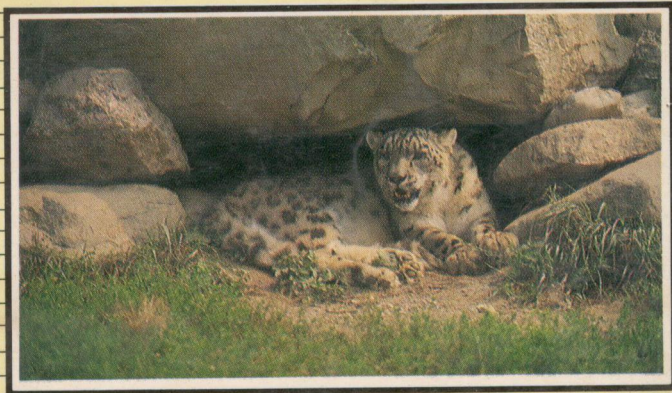


RECOGNITION OF ZOO RULES

1992



CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



FOREWORD

While we have some very well-designed and efficiently managed Zoos in India, many Zoos are still not in a position to provide conditions congenial to the animals exhibited, and nor are they equipped to discharge the multifarious functions envisioned in a modern and enlightened context. The main reason for this diversity in the standards of the management of Zoos is that there are no uniform patterns of administration and legally enforceable norms. It is this concern that prompted the recent amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, establishing a Central Zoo Authority, and also requiring the prescription of minimum standards and norms for the upkeep and management of Zoos.

The Central Zoo Authority was constituted in February, 1992. One of its first tasks was to evolve a set of norms for the recognition of Zoos. The draft, prepared after much discussion, was circulated to all Zoo Directors in the country. It was heartening to see that a majority of them responded with informed critical appraisal and very useful suggestions. Based on this feedback the draft was modified, and then the final version notified. It will be mandatory for every Zoo to come up to these standards. Government of India would, of course, be willing to provide financial as well as technical help to Zoos to achieve the prescribed standards.

Zoos have a multi-dimensional role to play in society and nature. There is no denying that they were originally set up purely for recreational purposes. This gradually developed into an educational role. But the new thrust that we envision for Zoos is conservation oriented.

Zoos in our country have made significant contributions in ex-situ conservation of rare and endangered species of wildlife. It is to the credit of the Zoo movement in India that three crocodylian species stand rehabilitated, and the number of Manipur Deer in Zoos today is more than that of the species in the wild. The important role played by Indian Zoos in the captive breeding of White Tiger and the Great Indian One-horned Rhino can also not be underestimated. Ours is one of the few developing countries to conduct regular courses in Zoo Management in the Wildlife Institute of India.

The standards and norms notified by the Government for recognition of Zoos are being published in this booklet not only for the information of Directors of Zoos, but equally for the information of the general public, without whose help and co-operation, the whole exercise would be meaning-

less. We have therefore specifically incorporated a clause requiring all Zoos to publish an Annual Report which would be available to the public.

We in the Ministry as well as the Zoo Authority do not regard this as the last word in Zoo management. I would like there to be a continuing dialogue between Zoo Directors, NGOs, experts, animal-lovers and the CZA, so that we sustain and constantly improve upon our endeavours towards achieving the goal we have set for ourselves.

New Delhi

4th Aug. 1992

KAMAL NATH

MINISTER
ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
INDIA

By way of introduction.....

The need for having standards and norms that are uniformly applicable to all the Zoos in the country has been felt for a long time. The Government of India, by an amendment in September, 1991 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, made a provision for the creation of a Central Zoo Authority to oversee, monitor and co-ordinate the management of the Zoos in the country.

The main functions of the Authority are :

- (a) to specify the minimum standards for the housing, upkeep and veterinary care of animals kept in Zoos;
- (b) to evaluate and assess the functioning of Zoos with respect to the prescribed standards and norms and recognize or derecognize Zoos on the basis of this evaluation ;
- (c) to coordinate the captive breeding programmes of rare and endangered species, including acquisition, exchange and loan of animals, and maintaining of stud books and such other measures as are necessary for maintaining appropriate genetic diversity ;
- (d) to organize training of Zoo personnel and coordinate research on various aspects of captive breeding and animal behaviour ;
- (e) to coordinate development of suitable educational programmes to disseminate knowledge of, and inculcate empathy for, wild animals amongst the general public.

