



# Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve

[Source: PIB](#)

## Why in News?

India has recently notified the **Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla (GGTP) Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh** as the country's **56<sup>th</sup> tiger reserve**. This marks a significant step in the [nation's tiger conservation efforts](#).

**Note:** Chhattisgarh previously had three tiger reserves: **Indravati located in the Bijapur district, Udanti-Sitanadi in Gariaband, and Achanakmar in Mungeli.**

## What are the Key Facts About Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve?

- **Location and Size:** The GGTP Tiger Reserve is nestled in the **Chota Nagpur plateau** and partly in the **Baghelkhand plateau**.
  - The GGTP Tiger Reserve has a [core habitat](#) of 2,049.2 sq. km (comprising Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary) and a [buffer zone](#) of 780.15 sq. km.
  - It is the **third-largest tiger reserve in India** followed by [Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem \(Andhra Pradesh\)](#) and [Manas \(Assam\)](#).
- **Biodiversity:** A total of 753 species, including 365 invertebrates and 388 vertebrates, have been documented by the [Zoological Survey of India](#), showcasing the reserve's rich biodiversity.
- **Landscape Approach:** GGTP Tiger Reserve adopts the **landscape approach**, emphasising **interconnected habitats for biodiversity conservation**. It ensures ecological connectivity with neighbouring tiger reserves like **Sanjay Dubri (Madhya Pradesh), Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh), and Palamau (Jharkhand)**.
  - This aligns with [India's National Wildlife Plan \(2017-2031\)](#), promoting habitat preservation and sustainable conservation.

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# TIGER

Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera Tigris*) is the National animal of India.

## Subspecies of Tiger

- \* The continental (*Panthera tigris tigris*)
- \* The Sunda (*Panthera tigris sondaica*)

## Habitat

Tropical rainforests, evergreen forests, temperate forests, mangrove swamps, grasslands, and savannas



## Countries Where Tiger Population Is Found

- Found only in 13 Tiger Range countries- India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Russia, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam
- As per the latest report by IUCN, tiger has gone extinct in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam

## Protection Status

- IUCN Red List: Endangered
- CITES: Appendix I
- WPA 1972: Schedule I

## Threats

- Habitat loss
- Poaching and illegal trade
- Human-Wildlife conflict

## Conservation Efforts

- International Big Cats Alliance (IBCA):** For conservation of seven big cats namely Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Cheetah, Jaguar and Puma (launched by India)
- Tx2 campaign:** Launched by WWF; stands for 'Tiger times 2' signaling the goal to double the tiger population by 2022
- National Tiger Conservation authority (NTCA):** Constituted under the WPA, 1972
- Project Tiger:** Launched in 1973
- Tiger Census:** Every 4 years

## Tigers In India

- India has the largest population
  - As of 2022, India has 3167 tigers
  - Largest population has been found in Central Indian Highlands & Eastern Ghats Landscape
- Tiger Reserves:** India now has 53 tiger reserves
  - Ranipur in UP is the latest
  - Nagarjun Sagar (Andhra Pradesh) is the largest while Orang (Assam) is the smallest (Core area)



## Notification of Tiger Reserves

- Tiger Reserves in India are notified by **State Governments under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, which was later amended by the **Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022**. This process is carried out on the advice of the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)**.



# Tiger Reserves

56 Tiger Reserves



## FACTS

- A State Government, on the recommendation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, notify an area as a tiger reserve.
- Largest Tiger Reserve (Core Area): Nagarjunsagar Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh).
- Smallest Tiger Reserve (Core Area): Orang (Assam).
- Reserve with Highest Tiger Density: Corbett (Uttarakhand) (All India Tiger Estimation 2018).
- State with Maximum Tigers: Madhya Pradesh (All India Tiger Estimation 2018).



## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

### Prelims

**Q1. Consider the following protected areas: (2012)**

1. Bandipur
2. Bhitarkanika
3. Manas
4. Sunderbans

**Which of the above are declared Tiger Reserves?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
 (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: (b)**

**Q2. From the ecological point of view, which one of the following assumes importance in being a good link between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats? (2017)**

- (a) Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
- (b) Nallamala Forest
- (c) Nagarhole National Park
- (d) Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve

**Ans: (a)**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/guru-ghasidas-tamor-pingla-tiger-reserve>

