

ANNUAL REPORT

(2010-11)



NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR APRIL, 2010 TO MARCH, 2011
(Third Annual Report of the NTCA after its constitution)

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, constituted under enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation, as per powers and functions assigned to it under the said Act.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has been fulfilling its mandate within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for strengthening tiger conservation in the country by retaining an oversight through advisories/normative guidelines, based on appraisal of tiger status, ongoing conservation initiatives and recommendations of specially constituted Committees. 'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, providing funding support to tiger range States, for in-situ conservation of tigers in designated tiger reserves, and has put the endangered tiger on an assured path of recovery by saving it from extinction, as revealed by the recent findings of the All India tiger estimation using the refined methodology.

Objectives of tiger conservation:-

To ensure maintenance of a viable population of Tigers in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and to preserve for all times, areas of biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people.

CHAPTER II

Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority including changes therein and its functions

The National Tiger Conservation Authority was constituted 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. List of the NTCA members, constituted vide Gazette Notification No. 15-25/09 NTCA dated 1st September, 2009 and 23rd June, 2011, are as under:

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | The Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Chairman |
| 2. | The Minister of State for Environment and Forests (Vacant) | - Vice-Chairperson |
| 3. | Smt. Maneka Gandhi, MP (Lok Sabha) | - Member |
| 4. | Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti Mirdha, MP (Lok Sabha) | - Member |
| 5. | Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, MP (Rajya Sabha) | - Member |
| 6. | Shri Brijendra Singh, 28, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-110003. | - Member |
| 7. | Shri M. Firoz Ahmad, 50, Samanwoy Path, Survey, P.O. Beltola, Guwahati, Assam. | - Member |
| 8. | Shri P.K. Sen, B-II/2275, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070. | - Member |
| 9. | Dr. Prakash Murlidhar Amte, Lok Biradari Prakar, Hemal Kasa, Post Bhamragad, District Gad Chiroli, Maharashtra-442710. | - Member |
| 10. | Dr. Urmila Pingle, 3-34/5, Madhuvan Enclave, St. No. 4, Habshiguda, Hyderabad-500007. Andhra Pradesh | - Member |
| 11. | Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, Centre for Wildlife Studies, 1669, 31 st Cross, 16 th Main, Banashankari 2 nd Stage, Bangalore, Karnataka-560070. | - Member |
| 12. | Shri Samar Singh, P-I, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016. | - Member |
| 13. | Dr. Aparajita Datta, Door No. 3076-5, 4 th Cross, Gokulam Park, Mysore-570002. Karnataka | - Member |
| 14. | Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Member |
| 15. | Director General of Forests & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests | - Member |
| 16. | Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs | - Member |
| 17. | Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | - Member |
| 18. | Chairperson, National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes | - Member |
| 19. | Chairperson, National Commission for the Scheduled Castes | - Member |
| 20. | Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj | - Member |
| 21. | Director, Wildlife Preservation, Ministry of Environment & Forests | - Member |
| 22. | Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh | - Member |
| 23. | Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar | - Member |
| 24. | Chief Wildlife Warden, Chhattisgarh | - Member |
| 25. | Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka | - Member |
| 26. | Chief Wildlife Warden, Mizoram | - Member |
| 27. | Chief Wildlife Warden, West Bengal | - Member |
| 28. | Shri P.B. Singh, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice | - Member |
| 29. | Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Project Tiger), Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Member Secretary |

Functions of the NTCA:

Powers and functions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority as prescribed under section 38O of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 are as under:-

- (a) to approve the tiger conservation plan prepared by the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 38V of this Act;
- (b) evaluate and assess various aspects of sustainable ecology and disallow any ecologically unsustainable land use such as, mining, industry and other projects within the tiger reserves;
- (c) lay down normative standards for tourism activities and guidelines for project tiger from time to time for tiger conservation in the buffer and core area of tiger reserves and ensure their due compliance;
- (d) provide for management focus and measures for addressing conflicts of men and wild animal and to emphasize on co-existence in forest areas outside the National Parks, sanctuaries or tiger reserve, in the working plan code;
- (e) provide information on protection measures including future conservation plan, estimation of population of tiger and its natural prey species, status of habitats, disease surveillance, mortality survey, patrolling, reports on untoward happenings and such other management aspects as it may deem fit including future plan conservation;
- (f) approve, co-ordinate research and monitoring on tiger, co-predators, prey habitat, related ecological and socio-economic parameters and their evaluation;
- (g) ensure that the tiger reserves and areas linking one protected area or tiger reserve with another protected area or tiger reserve are not diverted for ecologically unsustainable uses, except in public interest and with the approval of the National Board for Wild Life and on the advice of the Tiger Conservation Authority;
- (h) facilitate and support the tiger reserve management in the State for biodiversity conservation initiatives through eco-development and people's participation as per approved management plans and to support similar initiatives in adjoining areas consistent with the Central and State laws;
- (i) ensure critical support including scientific, information technology and legal support for better implementation of the tiger conservation plan;
- (j) facilitate ongoing capacity building programme for skill development of officers and staff of tiger reserves, and
- (k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to conservation of tigers and their habitat.

CHAPTER III

Meetings of the Tiger Conservation Authority and important decisions taken therein

I. Decisions taken in the sixth meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority held under the Chairmanship of Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister for Environment and Forests on the 1st of March, 2011, in the Conference Hall of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New-Delhi

The sixth meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority held under the Chairmanship of Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister for Environment and Forests on the 1st of March, 2011, in the Conference Hall of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi.

Agenda Item No. 1

Confirmation of minutes of the fifth meeting and observations received from Members

The minutes of the fifth meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) were confirmed.

Agenda Item No. 2

Action taken on the decision of the fifth meeting, recent updates and proposed expansion of the NTCA, presentation by the APCCF & MS (NTCA)

The NTCA took note on the action taken on the decisions made during the 5th meeting of the NTCA, besides the update on other initiatives.

- (1) The Chairman emphasized that the tiger translocation protocol, once approved, should be strictly adhered to, so as to ensure that there is no dissent on the same. The MS (NTCA) highlighted the process / consultations done in finalizing the said protocol. Dr. Aparajita Datta, Member (NTCA) stated that the observations on the target animals made by her and another independent Member in the context of Ranthambhore have not been followed. Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, Member (NTCA) highlighted the fact that under the wild conditions, it would be difficult to pinpoint a particular target animal for translocation and hence a thumb rule would be better in such situations. Dr. Y.V. Jhala, Scientist, WII expressed similar views, stating that the same has been incorporated in the translocation protocol. The Chairman directed for sharing the said protocol with all the Members. The MS (NTCA) informed that the same has also been placed in the official website of NTCA / Project Tiger.
- (2) It was decided that since Shri Santosh Bagrodia was no longer a Member of the NTCA, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha may undertake the visit to Ranthambhore for an appraisal of the ongoing village relocation.
- (3) On the issue of tiger monitoring protocol, it was decided that 'M-STriPES' should be extended to Sariska Tiger Reserve as well. Dr. K. Ullas Karanth stated that the monitoring protocol should be adapted to our field situations.
- (4) Dr. Jyoti Mirdha expressed concern on the fate of an adult tiger caught from the Corbett landscape which has been housed in a small enclosure at the Nainital Zoo. The MS (NTCA) provided an update on the factual status relating to the capture of the said tiger. The Chairman directed that the said tiger should be provided to Madhya Pradesh for re-introduction in the wild after discussion with the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.

- (5) In response to another intervention from Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, the MS (NTCA) explained the factual position relating to the use of baits for luring tigers to prevent man-tiger conflicts, based on his recent visit to the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The Chairman directed for providing a report in this regard to the Member.
- (6) While ratifying the buffer areas pertaining to 20 tiger reserves (Annexure-2 of the Agenda), Dr. K. Ullas Karanth desired that the buffer areas as notified by the States should be delineated on a map. The Chairman directed for the needful.
- (7) Dr. Jyoti Mirdha stated that the update on tiger deaths should also include details regarding tigers eliminated as 'man-eaters'.
- (8) Dr. Urmila Pingle, Member (NTCA) expressed concern for the high rate of tiger mortality. In response to a query from the Chairman, Dr. K. Ullas Karanth stated that on an average, the mortality rate is around 15% amongst wild tigers, which have a high turnover. The Chairman desired that a table indicating the confirmed 'tiger births' should also be included in the update alongwith mortality.
- (9) Shri P.K. Sen, Member (NTCA) did not favour the creation of new reserves like Nagzira-Navegaon and Bor. The MS (NTCA) stated that it was crucial to save the habitat under Project Tiger, to prevent their diversion for other non-forestry uses which would harm the corridor value. Further, it was also articulated that several areas like the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve may not hold a very high population of tiger but have a crucial 'stepping stone' value and hence such areas need protection under Project Tiger. Dr. Y.V. Jhala highlighted that the 'Guru Ghasidas' area in Chhattisgarh should also be brought under Project Tiger. Dr. K. Ullas Karanth desired to put in place an appropriate filtering process before declaring tiger reserves. The Chairman directed for further refining the guidelines relating to declaration of new tiger reserves.
- (10) Dr. Urmila Pingle expressed concerns regarding the violation of FRA 2006 [Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006] in areas like BRT Tiger Reserve, Sunabeda, Mudumalai, Melghat and Sariska. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka informed that no relocation of people has been undertaken in the BRT Wildlife Sanctuary. The Member was also informed that the Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary is not a tiger reserve. The ADG (Wildlife) informed the Members regarding a forthcoming meeting convened on the 4th of March, 2011 to discuss the compatibility of village relocation from protected areas vis-à-vis the FR Act. The Chairman informed that there is no forced relocation of people from protected area. Dr. K. Ullas Karanth stated that if people residing in protected areas voluntarily agreed for relocation, the same should not be stopped. The representative from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs desired that a common platform between the said Ministry and the MoEF is required for dealing with issues relating to individual and community rights.

Agenda item No. 3

(a) Approval of budget expenditure / schedules for the year 2009-10 and schedules of already approved budget expenditure for the year 2008-09.

(b) Approval of funding support from Grants-in-aid to NTCA

The NTCA approved the above agenda items as proposed in the Agenda notes.

Agenda item No. 4

Agenda items proposed by Shri Valmik Thapar, Member, NTCA

The agenda item was not taken up for discussion since the Member could not participate in the meeting.

Agenda item No. 5

Agenda items proposed by Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, Member, NTCA

Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, Member (NTCA) highlighted the need for rigorous monitoring of tiger source populations in tiger reserves and in areas which are not notified as tiger reserves. He also flagged the issue of more allocation of funds towards voluntarily relocation of people from reserves like Nagarahole. The importance of declaring Kudremukh National Park as a Tiger Reserve was also highlighted by the Member.