The Central Government constituted the Central Zoo Authority under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Environment & Forests with four Official Members and six Non-official Members with effect from 3rd February, 1992. The President of the Indian Zoo Director's Association is a permanent invitee to its meetings.

The Authority would provide both technical and financial assistance to the Zoos for their development and management on scientific lines, but the financial resources at the disposal of the Central Zoo Authority are limited. Therefore, funding will be confirmed to specific projects approved by the Authority. Zoos will naturally have to meet the major part of their expenditure from their own resources.

The Central Zoo Authority would also provide all technical help that is required by a Zoo in solving the difficulties of management, but the responsibility of managing the Zoos will remain with the State Governments, Corporations, Institutions, Organisations and the individuals operating Zoos.

The Standards and Norms for the up-keep of the Zoos have been evolved after due consultations with the Directors of the Zoos, Chief Wild Life Wardens and the State Governments and their views have been accom-

modated to the extent possible. However, from the responses received, it seems that there are certain reservations/apprehensions about some of these norms. The rationale in respect of some provisions is being given here briefly :

(a) The classification of Zoos into large, medium, small and mini has been made to decide the appropriate level of staffing both for technical and administrative functions. The combined effect of all the criteria will be taken into account by a weighted point-system to decide the category to which a Zoo belongs. No Zoo will be debarred from being put into large or medium category simply because it does not fulfill one of the prescribed criteria.

(b) The objective of closing Zoos to the visitors at least once a week is not so much as to give the staff a holiday, as to provide the animals some reprieve from the stress that they are put to because of continuous exposure to visitors. This will help the Zoo Authorities to take measures like transfer of animals from one enclosure to another or to implement prophylactic measures etc.

(c) A suggestion was made by some of the Zoo Directors that there should be a provision in the standards that each Zoo will compulsorily keep in its stores at least three-days ration for the Zoo animals. The objective of the suggestion is very laudable but there would be practical difficulties in respect of fruits, vegetables and meat because of power failures at times. The possibility that the entire stock of food items may be rendered unfit for consumption by animals, cannot be ruled out. We have, therefore, left the details to the good sense of the management.

(d) It was also suggested that the rules should not make it mandatory for every Zoo to publish the Annual Report. It is to be emphasized that mere preparation and submission of the annual report to the Central Zoo Authority will not serve the purpose. The rationale behind printing of the Annual Report is to apprise visitors of the activities of the Zoos and thus making the management of the Zoos more responsive to the public. We have, therefore, insisted on publishing of the Annual Report. For the same reason, the rules require all Zoos to publish leaflets and information booklets about their animals and activities.

(e) Suggestions were also made by some of the Zoo Directors that horses, camels, llamas and blue bulls should be used for joy rides in the Zoo. To inculcate a feeling of empathy and reverence to all forms of wildlife is one of the main objectives of the Zoo Authority, besides, providing scientific facts regarding the habits and behaviour of each species of wild animals. Use of wild animals for joy rides or pulling the vehicles is not consistent with this objective. Since elephants and yaks have traditionally been used to carry people, we have permitted their use. As far as horses and camels are concerned, they are animals which can at times act as carriers of various

infectious diseases. It is mainly to rule out the possibilities of the wild animals getting infection that the suggestions of allowing the camels has not been accommodated in the standards and norms in the Central Zoo Authority.

For the sake of clarification, it may be mentioned that according to the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Zoo means any establishment where captive animals are kept for exhibition to the public, but does not include a circus or any establishment of a licensed dealer in captive animals. This implies that all the deer parks, safaries and reptile houses would come under the definition of Zoos and they will have not only to get the recognition from the Zoo Authority, but will also have to abide by the standards and norms fixed in the Zoos. It is not intended to cover aquaria under these rules at present.

It may be that some Zoos do not at present fulfil all the standards and norms listed. It is not the intention of the Authority to derecognize these immediately and order that they be shut down. Rather, a pragmatic view will be taken in the short term, allowing for a grace period during which it is expected that Zoos prepare time bound action plans to attain the minimum standards. The Authority would certainly consider these for financial support on a case to case basis.

