

# A STUDY ON THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF JIM CORBETT NATIONAL PARK

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**Abstract**

The Corbett National Park is well known for its one of kind environments, for example, various sorts of woodlands with wetlands and large meadows which are designated "Chaur" in neighborhood language. Park has Sal and Anogeissus blended woods and Tiger as a lead animal varieties. Corbett National Park is situated in Uttarakhand, along the eastern edge of the Ramganga River. The vegetation in these western Himalayan lower regions comprises generally of dry and soggy deciduous woodlands, scour savannah and alluvial fields (Kandpal 2006). CNP is rich in faunal variety, with 50 types of vertebrates, 575 types of birds, and critical tiger and elephant populaces (Chape, Blyth et al. 2003) The greater part of the occupants of the 92 towns encompassing the timberland region rely upon 'support zone' backwoods regions for fuel wood, feed, and for touching domesticated animals (Kandpal 2006). This wood likewise upholds spill-over populaces of natural life from the national park region. Thusly, human-natural life struggle is high around here because of episodes of untamed life harm to harvests, animals and human existence and the ensuing reprisal by locals. Be that as it may, challenges looked by the visit administrators make it amazingly hard for them to satisfy their job in natural life the travel industry.

**Keywords:** *Flora, Jim Corbett National Park*

**INTRODUCTION**

India is among the most populated nations of the world with shifting climatic condition from tropical to elevated environment. The woodland is one of the significant regular assets of the country. Almost multi decade back, the all out woods front of the nation was accounted for to be 63.73 million ha, establishing 19.39% of the topographical space of the country. Out of which 11.48% was thick backwoods and 7.76% was open woods (FSI 1999). All out geological space of nation is 32, 87,263 sq km out of which the current woodland cover is 6, 97,898 sq km. This comprises 21.23 % woods space of the complete topographical space of the country (India Condition of the Backwoods Report, 2013). India is among the 12 super variety communities on the planet containing 7% of the world's biodiversity having around 45000 plant species, 81,000 creature species and 1228 bird species (Singh, 1998). In India, Himalaya is spread more than 5, 94,473 sq. km covering about 19% of the country's topographical region (Dhar, 1997). Himalayan reach runs northwest to southeast in 2400 km long circular segment. Himalayan width fluctuates from 400 km in west to 150 km in east. It spreads in 5 nations India, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Pakistan.

The Himalaya covers 18% of the Indian subcontinent, represents over half of the India's woods and contains 40% of India's endemic species. According to the Evaluation of India report recovered from the workplace of The Recorder General and Statistics Magistrate on 26-11-2008, India possesses 2.8% of the world's territory region and supports more than 17.5% of the total populace (Source: Censusindia.gov.in). According to the 2001 registration, 72.2% of the populace lived in around 638,000 towns and the excess 27.8% lived in excess of 5,100 towns and more than 380 metropolitan agglomerations. The socioeconomics of India are comprehensive of the second most crowded country on the planet, with over 1.21 billion individuals (statistics, 2011), in excess of a 6th of the total populace. Previously containing 17.5% of the total populace, India is projected to be the world's most crowded country by 2025, outperforming China, its populace arriving at 1.6 billion by 2050 (Source :Censusindia.gov.in).

Himalayan woods environment has been the significant supporter of the uber biodiversity of India. In this way, the preservation and logical administration of the biodiversity for over all improvement of nature and regular assets, expects an extraordinary importance. Different parts of biodiversity of these woodlands has been concentrated by Dhar et al. (1997), Kumar (2000), Silori (2001), and Khera et al. (2001), Deb and Sundriyal (2011) and Nandy and Das (2013) . Environmental cum floristic living spaces of biodiversity importance are uncommon and threatened (Biswas 2005). The Himalayan vegetation goes from tropical dry deciduous backwoods in the lower regions to high knolls over the tree line (Singh and Singh 1992).

