

ANNEXURE-1/PARA 4.3

Statement depicting the gaps between the annual financial projections made in the MPs, APO and the actual sanctions by PTD

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Tiger Reserve	Year	Projections as per MP	Projections as per APO	Fund released	Percentage of Short release of APO
1	Corbett, Uttaranchal	2000-01	5.43	3.56	1.84	48
		2001-02	5.77	5.56	3.24	42
		2002-03	3.20	5.92	2.49	58
		2003-04	2.82	5.39	2.64	51
		2004-05	2.37	5.30	2.91	45
2	Dudhwa, Uttar Pradesh	2000-01	6.77	4.08	1.82	56
		2001-02	7.90	4.39	1.55	65
		2002-03	7.67	5.64	0.87	85
		2003-04	6.56	5.88	1.56	73
		2004-05	6.57	11.49	2.09	82
Figure for 2000-03 relate to Dudhwa only as Katarniaghat was included in Project Tiger from 2003-04)						
3	Kalakad Mundanthurai, Tamil Nadu	2000-01	1.50	2.29	1.41	38
		2001-02	N.A	2.84	1.34	53
		2002-03	N.A	17.52	1.32	92
		2002-03	N.A	2.15	0.85	60
		2004-05	N.A	13.35	2.59	80
4	Sunderbans, West Bengal	2000-01	3.35	1.76	1.37	23
		2001-02	3.71	1.93	1.85	04
		2002-03	3.93	2.71	1.93	29
		2003-04	3.66	3.66	2.08	53
		2004-05	3.69	3.68	3.20	13
Figure include State share also						
5	Pench, Maharashtra	2000-01	N.A	1.85	0.88	53
		2001-02	N.A	2.20	1.41	36
		2002-03	N.A	3.28	1.27	61
		2003-04	N.A	3.14	1.20	62
		2004-05	N.A	4.11	1.09	74
6	Tadoba-Andhari, Maharashtra	2000-01	N.A	1.29	0.69	43
		2001-02	N.A	1.20	0.82	31
		2002-03	N.A	13.93	4.66	67
		2003-04	N.A	5.92	4.98	16
		2004-05	N.A	3.22	1.60	50

Sl. No	Name of Tiger Reserve	Year	Projections as per MP	Projections as per APO	Fund released	Percentage of Short release of APO
7	Melghat, Maharashtra	2000-01	N.A	3.24	1.60	50
		2001-02	N.A	4.13	1.43	65
		2002-03	N.A	4.29	0.94	78
		2003-04	N.A	4.52	1.85	59
		2004-05	N.A	15.18	1.28	92
8	Manas, Assam	2000-01	Management Plan 2002-07 though prepared in December 2001 remained to be approved by Govt of Assam as of February 2006	2.15	1.58	-
		2001-02		1.66	0.40	-
		2002-03		1.53	0.25	81
		2003-04		7.47	0.50	93
		2004-05		2.07	0.12	95
		Includes States share and depicts actual release of funds				
9	Bandipur, Karnataka	2000-01	N.A	1.06	0.97	
		2001-02	N.A	0.99	0.93	
		2002-03	N.A	1.64	1.60	
		2003-04	N.A	2.00	1.39	31
		2004-05	N.A	2.13	1.53	
10	Nagarhole, Karnataka	2003-04	N.A	0.18	0.15	
		2004-05	N.A	3.72	2.27	39

ANNEXURE- 2/ PARA 5.3.1

Statement showing illustrative cases of delay in the release of Central Assistance by State Governments

(Rupees in lakh)

Tiger Reserve	Year	Month and the fund released by Government of India		Month and fund released by State Government		Period of delay in months	Unspent balance at the beginning of year
		Month	Release	Month	Release		
Bandipur, Karnataka	2002-03	27.9.2002	50.00	8.11.2002	50.00	1	
	2002-03	30.12.2002	63.45	25.3.2003	63.45	3	
	2004-05	25.6.2004	75.00	5.8.2004	75.00	1	
Bhadra, Karnataka	2002-03	1.8.2002	15.00	26.11.2002	15.00	3 1/2	
	2002-03	24.9.2002	35.00	11.12.2002	35.00	1 1/2	
	2002-03	18.12.2002	12.25	31.3.2003	12.25	2	
	2003-04	7.7.2003	30.37	20.9.2003	30.37	2	
	2003-04	18.11.2003	63.93	12.1.2004	63.93	1 1/2	
	2003-04	18.12.2003	5.00	3.3.2004	5.00	2 1/2	
	2004-05	25.6.2004	45.00	16.8.2004	45.00	1 1/2	
	2004-05	31.12.2004	36.49	4.3.2005	36.49	2	
Nagarhole extension, Karnataka	2002-03	27.9.2002	7.80	18-3-2003	7.80	5 1/2	
	2003-04	30.7.2003	15.20	17.1.2004	15.20	5 1/2	
	2004-05	30.8.2004	72.50	8-11-2004	72.50	2	
Manas, Assam	2000-01	August 2000	53.43	December 2000	70.27		
		November 2000	1.50	Not released			
		January 2001	51.40				
		February 2001	16.10	N.A			
	2001-02		40.00	September 2001	30.70		76.75
				February 2002	9.30		
	2002-03	August 2002	25.00	March 2003	4.00		63.30
	2003-04	July 2003	50.00	January 2004	11.00		84.30
				February 2004	39.00		
Sariska, Rajasthan	2000-01	31.7.2000	43.42	18.9.2000	43.42	>1	
		3.8.2000	80.00	5.1.2001	39.00	5	
		4.9.2000	39.00	5.1.2001	4.00	4	
		22.1.2001	15.00	28.3.2001	15.00	2	
	2001-02	16.8.2001	77.06	17.11.2001	77.06	3	
		22.11.2001	36.71	23.01.2002	36.71	2	
	2002-03	26.9.2002	50.00	15.11.2002	50.00	>1	
		11.12.2002	5.00	10.02.2003	5.00	>2	
		29.07.2002	26.99	12.03.2003	26.99	>7	
	2003-04	27.02.2004	24.18	29.03.2004	24.18	1	
	2004-05	23.7.2004	37.50	05.03.2005	37.50	>7	

