

## **List of Tables**

Table 3.1.1 Sex ration and Management:.....	6
Table 3.1.2 The captive elephants are in the different locations.....	6

## **List of Figures**

Figure 3.1 Baby Indian Elephant .....	8
Figure 3.2 Trunk of an Indian Elphant.....	8
Figure 3.3 Wild Indian Elephant.....	8
Figure 3.4 Indian elephant (trained).....	8

## *ACKNOWLEDGEMENT*

*All praises are due to the Almighty God, the creator and supreme authority of the universe, who has blessed me with the strength and opportunity to complete the report successfully.*

*I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, **Dr. Gouranga Chandra Chanda**, Professor, Dept. of Dairy and Poultry Sciences, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. My heartfelt thanks to him for valuable guidance, suggestion, supervision and encouragements during the entire period of this study to complete this Production report.*

*I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude and thanks to **Professor Dr. Md. Ahasanul Hoque**, Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, CVASU.*

*I express my sincere gratitude and thanks to **Professor Dr. A. K. M. Saifuddin**, Director of External Affairs, and for his supervision and kind co-operation during the period of internship.*

*Special thanks to **the Zoo and Safari Park** of Bangladesh for their constructive guidelines and admirable co-operation for performing this work.*

*Last but not least, I am profoundly grateful to my family members for their endless sympathies, kind co-operation, sacrifices and prayers.*

*The Author*

*November, 2016*

## *PLAGIARISM CERTIFICATE*

*I, Rupayan Dev would like to strongly assure you that I have performed all works furnished here in this report. The information has been collected from different books, national and international journals, websites and references. All the references have been acknowledged duly.*

*Therefore, I reserve entire responsibility of this report.*

.....

*The Author*

*November, 2016*

## ABSTRACT

---

Bangladesh being a very densely populated country there is only 16% of forest land which is very lower than the standard (25%) resulting the habitat crisis for the wild animals. Now, one of the critically endangered animals is the Indian elephant. Elephant (hati) common name for two living species of mammals of the family Elephantidae. One of the species *Loxodonta africana* is indigenous to Africa, and the other *Elephas maximus*, the Indian elephant ranges through Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan to Southeast Asia. Although once elephants were found in the forests of Sylhet and Madhupur, now in Bangladesh they are available only in certain areas of Chittagong and chittagong hill tracts. Occasionally wild elephants from Indian Territory enter in Baliipur and Durgapur areas of Mymensingh, and Patharika areas of Sylhet. Elephants are largest among the terrestrial animals and entirely herbivorous. They attain a height of about 2.5 metres. In Bangladesh, there are about 200-250 Indian elephants including the both in captivity and of the free range. The total ranging area is about 1800 km<sup>2</sup>. There are about 40-50 elephants which are kept in captivity under human control with a view to entertaining people either in the zoo and safariparks or by showing circus. Wild elephants in the country breed naturally but in captivity there is a very few records of breeding properly. There are a lot of reasons involved in making the elephant critically endangered of which the destruction of habitats and the human-elephant conflict are mostly responsible. The findings of the study suggest that, to keep the Indian elephant safe the government as well as the people should grow awareness about the ecology and the importance of conservation of the elephants. People should abstain from destructing the habitats as well as they should not make any conflict with the wild elephants.

---

**Key words:** Elephant, Ecology, Conservations