

TOURISM- SCOPE IN VINDHYAS

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ABSTRACT: - Wildlife of India is mixture of number of species spread over the corners of the India. About 98 National Parks have been declared in India. Central India is the region falls in Madhya Pradesh state. The Vindhya Range of M.P.is the home of vast wildlife and forestry. Panna National Park and Bandhav-ghar Tiger Reserve are spread over Vindhya hills. These parks are the best national parks of India. Madhya Pradesh is also known as the Tiger state as it harbors 19% of India's Tiger Population and 10% of world's tiger population.

KEYWORDS: Vindhya, Tourism, National parks, Wildlife sanctuary.

INTRODUCTION

Vindhya Pradesh was a former state of India. It occupied an area of 23,603 sq. miles. The capital of the state was Rewa. It lay between Uttar Pradesh to the north and Madhya Pradesh to the south, and the enclave of Datia, which lay a short distance to the west, was surrounded by the state of Madhya Bharat.

The Vindhyan tableland is a plateau that lies to the north of the central part of the range. The Rewa-Panna plateaus are also collectively known as the Vindhya plateau. The Vindhya do not form a single range in the proper geological sense: the hills collectively known as the Vindhya do not lie along an anticlinal or synclinal ridge. The Vindhya Range is actually a group of discontinuous chain of mountain ridges, hill ranges, highlands and plateau escarpments.



The term "Vindhya" is defined by convention, and therefore, the exact definition of the Vindhya Range has varied at different times in history. The forests in vindhya region are much richer than others forest of India. Forest of this region is full of teak, sal trees. Bamboo-bearing areas are also widely distributed in the state. These forest are the natural habitat of the Roaring cats, Grazing Mammals, most stunningly and beautiful birds, unique & dangerous reptiles.

Vindhya region is home of a variety of wildlife animals. Wild life does not simply mean the wild animals of forests. The term wild life applies to all biotic elements that comprise every species of plant and animals. The term 'Wildlife' as defined in the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 of India, includes any animals, bees, butterflies, crustacean, fish and moths and other land vegetation which forms part of any habitat.

The Vindhya Range of M.P.is the home of vast wildlife and forestry. The wildlife wing in Madhya Pradesh is headed by the Chief Wildlife Warden and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) to oversee implementation of policies and programs for Wildlife conservation and management in the state.



Bandhavgarh National Park is the most famous wildlife Sanctuary and habitat for large number of Royal Bengal Tiger. Bandhavgarh National Park, the most popular national parks in India is located in the Vindhya Hills of the Umaria district in Madhya Pradesh. Declared as a national park in 1968 the Bandhavgarh National Park is spread across the area of 105 km².

The name Bandhavgarh has been derived from the most prominent hillock of the area of Umaria. The area of Bandhavgarh is being flourished with a large

biodiversity, the place which is also being famed to grip highest density of tiger population in India. Bandhavgarh National Park consists of mixed vegetations ranging from tall grasslands to thick Sal forest and so is the perfect habitat of variety of animals and birds.[1]



Due to varied topography, the Bandhavgarh national park provides ample opportunity to spot the majestic Indian tiger and some rarely seen animals like leopard and sloth bear. Due to high wildlife sighting it is becoming popular amongst tourists visiting India. There are more than 22 species of mammals and 250 species of birds. Common Langoors and Rhesus Macaque represent the primate group.

Carnivores include the Asiatic Jackal, Bengal Fox, Sloth Bear, Ratel, Gray Mongoose, Striped Hyena, Jungle Cat, Leopard and Tiger. The artiodactyls frequently sighted are Wild Pigs, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Chausingha, Nilgai, Chinkara and Gaur. Mammals such as Dhole, the small Indian Civet, Palm Squirrel and Lesser Bandicoot Rat are seen occasionally.



The Zoological park already existing in Mukundpur will now be known as "Mukundpur Zoo and Mohan White Tiger Safari" while the breeding centre will be named after Maharaja Martand Singh. The white tiger was caught by Martand Singh on May 27, 1951 from Sidhi district's Bargadi forest area and later the animal was brought to Govindgarh Palace in Rewa from where it escaped the very next day and then again found in Mukundpur area about 26-27 km away from Rewa.[2]

The proposal to bring white tigers back to their origin was approved on July 5, 2010 by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forest and the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi .The another National Park is located in the Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh state in India. It is a part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. The park covers 466.7 km². The national park is mostly composed of sal forests. Tiger, leopard, Spotted deer, sambar deer, wild boar, Neelgai, Chinkara, Civet, Porcupine, Monitor Lizard, and three hundred nine species of birds.

Most attractive birds are Golden Hooded Oriole, Racket-tailed drongos. Panna National Park is a national park located in Panna and Chhatarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh in India. It has an area of 542.67 km² (209.53 sq mi). It was declared in 1994 as the twenty second Tiger reserve of India and the fifth in Madhya Pradesh, among the animals found here are the tiger, chital, chinkara, sambhar and sloth bear.[3]



The park is home to more than 200 species of birds including the Bar-headed Goose, Honey Buzzard, King Vulture and Blossom- headed Parakeet. Panna National Park was declared as one of the Tiger reserves of India in 1994/95 and placed under the protection of Project Tiger. Wild life preservation may be an important contribution to our animal's lives.

In 1972, the Government of India enacted a law called Wild life Conservation

Act. Many nations have government agencies and NGO's dedicated to wildlife conservation, which help to implement policies designed to protect wildlife. [4]

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