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Core Course(CC-V) :Environmental Science

Topic- National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary

NATIONAL PARK

DEFINITION-

- An area, whether within a sanctuary or not, can be notified by the state government to be constituted as a National Park, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to for the purpose of protecting and propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment.
- No human activity is permitted inside the national park except for the ones permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state under the conditions given in CHAPTER IV, WPA 1972.
- There were 104 National Parks encompassing an area of 40,501.13 km² under protected areas of India category II comprising 1.23% of India's total surface area.
- Boundaries of National Parks are well defined and fixed by legislation.
- It came under the category called "Protected Areas". The Protected Areas are declared under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and its World Commission on Protected Areas, has defined its category II type of protected areas.
- Area is protected from human exploitation, industrialization and pollution.
- In a National park no rights are allowed.
- Activities such as grazing, forestry or cultivation are not allowed.
- Most national parks provide outdoor recreation and camping opportunities as well as classes designed to educate the public on the importance of conservation and the natural wonders of the land in which the national park is located.

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL PARK

To protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes , and to promote education and recreation.

To manage the area in order to perpetuate, in as natural state as possible, representative examples of physiographic regions, biotic communities, genetic resources and unimpaired natural processes.

To maintain viable and ecologically functional populations and assemblage of native species at densities sufficient to conserve ecosystem integrity and resilience in long term.

To manage visitor use for inspirational, educational, cultural and recreational purposes at a level which will not cause significant biological or ecological degradation to the natural resources.

To take into account the needs of indigenous people and local communities, including subsistence resource use, in so far that these will not affect objective 1.

To contribute to local economies through tourism.

NAME	STATE	ESTABLISHED	NOTABLE FAUNA
RANTHAMBORE NATIONAL PARK	RAJASTHAN	1980	TIGER, LEOPARD, BOARS
JIM CORBETT NATIONAL PARK	UTTRAKHAND	1936	TIGER, ELEPHANT
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK	ASSAM	1974	ONE HORNED RHINOCEROUS
GIR NATIONAL PARK	GUJRAT	1975	ASIATIC LION
PERIYAR NATIONAL PARK	KERELA	1982	NILIGIRI TAHIR, NILGIRI LANGUR
SUNDARBAN NATIONAL PARK	WEST BENGAL	1984	ROYAL BENGAL TIGER

NAME	STATE	ESTABLISHED	NOTABLE FAUNA
KANHA NATIONAL PARK	MADHYA PRADESH	1955	SWAMP DEER, INDIAN WILD DOG
MANAS NATIONAL PARK	ASSAM	1990	HISPID HARE, PIGMY HOG
BANDHAVGARH NATIONAL PARK	MADHYA PRADESH	1982	TIGER
KEOLADO NATIONAL PARK	RAJASTHAN	1981	SIBERIAN CRANE,
VALLEY OF FLOWERS NATIONAL PARK	UTTRAKHAND	1980	SNOW LEOPARD, MUSK DEER
BANDIPUR NATIONAL PARK	KARNATAKA	1974	ASIAN ELEPHANT, TIGER

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY


- Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural habitat, owned by the government or private agency, that is reserved exclusively for the conservation of wild animals .
 - Boundaries of sanctuaries are not well defined and controlled biotic interference is permitted.
 - Human activities like harvesting of timber, collection of minor forest products and private ownership acts are allowed as long as they do not interfere with the well being of the animals.
 - Wildlife sanctuaries have lesser restrictions than national parks.
 - No official permission is to be taken to visit a wildlife sanctuary.
 - It came under the category called “Protected Areas”. The Protected Areas are declared under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
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- International Union for Conservation of Nature has grouped wildlife sanctuary in category IV type of protected areas.
 - There are 551 existing wildlife sanctuaries in India covering an area of 119775.80 km², which is 3.64% of the geographical area of the country.
 - Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest wildlife sanctuary of India, founded in the year in 1936 as protection for the endangered Bengal tiger.
 - Rann of Kutch, also known as the Indian Wild Ass sanctuary is the largest wildlife sanctuary in India.
 - Bor Tiger Reserve is the smallest wildlife sanctuary in the world. It was established in 1970 near Hingani in Wardha District in the Indian state of Maharashtra.
 - Northeast Greenland National park is the largest biosphere reserve in world.
 - Costa Rica is home to more than 500,000 species, making it one of the 20 countries with the highest biodiversity in the world.



OBJECTIVES

- To provide protection for wildlife species from hunting, predation, competition or poaching.
- To promote and help protection of the rare and endangered species of wild animals.
- To protect the wildlife in their natural environment is of great advantage.
- To generate awareness among the general people, particularly the young generation to protect and preserve forest.
- To organize scientific research, workshop, symposium, seminar, field visit and various types of awareness programme to promote development of natural resources.
- A few sanctuaries take care of the injured and abandoned animals and rehabilitate them to health before releasing them in the forest.

NAME	STATE	ESTABLISHED	NOTABLE FAUNA
DACHIGHAM SANCTUARY	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1981	SNOW LEOPARD
HAZARIBAGH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	JHARKHAND	1955	TIGER
ANAMALAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	TAMIL NADU	1976	TIGER
GHANA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	RAJASTHAN	1976	BIRDS
UDAYPUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	BIHAR	1978	BIRDS
GAUTAM BUDDHA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	BIHAR	1976	NILGAI, ELEPHANT



NAME	STATE	ESTABLISHED	NOTABLE FAUNA
HASTINAPUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	UTTAR PRADESH	1986	SWAMP DEER, HOG DEER
KATARNIAGHAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	UTTAR PRADESH	1975	BENGAL FLORICAN, LONG BILLED VULTURE
BAKHIRA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	UTTAR PRADESH	1980	BIRDS
RAMNABAGAN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY	WEST BENGAL	1960	SPOTTED DEER, LANGUR

