

of the reform measures undertaken in recent months such as setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial sector including banking; permitting FDI in areas including multi-brand retail, power exchanges and civil aviation; reduction of policy rates by the Reserve Bank of India, etc. The growth projection assumes a normal monsoon, further moderation in inflation, global economic recovery, etc.

### **Tiger population in forests**

\*482. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sundarbans of West Bengal, Sariska of Rajasthan, Simlipal of Odisha forests have no tiger population at all, although the official record, shows a number of tigers in these forests;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last three years no body has seen any tiger in these forests; and

(c) the present process of tiger enumeration and when it was last done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Phase-IV yearly monitoring protocol using camera traps has been launched in all tiger reserves including Sundarbans, Simlipal and Sariska which have camera trapped tigers in these reserves. Further, the latest country level assessment (2010) of tigers, co-predators and prey using the refined methodology, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, has also provided the details of tiger population in different landscapes. The said details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The tiger population is estimated once every four years with a refined methodology of double sampling using camera traps in a 'mark-recapture' statistical framework at the landscape level. The last such country level assessment was done in the year 2010.

## Statement

Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010

State	Tiger Population							
	2006				2010			
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Increase/ Decrease/ Stable	
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	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it

Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable	was not assessed in 2010.
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.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1909</b>		

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