The Chairman informed that in-principle approval has already been accorded to the State for declaring Kudremukh as a Tiger Reserve, while soliciting a proposal under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The MS (NTCA) highlighted the steps taken for involving expertise outside the system in tiger monitoring. The Chairman directed for finalizing the phase-IV monitoring in consultation with Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, WII and other experts.

Agenda item No. 6

Agenda items proposed by Dr. Urmila Pingle, Member, NTCA

The Member reiterated her concerns regarding the violation of FRA, while relocating people from tiger reserves. She also highlighted the need for providing benefits from eco-tourism to local people. The Chairman directed for bringing out a status report on village relocation from tiger reserves. The MS (NTCA) stated that the views of the Member on eco-tourism would be considered by the Committee constituted for evolving the eco-tourism guidelines. The following suggestions were also received:

1. Placing the detail protocol followed for declaring a critical tiger habitat in the NTCA website.
2. Including social scientist in the committees constituted for monitoring village relocation, besides placing the details of the process on the NTCA website.
3. A compliance report should be given by the State Government relating to each tiger reserve regarding recognition and determination of rights during relocation as prescribed under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, for tracking statutory compliance to avoid violations.

Agenda item No. 7

Agenda items proposed by Dr. Prakash Murlidhar Amte, Member, NTCA

The agenda item was not taken up for discussion since the Member could not participate in the meeting.

Agenda item No. 8

Agenda items proposed by Dr. Aparajita Datta, Member, NTCA

The Member desired to know the status on the implementation of recommendations made by independent Committees in the context of nine problematic reserves. Further, she also expressed concern on several issues relating to the Namdapha Tiger Reserve, creation and functioning of

Tiger Foundations and providing updated information in the public domain. The MS (NTCA) apprised the Member on the letters sent at the level of the Chairman to the respective Chief Ministers for needful action on the recommendations made by the independent teams regarding specific tiger reserves. He also stated that the Member has been actively involved in the finalization of the Tiger Conservation Plan of Namdapha Tiger Reserve, and related issues. The Chairman directed for convening a separate meeting with the State officials from Arunachal Pradesh alongwith the Member for addressing the issues.

The Member also desired that the temporary staff / labourers working in Namdapha should be provided special status with enhanced payment. The MS (NTCA) informed that under Project Tiger, States were provided central assistance for wages, which is disbursed by them as per their prevailing wage rates. The Secretary (E&F) desired that the issue needs close examination.

The Member also wanted to expedite the NOC from NTCA regarding the proposal for translocating pygmy hog from the Manas Tiger Reserve for their breeding which is already ongoing in a facility in collaboration with an NGO, besides updating the official website of Project Tiger/NTCA. The MS (NTCA) apprised the Authority for needful action in this regard.

Agenda item No. 9

Approval of the Tiger Conservation Plans of Pakke, Namdapha and Dampa Tiger Reserves

This agenda item was not taken up for discussion since the Tiger Conservation Plans of the above Reserves were not finalized by the specially constituted Committee.

Agenda Item No. 10

Any other item with the permission of the Chair

The Secretary (E&F) highlighted the fact that the benefit of tiger conservation must accrue to the local people. He emphasized that it was essential to engage the local people as 'protectors' by providing good incentives linked to tiger status, and a pilot initiative in this regard should be undertaken.

The Chairman wrapped up the discussion as below, while directing for follow up action on decisions taken against various agenda items:

- (1) All NTCA Members (including independent experts involved in crack teams) should give a declaration for not having any financial or other interest relating to tiger / wildlife, which may affect his / her functioning as a Member of the NTCA.
- (2) Sub-committees of NTCA Members should be constituted on different issues for frequent meetings to resolve the same.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair and participants.

CHAPTER IV

Committee constituted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority

Details of Committees constituted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority during 2010-11 are as under:-

I. With the approval of the Competent Authority, the following Committees are constituted (on 19.05.2010) for monitoring the progress of Village relocation:-

S. No.	States (For monitoring by the Committees)	Name of Experts
1.	Uttarakhand & Rajasthan	Dr. R.K. Singh & Dr. R.P. Mishra (WTI)
2.	Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh	Dr. D.S. Srivastav, Shri Samir K. Sinha (WTI) & Dr. Bibhab Talukdar (ARANYAK)
3.	Mizoram & Assam	Dr. Rathin Barman & M. Firoz Ahmad (ARANYAK)
4.	Tamilnadu & Karnataka	Dr. Aajy Desai & Shri Pravin Bhargava

2. The Terms of Reference of the Committees are as below :-

- (a) Actual progress on field implementation/Relocation of families vis-à-vis the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the advisories / guidelines issued in this regard from the NTCA.
- (b) Shortfalls/Complaints from the relocated people, if any.
- (c) Suggestions for improvement.

II. With the approval of the competent authority, an Independent Team (constituted on 11th June, 2010), for a field appraisal of wildlife abundance in the Sawantwadi, Dodamarg region of Sindhu Durg district of Maharashtra, is constituted as below:

- (i) Shri Bittu Sahgal, Sanctuary Asia, Mumbai - **Member**
- (ii) Shri Kishore Rithe, President, Satpuda Foundation, Maharashtra - **Member**

2. The terms of reference for the above team are as under:

- (i) Preliminary appraisal of Sawantwadi, Dodamarg region of Maharashtra for ascertaining the biodiversity status/wildlife abundance.
- (ii) Suggestions for improving the conservation status of the said area vis-à-vis its inclusion in the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

III. With the approval of the Competent Authority, a State level Coordination Committee has been constituted on 7th July, 2010, with outside experts, State level Police personnel and the Chief Wildlife Warden for monitoring the status/progress of the recommendations made by the team, besides close liaisoning with the State Authorities for redressing the administrative problems, as below:

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| (i) | Shri Biswajit Mohanty, Wildlife Expert, Wildlife Society of Orissa | - Member |
| (ii) | Ms. Belinda Wright, Executive Director, Wildlife Protection Society of India | - Member |
| (iii) | Ms. Sanjukta Basa, Honorary Wildlife Warden, Orissa | - Member |
| (iv) | Shri B.K. Patnaik, Retd. CWLW, Orissa | - Member |
| (v) | Shri B.K. Sharma, Commissioner of Police, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack | - Member, |
| (vi) | Regional Deputy Director, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau | - Member |
| (vii) | Chief Wildlife Warden, Orissa | - Member Convenor |

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as below:

- (i) To monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the crack team and the independent team constituted for assessing the situation at Similipal Tiger Reserve.
- (ii) To close liaisoning with the State Government for timely redressal of administrative problems towards strengthening protection in the tiger reserve.
- (iii) Advising the Chief Wildlife Warden and the Field Director, Similipal Tiger Reserve on protection and managerial issues.
- (iv) Updating the NTCA regarding the status of Similipal on a monthly basis.

IV. With the approval of the Competent Authority, an Independent Team has been constituted on 31.08.2010, with outside experts and State officials for ascertaining the factual status, vis-à-vis a complaint regarding anti-social/anti-national activities in the Northern Forest Range, Dolamara under the Karbi Anglong East Division, Diphu, Assam, as below:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, AARANYAK, Assam | - Member |
| 2. | Shri Ratin Barman, WTI, Assam | - Member |
| 3. | Chief Conservator of Forests (WL), Assam | - Member Convener |

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as below:

- (i) Ascertaining the factual status vis-à-vis the complaint regarding anti-social/anti-national activities under the Karbi Anglong East Division of Assam through site visit and interaction with local people.
- (ii) Suggesting suitable measures for improving the situation in the interest of wildlife.

V. With the approval of the Competent Authority, a Committee is constituted on 4th January, 2011, for advising an organization of an International Conference on Tiger Conservation (28-29 March, 2011) at New Delhi. The composition of the said Committee is as below:

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|
| (1) | Shri Brijendra Singh, Member, NBWL and NTCA | |
| (2) | Shri Valmik Thapar, Member, NBWL and NTCA | |
| (3) | Shri P.K. Sen, Member, NTCA | |
| (4) | Shri P.R. Sinha, Director, WII | |
| (5) | Shri Ravi Singh, Secretary General, WWF | |
| (6) | Shri Vivek Menon, CEO, Wildlife Trust of India | |
| (7) | Shri Samir Sinha, Head, TRAFFIC India | |
| (8) | Shri Anupam Joshi, GTI/World Bank | |
| (9) | Shri S.P. Yadav, DIG (NTCA) | |
| (10) | Dr. Rajesh Gopal, APCCF & MS (NTCA) | - Member Convener |

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as below:

- (i) To discuss and suggest suitable actions for organizing the International Conference on Tiger Conservation.

VI. With the approval of the competent authority, the Technical Committee of the National Tiger Conservation Authority is constituted on 24.1.2011, and composition of the said Committee is as below:

(1)	Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Chairman
(2)	Director (IFD), Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
(3)	Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun	Member
(4)	Shri Brijendra Singh, Expert Member, National Tiger Conservation Authority	Member
(5)	Shri P.K. Sen, Expert Member, National Tiger Conservation Authority	Member
(6)	Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka	Member
(7)	Chief Wildlife Warden, Mizoram	Member
(8)	Deputy Inspector General, National Tiger Conservation Authority	Convener

2. The main functions of the Technical Committee would be:

- (i) to approve proposals for release of financial assistance to various tiger reserves.
- (ii) to approve proposals for research, training, workshops and meetings of NTCA.
- (iii) to approve proposals for constituting monitoring committees and framing of parameters for monitoring.
- (iv) to review, oversee and implement all India estimation of tiger, copredators and prey animals, apart from monitoring habitat status.
- (v) any other function that may be assigned to it by the NTCA.

This issues in supersession of order No. 6(4)/2005-PT (part-III) dated 30th December, 2009. The period of term of the Technical Committee will be co-terminus with the National Tiger Conservation Authority constituted on 4.09.2009 for a period of three years.

CHAPTER V

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. All India Tiger Estimation

The second countrywide assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey in India was done in 2010. The first assessment was done in 2006 and its results subsequently helped shape the current policy and management of tiger landscapes in India. The current report is based on data collected in 2009-10 across all forested habitats of 17 tiger States of India with an unprecedented effort of about 477,000 man days by forest staff, and 37,000 man days by professional biologists. The results provide spatial occupancy, population limits, and abundance of tigers, habitat condition and connectivity. This information is crucial for incorporating conservation objectives into land use planning across landscapes so as to ensure the long term survival of free ranging tigers which serve as an umbrella species for the conservation of forest biodiversity. The study reports a countrywide increase of 20% in tiger numbers but a decline of 12.6% in tiger occupancy from connecting habitats.

