

**VAN VIHAR NATIONAL
PARK AND ZOO
BHOPAL**



**ANNUAL REPORT
2016-17**

**DIRECTOR
VAN VIHAR NATIONAL PARK AND ZOO
BHOPAL**



RAMU GATE (BOAT CLUB SIDE)



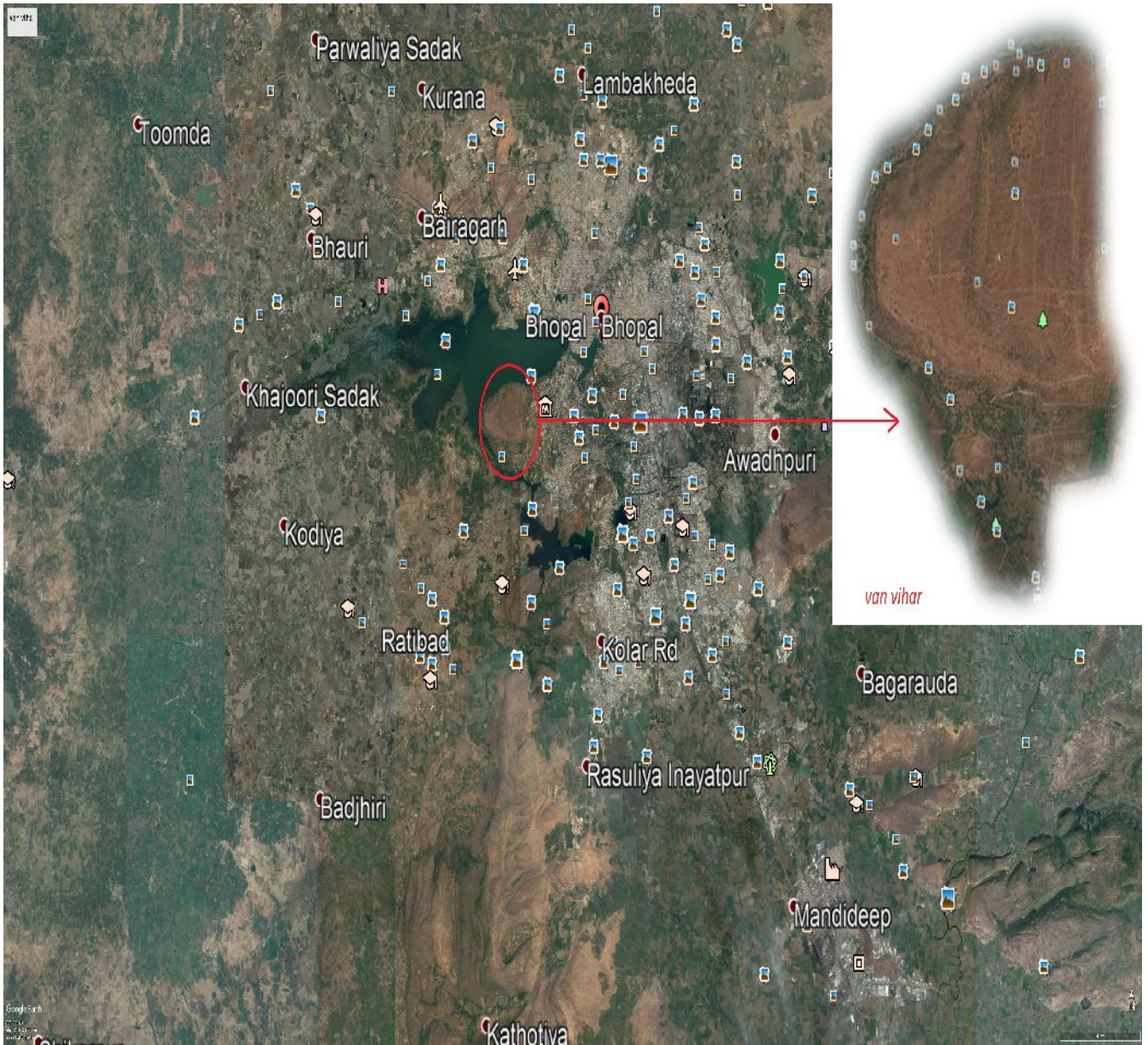
CHEEKU GATE (BHADBHADA SIDE)

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LOCATION

VAN VIHAR NATIONAL PARK AND ZOO



Source-Google image of Bhopal showing Van Vihar National Park & Zoo

OBJECTIVES

Van Vihar was set up with the following broad objectives in view:

- (i) To manage, in captivity the wildlife of Central India along with wildlife from other bio geographic regions of India in near-natural simulated habitat conditions. To serve as a repository of genes.
- (ii) To pursue conservation breeding of some rare and endangered species like- Tiger, Asiatic Lion, Gyps vultures and Hard ground Barasingha.
- (iii) To provide the visitors, through a well-designed Interpretation programme, an opportunity to enjoy, experience, understand and appreciate nature and the need to conserve wildlife.
- (iv) To carry out appropriate studies to strengthen both in-situ and ex-situ wildlife management.
- (v) To serve as a rescue center for orphaned, weak, diseased, injured and aged animals found unfit for release in the wild as well as those rescued from traditional animal performers and circuses of Madhya Pradesh.

MISSION STATEMENT

- (i) Compliment the national efforts in conservation of wildlife through planned and coordinated conservation breeding of endangered wild animal species of the Central India.
- (ii) Develop amongst visitor empathy for wild animals and motivate them to support the cause of conservation of wildlife.
- (iii) Develop amongst the visitors an understanding about the ecological linkages with the life supporting processes of nature and the need for keeping them intact by adopting sustainable life styles and living in harmony with nature.
- (iv) Enhancing the role of zoos in conservation of wildlife through collaborative research aiming at attaining management skills for in-situ population and carrying out advocacy for protecting the wild animals and their natural habitat.
- (v) To act as a Rescue and Transit Centre by receiving and keeping orphaned, seized, rescued, aged, injured and distressed wild animals subject to availability of appropriate housing for the same.

VISION STATEMENT

- i. To become a scientific institution engaged in animal welfare and conservation of wildlife.
- ii. To be known as a centre of knowledge on effective techniques for maintaining good health and upkeep of resident animals and an example of natural ambience and pollution free environment.

BACK DROP

About two decades back, where Van Vihar is located today, major portion of the area was under the control of Revenue Department whereas a few portions were personal property of private agricultural land owners of Premapura, Dharampuri and Amkheda villages. The entire area was also prone to severe encroachments. In this serene and beautiful location on the bank of the Bhopal Upper Lake, a number of illegal stone quarries were also operational, and the area was under constant threat of being seized by many commercial organizations. A review of the above problems led to the realization of the importance of the conservation and the protection of the wild flora, fauna as well as land. In order to achieve insitu and exsitu conservation of the wild flora and fauna, it was decided to provide a legal umbrella to this area under the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972. A committee of experts was constituted to decide the modalities for constitution of this area as a Protected area. An area of 445.21 hectare was notified as National Park in the year 1983 as per the committee's recommendations. Out of the 445.21 hectare of land, 388.89 hectare was government revenue land and rest of the 56.92 hectare belonged to the villagers of Premapura, Dharampuri, and Amkheda. A compensation of Rs. 23.52 lakhs was paid to the villagers to acquire 56.92 hectares of private holdings. After the constitution of National Park, this acquired area was secured over a period of time, with stonewall and chain link fence from all sides. Efforts of protection and habitat improvement measures were taken which resulted in its enrichment in a very short period of time. The barren area of 445.21 hectare, under strict vigil and protection has transformed into an island of a mosaic of different types of vegetation. Van Vihar is a classic example of clothing a denuded land with woody green fabric within a span of three decades. It is a typical amalgamation of *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation activities for wild fauna. To cover both the facets of conservation, the Central Zoo Authority further empowered this area and recognized it as a medium sized Zoo on 24.11.94.

