



# Wild Life Reserves in India

From the Esri India GeoInquiries™

Target Audience: Class 9 Geography Students

Time required : 1 hour and 10 minutes

**Indicators** Understand the Wild Life Sanctuaries with its density, Birds sanctuaries with its density, National parks of India, Tiger Reserves in India and Wild life sanctuaries area estimation state wise.

**Learning Outcomes** Students will analyse Wild Life Reserves of India in the world using web-based mapping tools to:

- Examine a map of Wild life Sanctuaries in India and understand about the every Sanctuaries with exact places.
- Examine a map of Wild life Sanctuaries density in India and understand which states have minimum and maximum wild life sanctuaries in India means low to high density of sanctuaries.
- Examine a map of State wise area estimation of India Wild Life Sanctuaries and understand the area of every wild life sanctuaries with the states in India
- Examine a map of Birds sanctuaries and understand about the Birds sanctuaries state wise in India and examine area also of every bird's sanctuaries.
- Examine a map of Birds sanctuaries density and understand the area influence of bird's sanctuaries in India in terms of low to high density.
- Examine a map of National Parks & the map of Tiger Reserves and understand the how many National parks and tiger reserves are in India state wise with its exact location

**Map URL: <https://arcg.is/19f0aS>**

**Can you better understand the Area Estimation of Wild Life sanctuaries State wise?**

**Can you better understand the states is high and low dense for wild life and birds sanctuaries**

**Can you better understand the Tiger Reserves and National Parks in India?**

## Teacher Notes

---

This is a discovery type of investigation. Students use live web mapping services in an online Geographic Information System (GIS) and use real data about the Wild Life Reserves in India.

### Students will investigate these themes of geography in this task

1. Wild Life Reserves Explanation.
2. Wild Life sanctuaries in India State wise.
3. Birds sanctuaries and Bird sanctuaries density state wise in India
4. Area estimation of wild life sanctuaries in India.
5. National Parks of India.
6. Tiger Reserves with estimated tigers in India

Students will use several different scales for their analysis—global, regional, and local.

### Requirements:

1. Laptop or tablet computer, a web browser, and access to the Internet.
2. Ideally, each student works on his or her own computer with a web browser.
3. Alternatively, the students could work in teams of two.
4. Alternatively, but less ideally, the instructor uses 1 computer with a projector and engages the students in questions and Dialogue as the lesson is being taught.

## Investigating the Wild Life Reserves in India

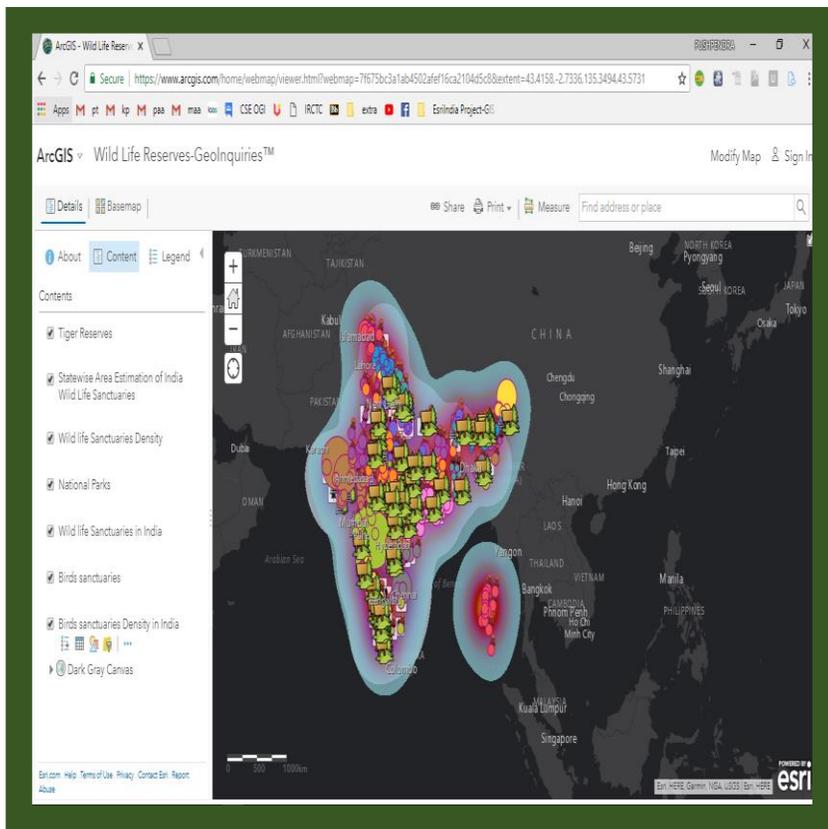
Student Name

Class

Students have 2 completed class periods to complete the following investigation.