The methodology consisted of a double sampling approach wherein the State Forest Departments estimated occupancy and relative abundance of tigers, co-predators, and prey through sign and encounter rates in all forested areas (Phase I). Habitat characteristics were quantified using remotely sensed spatial and attribute data in a geographic information systems (Phase II). A team of trained wildlife biologists then sampled a subset of these areas with approaches like mark-recapture and distance sampling to estimate absolute densities of tigers and their prey (Phase III), using the best modern technological tools (remote camera traps, GPS, laser range finders). A total effort of 81,409 trap nights yielded photo-captures of 635 unique tigers from a total camera trapped area of 11,192 sq.km. over 29 sites. The indices and covariate information (tiger signs, prey abundance indices, habitat characteristics) generated by Phase I & II were then calibrated against absolute densities using Generalized Linear Models (GLM) and the relationships were used for extrapolating tiger densities within landscapes. Tiger numbers were obtained for contiguous patches of occupied forests by using average densities for that population block. Numbers and densities were reported as adult tigers with a standard error range. Habitat suitability for tigers was used to model least cost pathways joining tiger populations in a GIS and alternative routes in Circuitscape. These were aligned on high-resolution satellite imagery to delineate potential habitat corridors.

Tiger occupied forests in India were classified into 6 landscape complexes: (a) Shivalik Hills and the Gangetic Plain, (b) Central India, (c) Eastern Ghats, (d) Western Ghats, (e) North-Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Plains, and (f) Sundarbans. Tiger populations within these landscape complexes were likely to share a common gene pool, since tiger habitats within these landscape complexes were contiguous in the recent past. Each landscape complex consists of landscape units that still have contiguous tiger habitat and contain one to many breeding populations of tigers (source populations). Most tiger source populations were found to be "small", since Reserve sizes in a densely populated country like India are relatively small due to the high demand for land by people. Such small tiger populations can only survive if protected from poaching, and if they remain connected with each other through habitat corridors. Within each landscape there still exists some habitat connectivity, the "umbilical cords", that permit a few tiger populations to exist as metapopulations. This enhances the conservation potential of each of the single populations and the probability of their long-term persistence and highlights the importance of maintaining these corridors.

Occupancy models incorporating imperfect detections and covariates, as well as GLM models for tiger density, showed that tiger occurrence and density were dependent on availability of habitats that were remote, with minimal human disturbance and having a high availability of large wild prey (chital, sambar, gaur, and wild pig). This result supports the Government policy of including inviolate core areas in Tiger Reserves. Corridor habitats and buffer areas of tiger reserves can sustain low intensity use by humans, especially traditional livelihoods like subsistence agriculture, pastoralism, and agroforestry or eco-friendly tourism. However, high density human habitation and infrastructure development like power fencing, highways and industry become insurmountable barriers to the movement of tigers and restrict gene flow between wildlife populations making them susceptible to local extinctions. These buffer areas also need effective strategies to manage human-tiger conflict.

The Shivalik Hills and Gangetic Plain Landscape had about 20,800 km² of potential tiger habitat on the Indian side. The landscape is characterized by the ability to sustain high density of tigers at landscape scales and therefore conservation investments here, pay dividends. In 2010, tigers occupied 6712 km² of forested habitats with an estimated population of 353 (320 to 388) in five separate populations. These were Rajaji and Corbett in Uttarakhand, Dudhwa-Pilibhit and Suhelwa in Uttar Pradesh, and Valmiki in Bihar. In comparison to 2006, this landscape showed an increase of 30% in area occupancy by tigers and a population increase of 19%. The most important tiger population within this landscape was Corbett having tiger presence in 2,287 km² with an estimated population of 214 (190-239). Rajaji was the only Reserve performing below its potential for tigers and requires thoughtful managerial interventions. Several less protected forests like Ramnagar and Pilibhit recorded good tiger populations that could even rival some Tiger Reserves. This landscape has contiguous habitat connectivity from Kalesar in Haryana to Kishanpur in Uttar Pradesh. The habitat corridor across the Ganga, between the townships of Rishikesh and Haridwar is almost defunct, causing a near extinction event of tigers in the vast landscape west of the Ganga. The Rajaji-Corbett habitat linkage is vital for tiger survival in the western part of this landscape. The Dudhwa-Valmiki landscape is now connected only via Nepal forests, and needs to be managed through cooperation with Nepal. Tiger populations of Corbett and Ramnagar currently form a single unit, but connectivity between these habitats is threatened by development along the Ramnagar-Ranikhet highway. Urgent intervention is required to legally secure the remaining two corridors between Corbett and Ramnagar. Important but more tenuous corridors that require attention are a) those across the Gola river near Haldwani, Khatima-Surai Range into Pilibhit, b) corridors connecting Kishanpur, Dudhwa National Park and Katarniaghat (units within Dudhwa Tiger Reserve) and, c) Dudhwa Tiger Reserve with the adjoining National Parks and National Forests of Nepal. Valmiki and Chitwan National Parks need to be managed as one tiger population through cooperation with Nepal.

Within the forest area of the Central Indian Landscape (inclusive of Nagarjunasagar Srisailem of the Eastern Ghats) tiger presence in 2010 was reported from 39,017 km² with an estimated population of 601 (518 to 685) distributed in 20 tiger populations with a few other sporadic occurrences. Tiger occupancy recorded a decline of 20% since 2006, while population size remained stable. Most occupancy losses were observed from northern Andhra Pradesh (Adilabad, Khammam, East Godavari, and Vishakhapatnam) and from the northern banks of the Narmada in Madhya Pradesh. These areas harboured low-density tiger populations and therefore their loss did not result in a proportional decline in tiger populations, which was compensated by good increments in high density tiger populations within reserves. The Central Indian landscape has five metapopulations of tigers that have a long-term future provided they remain connected through corridors. These are (a) Pench-Kanha-Achanakmar landscape of about 20,000 km² with tiger occupancy of over 5,500 km² and an estimated population of 126 tigers (b) Satpura-Melghat landscape of 12,700 km² with a tiger occupancy in 4,432 km² and a population estimate of 78 tigers (c) Bandhavgarh-Sanjay-Guru

Ghasidas-Palamau landscape of over 25,000 km² with a current tiger occupancy in 3,844 km² and a population estimate of about 74 tigers. Including Guru Ghasidas National Park under the ambit of Project Tiger would be beneficial for tiger conservation in this last remaining large forest patch. (d) Kanha-Navegaon-Tadoba-Indravati landscape of over 35,000 km² with tenuous corridor connectivity is potentially connected and can continue to exist as a metapopulation with restorative management. The landscape has a tiger occupancy in about 6,929 km² (with Indravati not assessed) and a minimal population of 150 tigers, e) Ranthambhore-Kailadevi-Kuno-Sheopur landscape with Ranthambhore as the only source population that covers a large habitat patch of over 6,000 km² with a tiger occupancy in 870 km² and 34 tigers. Simlipal has narrow forest connectivity with Satkosia that requires further field verification. Bottlenecks in the corridor connectivity are identified in the report and need restorative management to maintain gene flow between major Central Indian tiger populations. The Western Ghats part of Maharashtra (included here for convenience) shows tiger occupancy in 1,119 km² with connectivity to forests of Goa and onto Anshi-Dandeli in Karnataka. A major cause of concern was reduction in tiger signs from habitat corridors between Pench and Satpura, Melghat and Satpura, Chandrapur and northern Andhra Pradesh (Adilabad), Indravati and Adilabad and between Srisailam and Shri Venkateshwara forests. These corridors form vital links between tiger metapopulations of Central India.

The Eastern Ghats forests extending from Nagarjunasagar Srisailam to Shri Venkateshwara forests have about 15,000 km² of potential tiger habitat. Tigers currently occupy 3,159 km² of forested habitats with an estimated population size of 60 (53 to 66) in a single contiguous forest block constituted by the Srisailam Nagarjunasagar Tiger Reserve and adjoining forests in the districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar and Guntur. This landscape has the potential to support higher densities of tigers than currently reported. Major problems in achieving this potential are biotic pressure, especially livestock grazing, and poaching of tiger prey for subsistence. Some of the lowest tiger prey density estimates were obtained from Srisailam. Forest corridors connect Srisailam forests with those of Siddavatam and Shri Venkateshwara (with a major bottleneck near the town of Siddavatam). Srisailam is on its way to recovery with the end of insurgency in these forests and can serve as a source for populating the forests upto Shri Venkateshwara. Loss of tiger occupancy within this landscape is a cause of concern.

In 2010, occupancy of tigers within the Western Ghats Landscape was 29,607 km² and registered a decline of about 11.5% compared to that of 2006. The current tiger population was estimated at 534 (500 to 568) registering a rise of about 32% since 2006. Loss of occupancy was from marginal low tiger density areas constituted by territorial forests adjoining Anshi-Dandeli and Kudremukh National Park, not of much consequence with respect to tiger numbers, but of great significance in being indicative of corridor losses. The Western Ghats landscape complex consists of three landscape units: (a) Forested areas from the district of Pune in Maharashtra to Palghat in Kerala, and eastwards upto Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. This landscape has good potential for long term tiger survival due to its large extent of over 34,000 km² of contiguous forest, with several source populations of tigers (Nagarahole-Mudumalai-Wayanad, Kudremukh-Bhadra and Sharavathi Valley-Anshi-Dandeli) that exist as metapopulations (b) Forest areas south of Palghat upto Kodaikanal having some connectivity with the Periyar landscape (c) the Periyar-Kalakad-Mundanthurai landscape unit of about 10,000 km² area. The single largest population of tigers in India is within this landscape comprising the complex of Nagarahole-Mudumalai-Bandipur-Wayanad within the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. This complex has tiger occupancy in 11,100 km² with an estimated tiger population of about 382 (354-411) tigers, constituting the single largest tiger population in the world. Within the North-Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Plains, only the State of Assam conducted an almost full coverage with Phase I, while Arunachal and Mizoram had partial coverage. Therefore, tiger occupancy (4,900 km²) and population numbers (118 to 178 tigers) should be considered as minimal. The North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood

Plains Landscape is composed of two landscape units; (a) The largest single landscape unit of about 136,000 km² extending from Pakke Tiger Reserve to Namdapha Tiger Reserve in the East, and towards Dampa Tiger Reserve in the South. Kaziranga constituting a major source population of tigers is connected through the Karbi-Anglong hills to the south and through riverine islands to the east (Orang) and north (Nameri). Kaziranga is the major source within this landscape with over 100 tigers. (b) The second landscape complex consists of Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam, along with Buxa Tiger Reserve, Gorumara and Singhalila forests of West Bengal. The landscape is fragmented on the Indian side but has forest contiguity through Bhutan, and currently has about 7,200 km² of good tiger habitat. Habitat corridors connecting Kaziranga with Orang, Nameri and to the Karbi-Anglong hills need restorative management. Manas is on its way to recovery and needs restorative management inputs.

