

National missions and 24 other initiatives in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. State Governments have also been requested to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address State specific issues. Global response to the challenge is being shaped through negotiations under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where India is actively participating.

(b) and (c) India's Second National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC in May, 2012 projected that the annual mean surface air temperature of the Country may range from 3.5°C to 4.3°C by the end of the century and is likely to have negative impacts on agriculture productivity, and may cause spread of Malaria in new areas, having adverse impacts on human life.

#### **Number of tigers in country**

499. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the information of the number of tigers in the country during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) the number of tigers that have died by natural death and the number of tigers that have died due to poaching; and

(c) the action that the Ministry has taken against the poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The country level tiger population, assessed once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, in the recent assessment of 2010, as compared to the last country level assessment of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Implementation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for action against poachers / offenders is done by States as a part of their day to day management, and such information is not collated at the Government of India level.

**Statement**

*Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						Increase/Decrease/ Stable
	2006			2010			
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical, Lower Limit	Statistical, Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(- )***	(- )***	Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable

Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
<b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

\*\*\* Statistical lower / upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

**Statement-II**

*Details of tiger mortality, as reported by the States, for the last three years and current year*

Year	Natural and other causes (Animals)	Poaching including seizure (Animals)	Cases under scrutiny	Total (Animals)
2010	25	28	-	53
2011	40	16		56
2012	29	33	27	89
2013 (as on 25.07.2013)	6	8	36	50

**Reasons for the death of Royal Bengal Tigers**

500. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: whether a number of Royal Bengal Tigers and other animals have been reported dead and killed in Sundarban Forest, West Bengal in the last five years, and the details of cause of their deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The mortality details of tiger and other wild animals in the Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, during last five years, as reported by the State, are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*1. Details of tiger mortality during the last five years, as reported by the State*

Year	Date of incidence	Reasons for death
1	2	3
2008-09	6.10.2008	Wounds
2009-10		No death reported
2010-11		No death reported