

Tiger Reserves in India

Tiger Reserves

- Tiger reserves are administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).
- Initially, only 9 tiger reserves were covered under the project.
- But today, this number has increased to 51 (list is given at the end of the article).
- On the recommendation of NTCA, the state government has the power to notify a region as a tiger reserve.
- There are 51 tiger reserves spreading across 17 states (tiger reserve states) of India which is home to nearly 70% of tiger population of the world.
- From 1,411 tigers in 2006, this number has increased to 1,706 in 2010 and 2,226 in 2014.

Important Facts

- Largest Tiger Reserve in India- Nagarjunsagar-Srisaillam Tiger Reserve (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana)
- Smallest Tiger Reserve in India- Bor Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)

STRUCTURE

- A tiger reserve is demarcated on the basis of 'core-buffer strategy' which includes:
 - (i) Core zone
 - (ii) Buffer zone

PROJECT TIGER

- It was launched in the country in the year 1973 in Palamau Tiger Reserve. The first time project tiger was launched in 1973, at Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand. (in some sources)
- It was done with the help of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) on the basis of the recommendation of a special task-force of the Indian Board for Wildlife.

NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NTCA)

- It is a statutory body constituted under the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006.
- It was recommended by Tiger Task Force.
- It is responsible for all the measures and actions taken under the project tiger for the conservation of the tiger.
- Minister for Environment and Forests is its chairperson and Minister of State for Environment and Forests is the vice-chairperson.
- The NTCA / Project Tiger also conducts the country level assessment of the status of tiger, co-predators, prey and habitat once in every four years. It is done using the refined methodology, as approved by the Tiger Task Force.

PHASE IV Programme

- Through phase IV programme, NTCA has announced wide expansion of its tiger monitoring programme.



- The methodology was developed by Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and NTCA. This would provide a yearly indication of tiger population around the country.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIONS

- MoU with Nepal to prevent trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife.
- A protocol on the conservation of tiger with China.
- A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created.
- 'New Delhi Resolution' was passed in third Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation.
- Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh joined hands with India to conclude 'tiger census-2018' in the subcontinent.

RECENT UPDATES

- For 2018 census counting, NTCA has developed an android app named 'M-STRIPES'.
Objective:
(i) for the proper location data feeding and filling the record more accurately.
(ii) to strengthen the patrolling and surveillance of tigers.
- The primary focus of the tiger census 2018: to cover the northeast India that was not included in the previous census.
- For the first time, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh have come together to count the tigers especially in the region with mutual borders.
- In the previous census, only Nepal and Bangladesh were engaged in the counting.

List of Tiger Reserves in India State-wise

Here is a complete list of Tiger Reserves in India as notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and amended in 2006.

Sr. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve (Year of creation)	State
1	Bandipur (1973-74)	Karnataka
2	Corbett (1973-74)	Uttarakhand
	Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR)	Uttar Pradesh
3	Kanha (1973-74)	Madhya Pradesh
4	Manas (1973-74)	Assam
5	Melghat (1973-74)	Maharashtra
6	Palamau (1973-74)	Jharkhand
7	Ranthambore (1973-74)	Rajasthan
8	Similipal (1973-74)	Odisha
9	Sunderbans (1973-74)	West Bengal
10	Periyar (1978-79)	Kerala
11	Sariska (1978-79)	Rajasthan



12	Buxa (1982-83)	West Bengal
13	Indravati (1982-83)	Chhattisgarh
14	Namdapha (1982-83)	Arunachal Pradesh
15	Dudhwa (1987-88)	Uttar Pradesh
16	Kalakad-Mundanthurai (1988-89)	Tamil Nadu
17	Valmiki (1989-90)	Bihar
18	Pench (1992-93)	Madhya Pradesh
19	Tadoba-Andhari (1993-94)	Maharashtra
20	Bandhavgarh (1993-94)	Madhya Pradesh
21	Panna (1994-95)	Madhya Pradesh
22	Dampa (1994-95)	Mizoram
23	Bhadra (1998-99)	Karnataka
24	Pench (1998-99)	Maharashtra
25	Pakke (1999-2000)	Arunachal Pradesh
26	Nameri (1999-2000)	Assam
27	Satpura (1999-2000)	Madhya Pradesh
28	Anamalai (2008-09)	Tamil Nadu
29	Udanti-Sitanadi (2008-09)	Chattisgarh
30	Satkosia (2008-09)	Odisha
31	Kaziranga (2008-09)	Assam
32	Achanakmar (2008-09)	Chattisgarh
33	Dandeli-Anshi (Kali) (2008-09)	Karnataka
34	Sanjay-Dubri (2008-09)	Madhya Pradesh
35	Mudumalai (2008-09)	Tamil Nadu
36	Nagarahole (2008-09)	Karnataka
37	Parambikulam (2008-09)	Kerala
38	Sahyadri (2009-10)	Maharashtra
39	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple (2010-11)	Karnataka
40	Kawal (2012-13)	Telangana
41	Sathyamangalam (2013-14)	Tamil Nadu
42	Mukandra Hills (2013-14)	Rajasthan
43	Nawegaon-Nagzira (2013-14)	Maharashtra
44	Nagarjunsagar Srisailam (1982-83)	Andhra Pradesh
45	Amrabad (2014)	Telangana



46	Pilibhit (2014)	Uttar Pradesh
47	Bor (2014)	Maharashtra
48	Rajaji (2015)	Uttarakhand
49	Orang (2016)	Assam
50	Kamlang (2016)	Arunachal Pradesh
51	Srivilliputhur Megamalai (2021)	Tamil Nadu

Also, Check

- [Click Here to Read CDS Exam Notes](#)
- [Click Here to Download CDS Previous Year Papers with Solutions \(English & Hindi\)](#)