Tiger Reserve	Year	Month and the fund released by Government of India		Month and fund released by State Government		Period of delay in months	Unspent balance at the beginning of year
		Month	Release	Month	Release		
Tadoba-Andhari, Maharashtra	2000-01	31.07.2000	14.92	30.03.2001	14.92	8	
	2001-02	22-8.2001 / 8.10.2001	10.35	18.3.2002	10.35	>5	
	2003-04	3.12.2003	92.00	1.3.2004	92.00	3	

ANNEXURE - 3 / PARA 6.1.2

Details of Tiger Reserves where final notification/demarcation of boundaries was not completed

Sl. No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Year of creation	Remarks
A. Absence of final notification of area of Tiger Reserve/National Park			
1.	Nagarjunsagar, Andhra Pradesh	1982-83	As per APO of 2001-02, as additional area of 2700 sq. km. that was to be notified had not been done (April 2006).
2.	Namdapha, Arunachal Pradesh	1982-83	Notification of inclusion of 177.415 sq. km. of reserve forest declared for addition to Namdapha Tiger Reserve as buffer zone by the State Government in 1987 had not been issued till date.
3.	Indravati, Chattisgarh	1982-83	The entire area of the Reserve had not been finally notified till date.
4.	Palamau, Jharkhand		Proposal for final notification under Section 26 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 was sent to Government of Bihar in 1999 but the same had not been sent to Government of Jharkhand. 46.73 sq. km of the Reserve has still not been notified under Section 18(1) of the Act.
5.	Bandipur including Nagarhole extension, Karnataka	1994-95	132 sq. km of the Reserve notified as Tiger Reserve during January 1941 and proposed for inclusion in the 1 st Management Plan had however not been included in the network of the Reserve either during initial (March 1985) or final notification (2001). No revised notification issued excluding the leased area of 89.94 hectares to Kuvempu University in spite of directions by Indian Board for Wildlife.
6.	Periyar, Kerala	1978-79	Intention to declare core area as National Park was issued in October 1982 but final notification not yet issued.
7.	Kanha, Pench, Bandhavgarh and Panna, Madhya Pradesh	1973-74 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95	Final notification not issued Kanha, Panna and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserves
8.	Simlipal, Orissa	1973-74	Core area of 845.70 sq. km. not finally notified till date.
9.	Kalakad Mundunthurai, Tamil Nadu	1988-89	The entire area of the Reserve has not been notified till date.
10.	Corbett, Uttaranchal	1973-74	270.64 hectares of land included in the Reserve in 1993-94 on account of relocation of 3 villages not notified till date.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Year of creation	Remarks
B. Non demarcation of boundaries			
1.	Indravati, Chattisgarh	1982-83	No boundary demarcation.
2.	Ranthambore and Sariska, Rajasthan	1973-74 1978-79	Boundary demarcation job had not been completed as 7060 pillars are still not constructed.
3.	Buxa, West Bengal	1982-83	Only 14 per cent of the total area of the Reserve area of 240 sq. km. considered for demarcation of which only 34 sq. km. had been completed.

ANNEXURE -4/PARA 6.2.1

Statement showing year of creation of Tiger Reserves with area and the number of villages and families living in the core and overall area in the tiger reserve as of July 2005

Year	No of Tiger Reserves notified	Area in sq. km	Number of Tiger Reserves, villages and families living core area of Tiger Reserves as of July 2005			Number of Tiger Reserves, villages and families living in the over all areas of Tiger Reserves as of July 2005		
			No. of Tiger Reserve	No. of Villages	No. of families	No. of Tiger Reserve	No. of Villages	No. of families
1973-74	9	16339	6	106	5332	8	727	27067
1978-79	2	1643	1	11	6337	2	31	8392
1982-83	4	9111	3	82	2192	4	296	12906
1987-88	1	811	1	1	35	1	37	1295
1988-89	1	800	1	15	1703	1	16	1728
1989-90	1	840	0	0	0	1	20	700
1992-93	1	758	0	0	0	1	99	3465
1993-94	2	1782	1	6	210	2	81	2835
1994-95	2	1042	1	45	1565	2	106	3700
1998-99	2	749	1	1	52	2	6	119
1999-2000	3	2692	1	6	224	2	68	2744
1999-2000	(2)	1194	643 sq. km and 551 sq. km were notified in 1999-2000 as Nagarhole extension and Katarniaghat extension to Bandipur and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves notified in 1973-74 and in 1999-2000 respectively.					
Total	28	37761	16	273	17650	26	1487	64951
Tiger reserves where there were no human settlements			Sunderbans and Pakhui					
Tiger reserves where human settlement exist even in core area			Bandhavgarh, Bandipur, Dudhwa, Indravati, Kanha, Kalakad-Mundanthurai, Melghat, Nagarjunsagar, Namdapha, Palamau, Panna, Pench (Maharashtra), Ranthambore, Sariska, Satpura, Simlipal					