According to Census report (2011), almost 70% Population living in rural areas and tribals are completely dependent on the forest for fuel, fodder, grazing and building materials. Badola, (1998) has mentioned that since the dawn of civilization flora and fauna have been an integral element in developing an ideal environment for mankind. This is quite reasonable to assume when (FAO, 1997) projected fuelwood consumption of 262.782 million m<sup>3</sup> in 1993 and 302.387 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2010. In an assessment (ITTO, 2003) the current level of fuelwood consumption has been assessed to be 280 million m<sup>3</sup> which is projected to rise to 400 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2020. Himalayan ecosystem has major threat from fire and is highly susceptible to various types of human induced disturbances. With such a huge human and livestock population in the rural areas of the country as mentioned earlier, the pressure is mainly exerted on the nearby forests in form of deforestation, fuel and fodder extraction, over-grazing and diversion of forest land for non-forestry uses etc. As per the report of MOEF, (2013) a network of 668 Protected Areas (PAs) has been established, extending over 1, 61,221.57 sq. kms. (4.90% of total geographic area), comprising 102 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves. 39 Tiger Reserves and 28 Elephant Reserves have been designated for species specific management of tiger and elephant habitats ([www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in)). UNESCO has designated 5 Protected Areas as World Heritage Sites. There are 4 categories of the Protected Areas viz, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.

In uttarakhand, there are 6 Public Parks, 7 Safe-havens and 3 local area reserves and it is practically 40% of absolute woods front of Uttarakhand. Expanding tension on backwoods assets because of expanding human populace has caused territory discontinuity in the greater part of the secured regions. In India, environment obliteration, over abuse, contamination and species presentation are distinguished as significant reasons for biodiversity misfortune (UNEP, 2001).

Secured regions situated in the bhabar and lower regions, for example, Corbett Tiger Reserve are renowned for enormous vertebrates including lead species like Tiger and Elephant (Semwal, 2008). Corbett Public Park is the most seasoned public park made in 1936. Individuals, living nearby cushion space of Corbett Public Park, put tremendous focus on this is a direct result of consistent extraction of backwoods assets, for example, fuel wood, feed and NTFPs round the year. Local people depend for their day by day needs (Western and Pearl, 1989; Sharma and Shaw, 1993; Nepal and Weber, 1995 and Brown, 1997). The anthropogenic unsettling influences impact compaction of soil, stomping on of newcomers, loss of plant variety, intrusion of obtrusive species, exhaustion of soil ripeness, accessibility of soil supplements, soil dampness or more all the entire environment which at long last impacts the worldwide environment.

PA and people relationship with impact of PA on people and impact of people on PA along with the attitude of local villagers have been explained by many workers. Many researchers have studied attitude of local residents towards protected areas have reported that in many studies, researchers have analysed the attitudes of people towards the staff and management practices of protected areas and this also affects people's attitudes. For example, conflicts with managers due to resource extraction, strict rules on forest resources use, and access (Heinen & Shrivastava 2009 and Shibia 2010), rude behavior (Ormsby & Kaplin 2005), or harassment by park rangers (Infield & Namara 2001) generate negative attitudes toward protected areas. Lack of involvement of the local community in the decision making processes and in forest management groups are also important determinants of negative attitudes toward protected areas (Silori, 2007). Bargali, (2014) has reported regarding Corbett National Park that there are primarily two schools of thoughts, exclusionary protectionist approaches and people-inclusive approaches and supporters of both the approaches are having arguments supporting their views

As indicated by Badola and Silori, (1999), present day choices for generally utilized fuel wood may not generally be a suitable measure remembering the area of town. Badola, (2012) said that it is essential to remember that the utilization of options will absolutely lessen the timberland reliance if not completely wipe out it.

Individuals living in and around forested regions get profited as far as admittance to fuel wood, feed, non lumber backwoods produce (NTFP), steers touching and accessibility of water both as far as drinking and water system purposes. Then again individuals need to experience the ill effects of misfortunes like animals plunder, harm and human casualties because of untamed life (Bargali, 2014). Therefore, individuals living in and around PAs might have in and around the Corbett Tiger Reserve (CTR) positive or negative perspectives towards the PAs (Badola, 1998; Mehta and Kellert, 1998; Mehta and Heinen, 2001; Walpole and Pioneer Williams, 2002; Naidoo and Ricketts, 2006 and Spiteri and Nepal, 2008 a, b).

