



---

**NAGZIRA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY: GREEN LUNGS OF VIDARBHA**

---

**Dr. A. P. Dudhbure**

Shyamkishor Pashine College of Art Science & Commerce Dasgaon,  
Maharashtra, India 441416

**Corresponding Author- Dr. A. P. Dudhbure**

Email- [alka\\_d9@rediffmail.com](mailto:alka_d9@rediffmail.com)

---

**Abstract**

From particular area of biodiversity tourism-The development of environment, tourist place, reserve forest, Nagzira wildlife sanctuary, New Nagzira to Tiger project. Gondia – Bhandara district with miscellaneous plants, different species of animals ,birds influenced with the beauty of Nature, Satpura, Maikal and Dandkarnya landscape of central india are important habitat not only panther, tigers but also leopard ,small Indian civet such palm civet, jackal, flying squirrel, wild dog, sloth bear are also seen a big group. Diversity of the vegetation's surrounding of water is important term of biodiversity and majority of area is reserved.

**Keyword :** Ecotourism, flora & fauna, traditional ecology knowledge, biodiversity.

---

**Rational of the study :** Nagzira wildlife Sanctuary in East Vidarbha extends to Gondia-Bhandara district. This region neglected & unfocused in the map of India. Not much development has taken place yet. Ecotourism, Biodiversity rich scenic region has not been underline and focused yet. Because as a Naxalite, rural and its uncared.it needs the attention of scholars, Nature lovers and Researcher. T

here are a lot of opportunities for research, the availability and potential of the tourism business, which needs to be studied all well as researched Natural heritage to be protected and conservation, this need to be preserved.

**Objectives –**

1. To study the Biodiversity of Ecosystem.
2. To study Considering the Ecological potential of the study area.
3. Environment and Bio geographical factors and their analyzing interrelationship.
4. To consider the impact of the study area on the Socio-Economic and regional development of the region.

**Methodology :**

review of literature, data collection, interview, survey, questionnaires' design, observation, hypothesis testing etc.

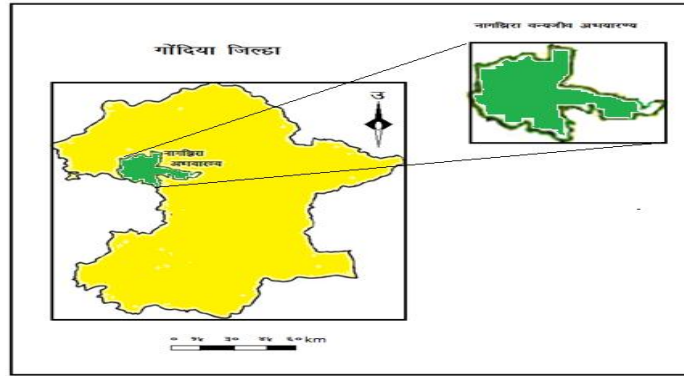
**Research Techniques :** observation's, checklist, photography, paper cuttings, telephone, mails, web, self-administration

**Hypothesis :**

1. Tourism development can be achieved by focusing on the biodiversity and environment of the wildlife.
2. Nagzira has the potential for biodiversity ecological development.
3. Nagzira wildlife sanctuary along with the entire Bhandara, Gondia in this area.
4. If the development of wildlife, birds and vegetation's is taken into consideration ,the number of ecosystem tourist and researchers will increase.

**Nagzira wildlife Sanctuary :** The Nagzira wildlife sanctuary lies in Bhandara and Gondia forest division east Vidarbha. Northern side of Gondia District Sadak / Arjuni taluka and Bhandara district Sakoli taluka.153.66 sq.km.

