

**Computer No. 141652
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Central Zoo Authority**

B-1 Wing, 6th Floor,
Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi – 110 003
Tel.: 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852,
Fax.: 011-24367849,
E-mail: cza@nic.in, Website: <http://www.cza.nic.in>
18-07-2024

To,

The Director,
National Zoological Park,
Mathura Road, New Delhi – 110 003
(E-mail: nzpzo-cza@nic.in, nzpnewdelhi@gmail.com).

**Sub.-: Renewal of recognition to the National Zoological Park, New Delhi for period beyond 19.08.2023 under Section 38(H) (1, 3 & 4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 – reg.
Ref.-:**

1. **This office letter Computer No. 158516, F. No. 21-1/2021-CZA dated 05.12.2023.**
2. **Your e-mail dated 09.01.2023.**
3. **This office letter Computer No. 141652, F. No. 19-115/93-CZA(53) dated 30.12.2020.**

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above cited correspondences, it is to inform that the evaluation of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi was carried out by Shri R.N. Mehrotra, IFS(Rtd.), Shri D.P. Bankhwal, IFS(Rtd.) and Shri Himanshu Malhotra during January - February, 2024.

The evaluation report as submitted by the evaluating officers was placed before the Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) in its 110th meeting held on 14.05.2024.

The Technical Committee after deliberation recommended to the Central Zoo Authority for the renewal of recognition of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi beyond the period 19.08.2023 under Section 38-H (1, 3 & 4) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the period of 3 years. Further, the committee also recommended to regularize the intervening period from the date until the previously accorded recognition was valid till the date of issue of renewal. The renewal is subject to the conditions stipulated as part IV of the evaluation report (Copy enclosed).

Subsequently, the recommendation of the 110th Technical Committee, CZA were approved by the Chairperson, CZA.

The renewal of recognition to the National Zoological Park, New Delhi as per the provisions of Section 38(H) (1, 3 & 4) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is for a period up to 11.06.2027 subject to the compliance of the following directives under the Recognition of Zoo Rules (RZR), 2009 and mid-term evaluation, and to regularize the period after 19.08.2023:-

Sl.	Norm under RZR, 2009	No.	Particulars of suggestions/recommendation	Time period to comply

1. General requirements			
1.	10.1(1)	There are a few beats in which the animals are not in the enclosures of adequate and proper size as well as in near-natural settings so as to meet the behavioral requirements of the animal and communicate a credible conservation message to the visitors. This is the case particularly with the langur, rhesus macaque and civets in Beat No.9 and birds like kite, eagle and owl in Beat No. 18.	Six Months.
2. Administrative and staffing pattern			
2.	10.2(1)	As mandated by the rule 10.2(1), the zoo should have "whole time in-charge" of the zoo. The Ministry should post a full time director of the zoo and she/he should reside inside the zoo premises for effective management and dealing with unforeseen crises.	As soon as possible.
3.	10.2 (2)	The Zoo is a large zoo, but there is no Biologist in the zoo. A good biologist can take care of animal welfare, which is inadequate in the zoo at present, help in creation of near-natural environment, generate empirical data on animal behavior, conservation breeding, etc. The zoo operators should provide a properly trained Biologist, even if on deputation basis, to the zoo.	As soon as practicable possible.
3. Development and Planning			
4.	10.3(7)	The quarantine facility, with rudimentary structure, behind the zoo hospital needs to be completed as soon as possible. During our visit, we found that the zoo Ranger alone is coordinating with the Civil Construction Unit (CCU) of the Ministry and the needed nuanced input for a top-class quarantine facility is not being given to the CCU. As a result, the structure is below-par and risk-prone. The Zoo and CZA should guide the CCU in creating facility which is the best in the class, given that this zoo is in the national capital.	Six months.
4. Animal housing, display and animal enclosures			
5.	10.4(1), 10.4(2) and 10.4(6)	<p>There are many enclosures which are not displaying animals in nature -immersing enclosures. In addition, in such cases and in some other cases, the designs and dimensions of the enclosures are not as per the needs of biological requirements of the animals. A few examples are given below:-</p> <p>a. There is no perching material for the birds like owls, kites, eagles, etc in Beat No.18. They are in cages which are very small and covered with glass on visitor-side. The glass is obviously creating greenhouse effect which might be creating searing hot condition inside the enclosure during summer. Moreover, the reflection of glass is making peeking inside and locating bird is extremely difficult. This is giving negative conservation message to the visitors,</p>	