Van Vihar National Park and Zoo has emerged as a symbol of conservation and an ideal example of eco-restoration. It is an amazing world of winged creatures, free ranging ungulates and captive carnivores in the midst of greenery. It is listed as a 'must see' in the tourist destinations of Bhopal Town. The characteristic mosaic of wet riparian stretch, plains, grasslands, shrubby vegetation, water pools, rugged slopes, mixed bamboo forest, grass covered plateau and patches of mixed plantations enriches the floral and faunal diversity of the area. This oasis of vegetation plays a vital role as carbon sink for the environmental health of the city of lakes. It is the part of the catchment of Upper Lake that relatively contributes to silt and pollution free water in the reservoir.

Van Vihar has the unique distinction of being an amalgamation of National Park, Zoological garden, Rescue centre and Conservation Breeding Centre. It is the only place in Central India where the Rescue Centre harbors number of Lions and Tigers rescued from the circuses, Sloth Bears rescued from the Madaries and abandoned / distressed animals like Tigers, Panthers and Bears from the wild. Van Vihar is also been designated as a coordinating zoo for Conservation Breeding of Royal Bengal Tiger and participating zoo for Asiatic Lion. It is also a Conservation Breeding Centre of Hard Ground Barasingha and two species of Gyps Vultures.

FLORA

Under strict protection and vigil, Mother Nature has showered its blessings in the last three decades and the once denuded land is now covered with vegetation. The main species found here include Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), Babul (*Acacia nilotica*), Reunjha (*Acacia leucophloea*), Doodhi (*Wrightia tinctoria*), Landia (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Amla (*Embllica officinalis*) and Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). In the closed areas of fodder farm and plantations, different palatable grass species like *Chrysopogon fulvus*, *Themeda triendra*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Dicanthium annulatum*, *Chloris dolichostachia* etc, are found. Hilly portion of the park, once heavily infested with *Lantana*, lower plains with *Parthenium* and *Cassia tora* weeds are now free of these weeds due to constant interventions and habitat improvement efforts over the years.

FAUNA

Van Vihar has a wide range of herbivores and carnivores. While the herbivores are free ranging, the carnivores have been housed in large enclosures under captive but natural conditions. The near natural conditions provided in big enclosures make it an animal friendly Zoo. It always has an element of surprise for the visitors. It offers them many thrills of a jungle experience, a sudden sighting of tawny tiger behind golden bamboo clumps, roar of lions, a queer laugh of a hyena, alarm call of a Sambar, rutting call of a Chital, fluttering of colorful tiny butterflies and melodious chirping of birds. The migratory birds add to the scenic beauty of the natural and open aviaries in the winters.

The carnivores include Tigers, Lions, Panthers, Hyenas, Jackals and Sloth bears. The herbivores include Sambar, Spotted deers, Bluebulls, Black bucks, Chousinghas, Common Langurs, Wild boars, Porcupines, Hares etc. In addition to this the park also showcases Ghariyal, Crocodiles, Turtles, Star tortoise and Snakes.

AVIAN FAUNA

The location of the Zoo is on the bank of the biggest man-made lake of Bhopal - The upper lake. It provides a suitable habitat for birds. 205 species of birds have been identified and listed so far. More than 50 species of migratory birds visit this area during the winter. Some of the important winter visitors are Pintail, Spotbill, Brahminy duck, Gadwall, Redcrested Pochard, Barheaded goose, Common teal, Spoonbill, Painted stork, Open billed stork and Purple heron etc. The natural open aviaries inside Van Vihar during winter with hundreds of winged colourful creatures of various species are a mesmerizing sight for nature lovers. A pair of Black necked Stork has been regularly sighted, rare sightings of Brown headed Stork-billed Kingfisher along with a single sighting of Black capped Kingfisher have also been reported. Apart from this Common Pariah Kite, Great Indian Horned Owl, Shikra, Marsh harrier, Tawny eagle and Kestrel are some of the important birds of prey.



ATTRACTIONS

VEGETATION

The forest area of Van Vihar falls into dry deciduous mixed forest category. Main species of the trees found here are *Aegle marmelos*, *Acacia arabica*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Cassia fistula*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Lagerstromia parviflora*, *Annona squamosa*, *Sterculia urens* etc. The main grasses are - *Apluda*, *Bothriochloa*, *Cenchrus*, *Cynodon*, *Dicanthium*, *Eragrostis*, *Heteropogon*, *Oplismenus*; *Saccharum*, *Themeda*, *Vetivera* etc. The vegetation of Van Vihar offers visitors a success story of eco-restoration and emergence of a dynamic ecosystem.

WILDLIFE

Van Vihar has a large number of wild animals. The herbivores move freely. They include, Blue bulls, Black bucks, Wild boars, Jackals, Spotted deers, Porcupines etc. The Zoo has Indian Gaur as a major attraction in an enclosure. Carnivores like Tigers, Lions, Leopards, Bears and Hyenas are kept in enclosures separately. Besides Ghariyal, Crocodiles and Tortoises are seen in natural ponds basking on the banks in the enclosures. The Zoo also has a Rescue cum Transit Centre for snakes. Rescued snakes like Indian Cobra, Common Krait, Russels Viper, Saw Scaled Vipers, Rat Snakes and Pythons are frequently brought in and after their medical checkup and care released into the wild.

WATER BODIES AND THE UPPER LAKE

The natural ambience of Van Vihar is simply breathtaking water bodies along the road side offer sightings of a large number of birds and amphibians. The sight of a Ghariyal or Mugger swimming along or basking on the banks, Sambhars holding their majestic heads high munching away water plants while Cheetals and a variety of birds lazily moving around in the backdrop is a treat to the eyes. An area of about 50 hectare of the historic Upper Lake of Bhopal is a part of Van Vihar National Park. This adds to the scenic beauty of the landscape. The hypnotic waves, playfulness of water birds, the wetland flora together create magic. Upper lake is a part of Bhoj Wetland which is a "Ramsar site"

BIRD WATCHING

Van Vihar is a paradise for birds, both resident and migratory. So far, about 205 bird species have been identified. A number of birds visit the lake adjoining Van Vihar in winter and fly back after winter ends. These include Painted stork, Woolly necked storks, King fisher, Red crested pochard, Shikra, Coots, Spot bills, Ibexes etc.

WILD CAFÉ

One can enjoy pre-cooked food, snacks, cold and hot beverages at the Wild Café during the working hours. The zoo management has created a facility that blends perfectly with nature on the bank of the Upper lake. The wild café is located near Cheeku Gate and the Nature Interpretation Center.