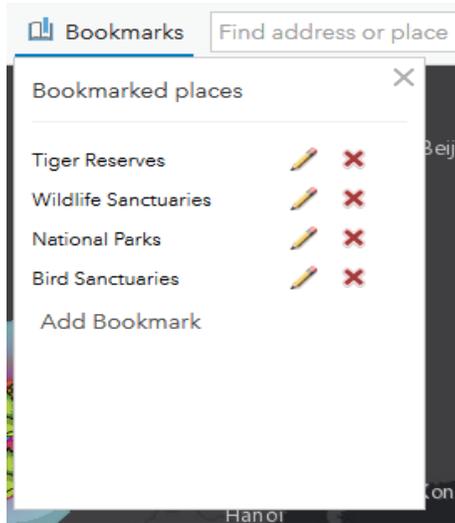
The investigation is to be individually

Open a web browser. Click on the Map URL given as above. The map you will open is a India map with world map entitled, and should look similar to the following:



You will use this live web map that is created with a Geographic Information System (GIS). A GIS provides an excellent way to explore the world and to learn geography at the same time. This map is served via a web based GIS called ArcGIS Online.

Use your mouse to move the map by clicking on the map and moving the mouse. Zoom in and out on the map using the slider bar on the left side of the map. You can also zoom in by pressing the Shift key while dragging a box across the map with the mouse, and letting go with the mouse. Use the Bookmarks to zoom to the different oceans identified there, as follows:



When you are done interacting with the map, use the bookmark titled “Wild Life Sanctuaries” to zoom back to the whole world.

## Introduction

**India** is home to a variety of animal life. Apart from a handful of domesticated animals, such as cows, water buffaloes, goats, chickens, and both Bactrian and Dromedary camels, India has a wide variety of animals native to the country. It is home to Bengal and Indochinese tigers, Asiatic lions, Indian and Indochinese leopards, snow leopards, clouded leopards, various species of Deer, including Chital, Hangul, Barasingha; the Indian Elephant, the Great Indian Rhinoceros, and many others.

The region's diverse wildlife is preserved in more than 120 national parks, 18 Bio-reserves and more than 500 wildlife sanctuaries across the country. India has some of the most bio diverse regions of the world and contains four of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots - the Western Ghats, the Eastern Himalayas, Indo-Burma and Sunda Land. Wildlife management is essential to preserve the rare and endangered endemic species.

Many Indian species are descendants of taxa originating in Gondwana, of which India originally was a part. Peninsular India's subsequent movement towards, and collision with, the Laurasian landmass set off a mass exchange of species. However, volcanism and climatic change 20 million years ago caused the extinction of many endemic Indian

forms. Soon thereafter, mammals entered India from Asia through two zoogeographical passes on either side of the emerging Himalaya. As a result, among Indian species, only 12.6% of mammals and 4.5% of birds are endemic, contrasting with 45.8% of reptiles and 55.8% of amphibians. Notable endemics are the Nilgiri leaf monkey and the brown and carmine Beddome's toad of the Western Ghats.

India contains 172, or 2.9%, of IUCN-designated threatened species. These include the Asian elephant, the Asiatic lion, Bengal tiger, Indian rhinoceros, mugger crocodile, and Indian white-rumped vulture, which suffered a near-extinction from ingesting the carrion of diclofenac-treated cattle.

In recent decades, human encroachment has posed a threat to India's wildlife; in response, the system of national parks and protected areas, first established in 1935, was substantially expanded. In 1972, India enacted the Wildlife Protection Act and Project Tiger to safeguard crucial habitat; further federal protections were promulgated in the 1980s.

Along with over 515 wildlife sanctuaries, India now hosts 18 biosphere reserves, 10 of which are part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves; 26 wetlands are registered under the Ramsar Convention.

The peepul tree, shown on the seals of Mohenjo-daro, shaded Gautama Buddha as he sought enlightenment. The varied and rich wildlife of India has had a profound impact on the region's popular culture.

The wildlife has also been made famous in *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling.

India's wildlife has been the subject of numerous other tales and fables such as the *Panchatantra*



# Analyze

## Questions

1. Based on your tour of the bookmarks on your map, and examining the whole world at once as you are doing now, what would you say about the Wild life Sanctuaries in India

2. As you seen the State wise area estimation of India Wild Life Sanctuaries, from that in which state and Which Wild Life Sanctuaries have area more than 8496 Km and less than 2000 Km?

3. Based on your tour of the bookmarks on your map, and examining the whole world at once as you are doing now, which is the biggest National Parks in India?