ANNEXURE-5 / PARA 6.4 AND 6.5

A. Biotic pressure at Reserves due to activities of other Departments**B. Encroachment and Biotic Pressure on account of activities of other Departments in and around the Reserve area**

Sl. No.	Name of Reserve	Nature of encroachment
A. Encroachment by other departments		
1.	Nagarjunsagar, Andhra Pradesh	<p>i. In spite of the awareness of the negative impact, 1000 hectares in Chitral and 447.22 hectares in Peddagattu area of the Reserve was diverted for Uranium mining with approval of the NBWL. Despite willingness of the user agency to provide financial inputs for improving degraded areas of the forests, no action had been taken in this regard nor any compensatory afforestation action been taken.</p> <p>ii. Though no permission had been granted, insulated lines were laid in 'Vaterlapalli' village by the Electricity Department in violation of the Honourable Supreme Court's orders.</p>
2.	Periyar, Kerala	<p>i. 8.57 hectares of land was leased to Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) for 25 years for running hotels, boating and other related activities. The lease period expired on 6 August 1996. Though Government of India had turned down the request for extension of lease period on the ground that running of hotels within the Protected Area was against the spirit of conservation, KTDC was still holding the property and doing business. No lease rent was being collected from August 1996.</p> <p>ii. 2.86 ha leased to Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board for 25 years to run a Holiday Resort was under the possession of the Board.</p>
3.	Ranthambore, Rajasthan	Due to lack of vigilance of Forest Department, there was unauthorised mining on 40,133 sq metre of forest land besides enabling misuse of 179 bigha and 17 biswa of forest land.
4.	Sariska, Rajasthan	In the Tiger Reserve, Revenue Department unauthorisedly allotted (April 1998) forest land (<i>Khasra</i> no. 681 and 682) to M/s Heritage Resorts adjoining its existing <i>Khasras</i> (679 and 680) in village Ajabgarh. Lack of vigilance of the Department at all levels led to unauthorised encroachment of 30 <i>bigha</i> forest land.
5.	Corbett, Uttaranchal	An area of 13.26 hectare of land out of 8998.15 hectares of land handed over to it for construction of dam is still under encroachment (February 2006) by the Irrigation Department. Central Empowered Committee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court found that the forest land under Corbett Reserve was retained in excess of their minimum requirement unauthorisedly by Irrigation Department of UP and Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam. On a petition of Wildlife Protection Society of India the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad directed the Irrigation Department in August 1999 to keep only the land required by it for upkeep of or running of the dam establishment and to return the balance forest area to the Forest Department.
6.	Kalakad Mundanthurai, Tamil Nadu	An extent of 8373.57 acres in the core area of the Tiger Reserve which formed part of the erstwhile Singampatti Zamin Estate in Tirunelveli was leased out by the former Zamin to M/s Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Limited (BBTC) for a period of 99 years from February 1929 for cultivation of coffee, tea and other commercial plantations, except timber. Even after passing the Madras Estate Act the company was allowed to continue to possess the entire leased out land for the rest of the lease period subject, <i>inter alia</i> , to the condition that the Company should not clear any catchment area of Kusangaliar River measuring 970 acre. The lease was liable to be terminated in the event of violation of any condition in the lease agreement. Though the Department identified that the company had cleared an extent of 249 acres of catchment area of Kusangaliar River in November 1987 itself, no effective and concerted action was taken by