## **JIM CORBETT NATIONAL PARK**

Corbett Public Park was set up in 1936 and holds the qualification of being central area Asia's first public park and furthermore India's first public park. On first April 1973, "Venture Tiger" was dispatched at Corbett Public Park, making it the dispatch site of this protection project. Corbett was at first seen as a chasing block; notwithstanding, because of the endeavors taken by Edward James 'Jim'

Corbett (tracker turned progressive) and Sir Malcolm Hailey (then, at that point Lead representative General of Joined Territory), ensuring this region for natural life was proposed. At first, 323.75 sq.km. of this space was proclaimed as a public park and was named 'Hailey's Public Park' to pay tribute to Sir Malcolm Hailey. It was subsequently renamed as 'Ramganga Public Park' in 1955 and in 1956 renamed as 'Corbett Public Park' after the passing of Jim Corbett. With the expansion of regions from contiguous backwoods divisions in 1966, the public park's region expanded to 520.82 sq.km. In 1991, Sonanadi Natural life Asylum was incorporated, and the region expanded to 1288 sq. km. Corbett is situated in Nainital locale and Pauri Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. The park is home to numerous types of trees, vertebrates, birds, and reptiles. Some normally seen untamed life incorporate Elephant, Langur Monkey, Chital, Sambar, Hoard Deer, Yelping Deer, Gharial, Screen Reptile, Wild Pig and Jackal. Corbett likewise has different types of occupant and moving birds dwelling in the park including Peacock, Kaleej Fowl, Earthy colored Fish Owl, Stork-Charged Kingfisher, Woodpeckers, and so on Corbett's principle objective is to ensure the natural life and their environment. Because of the huge preservation and the executives drives attempted at Corbett, it today has the most noteworthy thickness of tigers on the planet and is viewed as one of India's significant Gharial reproducing destinations. Starting at 2008, the tiger populace inside the Corbett Tiger Reserve was assessed to be 164 (151-178) and 214 (190 – 239) in 2010 (Sinha and Sinha, 2013). This load of regular enrichments offer a tremendous span of information for travelers and incredible potential to instruct our people in the future about the significance of a sound and selfsustaining biological system. Also, the travel industry activities at Corbett create critical work openings for the nearby networks, and thusly, these networks offer their help to the assurance and preservation projects.

### **James Edward Corbett – The Man Behind Corbett National Park**

Corbett National Park has been named after James Edward Corbett, who was born in Nainital on 25th July 1875. Most of the year, Jim's family lived in their residence, Gurney House on the Ayarpata Hill in Nainital; however, to avoid the chilly winters, they used to live at their home at Kaladhungi. The Kaladhungi residence was later converted to a museum in his memory that attracts tourists from all over the globe. After completing his schooling, Jim joined the Bengal Railway Company in 1893 as a fuel inspector and was posted in Mokamaghat in Bihar and worked with railways for 20 years. In 1907, while he was home on leave from work, Jim was called upon by the Deputy Commissioner, Nainital, to kill a man-eating tiger. Jim accepted the challenge, and with his extraordinary patience, perseverance and courage killed the tiger known as Champawat's Man-Eater. From then onwards, Jim was totally involved with the local community and worked for their welfare. However, he did not hunt the animals wantonly and actively contributed towards the protection of the forest and the wildlife. During the beginning of the First World War (1914), Jim recruited 5,000 men for the Indian Labour Corps and took 500 of them to France. He was given the rank of Major in 1918. Jim Corbett's association with the army continued during the early part of the Second World War, where he trained troops and was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel. However, due to his ill health, he was forced to give up his work and returned to Nainital. In 1920, he was nominated as a member of the Municipal Board, Nainital, and he served the board till 1944. As a board member, he commanded general respect as he was ever ready to help the needy and was easily approachable. Jim continued with his mission and reclaimed land from the jungle, constructed protective walls, settled poor village families on these lands, opened dispensaries, opened a high school at Kaladhungi, among others. The government later

granted Jim Corbett the 'freedom of the forests'. He had also been honoured with the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal, the Cross of the Star of India, and the Order of the British Empire.