The Sundarbans Landscape Complex is the smallest isolated landscape that likely has a single population of tigers across India and Bangladesh with tiger occupancy in 1,645 km² on the Indian side. Population estimation of the Sundarbans tigers was done with a combination of camera trapping and satellite telemetry. A tiger density of 4.3 (se 0.3) tigers per 100 km² was estimated. The total population for the Indian Sundarbans was estimated to be between 64 to 90 tigers. More sampling by camera traps, and collared tigers is required for precise estimates. Satellite telemetry showed that tigers move often between the Bangladesh and Indian parts of the Sundarbans and therefore the Sundarbans tiger population needs to be managed through cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh.

State wise summary of tiger occupancy and estimated population is provided in table ES.1: State wise summary of copredator and prey occupancy is provided in table ES.2.

After the presentation of the results of this report in March 2011, Forest Departments of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Karnataka communicated their reservations regarding the assessment of tiger status in their States. These are being considered separately. Madhya Pradesh reassessed the Kanha landscape in 2011 by Phase-I data collection. This data shows an increase in occupancy and abundance of tigers in this landscape.

Overall, the results show that the country had tiger occupancy of 81,881 km² with an estimated population of 1,706 (1520 to 1909) tigers in 2010. The 2010 assessment has shown that though the tiger population has increased due to good management of Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas, it has lost ground within connecting habitat corridors. These corridors are lifelines for individual populations to survive for the long-term. Their loss does not bode well for the tiger. Poaching can wipe out individual tiger populations, but these can be re-established by reintroductions as has been done in Sariska and Panna. However, once habitats are lost, it is almost impossible to claim them back for restoration. Currently, only a few populations Nagarhole-Bandipur-Mudumalai-Wayanad-Moyar-Segur, Corbett population, Sundarbans (India and Bangladesh) and Kaziranga-Karbi-Anglong populations have the required population size for long term survival without immigration. The remaining tiger populations require habitat connectivity for genetic and demographic viability.

Populations that currently have corridor connectivity and exist as metapopulations are Rajaji-Corbett, Dudhwa-Katarniaghat-Kishanpur (along with Bardia and Suklaphanta in Nepal), Satpura-Melghat, Pench-Kanha, Bhadra-Kudremukh, Parambikulam-Indira Gandhi-Eravikulam, and KMTR-Periyar. Loss of connectivity between these populations would prove detrimental for their persistence. The landscapes that have potential for metapopulation existence but are currently in need of conservation inputs are Srisaillam, Simlipal-Satkosia, Ranthambhore-Kuno Palpur-Sheopur, Indravati-northern Andhra Pradesh-Chandrapur-Nagzira-Navegaon, and Bandhavgarh-Sanjay-Guru Ghasidas-Palamau.

Tigers are a conservation dependent species requiring connected forests with good prey and a fair interspersed of undisturbed breeding areas. The high resolution spatial information generated by this study in GIS domain will assist in planning land use at landscape scales and help harmonize conservation concerns with modern, day development needs. Such an approach will help our generation in leaving behind the legacy of the tiger and the rich biodiversity that it represents for future generations.

Table ES.1 Tiger status with regard to forest occupancy and estimated population between 2006 and 2010

State	Tiger Population			Tiger km ²		
	2006	2010	Increase / Decrease / Stable	2006	2010	Increase / Decrease / Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex						
Uttarakhand	178 (161-195)	227 (199-256)	Increase	1,901	3,476	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109 (91-127)	118 (113-124)	Stable	2,766	2,511	Stable
Bihar	10 (7-13)	8 (-)	Stable	510	750	Increase
Shivalik-Gangetic	297 (259-335)	353 (320-388)	Stable	5,177	6,712	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex						
Andhra Pradesh	95 (84-107)	72 (65-79)	Decrease	14,126	4,495	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26 (23-28)	26 (24-27)	Stable	3,609	3,514	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300 (236-364)	257 (213-301)	Stable	15,614	13,833	Decrease
Maharashtra	103 (76-131)	168 (155-183)	Increase	4,273	11,960	Increase
Orissa	45 (37-53)	32 (20-44)	Stable	9,144	3,398	Decrease
Rajasthan	32 (30-35)	36 (35-37)	Stable	356	637	Increase
Jharkhand	-	10 (6-14)	-	1,488	1,180	Decrease
Central India	601 (486-718)	601 (518-685)	Stable	48,610	39,017	decrease
Western Ghats Landscape Complex						
Karnataka	290 (241-339)	300 (280-320)	Stable	18,715	14,141	Decrease
Kerala	46 (39-53)	71 (67-75)	Increase	6,168	6,804	Stable
Tamil Nadu	76 (56-95)	163 (153-173)	Increase	9,211	8,389	Stable
Western Ghats	412 (336-487)	534 (500-568)	Increase	34,094	29,607	Decrease
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains						
Assam	70 (60-80)	143 (113-173)	Increase	1,164	2,381	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14 (12-18)	-	-	1,685	1,304	Decrease
Mizoram	6 (4-8)	5	Stable	785	416	Decrease
Northern West Bengal	10 (8-12)	-	-	596	799	Increase
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	100 (84-118)	148 (118-178)	Increase	4,230	4,900	Increase
Sundarbans	-	70 (64-90)	-	1,586	1,645	Stable
TOTAL	1,411 (1,165-1,657)	1,706 (1,520-1,909)		93,697	81,881	

2. Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves

I. Introduction

From June, 2010 to July, 2011, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in partnership with the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) under took an independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of all 39 tiger reserves in the country.

Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) is the assessment of how well protected areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves, community reserves and tiger reserves are being managed and their effectiveness in conserving target flora and fauna.

II. Salient features

- Evaluation was done by adapting a globally used framework that is used in over 140 countries in the world
- All 39 tiger reserves evaluated including the five in 'Red Corridor'
- Five independent teams conducted the evaluation
- Thirty headline indicators, developed especially for India

III. The framework

The framework consists of six elements viz. Context, Planning, Inputs, Process, Outputs and Outcomes; each of them has a precise focus of evaluation. This framework assesses the importance of each tiger reserve for conservation in the face of current threats to the species.

For this, the resources used for the successful implementation of programmes that meet management objectives are evaluated for measurable results for their effectiveness and relevance.

The various criteria within the major elements of the evaluation framework include parameters such as:

- vulnerability of tiger population within
- protected area design
- management planning
- suitability of these plans in the context of the major threats

IV. Results

Landscape Results

The 39 tiger reserves in 17 States were grouped into the same Landscape Clusters as the tiger estimation exercise with the addition of the category 'Red Corridor'. The five clusters had on overall MEE of 65%.

Arranged in descending percentages, the landscape MEE scores were:

- Central India-Eastern Ghats Landscape: 79
- Western Ghats Landscape: 75
- The North East Hills, Brahmaputra Flood Plain and Sundarbans: 66

- Shivalik Gangetic Plains and Eastern Ghats Landscape: 64
- 'Red Corridor': 42

OUTCOMES OF MEE PROCESS (2010-11)

Category-wise outcome of MEE Process		
S. No.	Category	Name of Tiger Reserve
1.	Very Good	Annamalai, Bandhavgarh, Bandipur, Bhadra, Dandeli-Anshi, Kalakad-Mundanthurai, Kanha, Kaziranga, Mudumalai, Parambikulam, Pench (Madhya Pradesh), Periyar, Satpura, Sundarbans
2.	Good	Buxa, Corbett, Dampa, Dudhwa, Manas, Melghat, Nagarhole, Pakke, Pench (Maharashtra), Ranthambhore, Tadoba-Andhari
3.	Satisfactory	Achanakmar, Nameri, Namdapha, Sanjay, Sahyadri, Valmiki
4.	Poor	Satkosia

Category-wise outcome of MEE Process of Tiger Reserves falling in the 'Red Corridor'		
S. No.	Category	Name of Tiger Reserve
1.	Very Good	---
2.	Good	Nagarajunasagar Srisailam
3.	Satisfactory	Similipal
4.	Poor	Indravati, Palamau, Udanti-Sitanadi

Category-wise outcome of MEE Process of Tiger Reserves, which had recently lost all tigers		
S. No.	Category	Name of Tiger Reserve
1.	Very Good	Panna
2.	Good	---
3.	Satisfactory	Sariska
4.	Poor	---

Summary of MEE Process of Tiger Reserves		
Rating	Number of Tiger Reserves	Percentage
Very Good	15	38
Good	12	31
Satisfactory	8	21
Poor	4	10

V. Comparison with 2005-06 evaluation

The MEE ratings of 2010-11 and 2005-06 have been compared for 28 tiger reserves, which were also part of 2005-06 evaluation:

- ❖ Very good: Increased by 4%
- ❖ Good: Increased by 3%
- ❖ Satisfactory: Decreased by 7%
- ❖ Poor: Status quo

VI. New findings of assessment

- ❖ Four percent increase in Very Good Category.
- ❖ Tiger Reserves such as Panna which lost all its tigers performing well.
- ❖ The MEE Assessment 2010-11 indicates most tiger reserves have complied with statutory requirements such as declaration of buffer zone, tiger conservation plans and have carried out a good assessment of their threats.
- ❖ Better trained manpower required to decrease biotic interferences in the core area.
- ❖ Better information dissemination of the public required.
- ❖ Better participation by stakeholders required.

CHAPTER VI

Administrative Matters

There are 9 regular / 13 contractual administrative personnel in the establishment of the National Tiger Conservation Authority to assist the Member Secretary to discharge of his duties. Dr. Rajesh Gopal, IFS from Madhya Pradesh cadre joined the National Tiger Conservation Authority as Member Secretary from September, 2006. The position in respect to the office establishment of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the names of the positions (2010-11), are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Name of the incumbent	Pay Band/Salary (Rs.)
Permanent basis			
1.	Member Secretary	Dr. Rajesh Gopal	PB-4/G.P. Rs. 10000/-
2.	Joint Director / Deputy Inspector General (NTCA)	Shri S.P. Yadav	PB-4 (Grade Pay Rs. 8,900)
3.	Personal Assistant/PS	Shri Ram Mehar Singh	PB-3 (Grade Pay Rs.5,400)
4.	Section Officer	Vacant	PB-2 (Grade Pay Rs.4,800)
5.	Assistant	Shri R.D.P. Sinha	PB-2 (Grade Pay Rs.4,800)
6.	Staff Car Driver	Shri K.S. Bhandari	PB-2 (Grade Pay Rs.2,800)
7.	Chowkidar	Shri Madan Singh	PB-1 (Grade Pay Rs.2,000)
8.	Chowkidar	Shri Laxmi Narayan	PB-1 (Grade Pay Rs.2,000)
9.	Chowkidar	Shri Suresh Pandit	PB-1 (Grade Pay Rs.2,000)
Outsourced basis			
1.	Finance Officer	Shri C.M. Bakshi	Rs. 24,000/-
2.	Section Officer	Shri P.C. Mangain	Rs. 20,000/-
3.	Data Analyst	Shri B.K. Mishra	Rs. 22,000/-
4.	Data Entry Operator	Ms. Sheetal Bisht	Rs. 18,000/-
5.	Data Entry Operator	Shri Khushi Ram	Rs. 9,500/-
6.	Data Entry Operator	Ms. Meenakshi	Rs. 10,000/-
7.	Office Assistant	Shri Laxman Singh	Rs. 15,500/-
8.	Office Assistant	Shri Mukesh Kumar	Rs. 15,500/-

9.	Dispatcher	Ms. Radha	Rs. 15,500/-
10.	Driver	Shri Akbar	Rs. 11,000/-
11.	Messenger	Shri Shiv Singh	Rs. 10,000/-
12.	Office Boy	Shri Udal Singh Gond	Rs. 8,000/-
13.	Safaikaramchari	Shri Rahul	Rs. 6,500/-

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of wild animals including big cats

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.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of four new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Orissa), Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan), Kudremukh (Karnataka), and Kawal (Andhra Pradesh). Besides, the States have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as Tiger Reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra), (iv) Satyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), (v) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), and (vi) Mhdei Sanctuary (Goa).
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved

in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.

