



**SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE  
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)**

**EVENT REPORT**

<b>NAME OF THE EVENT: Study tour to Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand</b>			
<b>DATE</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>COMMITTEE/SOCIETY</b>	<b>COORDINATORS NAME</b>
30 March- 2 April, 2022	Zoology		Prof. Vartika Mathur Dr. Richa Misra
<b>TIME</b>	<b>VENUE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>NATURE: Outdoor/Indoor; online/offline/hybrid</b>
2 pm (Onward)- 6am (Return)	Rajaji National Park,	17 students with 2 teachers	Outdoor
<b>FINANCIAL SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE (if any):</b>	None (Self- funded)		

**BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY**

<b>TOPIC/SUBJECT OF THE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>Study tour to Rajaji National Park as part of B.Sc (H) Biological Sciences Wildlife Biology &amp; Conservation DSE paper and B.Sc (H) Zoology Wildlife Conservation &amp; Management DSE paper</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>To introduce field training to students and perform experiments such as Quadrat analysis, Trail and Transect method</b>
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>In-Field training</b>
<b>INVITED SPEAKERS WITH AFFLIATION DETAILS (IF ANY)</b>	
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>Students enjoyed visit to a national park and learnt the various techniques useful for wildlife conservation. Visit to Elephant Rescue Center was also enjoyed by students.</b>

**PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached):**

1 Notice & Letters	2 Number of Participants & Name of participants ✓	3 Video clip	4 Photos ✓	5 Feedback Form & analysis
6 News clip with details	7 Sample Copy of the Certificate	8 Posters/ Invites	9 Event report Attested by Event Coordinator & IQAC Coordinator	10 Any other document

IQAC Document No: IQAC/SVC/2021-22/Zoo 09	Criterion No: II, VII
Departmental file no: SVC/Zoology/2021-22/09	IQAC file No: 2021-22

NAME OF TEACHER & SIGNATURE	NAME OF HEAD/ COMMITTEE INCHARGE & SIGNATURE	IQAC COORDINATOR (SEAL & SIGNATURE)
Dr. Richa Misra	Prof. Vartika Mathur	

## For Reference

Criterion I	Curricular Aspects (planning & Implementation)	Criterion V	Student Support & Progression
Criterion II	Teaching Learning & Evaluation	Criterion VI	Governance
Criterion III	Research, Innovations & Extension	Criterion VII	Institutional Values & Best Practices
Criterion IV	Learning Resources and Infrastructure		

## List of students

1. Cheshte (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
2. Rabsang (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
3. Abhirami (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
4. Shubhangi (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
5. Sanidhya (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
6. Ayushi (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
7. Ambika (B. Sc (H) Biological Sciences)
8. Dhritimita (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
9. Kanika (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)

10. Muskaan G (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
11. Suman (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
12. Simran (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
13. Shubhi (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
14. Muskan (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
15. Chandni (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
16. Ritika (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)
17. Garima (B. Sc (H) Zoology course)









# Student Report



Location



Entrance to Raja Ji National Park



B.Sc.(H) Biological Science Students who went on the trip.

# DAY - 1

DATE: 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 (Wednesday)

17 students [7 of B.Sc. (H) Biological Science (3<sup>rd</sup> year) + 10 of B.Sc. (H) Zoology (3<sup>rd</sup> year)] went on the educational trip to RAJAJI NATIONAL PARK and we were accompanied by two teachers Prof. (Dr.) Vaatika Mathur and Dr. Richa Misra. We started our trip from the college at around 2:45 PM. It was a road journey, full of scenery, which ended around 8:00 PM when we reached our resort. We had dinner and then we took some rest after being on a long road journey.

# DAY - 2

DATE: 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 (Thursday)

Early in the morning (around 8:00 AM) after having breakfast, we left the resort for our training on the various techniques used in wildlife conservation and management to the Chilla beat of Rajaji National Park. When we reached there, we met Mr. Ashish Kumar (Beat Officer) who was accompanied by Mr. Shorifat Ali (Beat Shayak) and Mr. Harish Joshi (Forest Guard). Mr. Ashish briefed us about the past and present of Rajaji National Park. He told us that earlier it was an elephant reserve (established in 1983) before being declared as a tiger





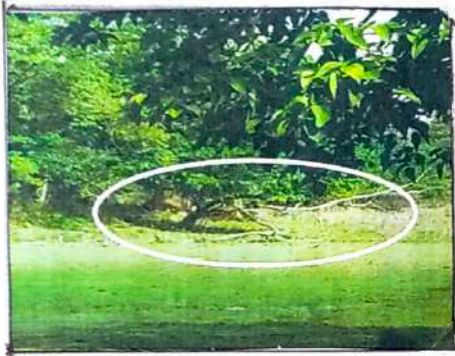
Measuring the compass bearing reading



Walking on the Transect



Transect



Spotted Deer or Chital (Axis axis)



Scat Analysis



Research in April 2015 for the purpose of increasing tiger conservation sites. He then also informed us that Rajaji National Park has a core area of 820 sq. km (1500 sq. km along with buffer and core area). River Ganga divides the national park into two parts - Eastern, covering Chilla, Gausi and Rawasa ranges & Western, which covers Haridwar, Veribada, Chillauali, Bahngach, Tassees and Motichur ranges. We were also informed about the measures, we had to take while walking on transect. After the briefing, we started walking on the transect i.e., Ganga Transect.