		<p>besides causing hardship to the birds.</p> <p>b. The enclosures related to langur, rhesus macaque and palm civet have been mentioned above. None of them is nature-immersing. The shade for the visitors in these enclosures (Beat No.9) is cutting off sunshine to the animals inside the enclosures. A trade-off may be found out so that the animals also get sunshine during the harsh winter months.</p> <p>c. The newly-created gharial enclosure is very small and has no proper ramp for the animal to come out of water. It does not give look of a near-natural habitat. The water into the pond may also not be good, as the water filtration unit there was not working.</p> <p>d. In carnivore enclosures, six-seven feet tall cement-concrete water-sprinklers have been installed. If possible, water sprinkling should be done through some camouflaged means. Otherwise, these cement-concrete cylindrical structures should be camouflaged through natural vegetation.</p> <p>e. Star tortoises, which are species of warmer climate, should be provided a small night shelter inside the enclosure during the night hours in winters. It was not given.</p>	
6.	10.4(3)	As suggested earlier, in front of carnivores' enclosures two water cannons need to be installed to prevent attack from the animal in case of an accidental fall of some person into the enclosure.	As soon as possible.
7.	10.4(9) and 10.4(10)	<p>At some enclosures, like that of lion-tailed macaque and white tiger, the location for viewing by visitors is above the level of animal paddock. This kind of design is detracting from the concept of a modern zoo where the visitors will see the animals at eye-level and the design will be such that the barrier (moat) will not create a visual obstruction. The national zoological park should make an endeavor to realize this concept in all its enclosures.</p> <p>The signages with relevant information on biology, behavior, etc of the animals need to be changed or refurbished and content changed as per the latest knowledge and research findings. As expected under the rule, the large zoos should provide interactive interpretation facility. The stand-off barriers are broken partially at some places. They need to be repaired.</p>	Six months.
5. Upkeep and healthcare of animals			
8.	10.5(5)	I. During our visit, we found many rats in some enclosures, particularly in those feeding cells where food suitable to rats was available, like	As soon as possible.

		<p>those in the feeding cells of pig-tailed macaque, birds, etc. The rats should be controlled immediately as they are potential source of a disease outbreak in the zoo. This ubiquitous presence of rats in the zoo is also giving very bad conservation message and quality of upkeep in the zoo.</p> <p>II. The night shelters of both sloth bear and Himalayan black bear are so small that animal can hardly fit in. The food is given on the floor, thus mixing with the urine and excreta of the animal.</p> <p>III. The water bowl is also so situated that the keeper can not wash the distal (from the location of keeper outside the iron bars) end of the bowl. This is not hygienic.</p> <p>IV. Outside the white tiger enclosure, there was lot of smell. Similarly, there was lot of smell outside the night shelter of the wolves. Sanitation and hygiene of these areas need to be maintained.</p> <p>V. There seems to be no drainage (except a soak pit) in the leopard and baboon enclosures. Drainage should be provided, so that there is no overflow of polluted effluents into the backyard of the enclosure.</p> <p>VI. At some enclosures, for example in case of tiger, we found that despite there being a paddock outside free, the animals were kept in inside kraal where neither there was sunlight, nor place for movement of the animal. Animal welfare needs to be given more priority in the zoo.</p>	
9.	10.5(6)	There is greater need for keeping close watch on health and general behavior of animals. The curatorial staff needs better training and field exposure on these aspects of management. For example, during our visit there was injury on the foot of one of the wolves, but the curatorial staff did not notice that.	Training on regular basis.
10.	10.5(10)	During our visit, we learnt that although daily reports are being prepared at the beat level, the report was not being shared by the Range management to the higher management. Moreover, in a centralized system of monitoring of animals through cameras, many of the cameras were dysfunctional. These deficiencies on monitoring the health and welfare of animals should be removed.	As early as possible.
6. Veterinary and infrastructure facilities			
11.	10.6(1)	Although the zoo has adequate facility in its veterinary hospital, but a part of the in-patient ward of the hospital is very dark, depressing and dingy with	As soon as possible.

		covered cages. Diurnal animals need some sunlight, and all animals need some fresh air. Effort should be made to let some natural light in through some innovative intervention. During winter, the animal should be provided with facility of adequate warmth.	
12.	10.6(3)	The quarantine ward should be made operational as early as possible. As stated earlier, it is inadequate and deficient.	Six Months.
7. Post-mortem and disposal of carcasses of animals			
13.	10.7(4)	The incinerator for burning carcasses in the zoo is highly inadequate and needs to be replaced.	As early as Possible.
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals			
14.	10.9 (1) & 10.9(4)	Perhaps because of various constraints, the zoo has many species of animals which do not have mates. Some of the examples are:- i. There is only one langur (male). ii. There are five Indian Muntjak males. iii. There are two male jackals. iv. There are two female rhinos. v. There is only one female Rhea Greater. vi. There are two male ostrich. vii. There are two male jaguars. viii. There are two female striped hyaena. Effort should be made to have breeding pairs of species in the zoo.	As soon as possible.
15.	10.9(1)	a. The zoo should make efforts to add to the diversity of mammals and birds. There are many zoos which can provide mammals and birds from their surplus stock. For example, Rangapahar zoo in Dimapur, Nagaland has good number of Oriental Pied Hornbill in surplus stock. b. The lone langur in the zoo should be given to some other zoo or released in the wild. c. Rhesus macaque in Beat No.9 in the enclosure is giving very bad impression on the conservation. It should be off-display or released in the wild. d. The zoo has lot many peacocks and Brahmini kites in the free-range of the zoo. So, such peacocks and kites in the enclosures do not carry much conservation message. They are breeding in the open better.	As soon as possible.
11. Education and outreach activities			
16.	10.11	Many school children visit the zoo, but we did not see interactive devices for the visitors to learn about natural world. There should be interactive nature-learning and conservation awareness devices and methods in the repertoire of the zoo in their education and outreach activities.	Sooner the Better.
12. Visitor Facilities			

