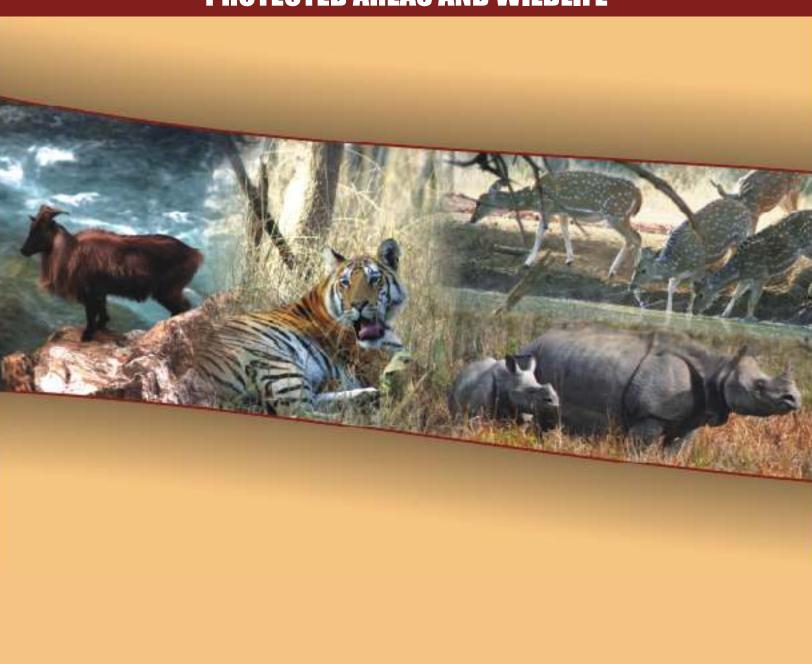
SECTION-IV

PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE



PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE

Forests provide a host of services in addition to revenue. The various kind of services provided by the forests are wildlife, eco-tourism and climate mitigation. Wildlife parameters are covered under national parks, zoos and wildlife sanctuaries. The important projects namely Project Tiger and Project Elephant are also covered under this section.

The statistics pertaining to the development of the protected areas and wildlife, including funds provided to various schemes form a part of this section.

- 1. Protected Areas
- 2. Plan Expenditure on Forestry and Wildlife
- 3. National Parks
- 4. Wildlife Sanctuaries
- 5. Zoos
- 6. Tiger Population
- 7. Biosphere Reserves
- 8. Project Tiger
- 9. Project Elephant
- 10. Protected area and wildlife

For management and protection of wildlife and their habitat, protected area (PA) network consisting of National Parks (NP) and Wildlife (WL) Sanctuaries has been created in India covering the forests with relatively large populations of the target species and associated ecological components. For managing the PAs, Management Plans are to be prepared which identifies conservation objectives and prescribes management interventions to be undertaken during the plan period (Tables 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4).

The All India Tiger estimation exercise is one of the most crucial components of National Tiger conservation efforts. Though monitoring of tigers population in India is being done since many decades but since 2006, the exercise is undertaken with more scientific and statistically robust approach, every four years (Table 4.5).

Biosphere Reserves in India have been created as a consequence of Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme of UNESCO. They represent unique communities of biodiversity or areas with unusual natural features of exceptional interest with natural and cultural landscapes wherein people are an integral component of the system. In India, the national Biosphere Reserve Programme was initiated in

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1986 to serve as wider base for conservation of entire range of living resources and their ecological foundations in addition to already established Protected Area (PA) network system. They are also the protected areas extended over large areas.

First national park in India was declared in 1935, now famous as the Corbett National Park. Since then there has been a steady rise in the number of PAs and National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries after the enactment of the Wildlife Protection Act in 1972. In 1988, there were 54 national parks and 372 sanctuaries covering a total area of 109,652 sq km. By the year 2000, this number had increased to 566, covering 1, 53,000 sq km, or 4.66% of India's geographical area. There are currently 668 national parks and sanctuaries in India, encompassing 1, 61,221 sq. Km. country's geographical area. Protected areas are categorised as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.

Apart from the protected areas system mandated under the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) 1972, certain areas have also been declared as biosphere reserves by the Government of India. The purpose of the formation of the biosphere reserve is to conserve in situ all forms of life, along with its support system, in its totality, so that it could serve as a referral system for monitoring and evaluating changes in natural ecosystems. The section also gives state wise statistics of Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks and Zoos. In all India have 512 Wildlife Sanctuaries 93 National Parks and 63 Zoos.