Ganga Transect was 2 km long on which we were looking for ungulates only. At the start of transect, we noted the start longitude and latitude, time, compass bearing reading as 260 and many other aspects on a form that was provided to us by madam before the start of transect. We took compass bearing reading as 260 because in that direction the forest had good amount of vegetation which in turn was a good sign for searching the ungulates. As we moved ahead on our transect, we sighted a wild bear (Sus scrofa). At this point we noted the compass bearing reading, angular sighting distance, the species and the number of males, females and young ones present in the group of animals that we sighted along with the latitude and longitude readings (using the mobile application - GPS Map Camera) in the form that was provided to us. In our way ahead, we also saw spotted deer or chital (Axis axis), white horse (Equus ferus) and peafowl (Pavo cristatus) and we noted the various readings associated with these animals in our forms.

After walking for more than two and a half hours, we completed our transect. At the point of completion of transect we did two other analyses. First we did the Point Centred Quarter





Reforestation Point Centered Quarter Method



Kala Vasa



Mexican Brickley Poppy



Van Tulsi



Elephant Rescue Shelter



method or the PCD method for analysing the plant species number/cover in different sizes of plots. We noted different vegetation types and their examples in the exercise provided forms, like trees (example - Gudel), shrubs (example - Van Tulsi), shrubby weeds (Mexican Quickly Poppy), herbs (Kala Vasa) and grass (Cynodon) in 15m, 5m & 1m radius. Also we wrote down the sign (if any) in the 15m radius along with ground cover percentage of types of plants in a 1m radius plot. Secondly, we did Scat Analysis in a 2m X 20m area, where we only spotted and identified the scats of the spotted deer or chital (Axis axis) and sambar (Rus unicolor). We differentiated between both type of pellets, as chital had little pointy end on one side of the pellet but sambar had both ends of the pellet as curved. The number of each type of pellets (or scat) were counted and noted in the data form. We also spotted a hyena den, which had lots of bones of the animals (like chital) eaten by it and very fresh pugmarks of hyena itself around it.

Thereafter, we headed back to our resort. We stopped midway for some time on the banks of river Ganga, where we took rest for sometime and refreshed ourselves by sitting on the rocky bank of river and dipping our feet in the cold and fresh river water. Then again we started walking and we reached our resort and had lunch.

In the evening, we went to an elephant rescue shelter, where we saw six elephants named as Rani, Rangeeli, Raja, Radha, Sultan and Johnny. There we got to know about the miseries faced by these elephants before being rescued and also the methods and strategies adopted for





Setting Camera Trap



Camera Trap



Trail



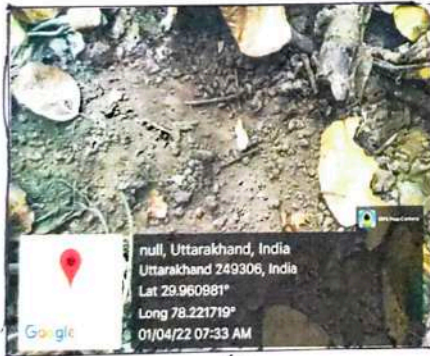
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

VF - Very Fresh  
F - Fresh  
O - Old

(a) Hyena Pugmark  
(b) Elephant Scat (F)  
(c) Tiger Scat (VF)  
(d) Tiger Scrape (VF)  
(e), (f) Tiger Pugmark (VF)  
(g) Tiger Scat (O)  
(h) Tiger Spray (VF)



taking proper care of these elephants. One of these elephants, named Johnny, was abandoned by its herd because they might had sensed that Johnny would not have a normal life or would be having some sort of illness in the coming future. Following this we returned to our resort, had dinner and took some sleep and rest.

## DAY - 3

DATE: 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 (Friday)

Early in the morning, around 6:30 AM, we went on a Trail (about 4 km), for doing an another set of analysis. We were looking for various indirect evidences like scat, scrape, pugmark, spray, etc. of the carnivores like tiger, hyena, etc. and also of large herbivore like elephant. While on the trail, we spotted differently aged scat samples of tiger and elephant and noted such evidences with their different particulars (like age, remarks) in the data form provided to us earlier. Also, we saw, some pugmarks of tiger on the trail, whose age ranged from old (O) to very fresh (VF). Scrape & spray evidences of tiger were also found & noted in the form. We not only recorded the data in our data forms but also clicked the geo-tagged pictures (using mobile application - GPS Map Camera) of the indirect evidences for the record. After completing the trail, we headed back to the resort, had breakfast and then again headed for the last activity of our educational trip.



Our last activity was to do the Quadrat Method for assessing the vegetation of that area. We did this activity on the same place where we started our transect a day before. We all were divided in three groups. We started this quadrat method, first by making a  $1\text{m} \times 1\text{m}$  square (quadrat) by using nails and rope, then identifying the different flora lying in that quadrat and calculating the number of individuals of a particular species. Then the quadrat was extended to  $2\text{m} \times 2\text{m}$  and then to  $3\text{m} \times 3\text{m}$  and the above mentioned process of counting species was repeated. This quadrat method was then repeated in two more nearby sites. Density, abundance and frequency was then calculated from the data so obtained.

Thereafter we went back to resort, rested, had lunch & packed our luggage and left the resort around 4:30 PM. For a little recreation at the end of the trip, we went to Rishi Park, saw the pious Ganga Aarti and strolled around the city for a while. Then around 10:30 PM, we left for Delhi with some good memories of the trip.

# DAY - 4

DATE: 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2022 (Saturday)

We reached the college around 6:00 AM.





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**Sri Venkateswara College**  
(University of Delhi)

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the (Study tour to Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand) was successfully conducted on (30 March-2 April, 2022) from (2 pm onward to 6 am return) by (Department of Zoology) in the (Offline) mode and its event report has been submitted to IQAC for records.

  
Principal

Principal  
Sri Venkateswara College  
(University of Delhi)  
Dhaura Kuan  
New Delhi-110 021



IQAC Coordinator

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