17.	10.12 & 10.1(2)	Tin shade at the entrance of the zoo is spoiling the façade of this national zoo. As the tickets to the visitors are being sold online, they (visitors) need not queue up at the entrance and do not need tin shade. So, the tin shade at the entrance of the zoo should be removed. Engaging an architect to review the façade may help.	Six Months.
Other observations			
18.	In the extension to the hospital, the quarantine section, has many faults. Only the Range Officer seems to interact with the CCU and apparently the quality of input from the zoo to the CCU is not resulting in animal-friendly and nature-immersing enclosures. This situation needs to be reversed and the design of the enclosures should be animal-friendly and nature-immersing.		
19.	Wireless network belonging to the zoo was not functional at the time of our visits. The network should be functional.		
20.	The Slender Loris in the zoo hospital is in a very small cage for many years. IT should be given a larger cage.		
21.	During our visit, connecting door at the jaguars' enclosure was rusted and not working properly. Hence keepers were keeping one jaguar locked up in the night shelter. All animals should get sun-shine and fresh air.		
22.	In the white tiger enclosure one can do away with the bamboo palisade (<i>jaffery</i>) as there is enough camouflage material. Removing it will allow for cross ventilation.		
23.	One should do an audit for the <i>gobar</i> gas plant as to why it is not giving enough gas.		

A time bound compliance report regarding progress made in implementation of the aforesaid conditions should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority within 30 days of the date of issue of this letter and half yearly compliance report should also be submitted subsequently.

The renewal of recognition to the National Zoological Park, New Delhi for period beyond 15.07.2027 would be considered on the basis of compliance of the conditions stated above and general performance of the Zoo.

The recognition to the National Zoological Park, New Delhi shall be revoked by the Central Zoo Authority, at any point of time, if the, Zoo Operator is found not complying with the stipulated conditions.

This is for information and necessary action please.

Yours Sincerely,

Encl.: As above.

**AKANKSHA MAHAJAN
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FOREST**

Copy to:-

1. The Secretary to the Government of India (Environment, Forest and Climate Change), Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110 003 (E-mail: secy-moef@nic.in).
2. The Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110 003 (E-mail: adgwl-mef@nic.in).
3. The Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110 003 (E-mail: adgwl-mef@nic.in).

4. The DPA, CZA – to update database.

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CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY**

B-1 Wing, 6th Floor,
Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003,
Telephone: +91-11-24367846/51/52, E-mail: cza@nic.in
Dated **30/12/2020**

To
The Director,
National Zoological Park,
Mathura Road, New Delhi – 110 003,
E-mail: nzpzoo-cza@nic.in , nzpnewdelhi@gmail.com

Subject: Renewal of recognition of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi, under Section 38-H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 – regarding

Reference:

1. This Office Memorandum F.No.7-10/2020-CZA(PART-I) dated 25th August, 2020
2. This Office letter F.No.21-2/2019-CZA(AK)/2042/2020 dated 6th January, 2020
3. This Office letter F.No. 17-115/93-CZA(53)(Vol-X)(AK)/987/2016 dated 23rd June, 2016
4. Application vide your letter F.No.III-16/2015-NZP/Mang./3418 dated 5th February, 2019

Sir,

With reference to above, the undersigned is directed to inform that recognition of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi under Section 38-H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, was valid till 5th May, 2019. Application for renewal of recognition was received in this office on 5th February, 2019. Shri Dev Prakash Bankhwal, IFS (Retired) and Shri Himanshu Malhotra, evaluating officer/s deputed by this office have evaluated the zoo during January-February, 2020. Copy of the Evaluation Report is enclosed herewith for your perusal and needful action.

2. Evaluation Report of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi was placed before the Technical Committee in its 96th Meeting held on 30th July, 2020. The Technical Committee, after detailed deliberation, made its recommendation to the Central Zoo Authority.

3. This office issued Office Memorandum F.No.7-10/2020-CZA(PART-I) dated 25th August, 2020 regarding renewal of recognition of the zoo. Subsequently, the Central Zoo Authority, in its 37th Meeting held on 7th December, 2020, in exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (1), (3) and (4) of Section 38-H under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, approved recommendation of the Technical Committee.

4. The Central Zoo Authority has regularised the period after 5th May, 2019 and renewed recognition of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi as a Large Zoo for a period up to **19th August, 2023** subject to compliance with following conditions as per the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 (RZR) and mid-term evaluation of the zoo.

