

Vol 4 Issue 4 May 2014

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF IDENTIFICATION OF TIGER CORRIDOR IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract:-Fast-tracking deforestation, proliferating poaching and quarrying is leading to habitat destruction of wildlife animals especially carnivore's animals like Tiger, which is further aggravating the problem of man-animal conflict. So that's why India and Rajasthan government make a 'Tiger Biosphere Reserve' project, the corridor will be developed connecting Keoladeo, Ranthambore, SawaiMansingh, Ramgarh, JawaharSagar and Dara sanctuaries falling under Bharatpur, karuli, SawaiMadhopur, Kota, Bundichittorgarh and jhalawar district.. Meanwhile India government has made great strides recently to protect tigers and increase population numbers through tiger reserves, punishing poachers with imprisonment and fines, and through effective patrolling strategies. In this paper more and more focus on identification of tiger corridor area in Rajasthan on regarding with tiger population.

Keywords:-Tiger corridor, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Interbreeding

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between the man and the environment has been established in the early periods itself. Human begins live in the kingdom of nature and interact with it constantly. The influence of nature in the form of the air breathes, the water he drinks, the food he eats and the flow of energy and information. Any change in the environment can not only result in divesting effects, but can also pose a threat to the human race. So that's why we are doing million efforts for tiger conservation. Recently, in a poll conducted by Animal Planet, the tiger was voted the world's favourite animal, narrowly beating the dog. More than 50,000 viewers from 73 countries voted in the poll. Tigers received 21% of the vote, dogs 20%, dolphins 13%, horses 10%, lions 9%, and snakes 8%, followed by elephants, chimpanzees and whales. Because of its uniqueness in this creature such as, “The tiger is a symbol for *power and energy* all over the world”.

The scientific name for the tiger is *Pantheratigris*. There are five subspecies of tiger: Bengal, South China, Indochinese, Sumatran, and Siberian. Three subspecies of tiger Caspian, Bali, and Javan are extinct. Some special qualities in Tigers that live in cold northern areas are usually bigger and heavier than those that live in tropical habitats.

Why we are million dollar efforts for this wild animal because of There are many advantageous through this species. Such as, *Tiger Supports Livelihood*- Tourism is the world's biggest industry. On the Eco tour front, the tiger is a star attraction for ecotourism. The look in the eyes of a canter that has just come out of a National Park after sighting a tiger is very different from the look and feel of a canter that could not cite any. This eventually impacts the tourist influx thus impacting everyone from the tour companies to the local tour guides. A healthy tiger population thus supports livelihoods.

Second One Tiger Protects Genetic Diversity: -

Tiger is an umbrella species. It's conservation automatically ensures the conversation of a large number of flora and fauna and entire ecosystems. Thus, a properly planned tiger conservation programme is actually a programme to protect and save large number of species. However, a dwindling tiger population and news of declining number of tigers only implies an immediate threat to what is remaining of our natural ecosystems. A healthy tiger population thus also protects all that remains of our natural ecosystems. Third one *Tiger brings Rain*: - A tiger is both a guardian and an indicator of healthy forests. Few understand that a live bird or insect is far more important to the economy than a dead one. A live tiger brings rain – a dead one

brings nothing but devastation. Forth one *Tigers Prevent Climate Change*: - A healthy tiger population lives in large forests – which are nothing but the natural sinks of Carbon. The more tigers we can save, the healthier reserves we have, and larger is our national carbon sink. A tiger should therefore be entitled to carbon credits in the form of protection. Fifth one *Tiger is a symbol* of our National Pride this is what Indian government has to say about our National Animal, the Royal Bengal Tiger, is found throughout the country except in the north-western region and also in the neighbouring countries, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. 19th century ago tiger population in the whole world was healthy and. Mostly Tigers are found in whole Asia, from Turkey in the west to the eastern coast of Russia. So that central government is planning for making a corridor The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has proposed that jurisdiction of the landscape should be expanded to include parts of Ranthambhore-Kuno corridor so as to improve the wildlife corridor connecting State's two tiger reserves between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

2. THE STUDY AREA:-

2.1 The Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park

It is formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, it is located with 27°9'53.85"N 77°31'5.63"E latitude and longitude. In India is a famous avifauna sanctuary that plays host to thousands of birds especially during the summer season

2.2 Van Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary

It is located with latitude and longitude 26°36'46.21"N 77°46'1.61 and Spanning over 59.86 sq km, Van vihar is a famous sanctuary divided into two parts Van Vihar and Ramsagar. As a matter of fact, these are actually two separate wildlife sanctuaries - Van Vihar and Ram Sagar.