Sl. No.	Name of Reserve	Nature of encroachment
		the Government of Tamil Nadu to cancel the lease agreement and evict the Company. A remote sensing image taken by the Department (March 2004) revealed that the company had unauthorisedly occupied natural watershed area and cultivated tea, coffee and other plantations and an enquiry was ordered (December 2005) by the Commissioner of Land Administration, Chennai.
B. Biotic Pressure on Reserves due to permitted activities, highways, roads, places of worship		
1.	Nagarjunsagar, Andhra Pradesh	<p>i. The core area includes the Srisailam temple which though dereserved is surrounded on all sides by the core area adding to the biotic pressure of the Reserve.</p> <p>ii. No studies have been conducted to know the levels of pollution and its effect on the local flora and fauna on account of the paper mills and other industries whose affluents join the Krishna river.</p> <p>iii. The Reserve encompasses the areas occupied by temple complex, Srisailam Dam project, irrigation project, hydro electric power project. As a result, approximately one lakh vehicles pass through the Reserve and effects of pollution due to vehicular traffic was not assessed.</p>
2.	Valmiki, Bihar	<p>i. A National highway passes through the Reserve and no traffic census has been done to judge the impact of the same on the Reserve.</p> <p>ii. 59 hectares of land of the Reserve has been transferred to Railways in 1992-99 for construction of Bagaha-Chhitauni rail lines through buffer zone causing a barrier to movement of wildlife.</p>
3.	Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka	The State Government accorded (February 1979) sanction for leasing out 89.94 hectares of the Sanctuary for a period of 20 years for setting up of a University. Permission was accorded (August 2002) by the Indian Board for Wildlife for extension of the lease beyond February 1999 by stipulating, <i>inter alia</i> , that the Department exclude the leased area from the Reserve and compensate the same with an addition of 339 hectares of contiguous forest land to the Reserve within 90 days. However, the process of identifying and adding the contiguous forest land had not been completed (March 2006) even after more than 3 years.
4.	Periyar, Kerala	<p>i. 3239 hectare of land was leased for 999 years to Tamil Nadu Public Works Department in 1885 for constructing Mullapperiyar dam.</p> <p>ii. 41.48 hectares of land were transferred for permissible use to Travancore Devaswom Board to meet the requirement of the Holy Sabarimala Temple at various times. Of these 5.26 ha was with the temple authorities prior to 1960 and the remaining areas leased during the period 1960 to 1999. Government of India had also cleared (October 2005) a proposal to release another 12.7 hectares of land.</p> <p>iii. 50 cent of land was given to Kerala Public Works Department for permissive use.</p>
5.	Melghat, Maharashtra	Two State Highways viz. Amravati, Paratwada, Dharni, Burhanpur, Indore and Harisal, Akot crosses the Tiger Reserve. Traffic during night hours posed serious threat to wildlife and management. Accidental deaths of wild animals was reported during 2001-2005 on these highways. Heavy vehicular traffic in core as well as buffer area create danger for long term wildlife and bio-diversity conservation and pose security threat in the Tiger Reserve.
6.	Dudhwa, Uttar Pradesh	45 km of railway line and 48 kilometer of road passed through Katarniaghat.
7.	Panna, Madhya Pradesh	<p>i. An area of 1489 hectares has been leased up to the year 2010 to Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department (Gangau Dam). The Gangau dam authority is leasing about 500 hectares (out of 1489 hectares) on annual basis to the cultivators of the area. The entire area of 1489 hectares leased to UP Irrigation Department falls under the Panna Tiger Reserve.</p> <p>ii. Three places of worship covering an area of 0.04 sq. km where annual visit of nearly 6900 to 9500 pilgrims occurs have been reported in the core area.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Reserve	Nature of encroachment
8.	Nagarhole Extension, Karnataka	10 Temples (attracting about 5000 pilgrims annually) are located within the Reserve.
9.	Ranthambore, Rajasthan	Six temples are situated in the Tiger Reserve.
10.	Kalakad Mundunthurai, Tamil Nadu	Three temples are situated in the Tiger Reserve.
11.	Panna, Madhya Pradesh	National Mineral Development Company a Central Government Company had been mining diamonds in the area which adds to the biotic pressure on the Reserve. The case of National Mineral Development Company is pending before the Supreme Court.

Statement showing physical targets and achievements under various components of India Eco-development Project

Component	No.	Description	Unit	Buxa		Gir		Nagarhole		Palamau		Pench		Periyar		Ranthambore		Total	
				T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
Improved Protected Area Management	A	CIVIL WORKS																	
	1	Survey and documentation	Km	190	194	170	92			120	240	105	0	292	0	1065	0	1942	526
	2	Total Improvement of amenities for field staff/Quarters/wall	No.	43	52	51	44	50	41	12	8	34	28	26	39	53	49	269	261
	3	Drinking water facilities for staff																	
	(a)	Boring pump and tank								9								9	0
	(b)	Hand pump								13								13	0
	4	Facility for ecosystem management																	
	(a)	Wireless towers	No.	19	21	4	9	9	5			6	7	27	27	4	4	69	73
	(b)	Fire towers	No.			10				5		6	7	6		7		34	7
	(c)	Watch towers	No.	2	2	0		6	0									8	2
	(d)	Improve. Of bride path for better protection in trans. Bor. region Road Improvement (Bridge/ culvert), Access Track, Animal Control Barriers	Km	290	257	120	197	1345	633	376	267	160	859	261	218	120	57	2672	2488
	B	TRANSPORTATION																	
	(a)	Four wheel drive	No.	4		2		11		1		3		3		5		29	0
	(b)	Motor Cycle	No.	10		6						2		26				44	0
	(c)	Tractor	No.													2		2	0
	(d)	Boats	No.											3				3	0
	(e)	LC vehicle for HQ office	No.	1														1	0
	C	EQUIPMENT																	
	1	Information technology																	
	(a)	Photocopier	No.	1						1		1		3				6	0
(b)	Laptop computer	No.	1														1	0	
2	Other Equipments																		