Sl.	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply
1. General requirements:			
1	10.1(5)	Near the incinerator, the wall is only 3 to 4 ft. high from the outside and, therefore, unsafe. This needs to be raised. The railways are building another track and they have done filling near the zoo boundary wall. The Zoo should carry out earth filling appropriately and raise the boundary wall as per the CZA norms. There should be a patrolling path with watch towers along the boundary wall and it should be well-lit. Better, if CCTV is installed. There should be regular patrolling along the boundary wall.	One year
2. Administrative and staffing pattern:			
2	10.2(1)	Financial powers of the Zoo Director for development and repair should be increased from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.	Six months
3	10.2(2)	Post of the Curator and the Biologist should be sanctioned on priority basis. The post of the Assistant Veterinary Officer should be filled up on priority basis. They are pending for long	One year
4	10.2(2)	Post of the Assistant Veterinary Officer, the Biologist, the Curator and the Education Officer should be brought under Flexible Complementing Scheme under Scientific Staffing Pattern	One year six months
5	10.2(2)	Lower level of motivation in the staff could also be attributed to lack of promotional avenues to most of them. In the year 2000, it was suggested by a Committee, vide File No.01-3/2000-NZP(DPS), that the Joint Director post should be available for promotion to the Zoo staff based on specified qualifications. This issue of promotions should be looked into.	One year
6	10.2(2)	There should be an incentive scheme for Keepers and Gardeners based on their performance	One year
3. Development and Planning:			
7	10.3(1)	On observation and inspection of records during our inspection, anomaly in the area of the zoo has been noticed. We have noticed that in the land where the cycle stands of the zoo existed, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has made its parking. The area should come back to the zoo. Behind the incinerator, a sizeable patch of land of the NZP has been under encroachment by private persons. This should be freed from encroachment.	As early as possible
8	10.3(3)	Azeem Ganj area of the zoo is the natural habitat of many bird species, nocturnal mammals and reptiles. Moreover, this area is green belt and sound buffer and can be used for future expansion of the zoo. It also is the area where sandalwood trees are growing. It should be maintained as buffer and natural habitat.	--

Sl.	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply
9	10.3(3)	There is a proposal for building a high-speed regional rapid transit system, which is proposed to go under the land of zoo. Effort should be made to avoid the zoo land, as the animals are overly sensitive to noise and vibrators. Breeding of animals is likely to be affected by constant vibrations and noise.	
10	10.3(5)	The zoo was designed to have a naturalistic facade which is today greatly marred by the tin roofing at the entrance. Large tin sheets have been put up at the ticket counters for the protection of the visitors from the summer heat. The entrance of the National Zoo is not as per the status of the zoo in the national capital to serve as a model zoo. Most zoos have attractive and well-designed entrances and so the entrance of the NZP needs to be changed. It should be made more pleasing to the eyes and in keeping with the naturalistic look. There seems to be no consideration for the facade of the zoo. The tin sheets should be removed immediately and some innovative structure should be created.	One year
11	10.3(5)	<p>The Civil Construction Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change should be apprised of the requirement to exhibit captive animals in naturalistic settings. Currently, it seems to be filled with cement structures in spite of new technology. The new enclosures are being designed unimaginatively. Corrections should be made to make the enclosures look more naturalistic. For example -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of a dead tree and den made near old enclosure of Bengal Tiger could have been done with rocks and a cave, as observed in the wild, which would have looked more naturalistic. These aspects may be considered in future activities. • In case of the Goral enclosure, the rough rocky area which look like a cliff which was naturalistic, has been made smooth, which looks unnatural. Further, it has deprived of the captive animals of their natural habit to meet their behavioural requirements. It also deprives the visitor from observing the animal in its natural behaviour. A tin shed has been put over the feeding area of this enclosure right next to the cliff. It deprives the animal enclosure of its naturalistic look. • Regarding Gharials and the crocodiles (Beat No.9), grill after the stand-off barrier should be removed. This is against the original concept of the zoo having a naturalistic design. Further, visitors should be educated not to throw things into the enclosure. 	Two years

Sl.	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zoo is using too much of cement structures for no reason, losing the naturalistic look and ambience of the zoo. The Gharial and the Brow antlered Deer Night Houses constructed recently have white structures, which do not merge with the surroundings. Construction of animal enclosures to house captive animals should adhere to standards prescribed. 	
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures:			
12	10.4(2) and 10.4(6)	<p>a) Animal Houses in enclosures housing Bengal Tiger and Asiatic Lion, wire mesh added to the iron bars has no use. Animal Keepers are trained personnel attuned to the behaviour of the animals. This double barrier was not there for many years and was not required. This only results in accumulation of more dirt and waste and cannot be cleaned. The wire mesh has become corroded due to frequent urination by the animal and there is smell in the shelters. This should be removed. The night shelters need more ventilation and two sections can be made into one giving more space to the animal housed therein. The flooring is very hard and planks need to be put in so that it is softer.</p> <p>b) Regarding the Lion Tailed macaque, the night shelters are small and this species normally likes to sit on top, which it cannot do now. Further, there are no perches for this species in the cells. there is also a cold draft coming into the shelter in winter. The same issue happens in the case of small cats. This needs to be addressed immediately.</p> <p>c) Tiles have been put in the Kraal of enclosure housing Sambar. Animals can slip and hurt themselves. The CCU is a construction unit and all work should be done under the direct supervision of the zoo management. The needs of the animal concerned should be primary.</p> <p>d) Beat No.18 is the enclosure with Raptors and is dome shaped. There is no perching material. They have put in polycarbonate sheets on roof and glass on the viewing side. There is no cross-ventilation in the enclosure. This will make the enclosure hot in summer. Though this is a newly-renovated enclosure, it does not have enough flight area for the birds. Two enclosures should be combined into one to give the bird better flying space as well as giving more naturalistic semblance in its design.</p> <p>e) The Reptile House should also be open in winters to the public. Hay has been added to keep the reptiles warm but, in the past, snakes have died due to clogging of their nostrils</p>	One year