2.3 Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

It is situated in SawaiMadhopur district of south eastern Rajasthan between the latitudes 25°41' N to 26°22' N and longitudes 76°16' E to 77°14' E, with an average elevation of 350 meters above mean sea level. It is made by *Ranthambhore national park, Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary, Keladevi Sanctuary and qualji block area.*

2.4 Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary

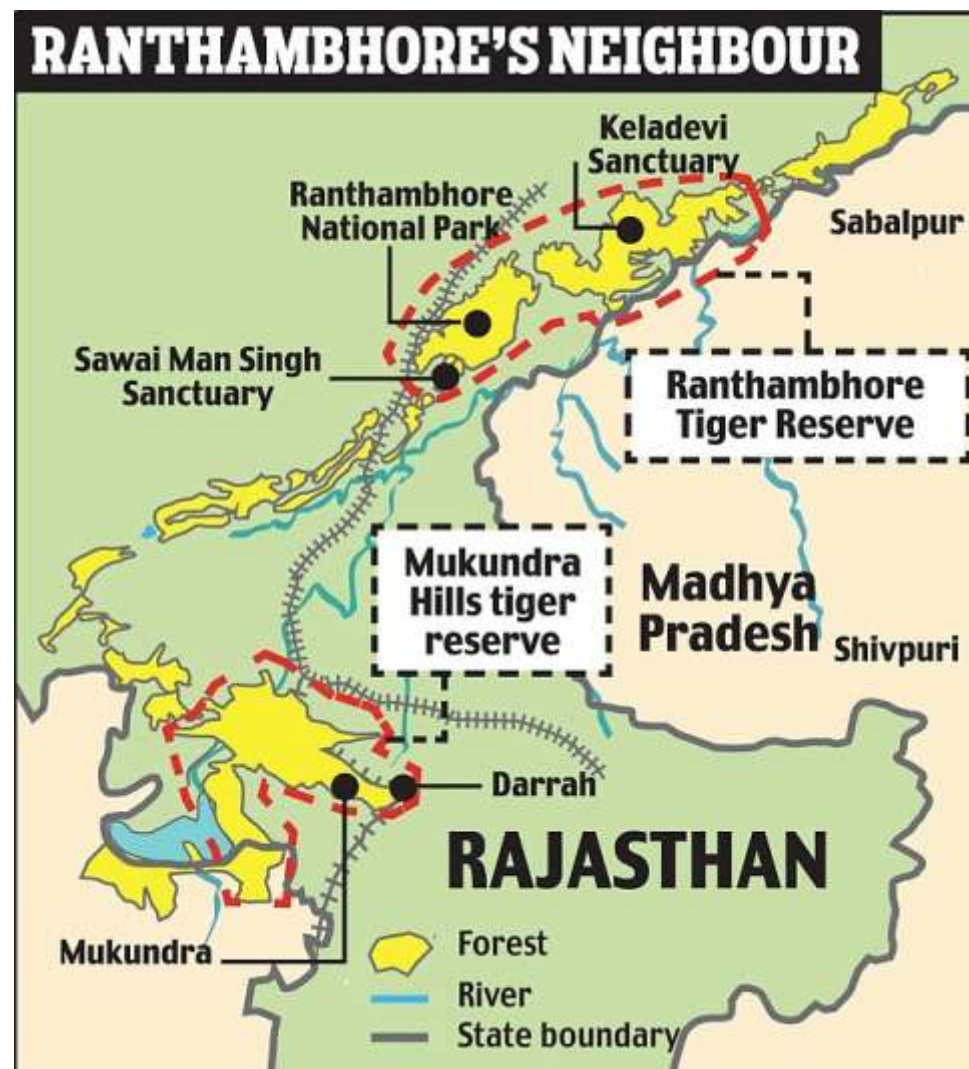
It is spread over an area of 252.79 Sq. Km. in Bundi district with latitude longitude 25°30'28.83"N 75°43'7.64"E. It comprises of hilly dry deciduous forests on Vindhyan formations.

