

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3103**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026

**Status of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park**

3103. SHRI SAJJAD AHMAD KICHLOO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present legal status, notified areas, boundary demarcation and management plan of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park;
- (b) the details of biodiversity including flagship species such as snow leopard, prey base, threatened flora and fauna and results of recent scientific surveys; and
- (c) steps taken for habitat protection, anti-poaching and climate change adaptation, human conflicts, livestock depredation compensations and grazing regulation, involvement and livelihood support of local and nomadic communities, tourism policy, carrying capacity and waste management, availability of funds, staff strength and inter-agency coordination and future plans for corridor conservation, research, eco-development and transparent public reporting?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

- (a) to (c) As informed by the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Kishtwar High Altitude landscape was re-notified as a National Park vide SRO No. 212 dated 06.07.2015 under the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978, and extended over an area of 2191.50 sq.km. The boundaries of the National Park are largely defined by natural features such as mountain ridges, nallas and forest compartment boundaries. Further, 605 boundary demarcation pillars have been erected in lower areas adjoining human habitations to prevent encroachments.

Kishtwar High Altitude National Park harbours rich biodiversity and provides important habitat for several faunal species such as Snow Leopard, Himalayan Brown Bear, Himalayan Musk Deer, Himalayan Ibex, Himalayan Black Bear and Common Leopard. More than 120 bird species, including Western Tragopan, Snowcock, Kalij Pheasant, Himalayan Monal and Golden Eagle, have been reported from the Park. The area also supports diverse alpine flora, including medicinal and aromatic plant species.

As per the Snow Leopard Population Assessment in India (SPA), nine individual Snow Leopard photographs were recorded in camera traps put across 135 locations.

As per the provision of the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972, management of the National Parks is done as per the management plan approved by the Chief Wild Life Warden concerned.

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The important steps taken for the management of the park includes protection, habitat enrichment through fruit and fodder bearing species, patch sowing, soil and moisture conservation works, creation of water holes and fire control measures, strengthening of inspection pathways, anti-poaching, anti-grazing and anti-smuggling operations, community engagement, and supporting eco-tourism activities such as nature visits, bird watching and guided treks . The ex-gratia payment in case for human-wildlife conflict is provided as per existing Government norms.

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