INTERPRETATION CENTRE

Vihar Vithika is a Nature Interpretation Centre established to bring interest and awareness amongst the people towards the wildlife conservation. Interpretation Centre has photographs, models, animal trophies and other exhibits for the visitors. A small souvenir shop also functions in the same premises where articles like T shirts, Caps, Key rings, Books etc. can be purchased.

OPENING HOURS

16 th February to 15 th April	6:30 AM	6:30PM
16 th April to 31 st July	6:00AM	7:00PM
1 st August to 31 st October	6:30 AM	6:30PM
1 st November to 15 th February	6:30 AM	6:00PM

HOLIDAYS

The park remains closed on following Holidays

- 1: All Fridays
- 2: Holi.
- 3: Rangpanchami.
- 4: Deepawali.



MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

CONSERVATION AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

Vihar Vithika is the interpretation center of Van Vihar. Various exhibits, models, photographs and maps of floral and faunal wealth of Madhya Pradesh in general and Van Vihar in particular are displayed in an interesting and visitor friendly way. The open-air theatre in the premises is used for presentation, seminars and wildlife film shows. Wildlife week is an important event for Van Vihar. It acts as a hub for plethora of activities like quiz, debates, painting and photography competitions related with nature and wildlife during first week of October every year. Throughout the year this area is also used for some or the other meetings and workshops conducted by the Wildlife Wing.

There are two entry points for Van Vihar. Ramu gate (gate no.1) is situated on boat club side and Cheeku gate (gate no.2) towards the Bhadbhada road.

VISITORS MANAGEMENT

Visitors have to walk five km. from Ramu Gate near Boat Club up to Cheeku Gate near Sair Sapata to enjoy the nature and wildlife. To make the visitor experience comfortable and memorable the following facilities have been provided.

1. Drinking water at Ramu Gate, Safari office, Lion enclosures, Snake Park, Cheeku gate and Vihar Vithika.
2. Toilet at Ramu Gate, Lion enclosures, Snake Park and Vihar Vithika.
3. Sit-outs at *Chhatghar, Vihar Vithika and* at many places along the road.
4. Guarding and guidings staff at all enclosures.
5. Battery Operated Vehicle/ Golf Carts for the use of tourists at prescribed rates.
6. Cafeteria at Cheeku gate/ two kiosks in the tourist zone.
7. Bicycles are made available for the visitors on the rental basis.
8. Regular bird watching camps.
9. Jungle Safari to view herbivores at prescribed rates.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPTIVE ANIMALS

The Carnivores that include, Tigers, Leopards, Lions, Bears, Hyenas etc. are kept in captivity in a system of kraals and enclosure in lines of modern concept of zoo management as per the norms of Central Zoo Authority. All felids and hyenas are fed with buffalo meat and occasionally with mutton and poultry. Bears are provided with cereals, milk, vegetables, honey, dates and fruits in a prescribed quantity in a balanced diet.

MANAGEMENT OF FREE RANGING ANIMALS

Animals such as Cheetal, Sambhar, Black buck, Blue bull etc. are abundant in VVNP. There are no enclosures for them except the outer boundaries of VVNP. Normally the grass and other plant species growing in VVNP are sufficient for these herbivores, however, in summers when the grass is scarce green fodder grown in the fodder farm, cattle feed and procured from the market is provided as supplement.

For achieving self sufficiency in fodder for the free ranging animals in the National Park during pinch period, fodder farm extending over 5 Ha has been established. This area at present has been planted with Barseem legume for fodder and other palatable grasses..

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

A variety of activities are carried out as a part of general management of VVNP. The salient features are as follows:-

1. Improvement of grass land through uprooting of obnoxious weeds.
2. Sustained water supply through bore wells and supply pipe lines to enclosures and water holes created for the free ranging animals.
3. Fire protection through maintenance of fire lines and constant patrolling and monitoring.
4. General security of Rescue Centers and Visitor Zone by ensured presence of staff. The entrance gates are under CCTV camera surveillance too.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

A full time veterinarian, who is qualified in wildlife health and management, has been entrusted with the responsibility of regular health monitoring of captive animals and veterinary care. He along with the Van Vihar team ensures the following.

WORKS DONE ANNUALLY

1. Blood Test of all big cats- Tiger , Lion, Panther
2. Health Examination of all zoo keepers.
3. FPL Vaccination for big cats.
4. Painting of all treatment cages and transport cages.
5. Eradication of weeds, grasses and other works like pruning of unwanted branches of trees, which are in vicinity of wild animal enclosures and Kraals.

WORKS HALF YEARLY BASIS

1. BOD test of water of crocodile, Turtle and Barasingha enclosures.
2. Chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water.
3. Preventive measures against external parasites.

WORKS DONE QUARTERLY

1. Preventive measures against endo-parasites.
2. Stock verification of medicines in the hospital.
3. Examination of supplied buffalo meat for Carnivores in laboratory.
4. Scat examination of carnivores for endo-parasites.

WORKS DONE MONTHLY

1. Inspection and replacement of weak wiring knots of enclosures.
2. Greasing of housing doors.
3. Burning of housing floor, corners, walls and slits.
4. Washing of rooms with bleaching powder.
5. Cleaning of water holes and white washing with lime..

WORKS DONE WEEKLY

1. Cleaning and change of water of water holes.
2. Inspection of capacity of flycatchers.

WORKS DONE DAILY

1. Keeping foot bath of Korslin-H water solution for foot baths.
2. Cleaning of housing with Lysol.
3. Examining physical state of meat, its colour, odour, freshness and quantity by the Vet & Range Officer in-charge.
4. Examining the wild animal behavior and recording all entries in the prescribed format.
5. CZA prescribed daily report is sent to Director pertaining health of wild animals.
6. Essential quantity of chlorine is added to the water which supplied as drinking water for wildlife.
7. Leftover meat and faecal matter is kept in carry bags and sent to the incinerator for disposal.
8. Transport vehicle for the transportation of meat is cleaned and kept germ free.



ANIMAL HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE, MONITORING AND VETERINARY CARE

The Veterinarian is entrusted with the responsibility of regular health monitoring of captive animals and veterinary care. Van Vihar has good infrastructure to facilitate health care of animals. The veterinary care infrastructure for ensuring animal health is elaborated as follows -

1. It has a well equipped and functional Operation theatre, a small diagnostic laboratory and a very well designed and spacious Indoor Facility Ward Complex to treat the injured or unwell Zoo animals as well as Rescued animals received from the wild from time to time.
2. A quarantine ward to house the rescued and newly acquired animals.
3. Van Vihar has a tie up with various Vet Institutes for ensuring timely and quality health care services. The partners of Van Vihar for this cause are The School of Wildlife Forensic and Health, Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University Jabalpur, the State Animal Disease Investigation Lab, Bhopal and the State Veterinary Hospital Bhopal, M.P.
4. Electric based incinerator for disposal of Caracac and solid waste.
5. A well designed spacious post mortem house.