Jim Corbett later got comfortable Nyeri where he was delegated as a Privileged Wildlife superintendent and was allowed to enter confined woods reserves. On nineteenth April 1955, after torment in the heart, he died and was covered at Nyeri. The Indian Government perceived his commitment in the Indian Natural life field by naming the India's first public park as 'Jim Corbett Public Park' in 1935 (Khati, 2004).

## Park Profile

### Location and Extent

Bhartari (1999) features that Corbett lies between scopes 29°25' North to 29°40' North and longitudes 78°5' East to 78°5' East. It is spread through three locale, specifically, Pauri, Nainital, and Almora. Corbett has an all out space of 1288.32 sq.km., which incorporates Corbett Public Park, Sonanadi Untamed life Safe-haven and Reserve Backwoods, displayed in Table 1.1 The settle of Corbett is at Ramnagar, Nainital, Uttarakhand, which is around 270 km. from Delhi.

**Table 1.1: The Extent of Corbett Tiger Reserve**

Name	Area (in sq. km)
Corbett National Park (CNP)	520.82
Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary	301.18
Reserve Forest	466.32
Total Area	1288.32

### Tourist Resources at Corbett National Park

The tourist resources of Corbett can be broadly classified as:

**Natural:** This remembers the presence of rich verdure for the area in particular Mahaseer, Gharials, Lord Cobra, Python, Screen Reptile, Peacock, Wilderness Fowl, Vulture, Kingfisher, Woodpeckers, Langoor, Rhesus Monkey, Cheetal, Sambhar, Hoard Deer, Yapping Deer, Wild Hog, Tiger, Panther, Wilderness Feline, Jackal, Wild Canine, Porcupine, Indian Elephant, Sal, Ber, Rohini, Bakli, Amla and Jamun among others.

**Scene:** Ramnagar and its feeders, the Shiwaliks and the Himalayan stone arrangements set a novel and captivating foundation to the scene at Corbett.

**Social and Man-Made:** Kalagarh Principle Dam and the Seat Dam, Dhangarhi Regular Recorded Exhibition hall, Guest Center at Dhangarhi and Bijrani, Jim Corbett Gallery, Backwoods Rest House



(FTR) destinations, Old structures, meeting Gujjars and encountering their way of life add to the sightseers' involvement with Corbett.

### **Tourism Zones at Corbett**

Corbett Public Park partitioned the travel industry zones into five fundamentally unrelated zones with independent section entryways for each. A guest wishing to move between different zones needs to come out and reappear through the door of the other zone. Subtleties of the travel industry zones (<http://corbettonline.uk.gov.in/>) are as per the following:

**Dhikala Zone:** Dhikala is the greatest the travel industry zone at Corbett, and sightseers enter this zone through the Dhangarhi entryway (18 km away from Ramnagar city). Just the individuals who have a grant to remain for the time being in the Woods Rest Place of Dhikala are permitted to take the safari at Dhikala. Notwithstanding, day vacationers can go into this space by a Jog. This zone is available to travelers from fifteenth November to fifteenth June every year.

**Jhirna Zone:** Jhirna vacationer zone at Corbett is arranged 16 km. from Ramnagar. Vacationers enter this zone through the Kalagarh door. 30 vehicles are permitted around here toward the beginning of the day, and a similar number is permitted in the evening. This zone is open for each of the a year.

**Bijrani Zone:** Bijrani Zone is open for travelers from fifteenth October to 30th June every year. The passage door of the Bijrani vacationer zone is at Aamdanda, which is around 1 km. away from Ramnagar. Bijrani is well known for its huge prairies, profound woodland, and natural life. Most extreme 30 vehicles are permitted to go into Bijrani during the morning and similar number of vehicles is permitted during the evening hours. Travelers can likewise take an elephant safari here.