2.5 JawaharSagar Wildlife Sanctuary

It is located near the JawaharSagar Dam in Kota District of Rajasthan. It is latitude longitude 25°2'37.58"N 75°40'13.11"E. It is spread over 100 sq km, the vegetation consists of dry deciduous forest.

2.6 Darrah National Park

It is consisting of three wildlife sanctuaries in Rajasthan—Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary, and JaswantSagar Wildlife Sanctuary. It is latitude longitude with 24°47'17.76"N 76°5'15.28"E.



Source: Mail online India

3. DATABASE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

3.1 DATABASE:-

Both qualitative and quantitative data will be used in the research. National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTAC) which is the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act will provide data for tigers at national and state levels with their status. The Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) will provide data related to the forest covers. Wildlife Institute of India (WII) will provide statistics for tiger census. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) will also provide world level data in context of tiger. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will provide data for tiger trafficking and conservation. Department of Forest (Government of Rajasthan) and there are many NGO related with direct and indirect for tiger conservation. Information related to forest cover and water resources / water bodies will be extracted from Survey of India Toposheets. The land use/ cover data will be extracted from satellite images acquired by Indian Remote Sensing Satellites available with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad.

3.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

In the present paper of methodologies, we address the application of identification and geographical analysis for tiger conservation in India. Thus, the target population defines those units for which the findings of the survey are meant to generalize. Establishing study objectives is the, first step is what is crisis is going on tiger and tiger conservation. Demarcated the conservation area should be the second step, Major database for this paper is collected from primary as well as secondary

sources, The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), National tiger conservation authority, Project Tiger and WWF India.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:-

4.1. MAJOR PROBLEMS OF TIGER POPULATION:-

Conserving the tiger is our national imperative. By doing so, we save not only a magnificent species and our national animal, but we also end up protecting and regenerating our forest ecosystems and its tremendous wealth of biodiversity. Because of there were an estimated 40,000 tigers in India at the beginning of the twentieth century. The gravity of the situation was realized when the first all-India tiger census in 1972 revealed only 1827 tigers in India. The Government reacted to the situation by imposing a ban in 1970 on the killing of tigers through Indian Forest Act of 1927. The Government further enacted the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. A 'Task Force' was also formed to solve the problem of the declining tiger population. The tiger project has been started since 1 April 1973 at Jim Corbett National Park and as well as 8 other tiger reserves Bandipur, Corbett, Kanha, Manas, Melghat, Palamau, Ranthambore, Similipal, and Sunderban.

There are many causes responsible for critical situation such as accelerating deforestation, rampant poaching and mining is leading to habitat destruction of wildlife animals especially carnivore's animals like Tiger, which is further aggravating the problem of man-animal conflict. The existing tiger Reserve of Sariska and Ranthambhore have virtually become ecological islands because of extensive degradation of linking corridor. There is a serious threat to the wildlife population of these islands the small size of loss of genetic variability in the long run. Corridor in the current context is the physical areas. In existence since ages that have formed the routes of the migrating population of wild animals. Due to increase in human population these corridor have been degraded and encroached upon forcing animals to stay in isolated pockets with restricted reproduction opportunities. For proper wildlife management it is of paramount importance that these corridors are resorted. Wild animal do not respect man made administrative boundaries created for management purposes.

Recently, the Government of Rajasthan has planned to make Tiger corridor connecting six wildlife sanctuaries, they are Keoladeo, Ranthambore, SawaiMansingh, Ramgarh, Jawahar Sagar and Dara sanctuaries falling under Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Kota and Bundi districts, for the safety of tigers straying out of their territory. The corridor will ensure a tiger habitat in an area of 1100 square kilometres along with Chambal River. It has huge potential for development of all the sanctuaries and has favourable conditions for rehabilitation of tigers. Therefore the government spending millions of dollar efforts for this corridor to make safe zone for this species and main purposes will be full fill through.

Colonization—animals are able to move and occupy new areas when food sources or other natural resources are lacking in their core habitat.

Migration—species that relocate seasonally can do so more safely and effectively when it does not interfere with human development barriers.

