

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2340  
ANSWERED ON:29.08.2007  
CONDITIONS OF TIGER RESERVES  
Kharventhan Shri Salarapatty Kuppasamy

**Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the conditions of Tiger Reserves in the country is not conducive to the sustenance of animals;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the condition of the Tiger Reserves which get deteriorated during monsoon; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY)

(a) to (b) No Sir. Recent tiger estimation figures relating to four States (Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) as per the refined methodology indicate that the status of tiger population in tiger reserves and protected areas does not show a significant change.

(c) to (d) During the current financial year, Central Assistance for an amount of Rs. 17.31 crores has been released to States under the Project Tiger Scheme so far, which inter alia, includes funding support for monsoon patrolling. Other initiatives taken by Government of India for conservation of tiger are given at Annexure-I.

**ANNEXURE-I**

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) to (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2340 ON CONDITIONS OF TIGER RESERVES DUE FOR REPLY ON 29.08.2007.

The steps taken by the Government to protect wild tiger are as below:-

**Legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau. The punishment in cases of offence within a tiger reserve has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.

**Administrative steps**

2. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel / home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication / wireless facilities.

3. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual / audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

4. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 comprising of officers from Police, Forest, Customs and other enforcement agencies to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

5. In principle approval accorded for declaring eight new Tiger Reserves.

**Financial steps**

6. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

#### International Cooperation

7. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

8. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

9. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, which contains directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.