

Geographical Study of Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Alwar District

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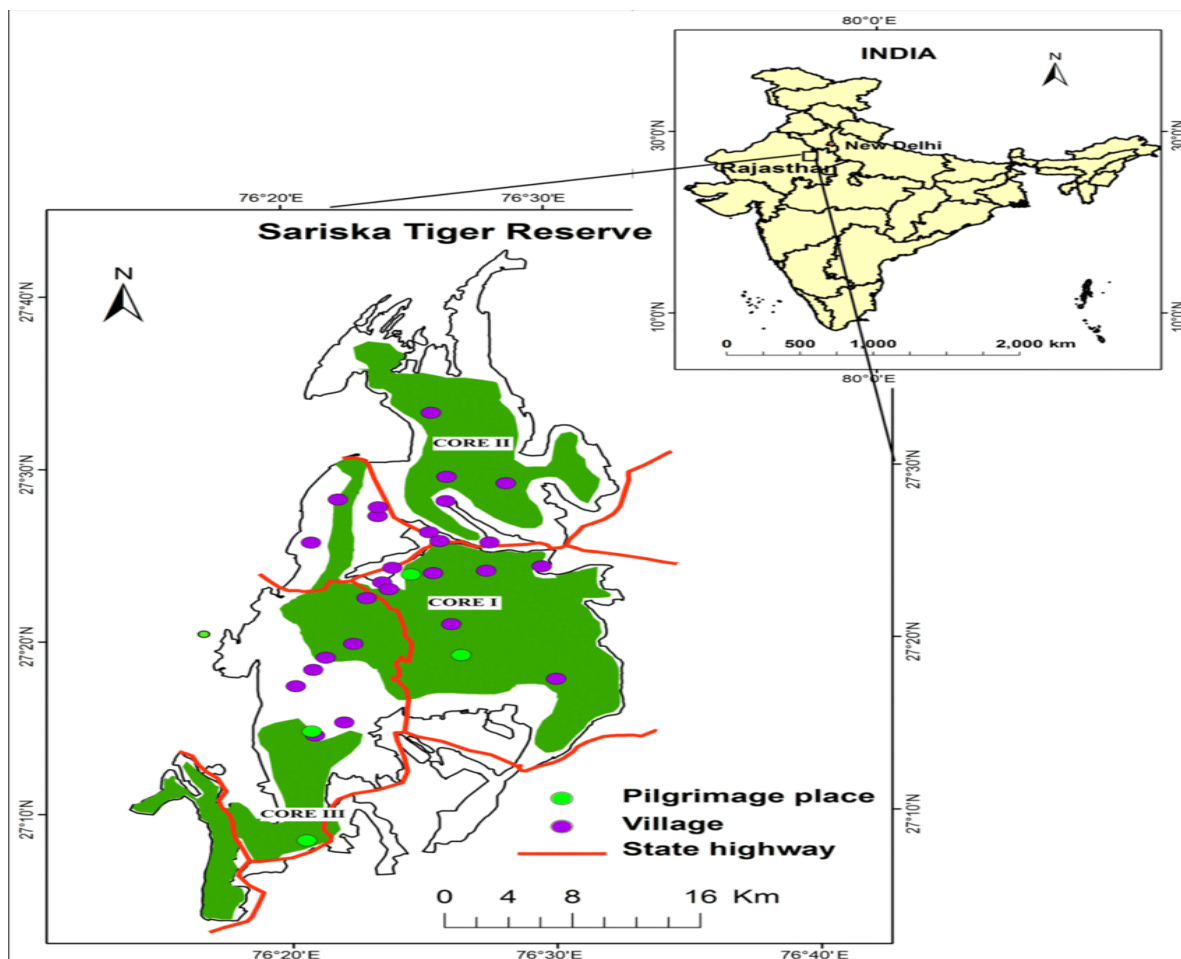
Abstract