Sl.	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply
		<p>f) from the dust. Various alternate methods available to maintain temperature, lighting and humidity in the enclosures should be explored by the CCU and zoo management.</p> <p>g) The building wall of the Cape Buffalo enclosure is broken and needs to be repaired.</p> <p>h) In front of the Chausingha enclosure (Beat No.16), the seating facility for visitors is in the opposite direction, i.e., away from the animal enclosure, rather than facing towards the paddock. this was noticed in a few other places and should be rectified.</p> <p>i) In Beat No.5, the Himalayan Bear enclosure needs to be renovated. The concrete bridge inside the enclosure is damaged and the iron rods are exposed. This can hurt the animal. On the moat side, pipes are rusted and are jutting out.</p> <p>j) The new enclosure of the Brow antlered (Thamin)Deer in Beat No.5 has reported water stagnation.</p> <p>k) In Beat No.5, the off-display area of the enclosure housing Bengal Tiger has a big opening which needs to be looked at.</p> <p>l) In Beat No.8 in White Tiger enclosure, the night house is in an appalling condition. The cells are too small. It becomes difficult for the animal to sit across. The animal is always sitting on its food or excreta. The shelters are always damp and cleaning is difficult.</p> <p>m) In Beat No.10, the Tiger enclosure and cave seem fine. However, the artificial half pipe needs to be removed. The bamboo palisade needs to be changed.</p> <p>n) The African Elephant is kept in isolation with his legs chained in its enclosure. On enquiry, we have learnt that the animal is chained most of the time. It should not be chained and sincere effort should be made to procure a mate for this animal.</p> <p>o) The moat surrounding the African Elephant enclosure is full of debris and weed growth. It needs to be maintained neat and clean.</p> <p>p) NZP has a healthy population of free flying and pinioned Pelicans which were nesting and were removed from the original pond as they have stopped nesting.</p>	
13	10.4(10)	As of now, the zoo does not have appropriate signage with relevant information on biology, behaviour and population status of the species in the wild. This needs to be done immediately and properly, after getting update on each species about its current distribution and status in wild, giving information both as per the Wild Life (Protection) Act and the CITES.	One year

Sl.	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply
5. Upkeep and healthcare of animals:			
14	10.5(6)	Curatorial and supervisory staff should regularly observe and record the biological behaviour of all the species housed by the zoo. It should not be confined only to their sickness and locomotion problem. The staff should learn their behavioural requirements by observations and through training from species experts. NZP should organize trainings and workshops for the staff.	Two years
6. Veterinary and infrastructure facilities:			
15	10.6(1)	<p>a) The zoo needs a better quarantine facility. They have a Blue Bull which is confined in a small area with a cemented floor and no Krall area.</p> <p>b) They have kept wolves inside the Hospital. The area for the movement of the animals is not enough as per their biological requirements. Therefore, the animals have a stereotypical behaviour. They have been in quarantine for the last couple of months and need to be moved out.</p> <p>c) There is also the need for modern equipment like Ultrasound and X-rays unit. The existing X-ray unit is not functional. In fact, the zoo should have a mobile X-ray unit.</p> <p>d) The zoo laboratory is rudimentary. It should be improved with all needed facilities.</p> <p>e) The birds are being kept inside Hospital in total darkness throughout the day and are opened rarely because of winter. They have birds like the Grey Hornbill. Alexandrine parakeets, etc. This is not good for the birds, as there is no light coming into the building. They are further covered with burlap (hessian cloth). Since these are seized birds, permission from the Court should be taken either to release them in the wild (they are indigenous) or to rehabilitate them. As it will provide better quality of life to the birds, it should be pursued on priority.</p> <p>f) Rhesus macaques are also kept in a very small transport cage and they cannot even stretch themselves. They are rescued animals and need to be put in a bigger enclosure, keeping in view the welfare of the animals.</p> <p>g) There is a Turtle inside the Hospital for the last few months. It has not been housed as per its biological requirements. Since it is a seized property, permission needs to be taken to release it into the pond.</p> <p>h) Similar is the case of a Loris (exotic), which needs to be put</p>	<p>(a) Shifting of animals of birds immediately</p> <p>(b) Creation of quarantine facility within 2020-21</p> <p>(c) Up-gradation of facilities within one year</p>