9. An area of 32578.78 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat (840 sq.km.).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. 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.

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

13. 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, with 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 as a decision 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.

14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers / tigresses have been done.

16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore & Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police as an option-II, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

1. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
2. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
3. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
4. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
5. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
6. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STrIPES' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
7. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
8. Special independent team sent to Similipal for assessing the status, besides constituting State level Coordination Committee for redressing the administrative problems.
9. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
10. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to ensure effective conservation.
11. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
12. Steps taken for the independent Monitoring and Evaluation of tiger reserves.

13. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
14. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
15. ✓ As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity / tiger conservation.
16. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority have been sanctioned at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.

CHAPTER VII

Financial and Accounts of the Tiger Conservation Authority

1.	Imprest Previous Year	Rs.	2,000/-
2.	Bank Balance	Rs.	125/-
3.	Sale of proceeds of old articles	Rs.	570/-
4.	Grant-in-Aid to NTCA	Rs.	14,29,98,000/-
TOTAL			Rs. 14,29,98,695/-

2406.01.04	National Tiger Conservation Authority (Detailed Head)	Allocation	Expenditure
01.04.31	Grants-in-aid-General & others	14,29,98,695/-	7,23,74,872/-
01.04.35	Grants for Creation of capital assets	-	-

Reasons for shortfall in expenditure

Shortfall in expenditure is due to less expenditure by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for tiger estimation work and three Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority at Nagpur, Bangalore and Guwahati, which have been set up at the last lag of financial year in the month of March, 2011. No expenditure, therefore, could be incurred on the furniture, fitting and fixtures and office equipments of these offices resulted in savings. It is proposed to utilize the saved funds during 2011-12 for meeting these expenses apart from day to day administrative expenses of National Tiger Conservation Authority by obtaining approval from Finance Division for revalidation of funds for use during 2011-12.

CHAPTER VIII

Annual Plan of the Tiger Conservation Authority

1. Based on the Tiger Task Force recommendations constituted by the National Board for Wildlife chaired by the Prime Minister, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended in 2006, to provide a separate chapter (Chapter IVB) for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The said Authority has been constituted with effect from 4th September, 2006.

2. The functions of NTCA are provided under section 38O of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006. The NTCA would address the ecological as well as administrative concerns for conserving tigers, by providing a statutory basis for protection of tiger reserves, apart from providing strengthened institutional mechanisms for the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and endangered species. The Authority would also ensure enforcing of guidelines for tiger conservation and monitoring compliance of the same, apart from placement of motivated and trained officers having good track record as Field Directors of tiger reserves. It would also facilitate capacity building of officers and staff posted in tiger reserves, apart from a time bound staff development plan.

3. During the financial year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 1430 lakhs has been provided to the NTCA as Grants-in-aid. The projected expenditure for the year 2010-11 is as below:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
S. No.	Name of Object Head / Activities	2010-11 (Pertaining to the grant of Rs. 1430 lakhs provided to the NTCA)
1.	Salary	02.00
2.	Wages to contractual personnel	20.78
3.	Office expenditure including renovation of office building	1248.70
4.	Other administrative expenses, seminars, meetings	100.00
5.	Professional services (WII, for tiger census-Phase IV)	15.00
6.	Domestic travel / International	40.00
7.	Publication / printing (Annual Report etc.)	3.50
	TOTAL	1430.00

4. Consequent to the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006, coming into force with effect from 4.9.2006, based on the enabling provisions under Section 38N of the said Act, the posts borne on the establishment strength of the MoEF and working in Project Tiger, have been transferred to the NTCA. The details are as below:

S. No.	Name of the Post	Number of Post
1.	IGF & Director (PT)	1
2.	Joint Director (PT)	1
3.	Section Officer	1
4.	Private Secretary	1
5.	Assistant	1
6.	LDC	1
7.	SCD (Gr. II)	1
8.	Peon	1
9.	Watchman	3

5. Details of sanctioned posts at NTCA Headquarter and Regional Offices of NTCA at Nagpur, Guwahati and Bangalore are as under:

NTCA Headquarter

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts
1.	Inspector General of Forests	1
2.	Deputy Inspector General of Forests	1
3.	Assistant Inspector General of Forests	3
4.	Deputy Director (Finance)	1
	TOTAL	6

NTCA Regional Offices (Nagpur, Guwahati and Bangalore)

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts
1.	Inspector General of Forests	3
2.	Assistant Inspector General of Forests	3
	TOTAL	6

6. The above officers and staff are working in the NTCA with the same pay and other emoluments.

7. Section 38Q of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, provides for constitution of a fund for the NTCA, to be called as the Tiger Conservation Authority Fund, for crediting grants / loans etc.

8. Section 63(giv) and (gv) provide for rule relating to Annual Statement of Accounts of the NTCA as well as submission of its Annual Report under Sections 38R and 38S of the said Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, respectively.

9. Proposals relating to contractual services / professional service with funding support from NTCA are approved by the Technical Committee of the NTCA. Director (IFD) is a member of the said Technical Committee. In case due to unavoidable circumstance, if the IFD is not represented in the meeting of the Technical Committee of the NTCA, the proposals would be approved on the basis of majority decision, and the IFD would be apprised of the outcome through the minutes of the meeting of the said Committee.

10. Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for the year 2010-11 have been compiled. The internal audit has been conducted by the Accounts Officer (IAW), office of the Controller of Accounts, MoEF, Internal Audit Wing, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi. The final audit of the accounts of the NTCA was conducted by the Principal Director of Audit, Scientific Department of CAG under Section 19(2) of C&AGs (Duties, powers and conditions of Service) Act, 1972 read with Section 38 E (5) & (6) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Copy of the Accounts for the year 2010-11 containing receipt and payments accounts, income and expenditure accounts and balance sheet as on 31st March, 2011 with schedule is placed

as Annexure - (iv) to (xvi). Audit Report submitted by the Principal Director of Audit, Scientific Department of CAG is furnished in Annexure-(xvii to xviii).

CHAPTER IX

Compliance Issues

1. Tiger Conservation Plans

Under section 38O of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, the NTCA is authorized to accord approval to Tiger Conservation Plans prepared by the States. The details of Tiger Conservation Plans received from the States are as below:

S. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve
1.	Namdapha
2.	Pakke
3.	Mudumalai
4.	Dampa
5.	Nagarjunasagar Srisaillam
6.	Pench (MP)
7.	Indravati
8.	Satkosia
9.	Tadoba Andhari
10.	Satpura
11.	Periyar
12.	Parambikulam
13.	Dandeli-Anshi
14.	Bandipur
15.	Anamalai
16.	Kalakad Mundanthurai
17.	Similipal

The Tiger Conservation Plans are under examination / scrutiny by experts.

2. Steering Committee:

Under section 38U of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, States are required to constitute a State level Steering Committee headed by the Chief Minister. The details are as below:

Sl. No.	State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chhattisgarh
3.	Mizoram
4.	Karnataka
5.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Maharashtra
7.	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Tamil Nadu
9.	Orissa

3. Tiger Conservation Foundation:

Under section 38X of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the States are required to constitute Tiger Conservation Foundations for tiger reserves to facilitate and support their management. The status of formation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation is as under:

Sl. No.	States	Tiger Reserve
1	Andhra Pradesh	• Nagarjunsagar
2	Arunachal Pradesh	• Namdapha • Pakke
3	Karnataka	• Bandipur • Bhadra • Dandeli Anshi
4	Madhya Pradesh	• Bandhavgarh • Kanha • Panna • Pench • Sanjay Dubri • Satpura
5	Mizoram	• Dampa
6	Tamil Nadu	• Kalakkad Mundanthurai • Mudumalai • Anamalai
7	Assam	• Kaziranga • Manas • Nameri

4. Core and Buffer notification :

Under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the National Tiger Conservation Authority is vested with the power to recommend the notification of an area as a tiger reserve. The status of core and buffer notification by States are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the core / critical tiger habitat (In Sq. Kms.)	Area of the buffer / peripheral (In Sq. Kms.)
1	Bandipur	Karnataka	872.24	584.06
2	Corbett	Uttarakhand	821.99	466.32
3	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	917.43	1134.361
4	Manas	Assam	840.04	2310.88
5	Melghat	Maharashtra	1500.49	1268.03
6	Palamau	Jharkhand	414.08	Notification awaited
7	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1113.364	Notification awaited
8	Similipal	Orissa	1194.75	1555.25
9	Sunderbans	West Bengal	1699.62	885.27
10	Periyar	Kerala	881	44
11	Sariska	Rajasthan	881.1124	Notification awaited
12	Buxa	West Bengal	390.5813	367.3225

13	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1258.37	1540.70
14	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	2527	Notification awaited
15	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	1807.82	Notification awaited
16	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1093.79	Notification awaited
17	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	895	Notification awaited
18	Valmiki	Bihar	840*	Notification awaited
19	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	411.33	768.30225
20	Tadoba-Andheri	Maharashtra	625.82	1101.7711
21	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	716.903	820.03509
22	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	576.13	Notification awaited
23	Dampa	Mizoram	500	488
24	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46	571.83
25	Pench	Maharashtra	257.26	483.96
26	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	683.45	Notification awaited
27	Nameri	Assam	200	144
28	Salpura	Madhya Pradesh	1339.264	794.04397
29	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	958	Notification awaited
30	Udan̄ti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	851.09	991.45
31	Salkosia	Orissa	523.61	453.25*
32	Kaziranga	Assam	625.58	548
33	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	626.195	287.822
34	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	814.884	282.63
35	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	812.571	861.931
36	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	321	Notification awaited
37	Nagarahole	Karnataka	643.35	Notification awaited
38	Parambikulam	Kerala	390.89	252.772
39	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	741.22	Notification awaited
40	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	359.10	215.72

* Not received.