It will be the endeavour of the Central Zoo Authority to provide as much technical guidance and financial help as possible but the success of Zoo management would depend mainly on the determination of the individual zoos to come up to the desired standards and fulfill the twin objectives of nature education and ex-situ conservation of rare and endangered species.

To Be Published In Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section
(i) Of The Gazette Of India, Extra-Ordinary

Ministry of Environment and Forests

New Delhi,

the 4th August, 1992.

Notification

GSR _____ in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (f) and (g) of sub-section (i) of Section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement :-

- (1) These rules may be called the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions :- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Act" means the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972);
- (b) "Enclosure" means any accommodation provided for Zoo animals;
- (c) "Enclosure barrier" means a physical barrier to contain an animal within an enclosure;
- (d) "Endangered species" means species included in Schedule I of the Act;
- (e) "Form" means form set forth in Appendix A to these rules;
- (f) "Performing purposes" means any effort to force the animal to carry out unnatural act including performance of circus tricks;
- (g) "Stand-of barrier" means a physical barrier set back from the outer edge of an enclosure barrier;
- (h) "Zoo operator" means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the Zoo provided that-
- (i) in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof shall be deemed to be the Zoo operator;
- (ii) in the case of a company, any director, manager, secretary or other officer, who is in-charge of and responsible to the company for the affairs of the Zoo shall be deemed to be the zoo operator;

- (iii) in the case of a zoo owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government, or any local authority, the person or persons appointed to manage the affairs of the zoo by the Central Government, the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be shall be deemed to be the Zoo operator.

3. Application for recognition :

An application under section 38 H of the Act for recognition of a zoo shall be made to the Central Zoo Authority in **Form A**.

4. Fees for application :

- (a) There shall be paid in respect of every application under rule 3 a fee of rupees five hundred.
- (b) The amount of the fee shall be paid through Demand Draft/Postal Order(s) in favour of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi.

5. Documents to be filed alongwith the application and particulars it should contain :

Every application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and shall contain clear particulars as to the matters specified in **Form A**.

6. Power to make inquiries and call for information :

Before granting recognition to a zoo under section 38 H of the Act, the Central Zoo Authority may make such inquiries and require such further information to be furnished, as it deems necessary, relating to the information furnished by the zoo in its application in **Form A**.

7. Form of recognition :

The recognition granted to a zoo shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :-

- (a) that the recognition unless granted on a permanent basis, shall be for such period not less than one year as may be specified in the recognition;
- (b) that the zoo shall comply with such standards and norms as are or may be prescribed or imposed under the provisions of the Act and these rules from time to time.

8. Renewal of recognition :

- (a) Three months before the expiry of the period of recognition, a recognised zoo desirous of renewal of such recognition may make an application to the Central Zoo Authority in **Form A**.
- (b) The provisions of rules 3, rule 4, rule 5, rule 6 and rule 7 shall apply in relation to renewal of recognition as they apply in relation to grant of

recognition except that, the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of recognition shall be rupees two hundred.

9. Classification of Zoos :

For the purposes of deciding standards and norms for recognition of zoos and monitoring and evaluating their performance, the zoos, on the basis of the area, number of animals and their variety exhibited, and the number of visitors, shall be classified into four categories as specified below:-

Category of the Zoo	Large	Medium	Small	Mini
Area of the zoo in hectares	More than 75 hectares	50-75 hectare	20-50 hectare	Less than 20 hectare <i>less than 200</i>
Number of animals exhibited	More than 750	500-750	200-499	<i>less than 20</i>
Animals variety exhibited	More than 75 numbers	50-75 numbers	20-49 numbers	<i>less than 20</i>
Number of endangered species exhibited	More than 15	10-15	5-9	Less than 5
Annual attendance of visitors per year	More than 7.5 lakhs	5-7.5 lakhs	2-5 lakhs	Less than 2 lakhs

1.5 = one point

10. Standards and norms subject to which recognition under section 38 H of the Act shall be granted :

The Central Zoo Authority shall grant recognition with due regard to the interests of protection and conservation of wild life, and such standards, norms and other matters as are specified below :-

General :

- (1) The primary objective of operating any zoo shall be the conservation of wildlife and no zoo shall take up any activity that is inconsistent with the objective.
- (2) No zoo shall acquire any animal in violation of the Act or rules made thereunder.

