

Abstract (in English)

This bachelor's thesis elaborates nature and wildlife conservation issues in Indonesia. It provides both historical and contemporary information on the stated topic. Subsequently it analyzes the issue on the example of the population of the Sumatran elephant in the Way Kambas National Park. It deals with ecological aspects, anthropogenic impacts on the landscape and sociocultural context. The first part of the thesis describes historical preconditions for the human-nature relationship in the area and the landscape change of the region across time and space. The second part of the thesis depicts the inception and spread of environmental beliefs throughout the Indonesian archipelago. Moreover, it discusses the current status of nature conservation in Indonesia in both legislative and social perspective. It emphasizes the status of conservation of the Sumatran elephant, which is afterwards examined on the population of the Way Kambas National Park in the third chapter of the thesis. That part presents main principles and goals of the park as well as information about local elephant population and methods of its conservation, including mitigation of the human-elephant conflict. The end of the thesis, which is based on a field research and an online questionnaire survey among 13 employees of the park, provides an analysis of the park's importance with regard to conservation of the Sumatran elephant.

Keywords: nature conservation, elephant, Sumatra, Way Kambas, ethnozoology