**Lohachaur Zone:** Durgadevi entryway at Corbett Public Park is farthest from Ramnagar at 28 km. what's more, is open from fifteenth November to fifteenth June every year. This zone is an uneven region and is arranged along the banks of the Ramganga stream.

### **Fauna at Corbett National Park**

1013 types of fauna have been recorded at Corbett which incorporate 49 types of warm blooded animals, 685 types of birds, 39 reptilian species, 10 creatures of land and water and 36 types of pisces and 10 types of nematodes, 11 types of centipedes, 21 types of termites, 19 types of bugs, 37 types of mythical beast and damselflies, 34 types of containers and crickets, 6 types of mayflies and 10 types of bugs and 36 types of butterflies (Sinha and Sinha, 2013). The fauna at Corbett incorporates: Pisces: The waterway Ramganga supports an enormous assortment of fish. The Mahaseer is the principle species found in the waterway alongside different species like Kalimuchi, Kalabasu, Chilwa, Chaal, Gaidi, Kawwa, and Goonch.

**Reptiles:** Indian Muggar Crocodiles are found in Ramganga and Malani Tal. Gharials are likewise found in the Ramganga stream. Moreover, different types of snakes, for example, Ruler Cobra, Normal Krait, Cobra, Russel Snake, and Python are additionally found here. Taking everything into account, Screen Reptile is the main reptile found nearby.

Birds: Different inhabitant and relocating birds are found at the park, which incorporates Peacock, Wilderness Fowl, Dim Leg Goose, Duck, Sand Flute player, Kaleej, Crow, Vulture, Parakeets, Snickering Thrush, Kingfisher, Pigeons, Woodpeckers among others.

Well evolved creatures: Langoor, Rhesus Monkey, Cheetal, Sambhar, Hoard Deer, Yelping Deer, Wild Hog are found in tremendous numbers. Other than Tiger, the other significant hunter is the Panther. More modest carnivores incorporate Panther Feline, Wilderness Feline, Jackal, and Wild Canine, to give some examples. Bunny and Porcupine are the normal rodents found here. Indian Elephants are inescapable in the park from November to June and during the downpours, they move to other backwoods regions.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To analyse the pattern of forest species composition under varying disturbances.
- To observe the impact of anthropogenic pressure on plant biodiversity/ status of invasive species.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Corbett National Park was set up in 1936 as Haily National Park on the name of Sir Melcolm Haily, who was the then Governor of United Provinces. It was subsequently named as Ramganga National Park and again renamed as Corbett National Park to respect the incredible naturalist Jim Edvert James Corbett. Corbett had a place with Nainital, had his property at Kaladhungi and went through the greater part of his time on earth period in and around lower regions of Kumaon. Such countless spots on which names the popular Corbett stories rotated around are dispersed in vicinity of Corbett National Park, as Mohan, Chuka, and Pawalgarh and so on He was naturalist standard amazing, a praised tracker and master on man eating tigers and panthers. He annihilated the danger of so many man-eaters to the absolute help of nearby individuals. He turned into a legendary individual and for all intents and purposes revered and glorified by local people. He later assisted the public authority with fixing the normal limits of Corbett National Park (source: Annoymous report on CNP)

