

Chapter 21

Selected Bibliography on Conservation of Rainforests in India

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- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Bibliography On Tropical Rain Forest
- ◆ Author Index
- ◆ Subject Index
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Introduction

The present information on Conservation of Rainforests is widely scattered in India. In such a situation, access to appropriate and relevant literature by the researchers becomes both critical and difficult. This compilation is the first of its kind to collate the existing published information on *conservation of rainforests in India* contains 810 references that are largely in English language. The bibliography covers almost 132 years (Between 1872 to 2003).

The main secondary sources consulted for this compilation include the following databases :-

- a. International Database
Wildlife and ecology studies world-wide- CD-ROM (period 1935-2003)
- b. WII Library and Documentation Center in-house database
 - i. Reprint database
 - ii. Book database
 - iii. WILD (Indexing and Abstracting database of Indian Wildlife)
 - iv. Mammal database

To facilitate easy access to the citations we have provided four indices;

- a) The **Author index**,
- b) The **Subject index**,
- c) The **Species index** and
- d) The **Publication year** index.

We have categorized the bibliography on the scope of the article and placed them under 17 broad subjects headings. Among these Vegetation followed by mammals dominate the database.

(Table 1 : Subject Distribution)

Subject	No. of References
VEGETATION	218
MAMMALS	203
BIRDS	123
CONSERVATION	110
ECOLOGY	96
DISTRIBUTION	79
BEHAVIOUR	72
AMPHIBIANS	62
REPTILES	43



STATUS REPORT	43
INSECTS	35
GENERAL	31
LAND USE	29
TAXONOMY	17
TECHNIQUES/TOOLS	11
FISHES	7
MOLLUSCS	1

Further analysis of database shows that the species like Lion-tailed Macaque *{Macaca silenus}*, Hoolock Gibbon *{Bunopithecus (Hylobates) hoolock}* and Nilgiri Langur *{Trachypithecus johnii}* have been mostly studied in rain forest in India.

The trends in the chronological development of literature has been shown in Table 2. The number of publications in a year ranged from 0 – 68 with the year 2001 recording the maximum publications (68).

(Table 2 : Chronological Development of Literature)

Period	No. of References
1872-1899	9
1902-1929	10
1930-1940	16
1941-1950	10
1951-1960	17
1961-1970	35
1971-1980	45
1981-1990	197
1991-2000	349
2001-2003	100
undated	16
in press	6

Over 602 authors have been indexed in the present database and their contribution to increasing our understanding of the rain forests in India measured in-term of number of publication ranged from 1-38. The leading authors who contributed ≥ 20 articles were: Ajith Kumar, P.S.Ramakrishnan, P.Davidar, T.Ganesh, J.P.Pascal and T.R.S.Raman. Of 810 articles, 415 articles were found to be contributed in collaboration.

For the convenience of the user, this bibliography is also available in database form at the Wildlife Institute of India, Library and Documentation Centre. It is hoped that providing information both in traditional printed form as well as through machine readable



database will be very useful and act as a ready reference to both professional and amateur wildlife ecologists and protected area managers, interested in the rainforests conservation in India. We would also like to add that this database is not complete. While, all possible efforts have been made to cite the references as accurately as possible, it is probable that some mistakes have remained, largely owing to the compilation of the majority of references from secondary sources. We would be grateful if such mistakes are brought to our notice for correction and continuous upgradation of this database.

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