4. What do you understand the Protected area in India for Wild Life?

5. As you seen the layer Birds Sanctuaries, How many Birds Sanctuaries in India

---

6. Which state in India has the maximum number of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks?	
--	--

---

---

7. What is the importance of Wild Life in India?	
--	--

---

---

8. Where is the Kaziranga National park and Gir Forest National park?	
---	--

---

---

9. As you seen the layer Tiger Reserves, How many tiger Reserves in India?	
--	--

---

---

 **Act**

---

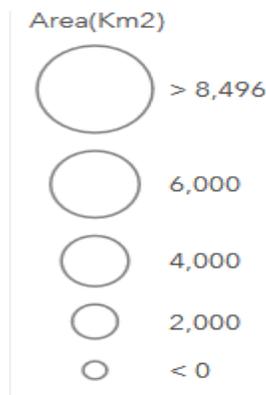
**Answer Key. Answers in blue.**

1. Based on your tour of the bookmarks on your map, and examining the whole world at once as you are doing now, what would you say about the Wild life Sanctuaries in India

**Wildlife sanctuaries are established by IUCN category IV protected areas. India has 543 wildlife sanctuaries referred to as wildlife sanctuaries category IV protected areas**

2. As you seen the State wise area estimation of India Wild Life Sanctuaries, from that in which state and Which Wild Life Sanctuaries have area more than 8496 Km?

“Maharashtra, Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary” and “Gujrat, Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary” have area more than 8496.



3. Based on your tour of the bookmarks on your map, and examining the whole world at once as you are doing now, which is the biggest National Parks in India?

Here is some list of India’s biggest national parks.

- Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
- Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh.
- Periyar National Park, Kerala.
- Kaziranga National Park, Assam.
- Sunderbans National Park, West Bengal.
- Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh.
- Mudumalai National Park, Tamil Nadu.
- Gir National Park.

4. What do you understand the Protected area in India for Wild Life?

A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. As of May 2004, the protected areas of India cover 156,700 square kilometres (60,500 sq. mi), roughly 4.95% of the total surface area.

5. As you seen the layer Birds Sanctuaries, How many Birds Sanctuaries in India

India plays host to a sizeable population of birds and the best places to sight these amazing creatures are the various bird sanctuaries situated in almost all the states in the country. The varied topography and climate are the factors that make India one of the largest breeding grounds in the world. Bird Sanctuary is for protecting the birds. And also to prevent it from becoming endangered. For more please visit [the state wise bird sanctuaries in India](#)

6. Which state in India has the maximum number of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks?

There are 96 National Parks and 510 Wildlife Sanctuaries in India. Madhya Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the maximum number of National Parks (9 each) while Andaman and Nicobar Islands has 96 and Maharashtra has 36 Wildlife Sanctuaries (maximum in India).

7. What is the importance of Wild Life in India?

Wildlife plays an important role in balancing the environment. Wild life provides a stability to different natural processes of nature. The importance of wildlife can be categorized as ecological importance, economic importance, investigatory importance, conservation of biological diversities etc.

8. Where is the Kaziranga National park and Gir Forest National park?

Kaziranga National Park is the name to exemplify the most popular conservation efforts to save the endangered species like one-horned rhinoceros in India. Located in the Golaghat and Nagaon district of Assam

Gir Forest National Park. Gir Forest National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as Sasan Gir, is a forest and wildlife sanctuary near Talala Gir in Gujarat, India.

9. As you seen the layer Tiger Reserves, How many tiger Reserves in India?

There are 50 tiger reserves in India which are governed by Project Tiger which is administrated by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA). India is home to 70 percent of tigers in the world. In 2006, there were 1,411 tigers which increased to 1,706 in 2011 and 2,226 in 2014.

## ZOOM TO A BOOKMARK

- Click the button, Bookmarks.
- Select a bookmark name to zoom to its map location and scale.

## TURN A MAP LAYER ON AND OFF

- Make sure that the Details pane is selected, and click the button, Show Contents of Map.
- To show individual map layers, click the check boxes next to the layer names.

## Next Steps

**DID YOU KNOW?** ArcGIS Online is a mapping platform freely available to public, private, and home schools. A school subscription provides additional security, privacy, and content features. Learn more about ArcGIS Online and how to get a school subscription at <http://www.esri.com/schools>.



### TEXT

**REFERENCES** This GIS map has been cross-referenced to material in sections of chapters from these text.

1. TEXTBOOK IN GEOGRAPHY FOR CLASS IX, NCERT-Social Science CONTEMPORARY INDIA-I, CHAPTER 8 Human Environment Interactions the Tropical and the Subtropical Region.
2. TEXTBOOK IN GEOGRAPHY FOR CLASS VII, NCERT-Our Environment, CHAPTER 6 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life.