List of Tiger Reserves in India

Sl. No.	Year of creation	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1	1973-74	Bandipur	Karnataka
2	1973-74	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3	1973-74	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
4	1973-74	Manas	Assam
5	1973-74	Melghat	Maharashtra
6	1973-74	Palamau	Jharkhand
7	1973-74	Ranthambore	Rajasthan
8	1973-74	Similipal	Orissa
9	1973-74	Sunderbans	West Bengal
10	1978-79	Periyar	Kerala
11	1978-79	Sariska	Rajasthan
12	1982-83	Buxa	West Bengal
13	1982-83	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
14	1982-83	Nagarjunasagar	Andhra Pradesh
15	1982-83	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
16	1987-88	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
	1999-2000	Katerniaghat-(extension)	
17	1988-89	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu
18	1989-90	Valmiki	Bihar
19	1992-93	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
20	1993-94	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra
21	1993-94	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
22	1994-95	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
23	1994-95	Dampa	Mizoram
24	1998-99	Bhadra	Karnataka
25	1998-99	Pench	Maharashtra
26	1999-2000	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
27	1999-2000	Nameri	Assam
28	1999-2000	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
29	2008-2009	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu
30	2008-2009	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh
31	2008-2009	Satkosia	Orissa
32	2008-2009	Kaziranga	Assam
33	2008-2009	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh
34	2008-2009	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka
35	2008-2009	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh
36	2008-2009	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
37	2008-2009	Nagarahole	Karnataka
38	2008-09	Parambikulam	Kerala
39	2009-10	Sahyadri	Maharashtra
40	2010-11	Billigiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka

Tiger Mortality (Natural & Other Causes) inside Tiger Reserve 2010
(As reported by States)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Date	No.	Cause
1.	Kanha, Madhya Pradesh	20.4.2010	1	Infighting
2.	Bandipur, Karnataka	28.4.2010	1	Poaching
3.	Tadoba-Andhari, Maharashtra	5.5.2010	1	Seizure of skin, claws and bones
4.	Bandhavgarh, Madhya Pradesh	19.5.2010	1	Accident (vehicle hit)
5.	Anamalai, Tamil Nadu	1.6.2010	1	Natural
6.	Kanha, Madhya Pradesh	6.6.2010	1	Infighting
7.	Pench, Madhya Pradesh	21.6.2010	1	4 paws seized
8.	Bandhavgarh, Madhya Pradesh	6.8.2010	1	Infighting
9.	Tadoba-Andhari, Maharashtra	18.8.2010	1	Natural
10.	Bandipur, Karnataka	2.9.2010	1	Putrified carcass, body intact
11.	Kanha, Madhya Pradesh	6.10.2010	1	Natural
12.	Pench, Madhya Pradesh	20.10.2010	1	Infighting
13.	Ranthambhore, Rajasthan	22.10.2010	1	Infighting
14.	Kaziranga, Assam	10.11.2010	1	Carcass found
15.	Kaziranga, Assam	11.11.2010	1	Killed by wild buffalo
16.	Sariska, Rajasthan	14.11.2010	1	Poaching
17.	Sunderbans, West Bengal	16.11.2010	1	Skin
18.	Kaziranga, Assam	19.11.2010	2	Natural
19.	Bandipur, Karnataka	Last week of December, 2010	1	Poaching by poisoning
	TOTAL		20	

Tiger Mortality Outside Tiger Reserves 2010
(As reported by States)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Date	No.	Remarks
1.	Bramhapuri Division, Maharashtra	7.4.2010	1	Poaching
2.	Sigur Forest, Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu	14.4.2010	1	Tiger skin seized
3.	Kohlapur, Maharashtra	1.6.2010	1	Seizure skin
4.	Urulikol beat of Manambolly range, Tamil Nadu	31.5.2010	1	PM awaited
5.	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	8.6.2010	1	Poaching (skin)
6.	Polar Forest, Gopinatham	25.6.2010	1	Skin seized

	(Kollyal, Karnataka)			
7.	Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand	2.7.2010	1 cub	Poaching
8.	Amravati, Maharashtra	27.7.2010	1	Skin seizure (from Pardhi community by State Police Deptt.) – Poaching
9.	Powalgarh Range, Ramnagar Forest Division, Uttarakhand	19.8.2010	1	Natural (Tiger carcass)
10.	Reserved forest of Tedy, Teh Raver, Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	7.10.2010	1	Poaching
11.	Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh	11.11.2010	1	Infighting
12.	Morigaon Distt., Assam	23.11.2010	1	Killed by a Police Constable
13.	Karumathapti (Coimbatore), Tamil Nadu	26.11.2010	1	Skin Seizure
14.	Comp. no 482, Junana Range, FDCM, Chandrapur Region, Maharashtra	27.11.2010	1	Natural
15.	Compt. No. 956, Sitaram Peth Beat, Moharli Round and Moharli Range, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	6.12.2010	1	Natural (territorial in-fighting)
16.	Kawardha, Chhattisgarh	19.12.2010	1	Poaching
17.	Orang National Park, Assam	25.12.2010	1	Poisoning/poaching
	TOTAL		17	

Tiger mortality 2011 (Inside Tiger Reserve)
(As reported by States)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Date	No.	Cause
1.	Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala	5.1.2011	1	Natural
2.	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Assam	12.1.2011	1	Poisoning
3.	Satpura Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	13.1.2011	1	Natural
4.	Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand	25.1.2011	1	Natural
5.	Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand	27.1.2011	1	Killed by Forest Department
6.	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	9.2.2011	1	Natural

7.	Similipal Tiger Reserve, Orissa	7.2.2011	1	Natural
8.	Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu	13.2.2011	1	Natural (Internecline fight -- territorial fight)
9.	Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand	19.2.2011	1	Natural (in fight)
10.	Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal	28.2.2011	1	Natural
11.	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	5.3.2011	1	Natural (Infighting)
	TOTAL		11	

Tiger mortality 2011 (Outside Tiger Reserve)
(As reported by States)

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Date	No.	Cause
1.	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	7.1.2011	1	Poaching (1 skin seized)
2.	Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu	9.1.2011	1	Natural
3.	Bramhpuri District, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	17.1.2011	1	Infighting
4.	West Tarai Division, Ramnagar Nainital District, Uttarakhand	5.2.2011	1	Natural
5.	Kaladungi, Uttarakhand	5.2.2011	1	Natural
6.	South Waynad Division, Kalpetta, Kerala	10.2.2011	1	Natural
	TOTAL		6	

National Tiger Conservation Authority
(Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger: Tiger Reserve-wise sanction)
(as on 31.3.2011)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Release during 2010-11
1.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	1556.085
2.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	131.725
3.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	2292.125
4.	Bandipur	Karnataka	367.656
5.	Bhadra	Karnataka	154.114
6.	Buxa	West Bengal	120.873
7.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	339.945
8.	Dampa	Mizoram	187.690
9.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	203.823
10.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	382.462
11.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	50.382
12.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	119.270
13.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	575.960
14.	Kaziranga	Assam	1050.38
15.	Manas	Assam	395.504
16.	Melghat	Maharashtra	2137.088
17.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	269.792
18.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	934.466
19.	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	155.645
20.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	96.875
21.	Nameri	Assam	63.588
22.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	101.058
23.	Palamau	Jharkhand	130.616
24.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	390.696
25.	Parambikulam	Kerala	114.130
26.	Pench(MP)	Madhya Pradesh	236.430
27.	Pench(Mah.)	Maharashtra	102.715
28.	Periyar	Kerala	209.330
29.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	250.325
30.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	54.374
31.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	203.451
32.	Sariska	Rajasthan	2118.600
33.	Satkosia	Orissa	72.834
34.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	264.160
35.	Similipal	Orissa	742.456
36.	Sunderban	West Bengal	381.610
37.	Tadoba-Andheri	Maharashtra	494.887
38.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	207.258
39.	Valmiki	Bihar	158.355
	Mitigating the man-tiger conflict (UP)	Uttar Pradesh	25.00
	Amount released for 2 nd All India Tiger Estimation		28.77
	Total		17872.50

Annexure IV

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011

(Amount in Rupees)

CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Corpus/Capital Fund			
Reserves and Surplus	1	13,12,29,297	97,34,085
Earmarked/Endowment Funds	2		NIL
Secured Loans and Borrowings	3		NIL
Unsecured Loans and Borrowings	4		NIL
Deferred Credit Liabilities	5		NIL
Current Liabilities and Provisions	6		NIL
TOTAL	7	19,11,060	50,000
		13,31,40,357	97,84,085
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	8	26,22,309	30,02,190
Investments- From Earmarked/Endowment Funds	9		NIL
Investments- Others	10		NIL
Current Assets, Loans, advances Etc.	11	13,05,18,048	67,81,895
Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off or adjusted)			
TOTAL		13,31,40,357	97,84,085
Significant Accounting Policies	24		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	25		

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31.3.2011

(In Rs.)

INCOME	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Income from Sales/Services	12	NIL	NIL
Grants/Subsidies	13	14,29,98,570	2,59,97,353
Fees/Subscriptions	14	NIL	NIL
Income from Investments (Income on Investment	15	NIL	NIL
From Earmarked/Endow.) Funds transferred to Funds		NIL	NIL
Income from Royalty, publication etc.	16	NIL	NIL
Interest Earned	17	NIL	NIL
Other Income	18		NIL
TOTAL (A)		14,29,98,570	2,59,97,353
EXPENDITURE			
Establishment Expenses	20	22,78,548	14,97,478
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	1,84,30,428	2,20,86,248
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	NIL	NIL
Interest	23	NIL	NIL
Depreciation (Net Total at the year-end -Schedule 8)	8	7,94,382	7,35,228
TOTAL (B)		2,15,03,358	2,43,18,954
Excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		12,14,95,212	16,78,399
Transfer to Special Reserve (Specify each)		NIL	NIL
Transfer to/from General Reserve		NIL	NIL
Balance Being Surplus Carried to Corpus/Capital Fund		NIL	NIL
Balance Being Deficit Carried to Corpus/Capital Fund		NIL	NIL
Significant Accounting Policies	24		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	25		

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(Annexure - V)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011

SCHEDULE 1 - CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND

(Amount in Rs.)

SCHEDULE 1 - CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND:	Current Year	Previous Year
SCHEDULE 1 - CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND:		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	97,34,085	80,55,686
Add: Balance of net income	12,14,95,212	16,78,399
Transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account		
Deduct: Balance of net expenditure		NIL
Transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account		NIL
BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR - END	13,12,29,297	97,34,085

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011

SCHEDULE 7 -CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

(Amount in Rs.)