Sariska National Park is located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan (India). It is one of the tiger reserves of India. This sanctuary was formed in 1958 AD. Assistance is also being received from 'World Wildlife Fund' for its development. Spread over an area of 800 sq km on the Aravalli hills in Alwar district of Rajasthan, Sariska is mainly famous for wildlife sanctuary and tiger reserve. Apart from this, this place also has historical importance. It is situated at a distance of about 200 km from Delhi and 107 km from Jaipur. A glimpse of the glorious past can be seen in the remains of the temples built in Sariska. This place is mentioned in the scriptures of 5th century BC. The Pandavas are said to have taken shelter in Sariska during their exile. In medieval times, Aurangzeb used the Kankavdi fort to imprison his brother. During the 8th to 12th century, the rich here built many temples. In the 20th century, Maharaja Jaisingh campaigned to make Sariska a protected area. After independence, in 1958 the Government of India declared it a wildlife sanctuary and in 1979 it was brought under Project Tiger. Surrounded by mountains and forests, this sanctuary is home to mammals, birds, snakes, tigers and leopards. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary is thronged by tourists throughout the year. The best time to visit here is from June to October. During this, the king of the jungle can easily be seen here roaming around with his family.

Keywords :- Geographical Study of Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary , Facts about Sariska Tiger Reserve & Conclusion

I. Introduction :-

Sariska' Tiger Reserve is one of the most famous national parks in India. It is located in the Alwar district of the state of Rajasthan. The hunting of this area was the glory of the erstwhile Alwar state and it was declared a wildlife reserve in 1955. In 1978, the status of Tiger Project Plan Reserve was given. The present area of the park is spread over 866 sq km. The park is at a distance of 107 km from Jaipur and 200 km from Delhi. Sariska Tiger Reserve includes tiger, cheetah, panther, wild cat, caracal, striped hyena, golden jackal, chital, saber, nilgai, chinkara, four horned 'mrig' chousingha, wild boar, hare, langur and lot of bird species and reptiles All wild animals are found. The population of tigers had disappeared from here in 2005, but after starting the tiger rehabilitation program in 2008, now there are five tigers here. In July 2014, the number of tigers has increased to 11, including 9 adults and 2 cubs.



Objective :

1. Comparative study of wildlife has been done in Sariska National Sanctuary area.
2. Human and natural threats on wildlife have been studied in Sariska National Sanctuary area.
3. Suggestions for conservation in Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary area are given.

Hypothesis:

1. There is a change in the number of tigers in the area of Sariska National Reserve.
2. The crisis on wildlife is increasing in the Sariska National Sanctuary area.

Research Methodology:

The presented research is based on primary and secondary data. The problems have been identified by survey in the study area villages. In the research paper, secondary data has been collected from Forest Department, Census Department, Statistics Department, etc.

climate : -

The socio-economic development of any region depends on the climate and it directly and indirectly affects the details of the Jana Sangh. Climate is such a factor in natural elements that affects human life and every activity of all other living and non-living components. Agribusiness is also indirectly affected by climate. Many elements like temperature, air pressure, rainfall, winds, humidity etc. are included in the study of climate.

The climate of the district is generally semi-arid. There is intense heat in the summer season. Even in winter, Kalaka gets cold. The winter season is from mid-October to February, followed by the summer season from March to the end of June. The rainy season begins with the onset of the south-west monsoon, which lasts from June to mid-September. The period from mid-September to the end of November is considered to be withdrawal of monsoon. The winter season lasts from December to February.

Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary –

Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Aravalli Hills and is a part of the Alwar district of Rajasthan. Sariska was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1955 and later a tiger reserve in 1978, making it part of India's Project Tiger. Kankarwadi Fort is located in the center of the reserve and it is said that the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb imprisoned his brother Dara Shikoh in this fort in the struggle for succession to the throne. The reserve also has a famous temple of Lord Hanuman at Pandupol belonging to the Pandavas.

Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary is a major tourist destination of Alwar which is spread over an area of about 800 square kilometers. This sanctuary covers grasslands, dry deciduous forests, rocks which is now known as Sariska Tiger Reserve. It is the first tiger reserve to successfully translocate tigers (from Ranthambore) and is rich in mineral resources such as copper. Sariska is one of the best places to visit in Alwar city for history lovers as well as nature lovers, wildlife enthusiasts.



Geographical Study of Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary:

The forests of Sariska are being managed under Project Tiger. For the purpose of protection of the tiger and its shelter, a scheme of the Government of India was started from the year 1973, under the same scheme, the forests of Sariska were taken in 1978, the present 1866 sq km. Forest area comes under this project. Apart from tiger and Baghera species, wild cat, Sipamosh cat, Sambhar chital, Rojda, Chasigan, Chinkara, Lakkadbagga, Jackal etc. are found in the project area. It is clear from the study of table number 1 that according to the wildlife census of 1995, there are 25 tigers, 46 baghera, 12 blackbuck, 120 wild cat, 4800 sambhar, 2900 chital, 4300 roveda, 2600 wild boar, 250 jackal, 2849 monkey and 467 langur. The number was calculated. In the year 2003 this number increased to 28 tigers, 64 baghera, 10 blackbuck, 150 jungle cat, 6550 sambar, 3800 chital, 5700 rozda, 3650 wild boar, jackal 475, monkey 3364 and langur 767.

Facts about Sariska Tiger Reserve:

1. Sariska Tiger Reserve is situated in the Alwar district of Rajasthan in the lap of Aravalli Hills.
2. It got the status of Wildlife Sanctuary in the year 1955 and in the year 1978 it became Sariska Tiger Reserve.
3. It is spread over an area of 866 sq km.
4. Wildlife living in Sariska includes Royal Bengal tiger, panther, jungle cat, caracal, striped hyena (hyena), golden jackal, chital, sambar, blue bull, chinkara, chausingha. Kaziranga National Park: Home of the world's famous one-horned rhinoceros
5. The flora found in Sariska are Dhok tree, Salar, Kodaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Banyan, Arjun, Gugal and Bamboo etc.
6. The topography of Sariska is full of thorny scrub dry forest, dry deciduous forest, rocks and grass.



7. It is also famous for the large population of Rhesus monkeys found around the Talvriksha.
8. Birds include peafowl, gray partridge, bu quail, sand grouse, tree pie, golden-backed woodpecker, crested serpent eagle and great Indian horned owl.
9. This garden has a historical place in the form of Kankarwadi Fort. It was built by Raja Jai Singh II. Kankarwadi Fort is situated in the middle of Sariska Tiger Reserve.
10. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb imprisoned his brother Dara Shikoh in the Kankarwadi fort to obtain the succession to the throne.
11. A famous temple of Lord Hanuman belonging to the Pandava era is situated at Pandupol.
12. The road to Sariska is very good and you can easily reach here from Delhi via Delhi Dharuhera, Alwar, Sariska.
13. Entry of private vehicles is prohibited in Sariska Tiger Reserve. However, private vehicles are allowed to enter the Sariska Tiger Reserve only on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
14. Silisedh Lake is located very close to Sariska Resort. Its beauty is amazing. You can enjoy paddle boat, motor boat, pistol boat, banana boat or roving boat at Seelisedhan Lake, jet ski and water zorbing and scuba diving here.



II. Conclusion :-

The reserve is rich in flora and fauna and is famous for the Royal Bengal Tiger. Leopards, nilgai, sambhar, chital etc. are also present in the park. The specialty of Sariska is due to tigers and it is situated in the middle of the hills. Tigers are counted on the basis of the lines present on them. The texture of the lines is different in all tigers, which gives them a special identity. Snapshots are taken with the camera. Then their counting begins. Researchers manually examine each snapshot and then analyze the stripe patterns of tigers, which are as unique as fingerprints. And finally the number of tigers is tallied. There are many sightseeing places in Sariska Sanctuary, among them Pandupol Hanuman Temple, Sariska Palace Palace, Bhartrihari Ji, Neelkanth Mahadev Temple, Kankanwadi Fort etc. are prominent.

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