Component	No.	Description	Unit	Buxa		Gir		Nagarhole		Palamau		Pench		Periyar		Ranthambore		Total		
				T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A			
	(a)	Wireless Sets	No.	51	51	22	5	143	97	1	0	23	51	116	58	91	91	447	353	
	(b)	Field Equipment	No.	0		96	609	0		202	0	67	0	260		0		625	609	
	D	MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM																		
	1	Local Fellowship and courses																		
	(a)	PA management courses for park staff	course	19												34		53	0	
	2	Workshops and tours																		
	(a)	Technical workshop for park staff	No.	21	22					5	0	10	0	16		12		64	22	
	(b)	Study tours for guards/ foresters/ junior staff	tour	7	10					9		7	0	11		10		44	10	
	(c)	Project Management	course							10				4				14	0	
Village Eco Development Programme	A	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT																		
	1	Team training																		
			course	9		7				3		3		8		21		51	0	
	2	NGO training																		
			course	7		3				11				9				30	0	
	3	Village study tour and exchange																		
			tour	11		10						4				6		31	0	
	4	Staff study tour																		
			tour	4		10				4		6		20		6		50	0	
	5	Transportation																		
			No.	2		2				1		1				8		14	0	
		B	IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT AND SUPERVISION																	
		1	Staff performance awards																	
		EDC											16				16	0		
	2	Village performance awards																		
		EDC	10		8				16				41		12		87	0		
	C	VILLAGE ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM																		
	1	Special Program																		
	(a)	Discretionary fund	EDC	15														15	0	
	(b)	JFM plantation program	EDC	1386											600		1986	0		
Environment Education Awareness Campaign	A	DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK																		
	1	Workshop																		
		No.								1								1	0	
	2	Strategy formulation																		
		No.							1									1	0	
Impact Monitoring and Research	A	SUPPORT FACILITIES																		
	1	Civil works																		

Component	No.	Description	Unit	Buxa		Gir		Nagarhole		Palamau		Pench		Periyar		Ranthambore		Total		
				T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A			
	(a)	Main field station	No.	1						1		1		2		1		6	0	
	(b)	Sub-field station	No.	2										6		1		9	0	
	(c)	Tower	No.											1				1	0	
	2	Vehicles																		
	(a)	Van (Tata 407)	No.	1														1	0	
	(b)	4-wheel drive	No.	1		1								1		5		8	0	
	(c)	Boat	No.											2				2	0	
	3	Equipment																0	0	
	(a)	Pentium computer with laser printer	Unit	4		1												5	0	
	B	RESEARCH AND MONITORING PROGRAM																		
	1	Socio-economic and ecological research																		
	(a)	Workshop																		
		(i) Research planning	No.			1				1								2	0	
		(ii) Research review meetings	No.	2		2				2								6	0	
		(iii) Research seminars	No.	3						2								5	0	
	(b)	Short-term research project			17	10	17		35		8		10		36		1	10	124	
Information Technology Equipment	A	IMPROVED PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT																		
	1	Digitiser	No.	1		1		1		2		1				1		7	0	
	2	Pentium Computers with laser printer	No.	1		1				1		1				3		7	0	
	3	Air conditioner	No.	1		1				1		1				2		6	0	
	4	Office software application	Set	1								1				3		5	0	
	5	Fax machine	No.					1										1	0	
	6	Laptop	No.					2		1								3	0	
	7	Xerox machine	No.					2										2	0	
	8	Laser Printer colour	No.							1								1	0	
	9	Terminal Unit	No.							3								3	0	
	B	COMPUTER & ACCESSORIES FOR IMPACT MONITORING & RESEARCH																		
	1	Personal computer	No.							1									1	0

Component	No.	Description	Unit	Buxa		Gir		Nagarhole		Palamau		Pench		Periyar		Ranthambore		Total	
				T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
	2	Printer	No.							1								1	0
	3	UPS	No.							1								1	0

NOTE : 1. 'T' depicts Target and 'A' depicts Achievement
 2.. 'No.' depicts Number

Statement showing details of biotic pressure in seven sites of India Eco-development Project*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sl. No.	Name of the site	Population in National Park/ Tiger Reserves as per Indicative Plan			Population pressure around Protected Area as per Indicative Plan				Actual beneficiary	
		Village	Human Habitat	Population	Village	Population	Cattle	Kilometer	EDC ¹	Population
1.	Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal	37	N.A.	13236	69	236249	71684	5	59	36000
2.	Gir National Park, Gujarat	71	N.A.	7099	97	131087	94600	6	109	72000
3.	Nagarhole National Park, Karnataka	54	N.A.	6145	238	226435	27600	5	108	70000
4.	Palamau Tiger Reserve, Jharkhand	72	3804	22370	173	79243	43000	5	65	75000
5.	Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	1	N.A.	111	183	73012	8000	10	99	48000
6.	Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala	1	N.A.	1820	N.A	636937	2000	10	72	62000
7.	Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	29	738	4277	268	211695	N.A	N.A	62	64000
TOTAL		265		55058	1028	1594658	246884		574	427000

¹ Eco-development Committee

Statement on Village Eco-development Fund

RANTHAMBORE

Eco-development surcharge

The amount realized on account of eco-development surcharge was to be put in a separate revolving fund. The State Government created a separate revolving fund out of tourist receipts. The Tiger Reserve received Rs 4.99 crore from tourists during 2000-05. The park authorities put the entire amount in the State Government treasury instead of putting it in the revolving fund. The park authorities did not finalize the modalities for the management and use of the funds through establishing revolving fund despite recommendation of supervision mission of the World Bank in October 2002. The Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF), Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Core), stated in January 2006 that for utilization of eco-development surcharge proposals were sent to higher authorities in March 2004. The competent authorities however, did not issue any orders on the proposal. This indicated that the purpose of levying surcharge for development of protected area and surrounding areas was defeated.