	Current Year	Previous Year
A.. CURRENT LIABILITIES		
1. Acceptances	NIL	NIL
2. Sundry Creditors:		
a) For Good	NIL	NIL
b) Others	NIL	NIL
3. Advances Received	NIL	NIL
4. Interest accrued but not due on:		
a) Secured Loans/borrowings	NIL	NIL
b) Unsecured Loans / Borrowings	NIL	NIL
5. Other current Liabilities		
(i) Gr.-In-Aid refundable to Ministry	NIL	NIL
(ii) Unspent grants-in-aid refundable to Ministry	NIL	NIL
(iii) Security refundable	18,61,060	50,000
TOTAL (A)	NIL	NIL
B. PROVISIONS		
1. For Taxation	NIL	NIL
2. Gratuity	NIL	NIL
3. Superannuation/Pension	NIL	NIL
(i) Contribution to supperannuation scheme	NIL	NIL
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment	NIL	NIL
5. Trade Warranties/Claims	NIL	NIL
6. Others (Specify)		
Telephone Charges Payable including postage & communication		
Leave salary & Pension Contribution	NIL	NIL
Audit Fees Payable	NIL	NIL
TOTAL (B)	NIL	NIL
TOTAL (A+B)	18,61,060	50,000

Annexure VII
 NAME OF ENTITY : NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
 SCHEDULE FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011

Schedule 8 - Fixed Assets

DESCRIPTION	GROSS			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK				
	Cost/value at the beginning of the year (a)	Additions 1.4.2010-31.3.2011	Deducti ons during the year (c)	Cost/value at the year end (d)	Depre- cation Rate % (e)	As at the beginning of the year (f)	On additions during 1.4.2010-31.3.2011	On Deducti ons during the year	Total Up to the year-end (i)	As at the end of current year (d - f - g)	As at the end of previous year
Vehicle.	7,41,838	-	-	7,41,838	15%	1,11,276	-	-	1,11,276	6,30,562	7,41,838
Furniture, Fixtures	2,90,951	-	-	2,90,951	10%	29,095	-	-	29,095	2,61,856	2,90,951
Office equipment	14,61,374	1,41,500	-	16,02,874	15%	2,19,206	-	-	2,29,619	13,73,155	14,61,374
Computer/Peripherals	4,40,281	1,23,550	-	7,11,192	60%	2,64,169	74,130	-	3,82,504	3,28,678	4,40,281
Library Books	67,746	1,365	-	69,846	60%	40,648	819	-	41,688	28,158	67,746
TOTAL FOR THE CURRENT YEAR	30,02,190	1,24,915	-	34,16,691		6,64,394	74,949	-	7,94,382	26,22,309	30,02,190
PREVIOUS YEAR	30,02,190	29,43,868	-	37,37,418			7,35,228	-	7,35,228	30,02,190	

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011
SCHEDULE 11 -CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.

(Amount in Rs.)

A. CURRENT ASSETS:	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Inventories:		
a) Stores and Spares	NIL	NIL
b) Loose Tools	NIL	NIL
c) Stock-in-trade	NIL	NIL
Finished Goods	NIL	NIL
Work-in-progress	NIL	NIL
Raw Materials	NIL	NIL
2. Sundry Debtors:		
a) Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding 6 months	NIL	NIL
b) Others	NIL	NIL
3. Cash balances in hand (including cheques/drafts and imprest)		
Cash- In - Hand	NIL	NIL
Imprest:	5,000	2,000
4. Bank Balances:		
a) With Scheduled Banks:		
- On Current Accounts	7,25,75,086	125
- On Deposit Accounts (includes margin money)		
- On Savings Accounts	NIL	NIL
b) With non-Schedules Banks:		
-On Current Accounts	NIL	NIL
- On Deposit Accounts	NIL	NIL
- On Savings Accounts	NIL	NIL
5. Post Office-Savings Accounts	NIL	NIL
TOTAL (A)	7,25,80,086	2,125

Name of Entity *NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY*
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2011

SCHEDULE 11 - CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.

(Amount in Rs.)

B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Loans:		
a) Staff	NIL	NIL
b) Other Entities engaged in activities/ objectives similar to that of the Entity	NIL	NIL
c) Other (specify)		
2. Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or for value to be received	2,33,448	1,81,240
a) On Capital Account	NIL	NIL
b) Prepayments		
Expenses Reimbursable by M/O External Affairs	NIL	NIL
Advance Payment to CPWD	65,91,030	65,91,030
Advance Payment to Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun	3,91,44,000	
Advance Payment to NICSI	7,96,002	
Advance Payment to M/s Binomial Solutions	1,11,65,982	
c) Others		
Petrol Account		
Telephone Account To MTNL for GPRS	7,500	7,500
d) Income Accrued:		
) On Investments from Earmarked/ Endowment funds		
) On Investments- Others		
) On Loans and Advances		
) Others (includes income due unrealized - Rs.....)		
Claims Receivable		
TOTAL (B)	5,79,37,962	67,79,770
TOTAL (A + B)	13,05,18,048	67,81,895

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31.03.2011

SCHEDULE 13 - GRANTS/SUBSIDIES (Amount in Rs.)

(Irrevocable Grants & Subsidies Received)	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Central Government	14,29,98,000	2,59,95,000
2. State Government(s)	NIL	NIL
3. Government Agencies	NIL	NIL
4. Institutions/Welfare Bodies	NIL	NIL
5. International Organisations	NIL	NIL
6. Others (Specify) /Bank TRFMisc.	570	2,35
Total	14,29,98,570	2,59,97,35
TOTAL	14,29,98,570	2,59,97,35

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART INCOME & EXPENDITURE

FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31.03.2011

SCHEDULE 14 - FEES/SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Entrance Fees	NIL	NIL
2. Annual Fees/Subscriptions	NIL	NIL
3. Seminar/Program fees	NIL	NIL
4. Consultancy Fees	NIL	NIL
5. Others (Specify)	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	NIL	NIL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Annexure XI

**Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31.03.2011
SCHEDULE 18 - OTHER INCOME**

	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets :		
a) Owned Assets	NIL	NIL
b) Assets acquired out of grants, or received free of cost	NIL	NIL
2. Export Incentives realized	NIL	NIL
3. Fees for Miscellaneous Services (RTI)	NIL	NIL
4. Miscellaneous		
(a) Earlier year provisions written off	NIL	NIL
(b) G/A earlier issued refunded back	NIL	NIL
(c) Interest received on staff advance	NIL	NIL
(d) Value of assests received back from the Ministry	NIL	NIL
Total	NIL	NIL

Annexure XII
Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011
SCHEDULE 20 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

(Amt. in Rs.)

	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Salaries and Wages	22,78,548	14,57,478
b) Allowances and Bonus	NIL	NIL
c) Contribution to Provident Fund	NIL	NIL
d) Contribution to Other Fund (specify)	NIL	NIL
Superannuation Scheme	NIL	NIL
e) Staff Welfare Expenses	NIL	NIL
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement & Terminal Benefits	NIL	NIL
g) Others (specify) Honorarium	NIL	40,000
Leave Salary & Pension Contributions	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	22,78,548	14,97,478

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE PERIOD / YEAR ENDED 31.03.2011
SCHEDULE 21- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.

	Current Year	Previous Year
a. Purchases		
b. Conveyance and Cartage	8,540	7,655
c. Repairs and maintenance	-	2,683
d. Vehicles Running Expenses	1,49,527	1,11,530
e. Vehicles Maintenance	1,08,831	23,821
f. Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges.	2,13,688	2,97,596
g. Printing, Publication and Periodicals	3,31,588	75,936
h. Travelling Expenses	39,24,696	10,10,253
i. Legal Expenses	6,475	
j. Hospitality Expenses	13,04,964	86,181
k. Advertisement and Publicity	-	-
l. Professional Charges	4,47,654	-
m. Others (specify)	-	-
n. Distribution Expenses	-	-
o. TDS	67,829	35,097
p. Printing & Stationery	3,04,591	3,40,302
q. Imp. Expenses	-	-
r. Cartage & Carriage inwards	850	33,416
Bank Charges	1,627	2,408
Other Office expenses	19,568	67,370
Membership fees	-	-
Deficit on sale of unusable assets	-	-
Total (I)	68,90,428	20,94,248
II. Payments Against Various Projects		
Expenses on Training, Workshop & Conferences	15,40,000	-
Expenses on Research Projects	1,00,00,000	1,99,92,000
Total (II)	1,15,40,000	1,99,92,000
III. Unspent balance of GIA refundable to Ministry		
TOTAL (I+II+III)	1,84,30,428	2,20,86,248

And in 2

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE

FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31.03.2011

SCHEDULE 22-EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC.

(Amount in Rs.)

	Current Year	Previous Year
a. Grants given to Institutions/ Organisations	NIL	NIL
Unspent grants-in aid refundable to ministry	NIL	NIL
b. Subsidies given to Institutions/ Organisations	NIL	NIL
Total	NIL	NIL

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31.3.2011

Amount In Rupees

RECEIPTS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR	PAYMENTS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
I. Opening Balances	NIL	NIL	1. Expenses		
(a) Cash in Hand			(a) Establishment Expenses (corresponding to Schedule 20)	22,78,548	14,97,478
Imprest	2,000	2,000			
(b) Bank Balances			(b) Administrative Expenses (corresponding to Schedule 21)	1,84,30,428	2,20,86,248
i) In current accounts	125	3,001			
ii) In deposit accounts	NIL	NIL			
iii) Savings accounts	NIL	NIL			
II. Grants Received			II. Payments made against funds for various projects		
(a) From Government of India	14,29,98,000	2,59,95,000	(Name of the fund or project should be shown along with the particulars of payments)		
(b) From State Government	NIL	NIL			
(c) From other sources (details)	NIL	NIL		NA	NA
(Grants for capital & revenue exp. To be shown separately)				NA	NA
			iii) Research Projects	NIL	N
			iv) Training, Workshop Conference	NIL	N

Contd./.....