Sl.	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply
		i) in a bigger enclosure. j) The Veterinary Hospital Laboratory has a computer with no printer and no software for preparing inventory. The hospital must also have internet facility.	
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals:			
16	10.9(4)	There are 24 animals and birds with single specimen in the zoo. They should be either paired and wherever not able to do so, should be given to other zoos needing them.	One year
10. Research activities:			
17	10.10	The zoo should identify problem areas for scientific research to address the issues of management. Research and technical collaboration should be done in areas of simulation of natural environment, ethological studies use of natural and biodegradable materials, economical surveillance technologies, etc.	Two years
11. Education and outreach activities:			
18	10.11	More innovative methods need to be adopted to educate children rather than just educational tour. Films, pamphlets, brochures, virtual reality videos, etc. should be used in innovative and interactive ways.	One year

5. Besides, general observation of evaluating officers on various aspects of the zoo management is enclosed along with evaluation report. Same is being forwarded herewith for your perusal and appropriate action as per standards prescribed under the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009. A compliance report to the Central Zoo Authority on implementation of the aforesaid conditions shall be submitted by the zoo within three months of issue of this letter followed by half-yearly report.

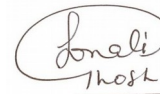
6. The renewal of recognition of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi for period beyond 19th August, 2023 as a Large Zoo would be considered on the basis of compliance of the conditions stated above and general performance of the zoo.

7. The recognition of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi shall be revoked by the Central Zoo Authority at any point of time if the Zoo Operator is found not complying with the stipulated conditions.

This issues with approval of the competent authority.

Encls. As above

Yours sincerely



(Sonali Ghosh)

Dy Inspector General Of Forest

Page 7 of 8

Copy for information / necessary action to:

1. The Secretary to the Government of India (Environment, Forest and Climate Change), Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110 003, E-mail: secy-moef@nic.in
2. The Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110 003, E-mail: adgwl-mef@nic.in
3. The DPA, CZA – to update database and to upload on website.

sd/-
(Sonali Ghosh)
Dy Inspector General Of Forest



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

Central Zoo Authority

F.No.17-115/93-CZA(53)(Vol.X)(AK)/987/2016

BY POST/E-MAIL
DATE: 23.06.2016

To

The Director,
National Zoological Park,
Mathura Road,
New Delhi – 110 003.

Handwritten signature and date: 23/6/16

Subject:- Grant of renewal of recognition under Section 38H of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to National Zoological Park, New Delhi for period beyond 31st October, 2014 - regarding

Reference:-

1. Your application vide letter F.No.III-16/2015-NZP/Estb./Corrp/681 dated 16.06.2016
2. This office letter F.No.19-115/93-CZA(53)(Vol.VI)(M) dated 08.10.2010

Sir,

Reference is invited to above cited correspondence. It is to inform that the evaluation of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi was carried out by Shri S.C. Sharma, Former Addl. DGF (Wildlife) and Dr. Pradeep Malik, Senior Professor, Wildlife Institute of India on 18th and 19th January, 2016. The evaluation report of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi as submitted by the evaluating officer was considered by the Technical Committee in its 78th Meeting held on 6th May, 2016.

The Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority has decided to grant renewal of recognition to National Zoological Park, New Delhi as "a Large Category Zoo" under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, for a period up to 5th May, 2019 subject to the compliance of the following directives under the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 (Amended in 2013) and mid-term evaluation of the zoo:-

S. No.	Norm No. Under Rule 10	Conditions Stipulated	Time Period to Comply
1. General requirements			
1.	1(5)	Regular patrolling all along the periphery of the zoo (boundary wall) should be done, with specific attention towards in the vicinity of Bhairon Mandir, to safeguard against any breaches in the fence/boundary wall and stray dogs getting access to the zoo.	Immediate effect
2. Administrative and staffing pattern			
2.	2(1)	Financial powers of the zoo director for development and repair works should be increased from Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs	One year
3.	2(2)	Posts of Curator and Biologist should be sanctioned on priority basis. The post of Asst.	One year

		Veterinary Officer should be filled up on priority basis.	
4.	2(2)	Posts of Asst. Veterinary Officer, Biologist, Curator and Education Officer should be brought under flexible complementing under scientific staffing pattern.	One year
3. Development and Planning			
5.	3(5)	The animal feeding cell and the enclosure fencing should be duly camouflaged by planting bamboos and native shrubs	One year
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures			
6.	4(9)	Height of standoff barriers of no enclosure should exceed the height of the parapet wall of the enclosure. Wherever such situation exists, immediate ameliorative measures should be taken	Six months
5. Upkeep and Healthcare of animals			
7.	5(6)	Curatorial and supervisory staff shall regularly observe and record the biological behaviour of the species housed by the zoo	Immediately
8.	5(8)	Copies of the vaccination schedule and schedule for screening of parasitic loads should be displayed at Beat Offices also	Immediately
9.	5(9)	All the staff handling the zoo animals should be periodically screened for Tuberculosis, Herpes, Brucellosis, Salmonellosis & E coli	Immediately
6. Veterinary and infrastructure facilities			
10.	6(1)	Zoo hospital should have appropriately designed inpatient wards	One year
11.	6(1)	Diagnostic facilities at the Zoo hospital should be suitably upgraded in consultation with IVRI.	One year
12.	6(2)	The zoo should get one post of compounder and one post of lab assistant sanctioned. In the interim period two posts be filled on contract basis.	Immediately
7. Post-mortem and disposal of carcasses of animals			
13.	7(3)	Investigation reports of the viscera of dead animals should be invariably used for confirming the cause of the death of animals.	Immediately
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals			
14.	9(4)	The zoo should get mates for single animals namely Assamese macaque, Leopard cat, Small Indian civet, Great Indian hornbill, Lesser adjutant stork, Black necked stork, Grey heron, Peregrine falcon and Reticulated python	Six months
15.	10	Zoo should have collaborative research plan with eminent institutions.	Immediately
16.		The zoo should periodically organize mock drills of disaster management and contingency plan strategies	Immediately