RESCUE AND BREEDING CENTERS

CREATION OF RESCUE CENTRE AND BREEDING CENTRE

The Central Zoo Authority and State Government of Madhya Pradesh signed a memorandum of Understanding for formation of Rescue Centre for rehabilitation of rescued circus animals in the off exhibits at Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal on 23.03.2005. The Rescue Centre for Lions harbours three Lions rescued from Circuses and the rescue centre for Tigers has one Tigress as of now. The Sloth Bear Rescue Centre was established in 2006 and has 23 Sloth Bears. The SOS Wildlife, a Delhi based NGO is our partner in the upkeep of Bears. Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre started functioning in April 2014 at strategic location away from human habitation at Kerwa. The BNHS is our partner for running the centre. These Rescue Centres are being run effectively with the financial assistance of GoMP.

BEAR RESCUE CENTRE

A Sloth Bear Rescue Centre was established in Van Vihar in 2006, in collaboration with Wildlife SOS, a New Delhi based NGO in order to put an end to the cruel practice of dancing Bears in the state. The Bear Rescue Centre in Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal is home to 28 Sloth Bears. 23 of these bears were rescued/handed over by their masters or Kalandars to the Wildlife SOS and 5 Bears were rescued by the Forest Department.

Van Vihar provides excellent infrastructure and monitors the welfare of the Bears while the Wildlife SOS Vet and team supervises their care and ensures that they receive nutritious diet with added vitamins and medication when required. The Bears are well looked after like other animals at Van Vihar



VULTURE CONSERVATION BREEDING CENTRE

Van Vihar in collaboration with the Bombay Natural History Society runs a Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre(VCBC) which is located at the edge of a reserve forest area near Kerwa dam in Bhopal. It is about 7 km. from Van Vihar and is 5.5 acres in area. The centre was established in 2014 for the breeding of two Critically Endangered Gyps species of vultures - White-backed, Gyps bengalensis and Long-billed, Gyps Indicus.

Basic infrastructure at the centre includes-

Colony aviary -1 (100'X40'X20'), Hospital aviary -1 (20'X20'X15'), Nursery aviary -1 (20'X20'X15'), Holding Aviary (25'X17'X12'), Quarantine facility, CCTV Monitor room, Well equipped hematology laboratory (14'x12'x10'), Clinical room, Staff accommodation and Vehicles.

There are a total of 46 Vultures at the centre, of which 30 are Long billed and 16 are White backed. A White backed chick hatched in the month of March 2017, making the centre's breeding initiatives a success. The recurring expenditure of the VCBC is completely funded by the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department.

The centre takes up regular breeding, health checkups and monitoring activities and helps in awareness generation about the role of Vultures in the environment and need of their Conservation. The centre helped in the organization of a one day workshop at Van Vihar on 2nd October 2016 on the 'Role of Vultures in cleaning the environment'.



OTHER ACTIVITIES

ANIMAL ADOPTION SCHEME OF VAN VIHAR

OBJECTIVE

Van Vihar National Park & Zoo Bhopal has launched an "Animal Adoption Scheme" with the objective of creating awareness and affection towards wildlife and creating an atmosphere for furtherance of wildlife conservation. The scheme started from 1st January 2009 and covers ten species of animals which are available for adoption. The animals include Tigers, Lions, Leopards, Sloths, Bears, Hyenas, Jackals, Crocodiles, Gharials and Pythons.

PROCEDURE

Any person / Institution can adopt one or more animals after paying a fixed amount. Any animal can be adopted for the duration of one month, one quarter, half year or for full year. The amount payable depends upon species and duration for which the said animal is to be adopted. The amount is calculated on the basis of actual expenditure incurred on the animal for feed, medicines and other requirements and is as under:-

Species	Year	Half year	Quarter	Month
Tiger	200000	100000	50000	17000
Lion	200000	100000	50000	17000
Leopard	100000	50000	25000	9000
Sloth Bear	100000	50000	25000	9000
Hyena	36000	19000	10000	4000
Jackal	30000	16000	9000	3500
Crocodile	36000	19000	10000	4000
Gharial	50000	26000	14000	5000
Python	8000	4500	2300	800

Interested person or institution can apply for adoption in the prescribed form along with a cheque / bank draft / cash payable to **Executive Director M.P. Tiger Foundation Society, Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal**, payable at **Bhopal**. The application form along with requisite fee can be deposited to the office of Director, Van Vihar National Park and Zoo, Bhopal on any working day during working hours.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO THE ADOPTERS

1. The amount payable is exempts from income tax under 80 G (5) of income tax act.
2. A certificate of adoption.
3. Placement of a small display board showing the name of the adopter near animal enclosure.
4. Display of the name of adopter on both the entry gates of Van Vihar, if adoption is for year.
5. Free entry pass for one light commercial vehicle with maximum 6 persons, once in every week during the adoption period.

LIST OF ANIMAL ADOPTIES OF VAN VIHAR NATIONAL PARK, BHOPAL

Year 2016-17

No.	Name of Institute/person	Date	Species	Name of animal	Duration	Amount
1	State Bank of India (LHO)	13.05.16	Tiger (M)	Kanha	One year	200000
2	State Bank of India (LHO)	13.05.16	Tiger (F)	Gauri	One year	200000
3	Bank of Baroda Regional office	28.06.16	White Tiger (F)	Ridhhi	One year	200000
4	Dena Bank Regional bank	05.10.16	Tiger(M)	Panna	One year	200000
5	Dena Bank Regional bank	05.10.16	Panther(F)	Neemu	One year	100000
6	Dena Bank Regional bank	05.10.16	Panther		One year	100000
7	Shri Shrikant Gangwar	22.02.17	Python	-	Three month	2300
8	Smt Sandhya and Shri Pushpendra Jain Bhopal	25.02.17	Python	-	Six month	4500
	Total					10,06,800



OFFICIALS OF SBI HANDING OVER THE CHEQUE FOR ADOPTION OF TWO TIGERS TO DIRECTOR VAN VIHAR ZOO

WILDLIFE WEEK CELEBRATIONS

During 2016-17, Wildlife week was celebrated in Van Vihar National Park and Zoo from 1st October 2016 to 7th October 2016. The events are enumerated below:

Date	Time	Categories & Events	Topics
1 st October	10.30 am to 12.30 pm	Painting competition	Students of Class I to IV Subject:- Butterfly in My Dreams Students of Class V to VIII Subject:- "A tree in my colony, which is colony of Wild creatures" Students of class IX to XII Subject: -"Wild animals in Indian History/ Culture/ Mythology " Open Category (Poster Competition) Subject: - "Killing Wildlife is killing our future" Differently abled Subject: - Own choice
2 nd October	6.30 am to 8.3 am	Bird watching camp	-
	9.00 am to 10.00 am	Snake show and snake photo exhibition	-
	12.00 pm to 4.00 pm	Workshop	Role of Vulture in environment cleanliness
3 rd October	6.30 am to 8.30 am	Bird watching camp	-
	7.00 am to 1.00 pm	Photography competition For school and open category	-
	9.30 am till end	Teachers debate competition	Subject: "Core area be open for tourism in Tiger Reserves"
	12.00 pm to 4.00 pm	Teachers Workshop	"Role of Teachers in Wildlife Conservation"
4 th October	6.30 am to 8.30 am	Bird watching camp	-
	9.00 am to 11.00 am	Rangoli competition	Class I to VIII Sub:- Butterflies of Madhya Pradesh Open Category Sub:- Lesser known wild animals of M.P. Such as – Pangoline, Porcupine, Giant Squirrel, Gharial, Camelion, Moonmoth, Bluejay, Paradise flycatcher, Wild dog, Green bee eater etc.
	11.00 am Till end	School Debate	Subject: "Increasing tourism in protected areas is detrimental to wildlife conservation?"
5 th October	6.30 am to 8.30 am	Treasure Hunt	Team competition school wise
	10.00 am to 12:00 pm	Extempore Speech	Junior Group - Class 5 to 8 Senior Group - Class 9 to 12 Open Group – College Students & Others
	01.00 pm till end	College Students Debate (Final)	Subject: "Environmental conservation is responsibility of developing countries "
6 th October	6.30 am to 8.30 am	Bird watching camp	-
	10.00 am to 12.00 pm	Creativity Workshop	Organized for school children
	11.30 am till end	Quiz competition Semi final & finals	Class IX to XII
7 th October	09:30 am to 11:45 am	Fancy Dress Competition (Wildlife Theme for School children), Open Quiz, Photography exhibition	-
	12.00 am to 01.00 pm	Prize distribution & Closing ceremony	-

INAUGURATION BY H'BLE MINISTER OF FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT, GoMP



DRAWING COMPETITION AND RANGOLI COMPETITION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN



BIRD WATCHING CAMPS



WORKSHOP AND DEBATE COMPETITION FOR TEACHERS



FANCY DRESS COMPETITION



CLOSING CEREMONY CHIEF GUEST H'BLE MINISTER OF FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT, GoMP, GUESTS OF HONOUR ACS FORESTS, PCCF AND HOFF GoMP, PCCF (WILDLIFE) AND CWLW M.P.



RESIDENT ANIMALS OF VAN VIHAR

CENSUS DATA OF LAST TWO YEARS IN VAN VIHAR NATIONAL PARK, BHOPAL

S.N.	Species	Number of animals	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>)	5	8
2-	White Tiger(<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>)	1	1
3-	Panther (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	13	9
4-	Lion(<i>Panthera leo percica</i>)	7	3
5-	Sloth Bear (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>)	28	28
6-	Hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>)	4	4
7-	Gharial (<i>Gavialis gengeticus</i>)	1	1
8-	Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>)	12	12
9-	Turtle (<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>)	28	28
10-	Star Tortoise (<i>Geochelone elegans</i>)	10	9
11-	Gaur (<i>Bos gaurus</i>)	4	3
12-	Chousingha (<i>Tetraceros quadricornis</i>)	12	10
13-	Black buck (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>)	57	60
14-	Spotted Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	490	505
15-	Sambhar (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>)	273	278
16-	Neelgai (<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>)	88	84
17-	Wild Boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	46	48
18-	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	63	63
19-	Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>)	-	3
20-	Barasingha (<i>Cervus duvauceli branderi</i>)	7	9

STATUS OF ANIMAL POPULATION

S.no.	Species	Wild	Rescued
1	Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>)	7	1 (from circus)
2	White Tiger(<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>)	1	-
3	Lion(<i>Panthera leo percica</i>)	-	3 (from circus)
4	Panther (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	9	-
5	Sloth Bear (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>)	5	23 (from Kalandars)
6	Gaur (<i>Bos gaurus</i>)	3	-
7	Hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>)	4	-
8	Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>)	12	-
9	Gharial (<i>Gavialis gengeticus</i>)	1	-
10	Star Tortoise (<i>Geochelone elegans</i>)	9	-
11	Turtle (<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>)	28	-
12	Barasingha (<i>Cervus duvauceli branderi</i>)	09	-

FREE RANGING ANIMALS

1	Spotted Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	505
2	Sambhar (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>)	278
3	Neelgai (<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>)	84
4	Wild Boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	48
5	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	63
6	Black buck (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>)	60
7	Chousingha (<i>Tetraceros quadricornis</i>)	10

**LIST OF DEPARTED SOULS
YEAR 2016-17**

(From April 16 to March 17)

1	Crocodile	UNK	18.04.16	Putrefied (diagnosis could not be made)
2	Tiger	F	18.04.16	cardiac arrest
3	Chawsinga	M	25.04.16	Asphexia
4	Nillgai- Blue Bull	M	21.05.16	Infighting
5	Blackbuck	M	26.05.16	Traumatic shock
6	Bison	F	27.05.16	Heat stroke
7	Dear spotted (Chital)	M	30.05.16	Bloat
8	Nillgai- Blue Bull	M	08.06.16	Putrefied (diagnosis could not be made)
9	Blackbuck	M	26.06.16	Respiratory failure
10	Rescued Lion	M	11.07.16	Senility
11	Rescued Lion	M	03.08.16	Senility
12	Rescued Lion	M	31.08.16	Senility
13	Blackbuck	M	23.07.16	Snake Bite
14	Langoor		13.10.16	Putrefied (diagnosis could not be made)
15	Panther	M	25.10.16	Respiratory Failure
16	Star tortoise		27.10.16	Pneumonia
17	Chousinga	M	30.10.16	Shock
18	Chousinga	M	30.10.16	Shock
19	Panther	F	15.11.16	Senility
20	Turtle Fresh Water Indian soft shelled	U	11.01.17	Natural Death
21	Deer Sambar	F	12.01.17	Shock
22	*Black buck- Krishna Mrig	M	02.02.17	Impaction leading to respiratory difficulty & asphexia
23	Dear spotted (Chital)	F	01.03.17	Putrefied (diagnosis could not be made)
24	Rescued Lion Indian	M	02.03.17	Senility
25	Deer Sambar	M	16.03.17	Senility
26	Dear spotted (Chital)	M	29.03.17	Putrefied (diagnosis could not be made)

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

S.N.	Name of designation	Sanctioned post	Posted	Vacant post
1	Director	1	1	-
2	Asst. Director	1	1	-
3	Vet. Doctor	1	1	-
4	Range Officer	6	4	2
5	Deputy Ranger	3	2	1
6	Forester	10	10	-
7	Forest Guard	43	37	6
8	Superintendent	1	1	-
9	Accountant	1	-	1
10	Cinema Operator	1	1	-
11	Asstt. Grade- I	1	-	-
12	Asstt. Grade- II	2	2	-
13	Asstt. Grade- III	4	3	1
14	Driver	2	2	-
15	Daftari	1	1	-
16	Peon	2	2	-
17	Stenographer	1	-	1
18	Draftsmen	1	1	-

WILDLIFE TRAINED STAFFS POSTED AT VAN VIHAR

1	Vet. Doctor	1	Diploma in Zoo and Wild-animal Health care and Management
2	Forest guard	14	As Zoo keepers

ENTRY FEE

Entry fee is charged from the visitors as per Notification F-14-82-1988-10-2 dated 01.10.2017 of the Forest Department, GoMP