Interbreeding—animals can find new mates in neighboring regions so that genetic diversity can increase and thus have a positive impact on the overall population.

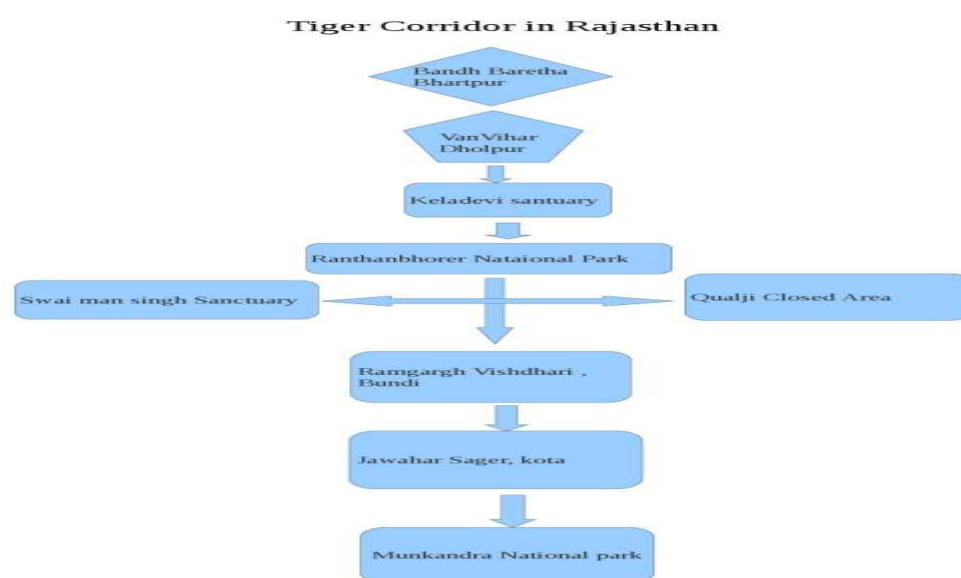
4.2 TIGER CORRIDOR IN RAJASTAN

As forests get fragmented due to rapid incursion of roads, railways, mines, cropland or settlements, maintaining connectivity and therefore healthy gene flow among small wild populations is becoming more challenging than ever. More so, because the popular perception of a wildlife corridor, particularly to those in the corridors of power, is indistinguishable from say, freight corridors. An urgent and unprecedented initiative to protect one of the world's last major un-fragmented wild tiger populations in India - A collaborative project of The Tiger Foundation and India's Tiger Trust India and Rajasthan government make a 'Tiger Biosphere Reserve' project, the corridor will be developed connecting Keoladeo, Ranthambore, SawaiMansingh, Ramgarh, JawaharSagar and Dara sanctuaries falling under Bharatpur, Karuli, SawaiMadhopur, Kota, Bundichittorgarh and Jhalawar district. It has at present home to over 50 tigers. The corridor will ensure a tiger habitat in an area of 1,100 square kilometers. The project will be developed with the help of Rs.11, 530 million worth grant from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for implementing the Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (RFBP) in select areas of the state over a period of eight years between 2011 and 2019. In this tiger corridor two well-known national park, Ranthambhore National Park and Mukandra National Park, one wetland The Keoladeo National Park and five important of wild life sanctuaries Van Vihar and Ramsagar Wildlife Sanctuary, Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary, JawaharSagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary.