The other statistics of importance regarding expenditure, amount released under Forestry, Wildlife, Tiger Project, Project Elephant, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme and Intensification of Forest Development Scheme. Financial assistance is being provided to States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", "Project Tiger", "Project Elephant" The data are presented Planwise as well as year wise (Table 4.7 to Table 4.11).

Table 4.1: Number and total area of Protected Areas in India

| Sl. No. | Category | Nos. | Area (km²) |
|---------|-----------------------|------|------------|
| 1 | National Parks | 102 | 39,888 |
| 2 | Wildlife Sanctuaries | 515 | 1,19,930 |
| 3 | Conservation Reserves | 47 | 1,382 |
| 4 | Community Reserves | 4 | 21 |
| | Total | 668 | 161221 |

Source: Figures calculated from data provided by State Forest Departments

Table 4.2: Plan expenditure on Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Rs in crores).

| Plan/Year | Forestry | Wildlife | Total |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 9th Plan (1997-02) | 990.20 | 450.62 | 1440.82 |
| 10th Plan (2002-07) | 1964.08 | 739.42 | 2703.50 |
| 11th Plan (2007-12) | | | |
| 2007-08 | 621.09 | 198.86 | 819.95 |
| 2008-09 | 612.05 | 321.06 | 933.11 |
| 2009-10 | 604.23 | 363.19 | 967.42 |
| 2010-11 | 622.38 | 357.56 | 979.94 |
| Total | 2,459.75 | 1,240.67 | 3,700.42 |



| States / U.T. s | Wildlife Sanctuaries | National Parks | Zoos |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------|
| A & N Islands | 96 | 9 | 1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 22 | 5 | 3 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Assam | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Bihar | 11 | 1 | * |
| Chandigarh | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Daman & Diu | 1 | 0 | * |
| Delhi | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Goa | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Gujarat | 22 | 4 | 1 |
| Haryana | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 2 | 4 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 14 | 5 | 1 |
| Jharkhand | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Karnataka | 21 | 5 | 8 |
| Kerala | 12 | 3 | * |
| Lakshadweep | 1 | 0 | * |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 9 | * |
| Maharashtra | 36 | 5 | * |
| Manipur | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Meghalaya | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mizoram | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Nagaland | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Odisha | 18 | 2 | 14 |
| Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Punjab | 12 | 0 | 3 |
| Rajasthan | 25 | 2 | 5 |
| Sikkim | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 20 | 5 | |
| Tripura | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| Uttarakhand | 4 | 5 | * |
| West Bengal | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 512 | 93 | 63 |

^{*} Data not available

Source: State Forest Departments

Table 4.4 Status of management plans of Protected Areas as on 31st March 2010

| States | Number of PAs | Status of management plans |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 27 | Management plans for 17 PAs are operational, plans for 2 PAs are being revised and 6 PAs being newly prepared. |
| Gujarat | 26 | Plans for 21 PAs are operational, and for 2 PAs being prepared. Only 23 plans are required as 3 PAs are included in others |
| Karnataka | 26 | Plans for 20 PAs are operational and for 6 PAs under revision. |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 18 | 14 plans are in place; 4 being prepared. |
| Madhya Pradesh | 34 | Plans for all 34 PAs are operational. |
| Odisha | 18 | Plans are in place for all the PAs. |
| Rajasthan | 27 | Plans for 21 PAs are operational and for remaining 6 PAs not yet prepared |
| Tamil Nadu | 29 | Plans of 22 PAs are operational and for four bird sanctuaries and three WL sanctuaries are under preparation. |
| Uttarakhand | 12 | Plans for all 12 PAs are operational |
| Uttar Pradesh | 25 | Plans for 23 PAs were operational till March 2010; now revised. |
| West Bengal | 17 | Plans for 13 PAs are in place; draft of plans of 4 PAs has been submitted for approval. |
| Total | 259 | |

Source: State Forest Departments

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Table 4.5: Population Estimate of Tigers in India in year 2006 and 2010

| Landscape Complex | Tiger Estimate (2006) | | Tige | er Estimate (20 | 010) | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Lower limit¹ | Population estimate | Upper limit¹ | Lower limit¹ | Population estimate | Upper limit¹ |
| Shivalik-Gangetic Plains | 259 | 297 | 335 | 320 | 353 | 388 |
| Central India & | 486 | 601 | 718 | 569 | 601 | |
| Eastern Ghats | 651 | | | | | |
| Eastern Ghats | 336 | 412 | 487 | 500 | 534 | 568 |
| North East Hills & | | | | | | |
| Brahmaputra Flood Plains | 84 | 100 | 118 | 118 | 1482 | 178 |
| Sunderbans | | Not assessed | | 64 | 70 | 90 |
| Total | 1,165 | 1410 | 1658 | 1,571 | 1,706 | 1,875 |

¹The numbers in the "Upper limit" and "Lower limit" column show the range of these estimates.