Village Eco-development Fund (VDF)

The Tiger Reserve had an accumulated fund of Rs 3.01 crore contributed by 62 Eco-development Committees (EDCs) up to June 2004 under VDF. Audit observed that the park authorities did not deposit 50 *per cent* of the fund in fixed deposit schemes and also did not explore possibility of expediting loan to EDC members. The EDCs could have earned Rs 16.01 lakh on interest^o, if the fund, was kept in fixed deposit. The DCF (Core) replied in January 2006 that 50 *per cent* share could not be reinvested due to higher rate of interest i.e. 12 *per cent* in comparison with other loans available in the market. The remaining 50 *per cent* share could not be deposited under term deposit scheme due to denial by postal authority. The reply of the Divisional authority was not tenable as rate of interest of 12 *per cent* was approved in the meeting of EDCs and the remaining 50 *per cent* could be deposited with Nationalised Banks. Further, the reduction in interest rate could have encouraged the beneficiaries to make use of the funds. The fact remained that the park authorities failed to comply with the World Bank guidelines on the matter.

PERIYAR – FINALIZATION OF THE OPERATIONAL MANUAL

A Community Development Fund generated by the repayment of financial assistance by EDC members as individual or on group basis received the project fund for conducting any activity under the project. This amount would be recouped to a separate account and would act as a revolving fund in the EDCs. The money accumulated would be ploughed back to community development fund by EDCs to sustain the project.

Accordingly, a semi-autonomous Government owned Trust viz., Periyar Foundation was formed on 22 September 2004 to sustain the project beyond June 2004. The eco development surcharge collected from the tourists and the revenue collected from professional EDCs who were involved with the eco tourism activities form the corpus of the Periyar Foundation Trust. An accumulated amount of Rs 1.20 crore collected as eco development surcharge was lying with the trust as of March 2006. The operation manual of the foundation was yet to be finalized. Thus, the park authorities did not undertake the detailed study after the post project period to assess the extent of commitment of community.

^o Calculated at the rate of 6 *per cent* per annum for 22 months with effect from 25 May 2004

NAGARHOLE – VILLAGE ECO-DEVELOPMENT FUND (VDF)

The Project guidelines stipulated collection of 25 *per cent* contribution from the beneficiary. The park authorities released an amount of Rs 13.04 crore to the EDCs till the end of the project. Audit however, observed that an amount of Rs 2.37 crore against Rs 3.26 crore, was collected from the beneficiaries and kept in bank account as 'Village Development Fund (VDF)'. Thus there was short realization of Rs 88.96 lakh due to non-receipt of contribution from the beneficiaries. Further, it was observed that despite the availability of funds of Rs 2.37 crore under VDF as of June 2003, the park authorities did not have plan to utilize the fund. Thus, post-project sustainability could not be achieved.

BUXA – WITHDRAWAL OF MONEY FROM VDF

The withdrawal of money from the VDF required authorization through resolutions adopted in meeting of the respective EDC/FPC¹. VDF had a total deposit of Rs 2.33 crore. Audit observed that the Beat Officers and the Secretaries/Presidents (as operators of bank accounts) of 46 EDCs/FPCs at Buxa had withdrawn Rs 92 lakh from the bank without resolutions adopted in meetings of EDCs/FPCs. The withdrawal of Rs 92 lakh was unwarranted and unauthorised. Buxa Tiger Reserve authorities however failed to furnish any information in the matter.

¹ Forest Protection Committee

ANNEXURE-9/PARA 7.7

Statement on deficiencies in the area of Research in the Tiger Reserve

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Remarks
A. Reserves where no separate research facilities or research activities exist		
1.	Indravati, Chattisgarh	No separate Research Centre or research facilities through consultancy programmes with universities, WII etc. had been provided as a result of which the Reserve was deprived from inputs for habitat improvement.
2.	Palamau, Jharkhand	-do-
3.	Bandipur, Karnataka	No infrastructure for conducting Research had been provided hence benefit of research did not accrue to Protected Area management in the entire area of wildlife management.
4.	Bandhavgarh, Kanha, Pench and Panna, Madhya Pradesh	Though permission for research in the areas of improvement to habitat, status, enhancement of biodiversity etc. to various agencies was granted, no departmental projects were taken up during 2000-2005.
5.	Melghat, Tadoba-Andhari and Pench, Maharashtra	No Research Laboratory/facility had been established in any of the three Reserves nor any studies conducted to assess qualitative gains such as improvement to habitats, status, enhancement of biodiversity.
6.	Corbett, Uttaranchal	No research facility set up nor any study conducted towards improvement of habitat.
7.	Manas, Assam	No research project was undertaken during the period in spite of appointment of a laboratory assistant.
8.	Valmiki, Bihar	No plans for research and development activities were made nor any studies conducted.
9.	Ranthambore, Rajasthan	No Research wing was created nor any research conducted during the period.
10.	Kalakad Mundunthurai, Tamil Nadu	No Research laboratory/facility set up.
B. Reserves where no research activities were taken up in spite of existence of Research Facilities		
1.	Namdapha, Arunachal Pradesh	Though a research wing was functioning during the period, no research activity had ever been conducted.
2.	Sunderbans, West Bengal	One field laboratory cum field data processing centre was constructed at a cost of Rs 3 lakh in 2001-02, however no research activities had been carried out in the field laboratory. Geographical Information System linkage including Global Positioning System and other accessories procured at a cost of Rs 2 lakh during 2003-04 were not utilized till date.
3.	Sariska, Rajasthan	A research wing was established and an amount of Rs 9.58 lakh incurred on pay and allowances of the staff during 2000-05 however no research study were conducted, resulting in nugatory expenditure.

