



A Study on Wild Life Problems in Bandipura National Park

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ABSTRACT

The present paper examines a study on wild life problems in Bandipura National park. The present study is to analyze the growth of wild animals Population in BNT during 1991 to 2013. There were around 105 tigers in the park. But the number of the Asian Elephant was the most impressive. It has reached the high 1737 in 2013. And offence cases in during 2001-2013. The reserve forest suffers like Timber smuggling, Sandalwoods, firewood's, NTFP, Grazing, Others. The highest offences are Timber smuggling and other activities. This study is based on only secondary sources.

KEYWORDS

NTFP, Wild life, Fauna and Flora and Offences.

Introduction

Forest ecosystem is an integral part of global biodiversity. Forest resources have been playing a predominant role in supplying a wide range of goods and services to mankind throughout the recorded history. They have been an integral part of human ecosystem in providing an important source of income and employment since time immemorial. Forests are the vital natural resources and they hold key to prosperity and environmentally sustainable development. In recent decades, the importance of forests is increasingly felt all over the world because of the unique and non substitutable environmental role they play. Attention obviously, has focused on tropical forests because the threat to their existence is accelerating immensely in developing countries, not to speak of developed countries.

The Bandipur National Park and Tiger Reserve is situated in the contiguous landscape spreads in two revenue districts of southern Karnataka namely the Mysore and Chamarajanagar. Geographically, it is an "ecological confluence" as the western and Eastern Ghats meets and constitute this area as distinctive and extraordinary from the point of its **fauna and flora**. The notified forests included in the park and the adjoining notified and non-notified forests including the community land areas of all the border villages have become an integral part of the tiger reserve. The areas of the reserve are from the part of Nanjund and H.D.Kote taluks of Mysore and Gundlupet taluk of Chamarajanagar revenue districts. The geographical location of this tiger reserve, lies between the North Latitudes **11° 35' 34"** and **11° 55' 02"** and between the East Longitudes **76° 12' 17"** and **76° 51' 32"** of Karnataka state in south India.

Bandipur Tiger Reserve situated in Mysore District of Karnataka State of India was among the first nine Tiger Reserves created in India at the launch of Project Tiger in 1973. It is contiguous to Madhumalai Wildlife Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu state to south and Wynad Wildlife Sanctuary in Kerala state to the south-west. To the north-west lies Nagarhole National Park. The highest peak is Gopalaswamy hill.

There are a few natural & artificial saltlicks available in the Reserve and are being regularly used by the wild animals. This park is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve - the first 'Biosphere Reserve' of India.

Objectives and Methodology

In this background, the present study is to analyze the growth

of wild animals and problems of Bandipura National Park in Karnataka. This study is based on secondary sources. The sources are collected from various Karnataka forest department, books, and articles.

Population of Wild Life and Problems in Bandipura National Park

Biotic components of the Bandipura national park

Producers - Main producer of the forest are vegetations

There are several species of vegetation timber trees including teak, rosewood sand wood, giant clumping bamboo, clumping bamboo. There are several notable flowering fruiting trees and shrubs including Indian gooseberry, flame of the forest, golden shower tree, and satinwood, black indigo berry.

Consumers

Primary consumers main primary consumers of the BNT are birds and animals

Birds: over 330 species of Bandipura have been identifying some of the important group includes gray Jungle fowl, headed our green pigeon, honey buzzards red-headed, vulture, grey headed fish eagle, brown hawk, owl, little, speeder hunter, peacock plain flower pecker, and wooly necked stork can be seen BNP.

Animals: Elephants Gaur, sloth bear, Deer etc. Secondary consumers main secondary consumers of the Bandipura are reptiles' mammals and other insets.

Mammals: there is large population of elephants in Bandipura national park significant numbers of predictor species of mammals live in Bandipura national park. Including tiger's, leopard and species of grazing ungulates including gaur, Deer, Chital, wild boar.

Reptiles

There are many reptiles in this forest they are King Cobra, common Cobra, adder, viper, rat snake, water snake, crocodile, lizard chameleon, monitor lizard, frog, tree frog, toad and territory.

Consumers: Main territory consumers of BNT eagle

Decomposers: the decomposers of the Bandipura national

park are ants

Table 1: Population of wild animals in BNT

Animal	1991	1993	1995	1997	2002	2010	2013
Tiger	58	66	74	75	108	105	105
Panther	51	81	86	88	-	-	-
Elephant	1107	2214	2214	3471	3012	2132	1737
Gaur	1097	1373	1373	2427	-	-	-
Wild Dog	148	181	181	-	-	-	-
Spotted Deer	3333	5858	5858	8204	-	-	-
Sambar (deer)	706	1196	1196	2386	-	-	-
Sloth Bear	51	66	66	-	-	-	-
Four horned Antelope	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Langur	1468	1751	1751	-	-	-	-
Wild Boar	148	181	181	-	-	-	-
Barking Deer	72	131	131	-	-	-	-
Mouse Deer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chital	-	-	-	-	8204	-	-
Porcupine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Forest Department in Bandipur

The table 1 shows that Population of wild animals in BNT during 1991 to 2013. There were around 105 tigers in the park. But the number of the Asian Elephant was the most impressive. From just above 1107 in 1991, it has reached the high 1737 in 2013. Other varieties of fauna that are found in Bandipura national park are leopards, gaur, sloth bear wild dog and hyena. It is home to many endangered species as well like crocodiles, python, and Indian peafowl. The greenery and the landscape of the park are also quite mesmerizing. This jungle fowl, pompadour green pigeon, flycatcher, little spider hunter and brown hawk eagle are seen here.

Problems in Bandipura National Park

Some offences created by tourist and vocalist also. Like forest fire, grazing, smuggling timber and sandalwood smuggling, using plastics in prohibited are, hunting people entering without permission inside the forest there are all effects on the wild life.

Table 2: Offence cases in Bandipura National Park

Nature of Of-fence Cases	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Timber smuggling	184	119	107	97	75	63	42	30	49	49	42	05	15
Sandalwoods	05	01	03	04	03	07	02	05	01	01	01	05	03
Fire woods	08	30	25	43	36	35	31	35	16	14	09	08	07
Bamboo	05	09	07	-	-	01	02	03	01	01	-	02	01
NTFP	98	10	04	12	10	11	15	03	02	02	02	04	07
Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	01
Others	-	31	79	119	107	111	88	44	63	49	68	331	70

Source: Forest Department in Bandipur

Table 2 shows that offence cases in Bandipura National Park during 2001-2013. The reserve forest suffers like Timber smuggling, Sandalwoods, firewood's, NTFP, Grazing, Others. The highest offences are Timber smuggling and other activities.

Conclusion

This paper we can conclude that overall growth of wild animals Population in BNT during 1991 to 2013. There were around 105 tigers in the park. But the number of the Asian Elephant was the most impressive. From just above 1107 in 1991, it has reached the high 1737 in 2013. Other varieties of fauna that are found in Bandipura national park are leopards, gaur, sloth bear wild dog and hyena. It is home to many endangered species as well like crocodiles, python, and Indian peafowl. The greenery and the landscape of the park are also quite mesmerizing. This jungle fowl, pompadour green pigeon, flycatcher, little spider hunter and brown hawk eagle are seen here. And offence cases in Bandipura National Park during 2001-2013. The reserve forest suffers like Timber smuggling, Sandalwoods, firewood's, NTFP, Grazing, Others. The highest offences are Timber smuggling and other activities. This paper is mainly depends on the secondary sources of the reports on Bandipura National Park.

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