Corbett National Park lies on the lower regions of Kumaon and Garhwal i.e in the areas of Nainital and Pauri Garhwal individually and including a sum of 530.82 sq km. The region lies between 29025' to 29040' North scopes and 7805' to 7905' East longitude. Ramganga River is the help of Corbett National Park. It is a slope track and the elevation differs generally from 1100 ft. to 4000 ft. Various nallas and alcoholics confound the whole region lastly converge with Ramganga River. The principle feeders of Ramganga River are Mandal, Palain and Sonanadi waterways. They conversion on the right bank of Ramganga The catchment of this load of three waterways in external Corbett National Park and none of them now through the Park. Ramganga essentially structure the limit for an extremely significant piece of the Park (source: Management Plan of CNP) The current investigation site (Fig 2.1) was taken on Southern Boundary of Corbett National Park and lies between 290 24' 26.4" N and 290 26' 52.6" N scopes 780 53'42.9" E and 790 02'23.7" E longitudes. The Southern limit was chosen for the examination in light of the fact that the Southern limit has most extreme number of towns with a tremendous anthropogenic pressing factor. However, there are stray instances of poaching on the southern limit, the whole Park turns out to be extremely delicate during storm. Poachers and against social components are accounted for to have set up camp in the inside spaces of the Park prior. The presence of the plant Cannabis sativa for a huge scope additionally draws in enemy of social

components managing in restricted opiate material. During summers, Park draws in illicit nectar gatherers and these exercises keep the recreation center organization on high ready constantly across every one of the seasons.

Affectability Analysis/Pressure Analysis on Various boundaries for various secured regions on the planet have been completed with pointers like Extent, Impact and Permanence (life span). On account of every marker, a different worth was allotted to every quality and every one of the three qualities were increased to ascertain the level of each pressing factor (Ervin, 2003). The Southern limit got the most noteworthy scores out of the multitude of four limits of CNP. This demonstrated that the Southern Boundary of the recreation center is truly risky or exceptionally touchy as far as extraction of fuelwood and feed, degree of illegal felling, degree of tiger poaching/mortality, degree of spread of outsider species, degree of yield harm and degree of steers theft and human injury/killing and so on To make it dependable, practical, bona fide and satisfactory, an activity was done with the assistance of Park Administration as it were. The outcome got depends on practice done by Park Officers as it were. Along these lines, this activity sets up the way that Southern Boundary of Corbett National Park is Highly Sensitive as the Southern Boundary scores most elevated among every one of the 4 limits (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1 - Values assigned to extent, impact and Permanence of environmental pressures and threats**

Indicators	value			
	1	2	3	4
<b>Extent</b>	Localized	Scattered	Widespread	Throughout
<b>Impact</b>	Mild	Moderate	High	Severe
<b>Permanence (logevity)</b>	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Permanent

**RESULT**

Since the examined towns are simply on the boundary of CNP, the power of frequencies of yield ravaging by wild creatures like Wild Elephants, Wild Boars, Chital, Sambhar, Porcupine, Langurs and Rhesus Macaques exceptionally high as they visit to the horticultural fields of townspeople looking for heavenly food like wheat, rice, sugarcane and vegetables and so forth The normal steers holding limit of families in tested towns is 3.41 which is least for town Sawalkeh West and most noteworthy for town Gujjarjhala (Table 4.2). As the examined towns are inside 5 km sweep of CNP at its southern limit, the development of carnivores like Tigers and Leopards is extremely incessant to these towns. It is demonstrated by the optional data of Camera Traps got from organization of CNP which firmly advocates the way that Tiger development at southern limit is affirmed and continuous (Fig 4.24 and 4.25). The occurrences of cows killing have been very high in Dhela and Sawalkeh towns as these



towns are adjoining the limit of CNP. The instances of yield harm and cows killing by wild creatures are repaid by park authority if these cases occur outside the tiger hold limit. The pay in these cases is given by a NGO named Corbett Foundation arranged at Dhikuli, Ramnagar, District Nainital. Alongside these occurrences, instances of human wounds and passings are additionally announced from a similar region (Fig 1.1). Locals on the outskirts of CNP accumulate or draw many advantages and thus make more unsettling influence and corruption in the woods alongside weighty consumption of normal assets for which the wild creatures in the backwoods likewise battle for.