S.N	Particulars	Educational / Research / Govt. of India & State Govt. Dept. & Inst.	Entry fees	
1	Per person	-	Rs. 20	
2	Cycle	-	Rs. 30	
3	Scooter, Motorcycle, Moped & other two wheelers	-	Rs. 60	
4	Auto Rickshaw (1- 4 person)	-	Rs. 120	
5	Light vehicle - Car, Jeep, Gypsy (up to 5 person)	-	Rs. 250	
6	Light vehicle - Car, Jeep, Gypsy (up to 8 person)	-	Rs. 400	
7	Mini bus (upto 20 person)	-	Rs. 1000	
8	Bus (50 seater)	-	Rs. 2000	
9	Safari - Other Govt. Vehicle where ever available	-	Rs. 50	
10	Tele-film/Tele documentary/ Still photography (1 to 7 days) /camera man/ day1	Rs.10000	Rs. 40000	
11	Tele-film/Tele documentary/ Still photography (8 to 15 days) /camera man/ day	Rs.7500	Rs. 30000	
12	Tele-film/Tele documentary/ Still photography (16 to cont.) /camera man/ day	Rs.5000	Rs. 20000	
13	Limited time entry passes (6.30 am to 9.30 am)	Monthly By walk- Rs.300 Bicycle -Rs. 450	Yearly By walk-Rs.3000 Bicycle -Rs. 4500	Lifetime By walk-Rs.24000 Bicycle-Rs. 30000

VISITOR INFLOW AND REVENUE GENERATION

Month	2015-16		2016-17	
	Total Tourists	Income generated	Total Tourists	Income generated
Apr	26907	1819800	22618	1652610
May	29559	1991850	32479	2375510
Jun	40677	2744450	34841	2499585
Jul	30965	2233560	35482	2693383
Aug	40969	2841980	32154	2467857
Sep	27020	1881985	23455	1724909
Oct	29662	2021440	31357	1162350
Nov	34768	2404655	41067	1497530
Dec	42425	3055085	50863	1901680
Jan.	42985	2992990	50947	1843180
Feb.	28674	2041580	33543	1200170
Mar	28059	2076965	30835	1175160
Total	402670	28106340	419641	22193924

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The financial statement provided to **VVNP** can be subdivided into following categories for year 2016-17.

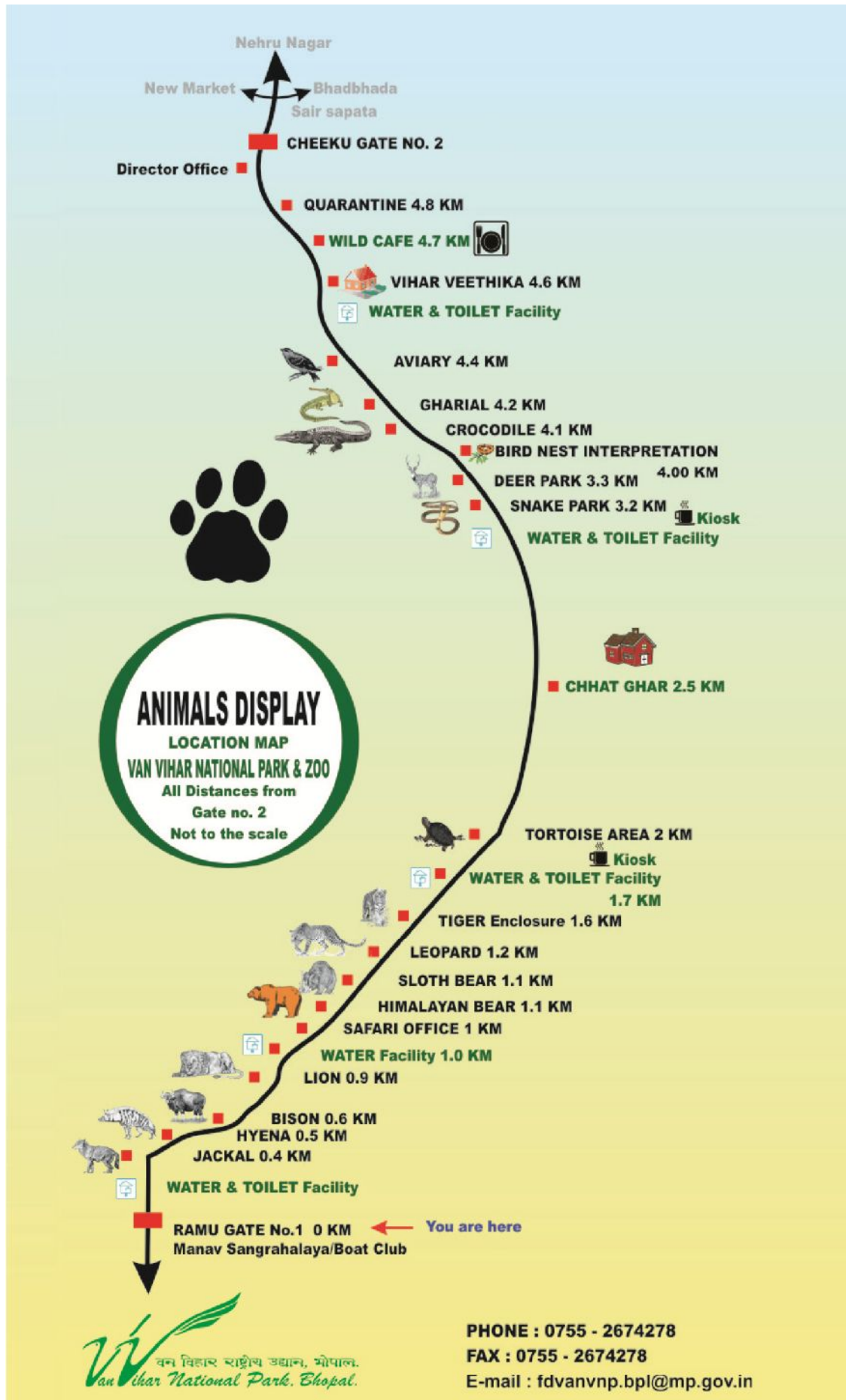
REGULAR MAINTENANCE

The State Government provided funds to meet the maintenance and establishment cost.

DEVELOPMENT

Development works were carried out in **VVNP** with the funds from Central assistance, GoMP funds and Park Development funds as shown below:

S. No.	Name Of Plan	Allotment	Expenditure
1.	10-2046 Non Plan (2899)	1,80,70,000	4,67,08,925
2.	10-2046 Plan (6349) Wild Life Management Outside Conservation Area	28,96,000	28,96,000
3.	Central Assistance	39,80,000	32,52,745
4.	10-2046 (2723) Administrative Development	3,62,589	3,57,120
5.	Park Development Fund	2,98,38,768	2,19,24,770



PART-II

**Details on compliance of the conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority
(as per the earlier letter of grant of recognition issued to the zoo)**

