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Status of Sanjay National Park Sidhi and Sarguja district of MP and CG

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Abstract

In 2000 Chhattisgarh had separated from MP and Chhattisgarh have 2, National Parks and 10 sanctuaries Sanjay National Park Sidhi/Sarguja District combining MP and Chhattisgarh. In situ conservation of wild life is an comprehensive system of protected areas. At the 15th meeting of the IBWL held on 1st October 1982. Present study was conducted for conservation and protects endangered animal and plant species, along with their natural habitat. The main objective of this practice is to make sure that their habitats will be preserved so that the future generations of both wildlife and human can enjoy it. Additionally, wildlife conservation aims to raise awareness regarding the importance of wildlife. By the survey of present study there is some wild animals, Trees, Shrub, Herbs Grasses, vegetation and parasite and villages etc. is identified and found in the park

Keywords: grasses, herbs, parasite, sanjay national park, shrub, trees, vegetation and wild animals

Introduction

There were 19 national parks and 202 sanctuaries (sants) in India in 198 attending over 174763 sq. km about 2.3% of the total geographical area. 1983 the number is increased to 44 National Parks and 207 sanctuaries covering 88.000 sq km. In June 1989 there were 67 National Parks and 394 Sanctuaries with a total area of about 141298 sq km. In June 1990 there have been further additions and at present (June 1997-98). There are 75 national park and 421 sanctuaries. In M.P and Chhattisgarh areas 4, 42,840 sq Km Forest areas cornering in 1, 66,160 sq2 km. At M.P first National Parks established in Mandla District, Kanha National Park. At 1st November 2000 Chhattisgarh had separated from MP and Chhattisgarh have 2, National Parks and 10 sanctuaries Sanjay National Park Sidhi/Sarguja District combining M.P and Chhattisgarh. In situ conservation of wild life is an comprehensive system of protected areas. At the 15th meeting of the IBWL held on 1st October 1982. The prime minister late Indra Gandhi gave a 12-point strategy formed action plan for the conservation of wild life in India. This included the establishment of a network of scientifically managed protected areas including national park, Sanctuaries, biosphere reserves and other areas. Here large areas of habitats are protected and conserved so that wild animals can flourish well in their natural environment. Some of the tiger reserves are declared as national parks, the national parks are created under central legislation but these are administered by the state. It was only in 1972 that a unified national act came into being under which areas could be constituted and managed as national parks, sanctuaries, game reserves and closed areas. Entitled the wild life (protection) Act, 1972, (here after called the act), this act was adopted by all states except Jammu and Kashmir, which has its own act differing in certain respects from the national act. The act also lists the Powers and functions of various officials, and the procedures and considerations relevant to the allowing or disallowing of diverse uses of national parks or sanctuaries. The geographical area of the national park at present is proper. According to ^[1, 2] a tiger population of 30 adults require a minimum area of 400 sq km if the resources conditions are proper and if the re-sources are sparsely distributed same population will require nearly 800 sq km. With the present situation the area of the national park is enough to maintain the present number of carnivore and herbivore animals.

Material and Method

The present study is conducted at Sanjay Gandhi National park is situated between 23°15' and 24°15' North latitude and between 81°45' and 82°45' East longitude. It has an area of 1938.012 sq. km Two third of this park lies in Sarguja district Chhattisgarh and rest in Sidhi distict M.P. The park headquarters are located in the Sidhi near-est railway station is Rewa 120 km by road to Sanjay Na-tional Park. Nearest airport is khajuraho and jabalpur (325 km). Present study

was conducted for conservation and protects endangered animal and plant species, along with their natural habitat. The main objective of this practice is to make sure that their habitats will be preserved so that the future generations of both wildlife and human can enjoy it. Additionally, wildlife conservation aims to raise awareness regarding the importance of wildlife