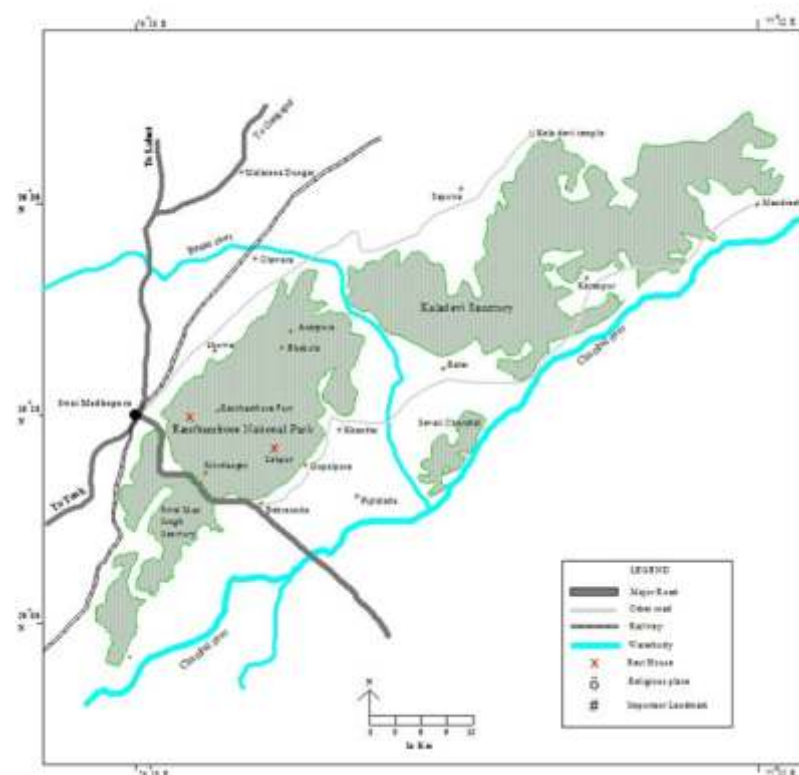
Kuno is now a home to two Ranthambore tigers, T-38 that was spotted there since last year and other one that moved in recently. In the recent past, Ranthambhore tigers have travelled far and wide Kota, Bharatpur and Mathura as the rivers flow. There was no reason why they, if their nerve held, would not reach Kuno in MP. In fact, quite a few floaters the last one in 2010 ventured south inside MP across the Chambal, but eventually moved back to Rajasthan. But it is altered. This is part of central

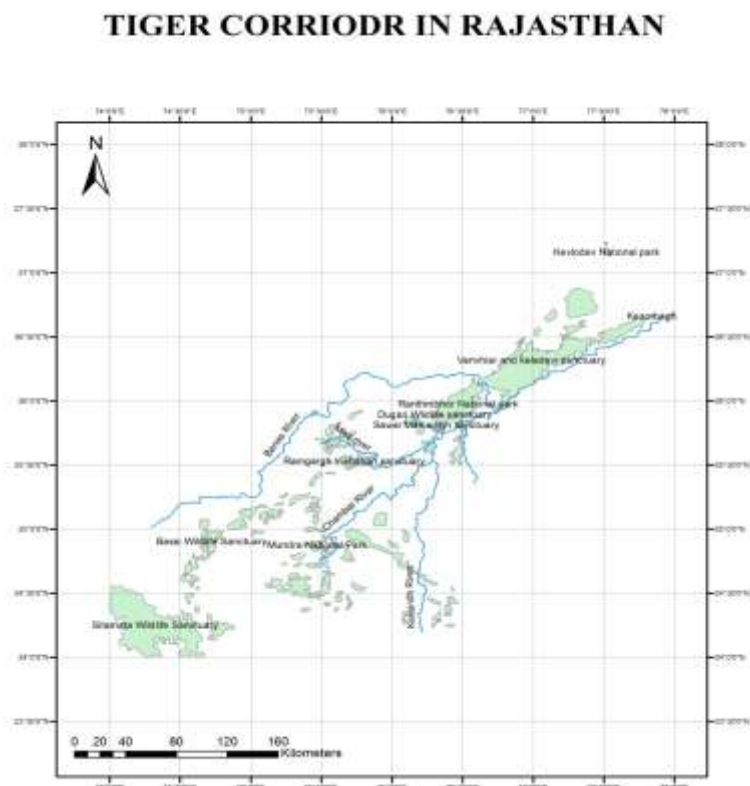
corridor of India.

Now days, many experts and officials have been wondering how to make the 2-4 km stretch between Ranthambhore National Park (RNP) and Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary (KWLS) both part of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (RTR) but separated by the Banas river a safe animal corridor so that tigers from the park can populate the sanctuary. As well as the Vanvihar and Keladevi wildlife sanctuary and Ranthambhore to Ramgargh Vishdhari wildlife sanctuary and Ramgarh to Mukandra national park via Jawaharsagar wild life sanctuary.



Ranthambore Tiger Reserve





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