Letter No. F. No. 19-29/92-CZA(144)(Vol. VI)(M) dated: 22.07.2014

Sr. No	Norm No.	Condition Stipulated	Time Period to Comply	Since when pending	Remarks	
					Status with regard to compliance of the conditions as submitted by the Officer-in-charge of the Zoo	Status with regard to compliance as noted physically by the evaluator during the visit
1. General requirement						
1.	1.3	The snakes in the pit get disturbed due to top viewing. The snake should be displayed at equal level.	Within one year		Snake pits are present in the Snake transit centre to house rescued non poisonous snakes for some time before they are released in the wild. The pits have been covered with a net and visitors are kept away.	
2. Administrative and Staffing Pattern						
2	2.2	Quick action is required to recruit Biologist-cum-Education Officer.	Within one year		The Assistant Director is a trained wildlife manager from WII Dehradun. who fulfils the requirement of biologist cum education officer.	
3. Development and Planning						
3.	3.1	The Members of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of CZA made certain observations which have not been complied till date. So, Master Plan needs revision.	Within three months		Lay out plan of the Master plan of Van Vihar has been approved vide letter F.No/ 19-29/92-CZA (144) (Vol.VII) (AK)/6953 dated 07.04.15. The revised Master Plan will be submitted to CZA shortly.	
4	3.4	The animal collection plan should be prepared in CZA format.	Within three months		Animal collection plan will be prepared in the CZA Format and the presented at the time of inspection.	
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures						
5	4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4. & 4.5	The enclosures of snakes are small in size and a few are kept in pits. Star tortoise, Leopard enclosures are small in size whereas, one Tiger enclosure is very large. These enclosures should be re-done as per CZA's norms.	Within one year		Snake pits are present in the Snake transit centre to house rescued non poisonous snakes for some time before they are released in the wild. The pits have been covered with a net and visitors are kept away. The enclosure are as per CZA norms.	
6	4.6	The enclosures of Tiger, Leopard, Bear and Jackal require behavioral enrichment tools.	Within six months		Complied	
7	4.7	There should be screening space between Tiger enclosure.	Within six months		Complied	
8.	4.9	All the enclosures should have standoff barriers as per CZA's norms. Hedge	Within one year		Standoff barriers are in place as per CZA norms. The hedge was planted however due to locality	

		should be planted between moat wall and standoff barriers.			factors, the upkeep is difficult.	
9.	4.10	Most of the enclosures do not have appropriate signages. There is need to install signages with adequate information.	Within six months		The process of placing appropriate signages has been taken up.	
5. Upkeep and Healthcare of animals						
10	5.2 (6)	The food and water samples should be go tested randomly.	Within one months		The process is being followed.	
11	5.3(5)	The operator should prepare and use keeper dairy, daily report, animal history card, animal treatment card and studbook.	With immediate effect		The keeper diary, daily report, animal history sheet card, animal treatment card and studbook are maintained.	
12	5.3 (6)	The staff involved in the healthcare of animals should be screened against zoonotic diseases once every year.	Within one year		The health check-up for screening of zoonotic diseases in the staff involved in health care of animals is scheduled this month.	
13	5.2(6)	The food and water samples should be got tested randomly.	Within one month		As above {5.2 (6)}	
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals						
14	9.6 (b)	The zoo should prepare conservation breeding plan of Tiger and Vulture.	Within one month		Tiger and Vulture breeding plan has been prepared. Vulture breeding has been successful at the VCBC.	
15	9.8	The zoo should prepare animal history card and studbook of endangered species.	Within three months		Animal history card and stud book of endangered species is being maintained at the zoo.	
11. Education and Outreach activities						
16	11.1	The exhibit centre requires a lot of improvement in terms of labeling, information and statics.	Within six months		The process is under way.	
17	11.2	The physical handling of animals should be stopped.	With immediate effect		No physical handling or touching of animals is allowed.	
12. Visitors facilities						
18	12.2	The zoo should have anti snake venom.	Within three months		Anti snake venom is kept at two places at Van Vihar.	

1. General requirements					
1	5	As the zoo is located in the centre of the city hence entire zoo should be surrounded by the perimeter concrete wall.	2 year		The land mass of the zoo is completely surrounded by a 3 mtr high stone wall and the lake side is completely fenced with 3mtr high chain-link fence.
2. Administrative & Staffing pattern					
2	2	The zoo operator should post fulltime curator, biologist and education officer.	One year		The Director in-charge of the Zoo is also looking after the duties of a curator with the help of Range Officers. The Assistant Director is a trained wildlife manager from WII Dehradun. who fulfils the requirement of biologist cum education officer with the help of the Veterinarian.
3. Development & Planning					
3	1	Follow up for the approval of the Master plan of the Van Vihar zoo should be expedited and get approved at the earliest.	One year		The layout of the Master Plan has been approved. The amendment of the plan as per CZA guidelines will be taken up.
4	5	Visitor facilities especially shelter should be "pucca" building type structure with proper design and material.	One year		The pucca shelters for visitors along with toilets and drinking water facility is provided in buildings.
5	9.	Any decision of the Central Zoo Authority about any animal being sent to a particular zoo for augmenting the number of founder animals for the conservation breeding programme of the species shall be binding on the concerned zoo.	As and when require		The zoo abides by the CZA decisions.
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures					
6	2	Common palm civet should be shifted to regular housing built as per the CZA guidelines	Within six months		The zoo does not possess a palm civet in any enclosure.
		Grasses from Crocodile and Gharial enclosure has to removed immediately and sand mound should be provided for basking and nesting of the animals.	Within six months		The grasses are being removed from the crocodile enclosure and sand has been laid-out.
		Leopard enclosure should have inclined iron sheet to prevent escape of animals.	Within six months		Will be complied.
		Chain link fences of the display enclosures should properly erected without any looseness and with proper concrete & brick grouting as have in the enclosure of	Within six months		Regular maintenance of enclosures is done.

		Rescue centre.				
		Stand off barriers in front of leopard enclosure should be replaced.	Within six months		Has been complied.	
		Moat of the enclosures should be repaired.	Within six months		Complied.	
		Zoo should not store or place any type of the manure in front of the enclosures or nearby to the visitor's path.	Within six months		Not a practice in VVNP	
		Grasses from the all the enclosures should be removed regularly. Some of the trees and bamboo vegetation from the carnivore enclosures may be trimmed to have some open spaces and increase the visibility.	Within six months		Is being done as a part of maintenance.	
		The zoo should plan to construct some more glass viewing enclosures for snakes and existing pit enclosures has to be dismantled. Zoo should also ensure identification of the snakes (sex etc) before put them for display.	Within six months		Snake pits are present in the Snake transit centre to house rescued non poisonous snakes for some time before they are released in the wild. The pits have been covered with a net and visitors are kept away. The enclosure are as per CZA norms. The identification of snakes and their health checkup is done on their arrival and regularly.	
		The zoo should put more effort to provide congenial conditions to sloth bear for breeding as this is hard species to be bred in captivity.	Within six months		The sloth bear rescue centre does not allow this.	
		Hyena enclosure needs to be strengthened.	Within six months		Has been done	
		Actual number of free ranging animals has to be ascertained.	Within six months		Population census for free ranging animals is done every year by transect method. Van Vihar has 26 permanent transect line laid down for this purpose.	
7	3	Snake pits are vulnerable to visitor disturbance hence need to be rebuilt on the pattern of glass enclosure.	One year		The pits have been covered with a net and visitors are kept away. Any expansion in future will incorporate the CZA norms.	
8	5	Regular enclosure for Common palm civet as per the guideline of the CZA is need to built.	Six months		Not displayed	
9	6	Tiger, leopard and lion, civet and hyena enclosure need to have special efforts to enrich the environment of the enclosure to meet the species specific behavioural requirements of the animals.	3 months		Enrichments have been provided.	