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Remarks
4.	Dudhwa, Uttar Pradesh	No departmental research projects were taken up in spite of identified and approved Research areas in the Management Plan of the Reserve.

ANNEXURE-10/PARA 8.2

Statement showing deficiencies in fire protection observed in Tiger Reserves

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Total Area Burnt during the period 2000-2005 (in hectare)	Remarks
1.	Palamau, Jharkhand	2613.27	No site specific fire fighting measures were identified. Improper maintenance of firelines and towers observed. Total loss was estimated at Rs 4.35 lakh.
2.	Bandipur, Karnataka (inclusive of Nagarhole and Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary)	10130	Loss was not assessed in case of Bandipur and Nagarhole. Occurrence of fires was mainly attributed to man made intentional fires within and outside the Reserves. There was no practice of recording impact of fire in terms of monetary loss. No fireline management system was in place. Total loss in Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary was estimated at Rs 11.91 lakh.
3.	Kanha, Madhya Pradesh	1501.95	Reason for increase in forest fires was not investigated. Loss due to fire was assessed as nil as loss of grass, bushes only were observed. An amount of Rs 170 lakh, Rs 40.76 lakh, Rs 126.53 lakh and Rs 61.92 lakh has been spent on fire protection works at Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Panna and Pench Tiger Reserves respectively. However the fire protection works had failed to protect the food chain of herbivores present in the Reserves.
4.	Bandhavgarh, Madhya Pradesh	273.14	
5.	Panna, Madhya Pradesh	1269.40	
6.	Pench, Madhya Pradesh	13.80	
7.	Melghat, Maharashtra	29649.00	Though fires had engulfed large areas of the Reserves, loss was assessed as nil as loss of grass, bushes only were observed.
8.	Tadoba-Andhari, Maharashtra	7544.00	
9.	Pench, Maharashtra	2675.00	
10.	Simlipal, Orissa	23652.90	Due to non supply of fire fighting equipments the area affected by fire incidents could not be checked. Loss of forest property was not assessed and causes of fires were also not recorded.
11.	Periyar, Kerala	2883.00	No fire fighting equipments was available to extinguish the fires. Proper assessment of causes and impact of fire incidences was not done so as to take preventive measures
12.	Ranthambore, Rajasthan	21.89	Value of loss sustained was neither assessed nor the offenders traced and booked. Against proposed three fire watch towers and 84 kms of firelines, only one watch tower and 17 km fire lines were constructed.
13.	Sariska, Rajasthan	174.00	Loss sustained by the fire in four out of ten cases was not assessed. No expenditure was incurred for maintenance of existing fire lines during 2003-04 in spite of the fact that ten cases of fire were reported during the period 2000-05.
14.	Kalakad Mundanthurai, Tamil Nadu	1004 acres	Poor maintenance of fire lines resulted in the occurrence of 168 forest fire damaging 1004 acres of forest land during 2000-05. Incidentally, it was seen that maintenance of the entire fire line during 2004-05 had prevented the fire accidents during that year.
15.	Dudhwa, Uttar Pradesh (including Katarniaghat extension)	200.96	The area affected by forest fire increased from four hectares (2000-01) to 18.20 hectare (2004-05).
16.	Corbett, Uttaranchal	609.10	The Reserve had not done any study/review in this regard and this resulted in a consistent increase in the number of fire incidents during 2000-01 to 2004-05.

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Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Total Area Burnt during the period 2000-2005 (in hectare)	Remarks
17.	Buxa, West Bengal	NA	20415 hectare (27 per cent of total area) was affected by fire in 1998. There was no survey of wild fire/man-made fire after 1998. As against eight fire-watch towers needed, only four towers were constructed during five years (2000-05).
18	Manas, Assam	NA	No permanent firelines have been created and fire fighting equipments were also not available.
19	Valmiki, Bihar	NA	Against required length of 848.25 km only 460 km of firelines were in existence. There were instances of fire due to ill maintenance of available fire lines resulting in soil stratum damage, humus loss, regeneration loss, spreading of weeds and xerophytes species and soil erosion.

ANNEXURE-11/PARA 8.3.3.1 AND 8.3.3.2

Statement showing manpower data regarding frontline staff and number of patrolling camps/chowkis