III. Income on Investments from			III. Investments & deposit made		
(a) Earmarked/Endow Funds	NIL	NIL	(a) Out of Earmarked/Endowment funds	NIL	NIL
(b) Own Funds (Oth. Investment)	NIL	NIL	(b) Out of own funds (Investments-Others)	NIL	NIL
Interest Received			IV. Expenditure on fixed Assets & capital work-in-progress		
(a) On bank deposits	NIL	NIL	(a) Purchase of fixed assets	4,14,501	22,77,763
(b) Loans, Advances etc.	NIL	NIL	(b) Expenditure on capital work-in-progress		
V. Other Income (Specify)			V. Refund of surplus money/loans		
Refund of Bank Charges	0	1,473	(a) to the Government of India	NIL	NIL
Refund of Excess payment made SO(NTCA) previous year	0	880	(b) to the State Government	NIL	NIL
Net Proceeds of old articles	570		(c) to other providers of funds	NIL	NIL
VI. Amount Borrowed	NIL	NIL	VI. Finance Charges (Interest)	NIL	NIL
VII. Any other receipts (give details)			VII Other Payments (Specify)		
(a) Misc. Receipts	0		(a) Payment of TDS		
Unspent balance of Advance refunded by CPWD	0	0	(b) Security Deposit (Released)	NIL	NIL
Interest on Scooter Adv.	NIL	NIL	(c) Amount adjustable (By other deptt.)		NIL
Security deposit	1861060	50000	(d) Advances Recoverable in Cash or for Value to be Recovered	5,11,58,192	1,88,740

Contd./.....

(d) Recovery of Advances	NIL	NIL	(d) Staff advances	NIL	NIL
(e) Recovery of TDS			(e) Payment to other Depatt, (Recoveries from pay bills)	NIL	NIL
(f) Staff car recovery	NIL	NIL	(f) Bank Charges	included in administrative	included in administrative
(g) License fee	NIL	NIL			
(h) Recovery from pay bills, adjustable by other Departments	NIL	NIL			
(i) Sale proceed of assets	NIL	NIL			
(j) GIA refunded	NIL	NIL			
(k) Leave salary & Pension contribution payment made last yer received back	NIL	NIL	VIII. Closing Balances		
			(a) Cash in Hand		
			Imprest	5,000	2,000
			(b) Bank Balances	NIL	NIL
			(i) In current accounts	7,25,75,086	12
			(ii) In deposit accounts		
			(iii) Savings accounts		
TOTAL	14,48,61,755	2,60,52,354		14,48,61,755	2,60,52,455

SCHEDULE 24 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies.

2. Fixed Assets.

Fixed Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation.

3. Depreciation

Depreciation on Fixed Assets is provided on written down value at the rates provided in the Income Tax Act . Assets acquired after September have been depreciated at half the rate of depreciation prescribed for an asset.

4. General

Accounting policies not specifically mentioned are otherwise in consonance

SCHEDULE 25 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Entity not acknowledged as debts - NIL (Previous year NIL)

2. Capital Commitments

Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for (net of advances) - NIL (Previous year NIL)

3. Current assets, Loans and Advances

In the opinion of the Management, the Current Assets, Loans and Advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business, equal at least to the aggregate amount shown in the Balance Sheet.

4. Corresponding figures for the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged

5. Schedule 1 to 25 annexed form an integrál part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2011 and the Income and expenditure Account the year ended on that date.



Geetali Tare
Pr. Director of Audit (SD)

प्रधान निदेशक, लेखा परीक्षा
वैज्ञानिक विभाग
ए० जी० सी० आर० भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट
नई दिल्ली - 110002
PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF AUDIT,
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS,
A.G.C.R. BUILDING, I.P. ESTATE,
NEW DELHI-110002

D.O. No. PDA(SD)/EA/NTCA/SAR/
2010-11/138

Dated: 4/7/12

Dear Sir,

I have audited the annual accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi for the year 2010-11 and have issued the Audit Report thereon vide letter dated 05.07.2012. During the course of audit, some deficiencies were noticed which were of a relatively minor nature and were, therefore, not included in the Audit Report. These are now enclosed in the Annexure-I. These are being brought to your notice for remedial and corrective action.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geetali Tare

Encl: Annexure

Sh. Rajesh Gopal, IFS
The Member Secretary,
National Tiger Conservation Authority,
Annexe-V
Shahjahan Road, Bikaner House,
New Delhi - 110011.

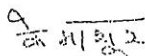
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Annexure-I

1. As per GFD, while releasing grants to quasi-Government Institutions, a condition should be laid down that assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government grants, shall not be disposed off without obtaining the prior approval of the sanctioning authority. It was however observed, that this conditions has neither been incorporated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) nor in the sanction order releasing funds to the WII. List of assets created by WII out of grants released by NTCA amounting to ₹ 610.00 lakhs under 2nd Tiger Estimation Project and ₹ 15.40 lakhs released for holding workshop during 2010-11 may be obtained from WII. In reply (March, 2012) NTCA replied that WII was being approached to do the needful in the matter.
2. Notes to the accounts are also not correct since Capital contracts remaining to be executed are shown as nil, while there seems to be some outstanding in this regards. In reply (March, 2012) NTCA stated that Audit suggestion has been noted and will be implemented during 2011-12.
3. Policy relating to grants to the institutions and treatment of assets created out of these grants as well as utilization certificates needs to be looked into in detail. In reply (March 2012) NTCA stated that this aspect will be considered and will be disclosed in Annual Accounts 2011-2012
4. The compliance of the following deficiencies noticed during the audit of Annual Accounts of NTCA for the year 2008-09 and communicated to NTCA in February, 2012 was not made.
 - a. The Authority was providing 100% depreciation on library books in the original accounts. In the revised accounts, it is providing 50 per cent depreciation on library books. However, as per Income Tax Act, 100% depreciation is charged on books owned by assessee carrying on a business in running lending libraries and 60% in other cases. As a result assets have been overstated and expenditure has been understated by ₹ 7,887/-
 - b. Schedule-21, Other Administrative Expenses should not include expenditure on any fixed assets. Payment on account of purchase of fixed asset like RAM, emergency light (₹1550 + ₹1750) should be shown under Schedule-8 Fixed Assets. This has resulted in understatement of Assets and overstatement of expenditure to that extent. Depreciation was also to be charged accordingly.
 - c. Sanction order of the 1st instalment of grant released to NTCA for the year 2008-09 could not be produced to audit. Moreover, all four instalments for the year 2009-10 had been issued from NTCA of MoEF itself and signed by Member Secretary (NTCA) and DIG (PT) NTCA. This is not proper and the sanctions should be issued by the MoEF. During audit of NTCA for the year 2008-09, NTCA has stated that the sanctions will be issued by the MoEF in 2009-10, but sanctions continued to be issued by the NTCA and signed by Member Secretary (NTCA) in 2010-2011


Director (EA)

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF AUDIT,
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI - 110002

No. PDA (SD)/EA/NTCA/SAR/2011-12/134

Dated: 4/7/12

To
The Member Secretary,
National Tiger Conservation Authority
Annexe - V, Shahjahan Road
Bikaner House
New Delhi -11

Sub: Separate Audit Report on the accounts of National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi for the year 2010-11.

Sir,

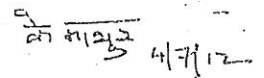
I am directed to forward the Separate Audit Report in respect of National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi for the year 2010-11.

The Annual Account for the year 2010-11 may be adopted by the Authority before presenting in both the houses of Parliament. Two copies of the each document presented to Parliament may be forwarded to C&AG office and three copies may be sent to this office. The dates of presentation of Annual Accounts to both the Houses of Parliament may also be intimated to this office.

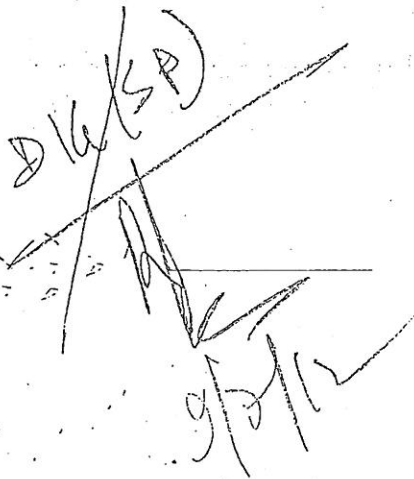
The Hindi version of the Separate Audit Report shall be issued later on.

Encl : As stated above.

Your's faithfully,



Director (EA)

~~D/G (SP)~~


FO
for n.a.p.
9.7.12

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi for the year ended 31st March 2011

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi (NTCA) as on 31st March 2011, the Income & Expenditure Account and the Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 read with Section 38R of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the NTCA's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms, etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects, etc., if any, are reported through Inspection Reports/CAG's Audit Reports separately.

3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

4. Based on our audit, we report that:

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- (ii) The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the format approved by the Ministry of Finance.
- (iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the NTCA as required under Section 38R of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended, in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.
- (iv) We further report that:

A. Revision of Accounts

The NTCA has revised the annual accounts as per the observations of Audit. Revision of accounts by NTCA has resulted in assets and liabilities being increased to the extent of ₹ 511.06 lakh in the revised Balance Sheet and excess of income over expenditure being increased to the extent of ₹ 511.06 lakh in the revised Income and Expenditure Accounts.

B. Grants-in-aid

Out of the grants-in-aid of ₹1429.98 lakh received during the year 2010-11 (out of which ₹ NIL was received during March 2011), the NTCA utilized ₹ 722.83 lakhs and ₹ 707.15 lakhs remained unutilized during the year.

C. Management letter: Deficiencies which have not been included in the Audit Report have been brought to the notice of the Member Secretary, NTCA through a management letter issued separately for remedial/corrective action.

- (v) Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- (vi) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to the significant matters stated above and other matters mentioned in Annexure to this Audit Report give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India.
- a. In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the NTCA, as at 31st March 2011 and
- b. In so far as it relates to Income & Expenditure Account of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the C&AG of India

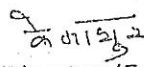
Gentali Jare

Principal Director of Audit (SD)

Place: New Delhi
Date :

Annexure - I

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System: Internal audit of the NTCA has been conducted in July 2010.
2. Adequacy of Internal Control System: There is ample scope of improvement in the internal control system of the NTCA as the following deficiencies were noticed:
 - I. Instances of overwriting noticed in the cash book were not initialed/authenticated.
 - II. Physical verification of consumable, non-consumable and library books items was not conducted which is required to be conducted each year in the absence of which the physical availability of consumable and non-consumable items could not be verified.
 - III. Log book/History sheet/Repair and Maintenance Register/Dismantled Parts Register of vehicle were not being maintained.
 - IV. Copy of the tour programmes were not attached with the paid vouchers, in the absence which the authenticity of TA claims could not be verified in audit.
 - V. Stock Items were being purchased and issued without requisition/demand application.
 - VI. Signatures of recipients were not being obtained in the stock register at the time of issue of items. Moreover, overwriting were not being initialed/authenticated.
3. System of Physical Verification of Assets: The physical verification of assets had not been carried out since inception till 31/03/2011.
4. Regularity in payment of statutory dues: NTCA was regular in payment of statutory dues.
5. Maintenance of Asset Register: The Asset Register is not complete and to that extent the actual number of particular type of asset available at the end of 31.03.2011, number of assets purchased during a particular year and the depreciated value of assets according to the year of purchase of asset could not be ascertained.


Director (EA) 4/7/12

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