Sanjay National Park covers 1938.12 sq.kms area of Sidhi and Sarguja district of M.P. & Chhattishgarh area was declared as the National Park in 1981. Before the declaration there were 52 villages inhabiting in the area of 52 villages 17 belongs to Sidhi district M.P. and 35 belongs to Sarguja district Chhattisgarh. The intention to declare 1938 square km of the area, out of which about 467 Sq. km is in Sidhi district and rest about 1471 Sq km in Sarguja District, as National Park Declared by the Government of M.P. in 1981. The final notification could not be published due to delay in resettlement of villages within the park. In present survey work there are 52 Revenue villages with an area of about 117 Sq. Kms within the park. Balan, Gond and Baiga are the major tribes residing in these villages, the human population in these villages is 7546, out of which 80% are schedule-tribes and 6% schedule caste. The cattle population is about 1700. The cultivable land is marginal land with 1%; productivity. The agriculture is rain fed and major crop is kharif which included paddy, maize, kodo etc. Agriculture labour is the main source of Income from the local inhabitants. A part from cultivation cattle rearing is other major occupation. There is yadav community (Ahirs), who have settled long ago are basically cattle grazier and domesticate cows, buffalo and goats are mostly preferred. Because of remoteness and difficult terrain the living conditions are equally treacherous. The area lacks almost all type of facilities including drinking water facility, education facility, health facility, transport facility, etc. The forests are the only basic life support system for the villagers. As per the socio-economic survey 50% of the villagers are landless, 15% are marginal farmers and 25% are small farmers. Only 8% farmers have land holdings exceeding 8 ha. As per 1981 census, per capital land availability is 0.88 ha. while cultivable land per capita is merely 0.435 ha. About 90% families have annual income below Rs. 5000. P a. Out of the 52 villages, only one, Machmahua in Sidhi district, has been evacuated by paying a compensation of Rs. 70,865 to the villagers. At present the evacuation and resettlement of 17 villages in Sidhi and 35 villages in Sarguja district are lying pending with the respective District Collectors due to non-availability of land and delay in fixing the compensation. The creating of National Park has led to a number of direct and indirect impacts on the socio-economic parameters. The people of these villages enjoy some special Nistar right over Park Forest. They graze their cattle in pre-determined forest compartments with an average area of about 20,000 ha. They also collect various non wood forest products (NWFP) for their bonafied use as well as sale in local markets the major

NWFP's included Tendu, Bahera, Sal seeds, Mahua flowers and seeds etc. The fuel wood requirement is also met from the Park forest. Apart from inside villages, there are 91 villages situated in the immediate surroundings of the periphery. The human population of these villages is 3951 and cattle population, is 2527 according to 2001 census these villages exert cant pressure on park resources is the problem faced due to illegal entry of cattle. Fuel wood, small timber and bamboo are also illegally collected by the villagers to meet their requirements. During summer, fire also result as a consequence of collection of Mahua flowers because the villagers set fire the litter beneath the tree canopy to clear the ground. To reduce and ameliorate park-people interface conflict a large scale eco-development programme to supplement income and reduce forest based dependence has been proposed, for the betterment of life style of the local people. It was rightly said by late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, "The survival of man is dependent on the survival of animal and plant life," the loss of biodiversity by way of destruction of forests and wildlife is ushering us on the brink of 'NO recovery' point. The realization of Sanjay National Park as a protected area free from all biotic interference will facilitate in conserving India's dwindling biodiversity and at the same time prove a boon in disguise for the local communities.

Sanjay national park past history

Forest conservation commanded to princely, Rewa state in 1927. The princely state was formed into new state of Vindhya Pradesh on 4-4-1984 which was merged into newly formed Madhya Pradesh on 1-11-1956. Rewa state forest Act 1935 continued in its application till the formation of Madhya Pradesh, after which Indian Forest Act 1935 came into force. On the basis of legal status, there are two types of Forests viz: Reserved Forests and protected forests. The Sanjay (Dubri) Game sanctuary was constituted vide Govt. of Madhya Pradesh Notification No. 14/5/75/F-X-2, dated 30-8-1975 covering an area of 364.593 square kilometers.

The Son-Ghariyal sanctuary cover the entire length of Son River lying in shandol and Sidhi civil districts of Madhya Pradesh and was constituted vide notification No. 14-47-80-X (2), dated 23-9-1981. Government's intention to create a National Park in the memory of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi in the Division by carving out area of Pondi, and Mohan ranges and comprising of Madxias, Runda, Bhadaura and Gopad Ban reserved Forest blocks in the year 1981 under the provisions of the wild life (preservation) act 1972. To provide protection to another endangered species, the Ghadiyal, a sanctuary covering area around Son river was constituted of M.P. forest Department Notification No. 14-47-80-x(2), dated 23-9-1981.

Present wildlife status of Sanjay national park

By the survey of present study there is some wild animals, Trees, Shrub, Herbs Grasses, vegetation and parasite and villages etc. is identified and found in the park which is mention in below

Table 1: Some important trees found in Sanjay National Park

S.N.	Common Name	Botanical Name
1.	Sal	Sorea Robusta
2.	Teak	Tectona grandis
3.	Neem	Azadiructa indica
4.	Babool	Acacia Arabica
5.	Golar	Ficus glomerata
6.	Dhawa	Anogeissus latifolia
7.	Mahua	Madhuca indica

8.	Aam (Mango)	Mangifera indica
9.	Bahera	Terminalia bellerica
10.	Bel	Aegle marmelos
11.	Pipal	Ficus religiosa
12.	Semal	Bombax Ceiba
13.	Bargad	Ficus bangalensis
14.	Amaltas	Cassia fistula
15.	Birri	Casearia elliptic
16.	Tendua	Diospyros malanoxylol
17.	Kaitha	Feronia elephantum
18.	Katai	Flacourtia indica
19.	Palas	Butea monosperma
20.	Haldu	Adina cordifolia
21.	Ghort	Zizyphus xylopyra
22.	Koha	Terminalia arjuna
23.	Bija	Pterocarpus mucupim
24.	Pakar	Ficus infectoria