Source: Wildlife Institute of India

Source: State Forest Departments

²Excluding the minimum population estimate of Buxa Tiger Reserve (12 tigers) based on genetic analysis conducted by the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB).

Table-4.6: State wise release for Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, during 2009-10 (as on 03.03.2010)

| S.No. | Tiger Reserve | Total Amount Released (Rs. In lakh) |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 94.91 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 48.86 |
| 3. | Assam | 184.77 |
| 4. | Bihar | 8.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1,338.70 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 110.735 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 644.972 |
| 8. | Kerala | 281.16 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 2,419.446 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 362.877 |
| 11. | Mizoram | 2,171.00 |
| 12. | Odisha | 170.08 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 10,694.17 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 240.55 |
| 15. | Uttarakhand | 241.705 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 414.437 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 298.55 |
| | Total | 19,724.926 |



Table-4.7. Reserve-wise release for Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, during 2009-10 (as on 03.03.2010)

| S.No. | Tiger Reserve | State | Total Amount Released (Rs in Lakhs) |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Nagarjunsagar | Andhra Pradesh | 94.91 |
| 2. | Namdhapa | Arunachal Pradesh | - |
| 3. | Pakke | Arunachal Pradesh | 48.86 |
| 4. | Kaziranga | Assam | 165.00 |
| 5. | Manas | Assam | - |
| 6. | Nameri | Assam | 19.77 |
| 7. | Valmiki | Bihar | 8.00 |
| 8. | Achanakmar | Chhattisgarh | 1193.50 |
| 9. | Indravati | Chhattisgarh | 42.15 |
| 10. | Udanti-Sitanadi | Chhattisgarh | 103.05 |
| 11. | Palamau | Jharkhand | 110.74 |
| 12. | Bandipur | Karnataka | 161.70 |
| 13. | Bhadra | Karnataka | 128.09 |
| 14. | Dandeli Anshi | Karnataka | 144.37 |
| 15. | Nagarhole | Karnataka | 210.82 |
| 16. | Periyar | Kerala | 151.80 |
| 17. | Bandhavgarh | Madhya Pradesh | 159.96 |
| 18. | Kanha | Madhya Pradesh | 277.06 |
| 19. | Panna | Madhya Pradesh | 175.90 |
| 20. | Pench | Madhya Pradesh | 158.32 |
| 21. | Sanjay Dubri | Madhya Pradesh | 145.84 |
| 22. | Satpura | Madhya Pradesh | 1502.37 |
| 23. | Melghat | Maharashtra | 155.19 |
| 24. | Pench | Maharashtra | 75.87 |
| 25. | Tadoba-Andheri | Maharashtra | 131.82 |
| 26. | Dampa | Mizoram | 2171.00 |
| 27. | Satkosia | Odisha | 127.73 |
| 28. | Similipal | Odisha | 42.35 |
| 29. | Ranthambhore | Rajasthan | 10560.00 |
| 30. | Sariska | Rajasthan | 134.17 |
| 31. | KMTR | Tamil Nadu | 138.46 |
| 32. | Mudumalai | Tamil Nadu | 51.85 |
| 33. | Corbett Tiger | Uttarakhand | 241.71 |
| 34. | Buxa | West Bengal | 38.58 |
| 35. | Sunderbans | West Bengal | 259.97 |
| 36. | I) Dudhwa | Uttar Pradesh | 285.96 |
| 27 | II) Katerniaghat | Uttar Pradesh | 128.48 |
| 37. | Anamalai | Tamil Nadu | 50.25 |
| 38. | Parambi Kulam | Kerala | 129.36 |
| | | Total | 19416.16 |