Sl. No	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Year of creation	Total Area (in Sq. km)	Tiger Population in 2001-02	Forest Guards and Watchers				Foresters				Patrolling Camps/ chowkis
					Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Average age	Area covered by a staff	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Average age	Area covered by a staff	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bandipur	73-74	1509 [▼]	82	101	47 (nil)	40	32.11	24	11(nil)	48	137.18	31
2	Corbett	73-74	1316	137	116	106(104)	45	12.42	18	32(20)	48	41.13	125
3	Kanha	73-74	1945	127	NA	148 (53)	45	13.14	NA	54 (6)	50	36.02	172
4	Manas	73-74	2840	65	279	212(NA)	N.A	13.40	59	32(NA)	NA	88.75	NA
5	Melghat	73-74	1677	73	222	215(nil)	45	7.80	72	44(nil)	45	38.11	90
6	Palamau	73-74	1026	32	175	90(nil)	53	11.40	28	20(nil)	51	51.30	65
7	Ranthambore	73-74	1334	35	135	131(NA)	50	10.18	58	54(NA)	50	24.70	85
8	Simlipal	73-74	2750	99	108	53(nil)	49	51.88	37	25(nil)	52	110.00	46
9	Sunderbans	73-74	2585	245	103	39(15)	40	66.28	23	20(nil)	40	129.25	20
10	Periyar	78-79	777	36	145	129(15)	35	6.02	37	31(10)	43	25.06	36
11	Sariska	78-79	866	22	64	63(nil)	47	13.75	25	23(nil)	54	37.65	33
12	Buxa	82-83	759	31	276	209(nil)	45	3.63	28	20(nil)	45	37.95	8
13	Indravati	82-83	2799	29	70	40(11)	41	69.98	13	6 (2)	53	466.50	11
14	Nagarjunsagar	82-83	3568	67	312	287 (nil)	45	12.43	65	61(nil)	45	58.49	5
15	Namdapha	82-83	1985	61	15	6(nil)	45	330.83	8	6 (nil)	45	330.83	8
16	Dudhwa	87-88	1362 [†]	76	195	168(nil)	46	8.11	87	75 (nil)	50	18.16	60

▼ Includes Nagarhole extension of 643 sq. km created in 1999-2000

† Includes Katarniaghat extension of 551 sq. km created in 1999-2000

Sl. No	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Year of creation	Total Area (in Sq. km)	Tiger Population in 2001-02	Forest Guards and Watchers				Foresters				Patrolling Camps/ chowkis
					Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Average age	Area covered by a staff	Sanctioned strength	Men in position	Average age	Area covered by a staff	
17	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	88-89	800	27	88	86(17)	40	9.30	13	13 (7)	40	61.54	1
18	Valmiki	89-90	840	53	77	54(NA)	40	15.56	20	11(NA)	40	76.36	8
19	Pench/MP	92-93	758	40	37	34(25)	45	22.29	33	34 (5)	53	22.29	41
20	Tadoba-Andhari	93-94	620	38	56	56(nil)	34	11.07	11	6(nil)	50	103.33	14
21	Bandhavgarh	93-94	1162	56	50	56(11)	46	20.75	16	21 (3)	50	55.33	53
22	Panna	94-95	542	31	74	66(38)	42	8.21	19	13	46	41.69	54
23	Dampa	94-95	500	4	3	3 (3)	47	166.67	2	2 (2)	40	250.00	3
24	Bhadra	98-99	492	35	46	33(nil)	40	14.91	17	13(nil)	45	37.85	26
25	Pench/Mah	98-99	257	14	50	47(nil)	40	5.47	8	6(nil)	40	42.83	-
26	Pakhui	99-00	862	NA	15	12(nil)	32	71.83	9	9(nil)	48	95.78	5
27	Nameri	99-00	344	26	9	15(nil)	36	22.93	14	8(nil)	36	43.00	15
28	Bori-Satpura, Panchmarhi	99-00	1486	35	121	122	40	12.18	48	47	51	31.62	55
Total			37761	1576	2944	2527(292)	1153		792	708(60)	1268		1070
National average of the area covered by Forest guard/forester and patrolling camps/chowkis with reference to men-in-position				$37761 / 2527 = 14.94$ sq. km			43		$37761 / 708 = 53.33$ sq. km.	47	$37761/1070= 35.29$ sq. km. i.e. 1 patrolling camp/chowki per 35 sq. km		

Note : Figures in the bracket at column 7 and 11 indicates the trained manpower

ANNEXURE- 12/PARA 9.2.1**Statement showing number of tigers in the Tiger Reserves during 2001-05**

State/Tiger Reserve	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
Namdapha	61	-	64	-	-
ASSAM					
Manas	65	-	-	-	-
BIHAR					
Valmiki	-	56	52	-	33
CHATTISGARH					
Indravati	19	21	25	27	27
JHARKHAND					
Palamau	-	38-40	36-38	38	-
KARNATAKA					
Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary	-	-	-	-	-
Bandipur	-	82	-	-	-
Nagarhole Extension	-	55-60	-	-	-
MAHARASHTRA					
Melghat	69	69	69	69	67
Tadoba-Andhari	35	38	39	44	41
Pench	15	16	27	23	24
ORISSA					
Simlipal	-	99	-	101	-
RAJASTHAN					
Ranthambore	38	43	45	47	26
Sariska	NA	26-28	25-28	16-18	NIL
UTTAR PRADESH					
Dudhwa	102	101	115	110	106
Katarniaghat	49	67	No census	61	58
MADHYA PRADESH					
Pench	50	55	57	56	-
Panna	31	33	33	37	34
Bandhavgarh	56	66	66	67	-
Kanha	-	128	129	-	-
UTTARANCHAL					
Corbett	-	137	-	143	-
KERALA					
Periyar	-	32	-	-	-
ANDHRA PRADESH					
Nagarjunsagar	57	59	64	70	70