

# Note on Path to Recovery Blackbuck Population

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## Abstract

There are many ways to recover, but we should avoid the lopsided approach that leads to growing imbalance and unsteadiness in the face of future calamities. The government cannot afford to concentrate just on those who work hard for their motivation, such as those in the business community. It should make sure that those areas and laborers hit hardest are not given up, as this will prompt expanding disparity. The ILO Monitor has suggested a way that will give enduring, economical and comprehensive recuperation — one that focusses on a humanfocused recuperation for working back better, focuses on business, pay and social insurance, laborers' privileges and social discourse.

Getting the country back to normalcy as soon as possible is a huge challenge, but not an insurmountable one if all partners put their hearts and souls into it. In any case, with the country in the grip of political unrest following the Prime Minister's dismantling of the House of Representatives, the trajectory of recovery and its manageability will be determined in large part by the political situation that emerges.

Still there are forecasts of a generally solid recuperation in the second 50% of the year, as countries across the world beginning inoculation programs decisively. The level of recuperation would, nonetheless, rely upon the advancement of the inoculation program..

According to government sources, the numbers were 6,875 in 2020, 4,082 in 2018, 3,806 in 2015, and 2,194 in 2011.

According to the Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972 (as revised in 1992), the blackbuck is a Schedule-1 animal and is classified as 'Vulnerable' by the Red Data Book.

The increase in the population of the blackbuck in Ganjam, according to Satya Narayan Behura, divisional forest officer, Ghumusar South, was due to improved habitats, local people's protection, and forest staff's efforts.

The people of Ganjam had been enthusiastically protecting the animal like the Bishnois of western Rajasthan and the Vala Rajputs of Saurashtra, SS Srivastav, former chief conservator of forest (wildlife), said. He added that the animal featured in the history, folklore and religious sentiments of people in the district, especially the Balipadar-Bhetanai areas.

The blackbuck is known in Odisha and Ganjam as *Krushnasara Mruga*. "The people of Ganjam believe the sighting of a blackbuck in a paddy field is harbinger of luck for them," Amulya Upadhyaya, President of the Blackbuck Protection Committee, Ganjam, said.

He said villagers did not harm the blackbucks even if they grazed in their fields and destroyed their crops. The animals roamed freely in the region despite it not being a protected area, because of the protection provided by locals.

Blackbuck poaching was almost nil in the region, Behura said. Ten animals died annually due to roadkills, infighting or mauling by feral dogs if they strayed into human settlements.

## BLACKBUCK POPULATION

Because to the public authority's efforts and engagement from community networks, the blackbuck population has increased in Bardiya's Blackbuck Conservation Area, the lone protected territory where the endangered species known as eland cervicapra has been discovered. According to official records, the Gulariya Municipality of Bardiya had only nine blackbucks in 1976. Their population has grown to 200 people. Around eight years ago, more over a hundred blackbucks were wiped away or drowned in the Babai River's massive floods. Before the floods, there were around 300 blackbucks meandering the zone. The jeopardized creature is the significant fascination of the region, which is found near the Bardiya National Park, home to the imperiled one-horned rhino, Royal Bengal Tiger, wild fowls and peacocks. As the quantity of imperiled species keeps on developing, the public authority has moved some of them to the Suklaphanta National Park in Kanchanpur locale in farwest Nepal, where the climatic condition is like that of Bardiya National Park. If the concerned office sends out an awareness campaign, the Blackbuck Conservation Area, which covers more than 17 square kilometres, might become a popular tourist destination.