Table-4.8. List of Elephant Reserves

| S.No. | Elephant Range | Elephant Reserve with date of notification | State | Total Area (Sq. Km.) |
|-------|----------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Eastern India | 1. Mayurjharna ER (24.10.02) | West Bengal | 414 |
| | (South West Bengal- | 2. Singhbhum ER (26.9.01)J | harkhand | 4530 |
| | Jharkhand - Orissa) | 3. Mayurbhanj ER (29.9.01) | Odisha | 3214 |
| | | 4. Mahanadi ER (20.7.02) | Odisha | 1038 |
| | | 5. Sambalpur ER (27.3.02) | Odisha | 427 |
| | | 6. Baitarni ER# | Odisha | 1755 |
| | | 7. South Orissa ER# | Odisha | 4216 |
| | | 8. Lemru # | Chhattisgarh | 450 |
| | | 9. Badalkhol- | Chhattisgarh | 1048.3 |
| | | Tamorpingla- # | | |
| | Total | | | 17092.3 |
| Ш | North Brahamputra | 10. Kameng ER (19.6.02) | Arunachal | 1892 |
| | (Arunachal-Assam) | 11. Sonitpur ER (6.3.03) | Assam | 1420 |
| | Total | | | 3312 |
| III | South Brahamputra | 12. Dihing-Patkai ER (1 7.4.03) | Assam | 937 |
| | (Assam-Arunachal) | 13. South Arunachal ER(29-2-08) | Arunachal | 1957.5 |
| | Total | | | 2894.5 |
| IV | Kaziranga | 14. Kaziranga – Karbi | Assam | 3270 |
| | (Assam-Nagaland) | Anglong ER (17.4.03) | | |
| | | 15. Dhansiri-Lungding ER (19.4.03) | Assam | 2740 |
| | | 16. Intanki ER (28.2.05) | Nagaland | 202 |
| | Total | | | 6212 |
| V | Eastern Dooars | 17. Chirang-Ripu ER (7.3.03) | Assam | 2600 |
| | (Assa m W. Bengal) | 18. Eastern Dooars | W. Bengal | 978 |
| | | ER (28.8.02) | | |
| | Total | | | 3578 |
| VI | E. Himalayas | 19 Garo HillsER (31.10.01) | Meghalaya | 3,500 |
| | (Meghalaya) | 20. Khasi Hills ER# | Meghalaya | 1331 |
| | Total | | | 4831 |
| VII | Nilgiri–Eastern Ghat | 21. Mysore ER (25.11.02) | Karnataka | 6724 |
| | (Karnataka-Kerala- | 22. Wayanad ER (2.4.02) | Kerala | 1200 |
| | Tamilnadu- | 23. Nilgiri ER (19.9.03) | Tamilnadu | 4663 |
| | Andhra Andhra) | 24. Rayala ER (9.12.03) | Andhra Pradesh | 766 |
| | Total | | | 13353 |

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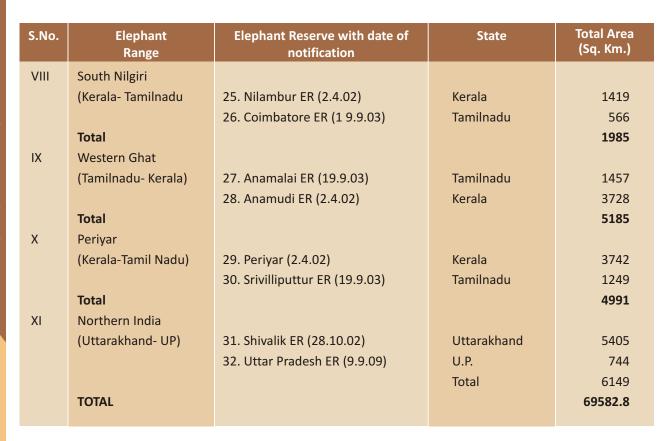


Table 4.9: Details of Biosphere Reserves notified up to August 2011.