Table 2: Some important Shrubs, Herbs and Grasses found in Sanjay National Park

B.	Shrubs	Botanical Name
1.	Ber	Zizyphus numularia Casearia
2.	Berri	tomentosa Capparis sepiaria Vitex
3.	Haim	negundo
4.	Nirgudi	Lontana camera
5.	Gulmehandi	Carissa opaca
6.	Karonda	Helecteres isora
7.	Ainhi	Tephrosia purpurea
8.	Sarphunki	Asparagus racemosus
9.	Sathawar, karajira	Zyzyphus penoplia
10.	Makor	Gardenia turgid
11.	Kharhari	
C.	Herbs	Botanical Name
1.	Bhatkataiva	Solanum indicum Hydrocotyl asiatica
2.	Dhoti	Elvdrocotyl asiatica
3.	Brahmi	xanthium strumaritum
4.	Gokharu	Cassio tora
5.	Chakora	Adiantum lepula tum
6.	Hansraj	Phoenix acaulis
7.	Chhind	
D.	Grasses	Botanical Name
1.	Lampa	Heteropogyon contortus
2.	Bagai	Eulaliopa binata

Table 3: List of some important Vegetation found in Sanjay National Park

S. N.	Common Name	Botanical Name
1.	Bamboos	Dendocalamus strictus
2.	Bans katang	Bombusa arundinacea Eragrostis
3.	Bhurbusi choti	interrupta
4.	Doob	Cynodon dactylon
5.	Kans	Sacharum spontaneum
6.	Khus	Vetiveria zizanoides Andropogon
7.	Karta	annulatum
8.	Bhanjari	Apluda aristata
E Epiphytes and parasites		
1.	Arnjan	Celastrus paniculata Cuscuta
2.	Amarbel	retlexa
3.	Bendow	Butea parvi flora
4.	Deosemar	Heptapleusain venulosum
5.	Dokerbel	Vitis latifolla
6.	Dudhbel	Vallisneria spiralis
7.	Keoti	Ventilaga calyculata

Table 4: List of Animals found in Sanjay National Park

Local/Common Name	Zoological Name
Tiger	Panther tigris
Panther Cheetal Sambhar Neelgai Jackal	Panther pardus
	Axis Axis
Peacock Sloth bear	Cervus unicolor
Wild dog Hare	Baselaphus tragocamelus
Chinkara Barking Deer	Canis aureus
Fox	Pavo Cristatus
Langur Ratels Black buck	Meluses ursinus
Peafowl Wolf	Cuon alpinus
Hyaena	Lepus nigricoll is
Rhesus monkey	Gazella gazelle
Wild boar	Muntiacus Muntjac
Four homed antelope Elephant, Indian	Vulpes bengalensis Presbystis
Buffalo, Wild	entellus Mellivora capensis
	Antilope cerrieapra
	Gallus gallus
	Conis lapus
	Hyaena hyaena
	Macaca mullein
	Sus scrofa
	Tetracerus guadercarnis
	Elephas maximus
	Bubalus bubalis

Table 5: List of Villages and their populations found around Sanjay National Park

S. No	Name of Village	Population of Village
1.	Sahira	39
2.	Chaphal	27
3.	Bhadoura	615
4.	Sonhari	-
5.	Beldiha	181
6.	Majahagawan	224
7.	Chetarouli	147
8.	Chokari	343
9.	Runda	255
10.	Karcha	365
11.	Padwar	263
12.	Garuldand	70
13.	Tingi	97
14.	Dhulva	153
15.	Galipahari	215
16.	Saidol	193
17.	Katrangi	78
18.	Patparha	41
19.	Dhar	01
20.	Thorgi	42
21.	Chhatoura Khohara	45
22.	Kormo	79
23.	Dulari	162
24.	-	103
25.	-	37
26.	Kuddra	78
27.	Sitapur	81
28.	Gopad nagar	78
29.	Khokhaniya	208
30.	Mogra	120
31.	Sonwahi	154
32.	Muliknar	204
33.	Bargawan	281
34.	Odari	04
35.	Dudi	-
36.	Sukhad	03
37.	Salgawan	143
38.	Bashwar	52
39.	Semariya	186
40.	Udheri	122

41.	Kurthi	224
42.	Dhanpur	136
43.	Turripani	162
44.	Majhgawan	86
45.	Revalar	16
46.	Sukhtara	78
47.	Chichio	-
48.	Madhar	-341
49.	Rasouki	515
50.	Khohri	235
51.	Lul	81
52.	Baiganpat	

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