

# Manas national park, india essay



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The Manas National Park is located in Assam, India in the Himalayan foothills with a part that extends to Bhutan. The Manas National Park is well known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife. (Wikipedia, 2008) People may visit the Manas National Park, but only by reservation and via a police escort.

Tourist can tour the Manas National Park via a boat, jeep, or trained elephant. Tourist can lodge at different resorts or at two different bungalows that are in the Manas National Park. The diversity of the life forms in the Manas National Park range from the more fierce or potentially aggressive creatures apart from tigers confined in Manas are elephants, rhinos, wild buffaloes, leopards, clouded leopards and the amazingly beautiful and rare black panthers. (Wild India) The Manas National Park consists of over 950 km<sup>2</sup> of greenery, which is protected as a sanctuary. (Wikipedia, 2008) The Manas National Park's biological interrelationships life forms consist of endangered wildlife, such as 55 species of mammals, 380 species of birds, 50 of reptiles, and 3 species of amphibians. (Wikipedia, 2008) All though, I have never visited the Manas National Park, it looks and sounds like a very interesting place to visit.

Tourist may visit the Manas National Park via a police escort on a trained elephant, jeeps, or a boat that travels along the Manas River and by appointment and reservations only. (Wild India) The Manas National Park has several different human intrusions. In 1992, militants of the Bodo tribe seeking political redress had invaded it, causing human intrusions to the Manas National Park. (McGinley, 2008) Another human intrusion occurred in 1988, separatist members of the local All Bodo Students Union. Arson, looting, destruction of bridges and buildings and the murder of eight wildlife

guards by the terrorists, in the absence of the police, resulted in the forced evacuation of sanctuary staff, leaving the park open to opportunistic professional poachers, timber smugglers and fringe villagers.

21 of the 44 ranger posts were destroyed and 30 were abandoned. As a result, hundreds of animals including rhinoceros, elephant, tiger and valuable prey species such as deer were killed. All of this occurred due to separatist members of the local All Bodo Students Union wanted the rights to use the forestland. (McGinley, 2008) After these two human intrusions occurred, the India Government stepped in to recognize the Manas National Park as a sanctuary area where no hunting may occur to the animals or to destroy the greenery in the Manas National Park. The Manas National Park was originally named the Manas Sanctuary.

A sanctuary is a place where birds and other animals, especially wild animals, are protected from hunting and molestation. The Manas Sanctuary was declared a sanctuary in 1928, but only a small area of the land was considered a sanctuary at that point. After several years, the entire 950 km<sup>2</sup> area became a sanctuary in 1951 and 1955. Then in 1990, the entire 950 km<sup>2</sup> became known as the Manas National Park and is well known for its wildlife and endangered species that reside in this wonderful area of India.

(Compass India Inc. ) As of today, there is no Village Forest Protection Committee functioning in the area. However, local groups such as Eco-Clubs and Manas Bandhu Groups have been formed with active facilitation of Manas management to help protect the Manas National Park animals and

greenery that make up the area of the Manas National Park. (Compass India Inc.

A Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC)/World Conservation Union (IUCN) mission visited the site in early 2002 with the additional aim of promoting the nomination of the adjacent Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan as a World Heritage site in order to improve the protection of the Manas ecosystem on both sides of the international border. (McGinley, 2008) This is an effort to help preserve the Manas National Park for years to come, which is a wonderful thing for the animals and the community of Assam, India. There are several different things that an individual could do to help preserve the Manas National Park. The Manas National Park is ran by the Government of India and with that, locals that are employed by the Government to help preserve the area guard and protect the land and animals.

An individual can donate funding to the government to help pay for the employed locals and to help keep the Manas National Park safe. The Manas National Park is highly visited by tourist and with that, tours are available to the Manas National Park via trained elephants, jeeps, and/or boats. For the means of the tours, jeeps and boats can be donated to help keep the tours operating for people to see the beautiful location of the Manas National Park. Funding is a very important key rule for the whole Manas National Park to continue to provide tours to people and to help the community of Assam, India. Some additional measures that I would propose to help to insure the preservation of the property of Manas National Park, would be to try to put laws into effect to protect the area from locals, should they try to do anything to harm it, they would be fined a hefty charge and/or jail time. The <https://assignbuster.com/manas-national-park-india-essay/>

Manas National Park could also run fundraisers for the facility to try to collect additional funding to help keep the Manas National Park even safer than what it is.

If enough funding is collected for the Manas National Park, the government should think about bordering the area with protective security wire to help keep the animals safe and keep the locals out. Planting traditional flowers such as roses, lavender, daisies and sweetpea, which contain more nectar than modern hybrid versions, will help save endangered species - while a nettle patch can give a great boost to butterflies, is another way to help preserve the property of the Manas National Park. If intrusion goes unchecked the Manas National Park will lose a lot. If the Manas National Park is not protected and the intrusion goes unchecked the locals could go on a killing spree and start killing all of the animals in the Manas National Park. The locals would kill the animals for food and to sell the animals body parts to make money for their families to the local market people. This would cause a huge problem for the animals and to mention the endangered wildlife.

Capped Langur, golden Langur, Slow Loris, Tiger, Black Panther, Leopard Cat, Clouded Leopard, Golden Cat, Fishing Cat, Bear cat, Sloth Bear, Asian Elephant, Indian Pangolin, one-horned rhinoceros, Asiatic Water Buffalo, Swamp Deer, Particoloured Flying Squirrel, Hispid Hare and Gangetic Dolphin. Today, Pygmy Hog and Golden Langur survive only in this park, (Wild India) which would be a huge loss for these wild animals and the studies of these endangered wildlife. Another huge intrusion of the Manas National Park would be the locals could go into the Manas National Park and

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start cutting down all of the greenery from the 950 km<sup>2</sup> area of the Manas National Park. In the past, before the Manas National Park became a sanctuary and had guards on the premises, the locals would come into the Manas National Park and try to destroy the Manas National Park by cutting down the trees for firewood, furniture, and other uses. The Manas National Park is a landmark and a large money maker for the community of Assam, India, due to the tourist visiting this beautiful and amazing area.

The Manas National Park located in Assam, India is a very interesting area to research. Not only does it look and sound like a beautiful and amazing area to visit, it is the home of a lot of animals, which include a lot of endangered animals and greenery. The biological diversity of the Manas National Park has a huge impact on the community of Assam, India. REFERENCES:

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