| S.No. | Name of the Biosphere Reserves and total area (km2) | Date of Notification | Location details |
|-------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Nilgiri (5,520) | 01.08.1986 | Part of Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala andKarnataka) |
| 2 | Nanda Devi (5,860.69) | 18.01.1988 | Part of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and AlmoraDistricts (Uttaranchal) |
| 3 | Nokrek (820) | 01.09.1988 | Part of Garo Hills (Meghalaya) |
| 4 | Manas (2,837) | 14.03.1989 | Part of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamprup and Darang Districts (Assam) |
| 5 | Sunderbans (9,630) | 29.03.1989 | Part of delta of Ganges and Brahamaputra river system (West Bengal) |
| 6 | Gulf of Mannar (10,500) | 18.02.1989 | Indian part of Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka (Tamil Nadu) |
| 7 | Great Nicobar (885) | 18.01.1989 | Southern most islands of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N Islands) |
| 8 | Simplipal (4,374) | 21.06.1994 | Part of Mayurbhanj district (Orissa) |
| 9 | Dibru-Saikhowa (765) | 28.07.1997 | Part of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts (Assam) |
| 10 | Dehang-Debang (5,111.5) | 02.09.1998 | Part of Siang and Debang valley in (Arunachal Pradesh) |
| 11 | Pachmarhi (4,926.28) | 03.03.1999 | Parts of Betur, Hoshangabad and Chindwara district of Madhya Pradesh. |
| 12 | Kanchajunga (2,612.92) | 07.02.2000 | Parts of North and West Sikkim |
| 13 | Agasthyamalai (3,500.36) | 12.11.2001 | Parts of Thirunelveli and Kanya Kumari Districts in Tamil Nadu and Thiruvanthapuram, Kollam and Pathanmthitta in Kerala. |
| 14 | Achanakmar Amarkantak | 30.03.2005 | Parts of Anuppur and Dindori District of M.P. and |
| | (3833.51) | | Bilaspur District of Chattisgarh. |
| 15 | Kachchh (12,454) | 29.01.2008 | Part of Kachchh, Rajkot, Surendra Nagar and Patan Civil Districts of Gujarat State |
| 16 | Cold Desert (7,770) | 28.08.2009 | Pin Valley National Park and surroundings; Chandratal and Sarchu and Kibber Wildlife Sancturary |
| 17 | Seshachalam (4,755.99) | 20.09.2010 | Seshachalam hill ranges in Eastern Ghats encompassing part of Chittoor and Kadapa districts in Andhra Pradesh. |
| 18 | Panna (2,998.98) | 25.08.2011 | Part of Panna and Chhattarpur districts in Madhya Pradesh |

Four biosphere reserves namely Nilgiri, Nanda Devi, Sunderbans and Gulf of Mannar have been recognized by UNESCO on World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

Source: State Forest Departments and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India



Table 4.10: Amount released in different Plans under Wildlife scheme

| Plan Year | Amount Released (in crores) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9th Plan (1997-2002) | 82.795 |
| 10th Plan (2002-07) | 236.85 |
| 11th Plan Total | 291.429 |
| 2007-08 | 64.00 |
| 2008-09 | 79.475 |
| 2009-10 | 73.574 |
| 2010-11 | 74.38 |

350 300 -250 -200 -150 -50 -9th Plan (1997-2002) 10th Plan (2002-07) 11th Plan

Fig 4.1: Comparative release in different plans under wildlife Scheme

Table 4.11: Amount released in different 5 Year Plans under the Tiger Project

| Plan Year | Amount Released (in crores) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8th Plan (1992-97) | 38.90 |
| 9th Plan (1997-02) | 75.00 |
| 10th Plan (2002-07) | 150.00 |
| 11th Plan Total | 597.67 |
| 2007-08 | 62.70 |
| 2008-09 | 154.73 |
| 2009-10 | 201.52 |
| 2010-11 | 178.72 |

Fig: 4.2: Comparative release in different plans under Project Tiger

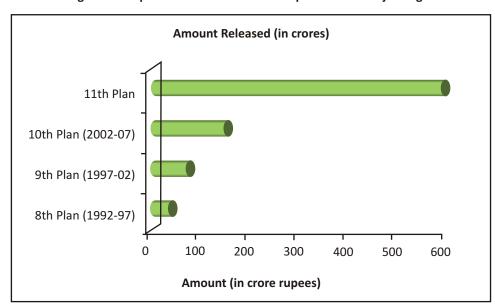




Table 4.12: Amount released in different Plans under the Project Elephant

| Plan Year | Amount Released (Rupees in crore) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9th Plan (1997-2002) | 30.48 |
| 10th Plan (2002-2007) | 63.83 |
| 11th Plan | |
| 2007-08 | 16.76 |
| 2008-09 | 21.48 |
| 2009-10 | 21.16 |
| 2010-11 | 22.48 |
| Total 4yrs | 81.88 |

The annual allocation of fund is about Rs 20 crore.

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India

Table 4.13: Year-wise outlay and expenditure during 10th Five year plan, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme

| Year | Approved budget | Released/Expenditure (Rupees in crore) |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 2002-03 | 65.00 | 46.60 |
| 2003-04 | 66.00 | 25.40 |
| 2004-05 | 100.00 | 54.53 |
| 2005-06 | Nil | 33.42 |
| 2006-07 | 71.65 | 48.64 |
| Total | 302.65 | 208.59 |

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India

Table 4.14: Year-wise expenditure during 11th Five year plan, Intensification of Forest Development Scheme

| Year | Expenditure (Rupees in crore) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 67.78 |
| 2008-09 | 75.57 |
| 2009-10 | 67.82 |
| 2010-11 | 80.26 |
| 2011-12 (proposed outlay) | 183.65 |
| Total | 475.08 |