या प्राण्यांमुळे जंगलाला संतुलन राखण्यास मदत होते. त्यामुळे या प्राण्यांची शिकार करू नये. किंवा कुलात करायला मनात करू नये.
- चिड्याच्या खाण्यात कडवुरी असते.**
ही अत्यंत खोटी समजुत आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे आपल्या घावात हात ठेवत असतात त्याचप्रमाणे सर्व जनावरांच्या घावात हात ठेवू नये.
- मसण्यात भागालाची कडवी खाते.**
अत्यंत चुकीची समजुत आहे. मसण्यात किंवा उदरांवर मागासाची कडवी खात नाही. मसण्यात दड, जंगल, उंच, मोठे तसेच टेप कातं ज्यामुळे त्याच्या विरुद्धता या किंवा जंगलाला सर्व करतात. मसण्यात पडली मो अथवा गावकऱ्यां राहत असल्याने व रात्री दिसत असल्याने अथवा चुकीच्या अथवा घराकडून जातात.
- खबले मोठ्याच्या लव्हेचा उपयोग औषधात होतो.**
हीच अत्यंत खोटी समजुत आहे. खबलेमोठे आपल्या खाण्याचा उपयोग दुसऱ्या प्राण्यांपासून संरक्षण करायला करते. खबलेमोठे काळजी व भुंका खाते. हे खातून ते वाघ विरुद्धता ठेवण्याचे काम करते.
- मोठाची किंसे घरात ठेवल्यास घरात भारघाट होते.**
हेही चुकीचे आहे. फक्त फक्त करून व चांगले शिक्षण घेऊन घरात भारघाट होतो.
- पुढहाला बाघां अशुभ असते.**
पुढहा उदरांवर खातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या मृदात कात असते. त्यामुळे पुढहा हा शेतकऱ्यांचा मित्र आहे. त्यामुळे पुढहाला बाघां अशुभ नवते. ही चुकीची समजुत आहे.

अथवा प्रकारच्या चुकीच्या समजुतीमुळे वन्यप्राण्यांच्या शिकारी केल्या जातात. वन्यप्राणी जंगलत असल्यामुळे जंगल टिकून राहते हे आपल्यासाठी खूप महत्वाचे आहे. त्यामुळे आपली जबाबदारी आहे की अथवा चुकीच्या समजुतीपासून दूर राहणे व जंगलाला या वन्यप्राण्यांना जगू देणे. या पेंचच्या जंगलतील वन्यप्राण्यांना जगू देणे याच आपली भलाई आहे.



आम्ही वाचवू आमच्या पेंचचे वन्यप्राणी !