The ceaseless evacuation or extraction of regular assets like wood, non lumber timberland delivers and feed and so forth from the cradle of CNP is destroying the territory of Wildlife and thus working with the progressions in the over all conduct of carnivores, herbivores and uber herbivores like tigers, chital and elephants. The ladies go into the backwoods courageously and now and then pursued and killed by tigers, panthers or elephants. Due to the extreme reliance of individuals on timberland for extraction of regular assets, very little is left in the woodland for the natural life to rely on and that is the motivation behind why wild creatures are found persistently relocating constantly to these human inhabitations either for crop assaulting or dairy cattle killing and some of the time unintentional human experience likewise prompts human killing.

In reprisal, the nearby residents in some cases resort to poaching either by putting catches for wild hogs or chital and so on or by sprinkling poison on bodies of dead cattles to bait the carnivores like tigers/panthers. Numerous researchers have revealed the presence of organo chlorine pesticides at the southern limit of CNP in explicit and around the scene of CNP as a rule, contrarily influencing the regenerative accomplishment of certain birds because of egg shell diminishing. The rates of killing of Elephants were accounted for at the southern limit of CNP in Dhela and Jhirna goes long back in 2000-01. However immediate contribution of any neighborhood was not set up, that being said, the extreme touchiness of southern limit as far as anthropogenic pressing factors and poaching and so on in Dhela, Jhirna and Kalagarh scopes of CNP can not be over looked due to its being permeable, punctured and offering highway limit to Uttar Pradesh.

### **BROAD PROFILE OF VILLAGES**

There are almost 20 towns nearby CNP at its Southern Boundary in 10 km range. The towns taken for the review were arranged inside 5 km sweep of Southern Boundary of CNP and their GPS areas and different subtleties are given in table 4.2. Four towns i.e Fatehpur Dhara, Gujjarjhala, Chajmalwala and Raninagal are arranged on the southern limit of CNP yet on Uttar Pradesh side. Their tension on investigation region can not be disregarded as these towns additionally sway the examination region in similar way as different towns on Uttarakhand side effect the woods in investigation area. Dhela and Sawaldeo Villages are simply on the limit i.e almost 0.5 km from the limit of CNP and antagonistically sway the cushion of CNP. The complete populace of examined towns went from 113 (Gujjarjhala) to 2313 (sawaldeo West). Out of the multitude of examined towns, the absolute number of families went from 14 (Gujjarjhala) to 399 (sawaldeo West). 60% towns had a normal family size of 6 while just 20% towns to be specific Raninagal and Gujjarjhala (where just Muslim Gujjar families live with just 14 families altogether) had most elevated normal family size of 8. Gujars for the most part tend to keep greater families Fig 1.1).



**Fig 1.1 Camera Trap Evidence proving the Presence of Tigers in Buffer (Dhela Area)**

**Source: Corbett Administration**

### **CONCLUSION**

India has separate around 5% of geological space of the country for the preservation of its novel biodiversity in type of ensured regions. Expanding tension on woods assets because of truly expanding human populace has caused natural surroundings discontinuity in a large portion of the secured regions. In India, territory annihilation, over double-dealing, contamination and species presentation are recognized as significant reasons for biodiversity misfortune (UNEP, 2001). As indicated by Western and Pearl, (1989), individuals rely upon PAs for their every day needs. In uttarakhand, Corbett National Park is the most seasoned public park with gigantic number of Tigers in center region.

Individuals living nearby cushion space of Corbett National Park put gigantic focus on this is a direct result of nonstop extraction of timberland assets, for example, fuel wood, feed and NTFPs round the year. Different issues, for example, issue of poaching, illegal felling for business and additionally bonafide use, nibbling of trained cows, section to woods for rights to pass, right to take water from regular water source in the squeeze time frame and so forth are some different issues which put the woodland under gigantic biotic, rather, human incited pressures. The Corbett National Park is popular for its interesting territories, for example, various sorts of woods with wetlands and huge meadows which are designated "Chaur" in neighborhood language. Park has Sal and Anogeissus blended woods and Tiger as a leader animal categories. Corbett National Park is situated in Uttarakhand, along the eastern edge of the Ramganga River. The vegetation in these western Himalayan lower regions comprises generally of dry and damp deciduous backwoods, clean savannah and alluvial prairies (Kandpal 2006).

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