(3) No zoo shall allow any animal to be subjected to the cruelties as defined under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) or permit any activity that exposes the animals to unnecessary pain, stress or provocation, including use of animals for performing purposes.

(4) No zoo shall use any animal, other than the elephant in plains and yak in hilly areas for riding purposes or draughting any vehicle.

(5) No zoo shall keep any animal chained or tethered unless doing so is essential for its own well being.

(6) No zoo shall exhibit any animal that is seriously sick, injured or infirm.

(7) Each zoo shall be closed to visitors at least once a week. ✓

(8) Each zoo shall be encompassed by a perimeter wall at least two metres high from the ground level. The existing zoos in the nature of safaries and deer parks will continue to have chain link fence of appropriate design and dimensions.

(9) The zoo operators shall provide a clean and healthy environment in the zoo by planting trees, creating green belts and providing lawns and flower beds etc.

(10) The built up area in any zoo shall not exceed twenty five per cent of the total area of the zoo. The built up area includes administrative buildings, stores, hospitals, restaurants, kiosks and visitor rest sheds etc. animal houses and 'pucca' roads.

(11) No zoo shall have the residential complexes for the staff within the main campus of the zoo. Such complex, if any, shall be separated from the main campus of the zoo by a boundary wall with a minimum height of two metres from the ground level.

Administrative and Staffing Pattern :

(12) Every zoo shall have one full-time officer in-charge of the zoo. The said officer shall be delegated adequate administrative and financial powers as may be necessary for proper upkeep and care of zoo animals.

X(13) Every large and medium zoo shall have at least one full-time curator having the sole responsibility of looking after the upkeep of animals and maintenance of animal enclosures.

(14) Each large zoo shall have at least two full-time veterinarians and medium and small zoo shall have at least one full-time veterinarian. The mini zoo may at least have arrangement with any outside veterinarian for visiting the zoo every-day to look after the animals.

Animal Enclosures - Design, Dimensions and other Essential Features :

(15) All animal enclosures in a zoo shall be so designed as to fully ensure the safety of animals, caretakers and the visitors. Stand of barriers and adequate warning signs shall be provided for keeping the visitors at a safe distance from the animals.

Size Area
(16) All animal enclosures in a zoo shall be so designed as to meet the full biological requirements of the animals housed therein. The enclosures shall be of such size as to ensure that the animals get space for their free movement and exercise and the animals within herds and groups are not unduly dominated by individuals. The zoo operators shall take adequate safeguards to avoid the animals being unnaturally provoked for the benefit of viewing by public and excessive stress being caused by visibility of the animals in the adjoining enclosures.

(17) The zoo operators shall endeavour to simulate the conditions of the natural habitat of the animal in the enclosures as closely as possible. Planting of appropriate species of trees for providing shade and constructing shelters which would merge in the overall environment of the enclosures, shall also be provided. Wherever it is technically feasible, only moats shall be provided as enclosure barriers.

(18) The enclosures housing the endangered mammalian species, mentioned in Appendix I to these rules, shall have feeding and retiring cubicles/cell of minimum dimensions given in the said appendix. Each cubicle/cell shall have resting, feeding, drinking water and exercising facilities, according to the biological needs of the species. Proper ventilation and lighting for the comfort and well being of animals shall be provided in each cell/cubicle/enclosure.

(19) Proper arrangement of drainage of excess of water and arrangements for removal of excreta and residual water from each cell/cubicle/enclosure shall be made.

(20) Designing of any new enclosure for endangered species shall be finalized in consultation with the Central Zoo Authority.

Hygiene, Feeding and Upkeep :

(21) Every zoo shall ensure timely supply of wholesome and unadulterated food in sufficient quantity to each animal according to the requirement of the individual animals, so that no animal remains undernourished.



(22) Every Zoo shall provide for a proper waste disposal system for treating both the solid and liquid wastes generated in the zoos.

(23) All left over food items, animal excreta and rubbish shall be removed from each enclosure regularly and disposed of in a manner congenial to the general cleanliness of the zoo.