10	9	The zoo shall provide appropriately designed and effective stand off barriers at every animal display enclosure to regulate the movement of visitors especially in crocodile, tiger, turtle and gharial enclosure.	6 months		Standoff barriers exist.	
11	10	The zoo shall have appropriate signage with relevant information on the biology, behaviour and the population status of the species in the wild at every display enclosure.	6 months		The process of placing appropriate signages has been taken up.	
5. Upkeep and healthcare of animals						
12	3	The timing of distribution of food, placement of food and way of distribution of food to the animals shall be regulated in such a manner that the animals get maximum opportunity to express natural instincts and skills and behaviour related to feeding. Crocodile and gharial should be largely fed with fishes.	With immediate effect.		The food requirements are given utmost importance. The animals are being fed fresh food as per their assigned diet plan. The food given to crocodiles and gharial is a supplement to the already existing fishes in the habitat.	
13	5	The zoo should ensure that the left over feed, excreta of animals and all other wastes are removed promptly from the feeding cells and kraals and the feeding cells and kraals are washed and disinfected. Incinerator may be made functional at the earliest. Meat should not be allowed to rotten in the water.	With immediate effect.		Complied. The incinerator is functional.	
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals						
14	(4)	Zoo may make effort to pair the Himalayan black bear.	6 months		The Himalyan black bear is no more in the Zoo.	
15	(6)	The zoo should developed & implement project on conservation breeding of the tiger and vultures as per the guideline of the CZA.	6 months		Tiger and Vulture breeding plan has been prepared. Vulture breeding has been successful at the VCBC	
16	(7)	The surplus animals from the breeding population shall be made available to the contributing zoo for display purposes on the basis of quality of housing and infrastructural facilities available with the zoos.	As and when require.		The zoo abides by the CZA decisions.	
17	(9)	The zoo shall endeavour to limit the number of animals of	As and when		Complied.	

		each species within the limits set by the animal collection plan of the zoo by implementing appropriate population control measures like segregation of sexes, vasectomy, tubectomy and implantation of pellets etc., with due consideration of the health and welfare of the animals and interest of their long term survival.	require.			
10 Research activities						
18		The zoo shall endeavour to carry out collaborative research for evolving innovative strategies for providing the animals housed in the zoo a better quality of life, enhanced longevity, higher genetic and behavioural viability and improved reproduction potential and to achieve the said goal the every zoo	Six months		The Zoo will take-up the activity as and when required. The management at present takes the CZA guidelines and the observations of the veterinarian for providing good quality of life ensuring longevity.	
11. Education and outreach activities						
19	(1)	The interpretation centre should be maintained properly with modern media devices and quality signage on animals and warning signage should be placed at all appropriate places.	Six months		Is being complied.	
20	(2)	No physical handling or performances by animals shall be permitted as part of educational activity.	With immediate effect.			
12. Visitors facilities						
21	(1)	The zoo shall provide adequate civic facilities for visitors at appropriate and convenient places in the zoo including for physically disadvantaged persons and such facilities shall be so located that they do not mask or impact the view of enclosures.	With immediate effect.		Complied. Signages in brail are provided for the visitors. The facility of wheel chair and golf cart is also available.	

General						
1.	2.	The zoo should not acquire any animal in violation of the Act or Rules made there under. Prior permission of the Central Zoo Authority shall be obtained for acquisition of animals listed under Schedule I & II of the Act.			The Zoo abides by the CZA rules.	
2	11A	A collection plan of animals to be housed and displayed in the zoo should be prepared. The plan should be prepared keeping in view due regard to the availability of land, water, electricity and climatic condition of the area.			Animal collection plan will be prepared in the CZA Format and presented at the time of inspection.	
Administrative and staffing pattern						
3.	13	The zoo should have an official with masters degree in Wildlife Sciences/ Zoology as a full time Curator solely responsible for looking after the upkeep of animal and maintenance of animal enclosures.			The Director in-charge of the Zoo is also looking after the duties of a curator with the help of Range Officers, as per the need of the medium sized Zoo. Assistant Director is a trained wildlife manager from WII Dehradun. who fulfils the requirement of biologist cum education officer with the help of the Veterinarian.	
Animal enclosure – Design, Dimensions and other Essential features						
4.	15.	Stand off barriers should be provided to all animal enclosures for keeping the visitors at a safe distance from the animals.			Standoff barriers exist.	
4	18	The mammals in the zoo should be provided food inside a feeding cell/ retiring cubicle or feeding kraal. The number and size of feeding cells or kraals will be such that the dominant animals do not deprive other animals from getting adequate food.			Complied.	
6	20	Designing of new enclosures for endangered species shall be finalized with approval of the Central Zoo Authority.			Will be complied when ever new enclosures are made.	
Animal care, health and treatment						
7	22.	The zoo should provide a proper waste disposal system for treating both solid and liquid waste generated in the zoo.			Complied.	
8	28.	A schedule for routine examination including parasite checks of the animals should be			Routine examination of animals is done as per schedule by the Veterinarian.	

		prepared and implemented.				
9	30	The zoo shall maintain animal history sheets and treatment cards in respect of each animal of endangered species.			It is being done.	
Veterinary facilities						
10	31.	The veterinary unit shall have isolation and quarantine wards to take care of newly arriving animals and sick animals as to minimize the chances of infections spreading to other animals.			The Zoo has this facility. It also has a indoor treatment facility with OT.	
11	35.	The zoo should have a proper facility for disposal of carcasses without affecting the hygiene of the zoo.			The Zoo has a separate PM house and a specified area for disposal of carcasses including a incinerator.	
Breeding of animals						
12	36.	The zoo should keep in its collection only such number of animals and such species for which housing facility exists. The zoo operators shall be responsible for ensuring that the number of animals of any species does not go beyond the holding capacity of the enclosures available in the zoo and housing standards are not compromised for keeping the excessive numbers.			It is being followed.	
13	37	The zoo should shift single male Hyena and male Gharial and male Ratel to a recognized zoo in the country in consultation with the CZA.			Not applicable at present.	
Maintenance of Records and submission of inventory to the Central Zoo Authority						
14	40.	To safeguard against uncontrolled growth in the population of spotted deer, nilgai and Hanuman langur, Sambar, the zoo shall implement appropriate population control measures.			There is no problem or complaint as yet, regarding growth of these species.	
15	42.	The records of birth, acquisition, disposals and death of the animals should be maintained. The inventory of the animals in the zoo as on 31 st March of every year shall be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority by 30 th April of the same year.			This is being maintained and reported .	
16	43.	A brief summary of the death of animals in the zoo for every financial year, along with the			This is being maintained and reported .	

		reasons of death identified on the basis of post-mortem report and diagnostic tests should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.				
Education and Research						
17	45.	Every enclosure in the zoo should bear a signboard displaying scientific information regarding the animals exhibited in it.			Complied.	