Latitudinal area of extension  $21^{\circ}12^A$  to  $21^{\circ}21^A$  northern and longitudinal area of  $79^{\circ}58^A$  to  $80^{\circ}11^A$  east expansion. In the year 1970 wildlife sanctuary Nagzira was agreed by the Government. In Nagzira wildlife sanctuary, New Nagzira, koka, chorkhamara are big reservoir. Similarly



small water reservoir, small machan is appearing. The wildlife sanctuary got its name from the fact that a temple of 'Nag'(snake) and Mahadeo (Shiva) is located deep inside the forest and 'Zira'(Zara) in Marathi means a perennial source

of water thus name **NAGZIRA**. Wildlife sanctuary has 202 bird species, 36 Reptiles species, 36 species of mammals, 49 species of butterflies, Germs 09, fish 52 and

Sr. No	Wildlife species	Nagzira wildlife sanctuary
1	Mammals	38
2	Birds	202
3	Reptiles	36
4	Butterfly	49
5	Germs	09
6	fish	52

323 total Species of vegetation's, Tree class, Shrubby, grass, climber, Flower class, Bamboo, Palm, Parasite, vine and herbs are found. Nagzira

is spread in Gaykhuri, khaira range is 611 meter and zenda is 454 meter away from the sea level.

Types of plants	Species of vegetation's
Tree class	124
shrub	38
grass	32
climber	28
Flower class	02
medicinal	91
Bamboo	02
Palm	04
parasite	02

**Suggestion's :**

In the area of Nagzira many serious problems appeared related to wildlife. by which the continuous development of resources for human and to have social stability for this human and wildlife need to be the national property. For this government and personal level efforts should be taken. There must be strict implementation of law, this will be helpful to restrict such (hunters, wood thieves, smugglers of natural herbs) to away from this. Security should be provided to the nearby villages of Nagzira. This will be helpful for the wildlife and humans by avoiding mishaps. Tribal and rural people have faith in nature, but for the puja must be on a faith basis and should not be having any suggestions involved in this, hence its requirement to educate

them. Trees, animals and environment on this topic there must have awareness campaigns. Tribals, who are dependent upon the forest, need to be encouraged for education, by which forest must be aware to the people

**Conclusion :**

The property of the District and its situation made an effect on the forest animals, birds and vegetation's was found and a diverse effect. Which directly affects the lifestyle of rural people, their culture and on their business. Due to tourism and cultural activity these forest and animals are saved. The development sought for the study area is not as per expectation. Hence, in this region the biodiversity developed at a higher rate. It means the area is free from industrialization. These places are protected, this is

clear from this study. Nagzira wild life sanctuary is 40 km far from Gondia and 124 km from Nagpur. In the study area the tourism is not developed in higher side because of this there governments rest house, lodge or hut and the natural environment is secured. The tourism also increased is appeared. Law and implantation of Law, declared for Tiger Project, because of this control over hunters, smugglers. Although the study area is backward in development but it has rich heritage of wild life, water reservoir, birds and tourist place, this gives immense attraction of Natural importance. In year 2012 Nagzira wildlife sanctuary, New Nagzira, Navegaon National Park also merged. In 2013 Koka forest also merged which increased and wildlife and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2013 NNRT “NAVEGAON – NAGZIRA REASERVE TIGER PROJECT” is declared as 46<sup>th</sup> National Tiger Project

**References :**

1. dr. Vijaykumar tiwari, environment and energy, himalaya publication house.
2. I. P. Nagpurkar and Mahendra Raut (2015): The sacred groves and conservation of biodiversity of Nagzira WLS- Navegaon – NP Corridor in Gondia District of Maharashtra State India
3. P. Yadav, M. Kapoor & K. Sharma (2001) : Land use land cover mapping, change detection and conflict, analysis of Nagzira Navegaon Corridor, Central India using Geospatial Technology, International Journal of Remote Sensing and GIS.
4. Rajkumari (2007) : Tourism and epitoma of intensive.
5. Santosh Thampi (2001): Strategy for reconciling conservation with development ecological rich area.
6. S. K. Malhotra and Madhusudan, K. Rao (1981): The vegetation of Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary India and its environment Maharashtra, The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.
7. Sudhir (2012): Tourism in Kerala problem and prospects.
8. Uttar Bharat Bhoogol Patrika, Association of North Indian Geographers, Gorakhpur (India).