(24) The zoo operators shall make available round the clock supply of potable water for drinking purposes in each cell/enclosure/cubicle.

(25) Periodic application of disinfectants in each enclosure shall be made according to the directions of the authorised veterinary officer of the zoo.

Animal Care, Health and Treatment :



(26) The animals shall be handled only by the staff having experience and training in handling the individual animals. Every care shall be taken to avoid discomfort, behavioral stress or physical harm to any animal.

(27) The condition and health of all animals in the zoo shall be checked every day by the person in-charge of their care. If any animal is found sick, injured, or unduly stressed the matter shall be reported to the veterinary officer for providing treatment expeditiously.

(28) Routine examination including parasite checks shall be carried out regularly and preventive medicines including vaccination be administered at such intervals as may be decided by the authorised veterinary officers.

(29) The zoo operators shall arrange for medical check-ups of the staff responsible for upkeep of animals at least once in every six months to ensure that they do not have infections of such diseases that can infect the zoo animals.

(30) Each zoo shall maintain animal history sheets and treatment cards in respect of each animal of endangered species, identified by the Central Zoo Authority.

Veterinary Facilities :

(31) Every large and medium zoo shall have full-fledged veterinary facilities including a properly equipped veterinary hospital, basic diagnostic facilities and comprehensive range of drugs. Each veterinary hospital shall have isolation and quarantine wards for newly- arriving animals and sick animals. These wards should be so located as to minimise the chances of infections spreading to other animals of the zoo.



(32) Each veterinary hospital shall have facilities for restraining and handling sick animals including tranquilizing equipments and syringe projector. The hospital shall also have a reference library on animal health care and upkeep.

(33) The small and mini zoos, where full-fledged veterinary hospital is not available, shall have at least a treatment room in the premises of the zoo where routine examination of animals can be undertaken and immediate treatment can be provided.

(34) Every zoo shall have a post-mortem room. Any animal that dies in a zoo shall be subjected to a detailed post-mortem and the findings recorded and maintained for a period of at least six years.

(35) Each zoo shall have a graveyard where the carcasses of dead animals can be buried without affecting the hygiene and the cleanliness of the zoo. The large and medium zoos shall have an incinerator for disposal of the carcasses and other refuse material.

Breeding of Animals :

(36) Every zoo shall formulate a programme for captive breeding of only such animals as are approved by the Central Zoo Authority for that zoo. They shall abide by the guidelines and directives of the Central Zoo Authority in this regard.

(37) Every zoo shall keep the animals in viable, social groups. No animal will be kept without a mate for a period exceeding one year unless there is a legitimate reason for doing so or if the animal has already passed its prime and is of no use for breeding purposes. In the event of a zoo failing to find a mate for any single animal within this period, the animal shall be shifted to some other place according to the directions of the Central Zoo Authority.

(38) No zoo shall be allowed to acquire a single animal of any variety except when doing so is essential either for finding a mate for the single animal housed in the said zoo or for exchange of blood in a captive breeding group.

(39) Every zoo shall take up regular exchange programmes of animals so as to prevent the traits or ill effects of inbreeding. To achieve this objective each zoo shall maintain a stud book in respect of every endangered species.

(40) To safeguard against uncontrolled growth in the population of prolifically breeding animals, every zoo shall implement appropriate population control measures like separation of sexes, sterilization, vasectomy, tubectomy and implanting of pallets etc.

(41) No zoo shall permit hybridization either between different species of animals or different races of the same species of animals.

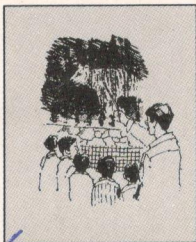
Maintenance of Records and Submission of Inventory to The Central Zoo Authority :

(42) Every zoo shall keep a record of the birth acquisitions, sales, disposals and deaths of all animals. The inventory of the animals housed in each zoo as on 31st March of every year shall be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority by 30th April of the same year. ✓

(43) Every zoo shall also submit a brief summary of the death of animals in the zoo for every financial year, alongwith the reasons of death identified on the basis of post-mortem reports and other diagnostic tests, by 30th April of the following year. ✓

(44) Every zoo shall publish an annual report of the activities of the zoo in respect of each financial year. The copy of the said annual report shall be made available to the Central Zoo Authority, within two months, after the end of the financial year. The report shall also be made available to the general public at a resonable cost.