A half yearly report regarding progress made in implementation of the aforesaid conditions should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.

Continued...

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The renewal of recognition to National Zoological Park, New Delhi for period beyond 5th May, 2019 as "a Large Category Zoo" would be considered on the basis of compliance of the conditions stated above and general performance of the zoo.

The recognition to the National Zoological Park, New Delhi shall be revoked by the Central Zoo Authority, at any point of time if the Zoo Operator is found not complying with the stipulated conditions.

Yours faithfully



(Dr. D.N. Singh)
Member Secretary

Copy to:-

1. The Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi – 110 003. – for favour of information
2. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, A-Block, 2nd Floor, Vikas Bhavan, I.P Estate New Delhi – 110 002. – for favour of information
3. DPA, CZA – to update database



(Dr. D.N. Singh)
Member Secretary



जहाँ है हरियाली।
वहाँ है खुशहाली।।



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
Central Zoo Authority



SPEED POST

BY REGISTERED POST

F. No. 19-115/93-CZA(53)(Vol. VI)(M)

DATE: 08.10.2010

To

The Director
National Zoological Park,
Mathura Road,
New Delhi.

Sub:- Grant of renewal of recognition National Zoological Park, Delhi beyond the period of 31.12.2009 under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 - Regarding.

Sir,

Reference is invited to your application No. 854 dated 02.09.2009.

The evaluation of the Zoo was carried out on 17th & 18th August, 2010 and the evaluation report of the National Zoological Park, Delhi as submitted by Dr. L. N. Acharjyo and Dr. Brij Kishor Gupta, Evaluation & Monitoring Officer, CZA was considered by the Technical Committee in its 55th Meeting held on 24th September, 2010.

The Central Zoo Authority has decided to grant of recognition to National Zoological Park as a medium category Zoo under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, for a period up to 31st October, 2014 subject to the compliance of the following directives under the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992:-

S. No.	Relevant Schedule No.	Conditions	Time Period to comply the conditions
General requirements			
1.	1(3)	At present the visitors are allowed to view the animals from all sides of the enclosure and this disturbs the animals. The viewing area should be restricted to the limited/one side only.	Within six months
2.	1(7)	The open drain with stinking liquid waste coming from Sunder Nagar side is passing through the zoo and falling into the moat of aviary meant for Adjutant stork and free living painted storks (in Beat No. 12-15). Arrangements has to be made to stop the entry of liquid wastes into the zoo premises on priority basis.	With immediate effect

Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures			
3.	4(3)	Most of the animal housing facilities are in bad shape, with broken roof, wall, floors, electrical fittings, iron fittings etc., which need immediate repair/renovation as deemed proper.	With immediate effect
Upkeep and healthcare of animals			
4.	5(2 & 3)	The feed of deer and antelope species are given on cemented floor without any shade. Proper feeding troughs should be provided depending upon the number of animal exhibited, under a shade so that feed shall not be spoiled either by animals or due to rains etc. Sufficient shade should also be provided inside the animal enclosures.	Within three months
5.	5(5)	(i) There is no provision to remove out the stagnant rain water from the dry moats and this creates unhealthy atmosphere for the inhabitants of the enclosure. Action should be taken periodically to remove out the stagnant dirty water from both dry and wet moat periodically followed by disinfection necessary to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the hygiene and cleanliness of the animal enclosure premises. (ii) The overgrown vegetation inside the animal enclosures should be thinned out. (iii) The feeding and retiring cells in many animal enclosures are full of unused, damaged materials which should be removed	With immediate effect With immediate effect
Acquisition and breeding of animals			
6.	9(4)	There are many species with single animals such as Leopard cat, Small Indian civet, Grey heron, Black-necked stork, Great Indian hornbill and Lesser adjutant stork which needs immediate pairing or they may be transferred to other recognized zoos on breeding loan.	Within six months
Others			
Immediate action should be taken on some of the conditions granted while issuing earlier recognition letter dated 20.01.2006 of CZA such as at Norm No. 8, 13, 14, 16, 36, 37, 40 and 51 so far.			

A half yearly report regarding progress made in implementation of the aforesaid conditions should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.

Grant of recognition to National Zoological Park, Delhi beyond 31st October, 2014 as a medium category Zoo would be considered on the basis of compliance of the conditions stated above and general performance of the zoo.