Education and Research :



(45) Every enclosure in a zoo shall bear a sign board ✓ displaying scientific information regarding the animals exhibited in it.

(46) Every zoo shall publish leaflets, brochures and guide-books and make the same available to the visitors, either free of cost or at a reasonable price.

✓ (47) Every large and medium zoo shall make arrangements for recording, in writing, the detailed observations about the biological behaviour, population dynamics and veterinary care of the animals exhibited as per directions of the Central Zoo Authority so that a detailed database could be developed. The database shall be exchanged with other zoos as well as the Central Zoo Authority.

Visitor Facilities :

(48) The zoo operators shall provide adequate civic facilities like toilets, visitor sheds, and drinking water points at convenient places in the zoo for visitors.

(49) First-aid equipments including anti-venom shall be readily available in the premises of the zoo.

(50) Arrangements shall be made to provide access to the zoo to disabled visitors including those in the wheel chair.



Development and Planning :

(51) Each zoo shall prepare a long-term master plan for its development. The zoo shall also prepare a management plan, giving details of the proposal and activities of development for next six years. The copies of the said plans shall be sent to the Central Zoo Authority.

APPENDIX A

APPLICATION FOR GETTING RECOGNITION FROM THE CENTRAL
ZOO

AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 38 H (sub-section 2)

FORM - A

To

The Member-Secretary,
Central Zoo Authority of India,
NEW DELHI.

We want to get recognition under section 38 H of the Wild Life
(Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of _____
_____ Bank draft/Postal Order for Rs.500/- drawn in
favour of Central Zoo Authority is also enclosed. The required information in
respect of _____ is as under :

1. Name of the Zoo :
2. Location of the Zoo and Area :
3. Date of establishment :
4. Name of controlling authority/
operator :
5. Total number of visitors to the Zoo
during the last three years :
(Year wise)
6. Total number of days on which zoo is
open to visitors during a calender year.
7. Number of animals exhibited by the zoo :

Stock position during the current financial year

Number of species exhibited	Stock Position on the close of preceding year	Births	Acquisitions	Deaths	Disposals	Stock as on the date of application
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MAMMALS

BIRDS

REPTILES

AMPHIBIANS

FISHES AND OTHERS

INVERTEBRATES

8. Total number of enclosures :
 - (i) Open air moated enclosures:
 - (ii) Closed cages/aviaries:
9. List of endangered species bred during last 3 years :
10. Veterinary facilities :
 - (a) Whole time veterinarian available or not :
 - (b) Facilities available in the Veterinary Hospital :
 - (a) Operation theatre/Surgical room
 - (b) X-ray facility
 - (c) Squeeze cages
 - (d) In-door patient ward
 - (e) Quarantine ward
 - (f) Dispensary
 - (g) Nursery for hand-rearing animal babies
 - (h) Pathological laboratory
 - (i) Tranquilising equipments/drugs
11. Whether the following facilities exist in the zoo:
 - i) Kitchen
 - ii) Food store
 - iii) Deep Freeze
 - iv) Potable water facility
 - v) Food distribution van/rickshaw etc.
12. Sanitary care and disease control :

Whether -

 - i) Pollution free water to animals for drinking is available ?
 - ii) Proper drainage system exists in enclosures ?
 - iii) Regular disposal of refuse material is done ?
 - iv) Programme for control of pests and

predators exists ?

- v) Preventive measures like deworming and vaccination are being provided ?

13. Amenities to visitors :

Whether -

- (a) Public facilities like toilets/ bathrooms exist ?
- (b) Sufficient number of drinking water taps available ?
- (c) Visitor information centre and nature interpretation centre exist ?
- (d) Zoo education facilities have been provided ?
- (e) Public telephone booths are available ?
- (f) Kiosks and restaurants are available at the zoo ?

14. Safety measures for visitors :

Whether -

- (a) Effective stand-of barriers have been provided around enclosures ?
- (b) Adequate number of warning sign boards exist ?
- (c) First-Aid measures are available ?

15. Budget of the Zoo for last 3 years

Revenue	Grants	Total expenditure
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16. Annual Report, Guide books, Brochure or any other publication (copies enclosed)

17. Master plan of the Zoo (copy enclosed)

Signature of the Applicant

MINIMUM PRESCRIBED SIZE FOR FEEDING/RETIRING CUBICLE/
ENCLOSURES FOR IMPORTANT MAMMALIAN SPECIES OF CAPTIVE
ANIMALS.

Name of the Species.

Size of the cubicle/enclosures-in metres

	length	breadth	height
FAMILY - Felidae :			
Tiger and lions	2.75	1.80	3.00
Panther	2.00	1.50	2.00
Clouded leopard & snow leopard	2.00	1.50	2.00
Small cats	1.80	1.50	1.50
FAMILY - Elephantidae			
Elephant.	8.0	6.0	5.5
FAMILY - Rhinocerotidae			
One-horned Indian Rhinoceros	5.0	3.0	2.5
FAMILY - Cervidae			
Brow antlered deer	3.0	2.0	2.5
Hangul	3.0	2.0	2.5
Swamp deer	3.0	2.0	2.5
Musk deer	2.5	1.5	2.0
Mouse deer	1.5	1.0	1.5
FAMILY - Bovidae			
Nilgiri tahr	2.5	1.5	2.0
Chinkara	2.5	1.5	2.0
Four horned antelope	2.5	1.5	2.0
Wild Buffalo	3.0	1.5	2.0
Indian Bison	3.0	2.0	2.5
Yak	4.0	2.0	2.5
Bharal, goral, wild sheep and markhor	2.5	1.5	2.0
FAMILY - Equidae			
Wild Ass	4.0	2.0	2.5
FAMILY - Ursidae			
All types of Indian bears.	2.5	1.8	2.0

FAMILY - Canidae			
Jackal, wolf & wild dog	2.0	1.5	1.5
FAMILY - Vivirridae			
Palm civet	2.0	1.0	1.0
Large Indian civet & binturong	2.0	1.5	1.0
FAMILY - Mustellidae			
Otters all types	2.5	1.5	1.0
Ratel/Hogbadger	2.5	1.5	1.0
Martens	2.0	1.5	1.0
FAMILY - Procyonidae			
Red Panda	3.0	1.5	1.0
FAMILY - Lorisidae			
Slow loris and slender loris	1.0	1.0	1.5
FAMILY - Cercopithecidae			
Monkeys and langurs.	2.0	1.0	1.5

(S.S. HASURKAR)

JOINT SECRETARY TO
THE GOVT. OF INDIA

(NO.F.6-3/91-WL.I)

The good zoos today already point with pride to changes in the composition of their collections; Bronx zoo used to have 2900 specimens of 1100 species, but now has 3500 specimens of only 600 species. A multitude of single specimen of exotic species, far from being a badge of excellence has become the mark of a bad zoo.

**NUMBER OF ZOOS AND CAPTIVE WILDLIFE FACILITIES
IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA**

STATE/UTs	ZOOS	DEER PARKS	SAFARI PARKS	SNAKE PARKS	NATURE/ EDUCATION BREEDING CENTRES	AQUARIUMS	TOTAL
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	3	14	3	0	1	1	21
Assam	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Bihar	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Delhi	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	8	2	0	0	0	0	3
Haryana	5	4	0	0	2	0	16
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0	0	1	0	8
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	2	0	1	0	10
Karnataka	19	1	0	0	3	0	3
Kerala	3	3	4	0	0	0	10
Madhya Pradesh	5	1	1	1	0	0	3
Maharashtra	10	0	0	1	2	0	27
Manipur	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
Meghalaya	1	1	1	0	1	1	7
Mizoram	2	0	0	2	2	0	17
Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orissa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pondicherry	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punjab	1	7	3	0	0	0	1
Rajasthan	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	6	1	1	0	1	0	13
Tripura	8	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	1	0	9
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
West Bengal	3	1	0	0	0	2	13
	3	7	0	0	0	0	1
	3	0	1	0	6	0	2
	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
Total	107	*49	16	6	24	6	208

*The actual number could be much more but state-wise details are not available.