The recognition to the National Zoological Park, Delhi shall be revoked by the Central Zoo Authority, at any point of time if the Zoo Operator is found not complying with the stipulated conditions.

Yours faithfully,
sd/-
(B. S. Bonal)
Member Secretary

Copy for favor of information & necessary action to:-

1. PS to Director, Wildlife Preservation and IGF (WL), MoEF, New Delhi for favour of information.
2. DPA, CZA.


(Dr. Brij Kishor Gupta)
Evaluation & Monitoring Officer



केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण
Central Zoo Authority

(STATUTORY BODY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

Bikaner House, Annexe VI,
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011
website : <http://www.cza.nic.in>

REGISTERED POST

F.No. 19-115/93-CZA(53)(Vol.IV)(M)

DATE: 20.1.2006

To

The Director,
National Zoological Park,
Mathura Road,
New Delhi.

Sub:- Recognition to the National Zoological Park, Delhi under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act - Regarding.

Sir,

Reference is invited to your application dated 6.9.2005 seeking recognition for National Zoological Park, Delhi under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The evaluation report of the National Zoological Park, Delhi as submitted by the evaluating team comprising of Shri S. Subrayalu and Dr. Mathew C. John was considered by the Technical Committee in its meeting held on 10.1.2006 .

On the recommendations of the Committee, it has been decided to grant renewal of recognition to the National Zoological Park, Delhi as a large category zoo under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act for a period up to 31.12.2009 subject to the following conditions:-

1. The National Zoo shall take up the matter of creation of a satellite facility for rehabilitation of surplus Zoo animals as well as rescued animals from NCT with Chief Wildlife Warden of NCT, Delhi at some appropriate place away from the existing zoo campus.

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2. Conditions to be complied under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992

S. No.	Relevant Norm No.	Conditions
General		
1.	1	The zoo is displaying mithun which is a domestic animal. It should be removed from the exhibit.
2.	8	The height of the boundary wall towards the north-east and north-west part of the zoo is less than 2 meters. The height should be increased.
Administrative and Staffing Pattern		
3.	13	The zoo should post an official with a Masters degree in Wildlife Science/Zoology as a <u>full time Curator</u> , solely responsible for looking after the upkeep of animals and maintenance of animal enclosures.
4.	14	The zoo should post an additional veterinarian with qualification as prescribed under Rule 10(14)(A) on full time basis to look after the healthcare of the animals.
Animal Enclosures - Design, Dimensions and other essential features		
5.	15 (i)	Stand off barriers should be provided at the crocodile enclosure.
6.	15 (ii)	Warning sign should be provided at carnivore enclosures for keeping the visitors at a safe distance from the animals.
7.	16	The zoo should provide appropriately designed natural enclosures for the species of monkeys which are presently displayed in caged enclosures.
Hygiene, Feeding and Upkeep		
8.	21	The birds being exhibited in the zoo should be provided shell grits as source of calcium supplement.
Animal care, Health and Treatment		
9.	28	Routine examination including parasite checks shall be carried out regularly and preventive medicines including vaccination should be administered at such intervals as may be decided by the zoo veterinary officer.
10.	29	The zoo should arrange for medical check up of the staff responsible for upkeep of animals atleast once in every six months to ensure that they do not have infections of such diseases that can infect the zoo animals.
Breeding of animals		
11.	36	The population of spotted deer, sambar and neelgai is high. The zoo should ensure that the number of these species is kept within the holding capacity of the enclosure available in the zoo so that the housing standards and welfare needs of the animals are not compromised.

12.	37	The zoo is exhibiting single wild animals like great Indian hornbill, fishing cat, hollock gibbon, Indian wolf, small Indian civet, assamese macaque, sarus crane, lesser flamingo, reticulated python and peregrine falcon. Mates for these single animals should be provided. Alternatively the animals may be transferred to zoos where these animals can be kept in pairs or in social groups.
13.	40	The population of spotted deer, sambar, neelgai and black buck is high. Population control measures should be implemented to safeguard against uncontrolled growth of the population of above said species.
Education and Research		
14.	47	The zoo should make arrangement for recording detailed observations relating to biological behaviour, population dynamics and veterinary care of exhibited animals. A detailed data base should be prepared and shared with the other zoos in the country.
Visitor facilities		
15.	48	Adequate civic facilities like toilets should be provided at convenient places for use of the visitors.
Development and Planning		
16.	51	The zoo should prepare a long-term master plan for its future development, and a copy of this plan should also be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.

Other conditions:-

1. The tranquilizing equipments should be kept under lock and key under the custody of the zoo veterinarian.
2. Stains, reagents and chemicals kept in the laboratory should be properly labeled.
3. Feeding bowls with inward lip may be provided in the pheasant enclosure to prevent spilling and wastage of grains.

A half yearly report regarding progress made in implementation of the aforesaid conditions should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.

Grant of recognition beyond 31.12.2009 would be considered on the basis of compliance of the conditions stated above and general performance of the zoo.

Yours faithfully,


(B. R. Sharma)
Member Secretary

