



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

SPEED POST

No. WII/RTI/CPIO/2017-18 (Qtr-III)/24

Dated 13.11.2017

To,

Shri Mohsin Ibrahim Mulla,
BBC, HT House, 5th Floor,
18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi – 110 001

Sub.: Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005- reg.

Ref.: Your RTI Application dated 11.10.2017 received in this office on 16.10.2017.

Sir,

Please refer to your application cited above under RTI Act, 2005. In this context, the information sought by you has been collected from the concerned authority of the Institute duly certified, and the same is enclosed herewith in two pages.

If you are not satisfied with the aforesaid reply, you may file an appeal before the First Appellate Authority i.e. "Dr. V.B.Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India, P.B.18, Chandrabani, Dehradun – 248 001, Ph. 0135-2646102, 2640910" within a period of one month.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Anju Baroth)
CPIO & NO, RTI

Encl: as above.

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Response to RTI Application of Mr. Mohsin Mulla

Query A. How many times the WII carried out survey of the GIB in Maharashtra?

Response A. Wildlife Institute of India in collaboration with Maharashtra forest department conducted landscape level GIB survey in Maharashtra from 25th Sept to 30th Sept 2017. This was the first landscape level GIB survey in Maharashtra.

Query B. When the latest survey of the GIBs conducted in Maharashtra?

Response B. 25th Sept to 30th Sept 2017.

Query C. Details of the latest survey of the GIB in Maharashtra. (Number of GIBs spotted in this survey, region wise distribution within Maharashtra, the period of the survey).

Response C. Wildlife Institute of India in collaboration with Maharashtra forest department conducted landscape level GIB survey in Maharashtra from 25th Sept to 30th Sept 2017. We identified 372 grids of potential habitat for GIB and conducted the survey to assess the current status of GIB, its associated species and habitat. Presently, we are doing analysis of the collected data during the survey and will come up with any results once the data been analyzed.

Query D. Details of the WII's each survey of the GIBs in Maharashtra. (Period of the surveys, Total number of GIBs spotted survey wise breakup and region wise distribution of GIBs within Maharashtra).

Response D. This was the first landscape level GIB survey in Maharashtra. No GIB was sighted during Survey.

Query E. How many GIBs are in India?

Response E. 50 to 250 individual.

References: 1. Birdlife International 2017

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/Great-Indian-Bustard>

2. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22691932/0>

Query F. Please furnish data of the state wise distribution of the GIBs in India (latest figure).

Response F. In Rajasthan, the Desert National Park holds the largest global population of the GIB currently numbering between 100 and 125 birds, along with another 25–50 birds in Ajmer, Pali, and Tonk districts. All other populations number less than 35 birds each. These populations are located within the states of (a) Maharashtra having 30–35 birds, (b) Andhra Pradesh having about 30 birds (c) Gujarat having 25–30 birds, (d) Karnataka's population status is poorly known and (e) Madhya Pradesh, where the GIB population has faced a stark decline and numbers in Gwalior district are likely to be less than 10 birds (Dutta et al 2011).

Reference: Dutta, S., Rahmani, A. S. and Y. V. Jhala. (2011). Running out of time? The great Indian bustard *Ardeotisnigriceps* -status, viability and conservation strategies. *European Journal of Wildlife Research*. 57:615-625

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Query G. Details of the GIB recovery program of the WII. (When it was launched? What are its objectives, what are the measures undertaken for recovery of the GIB?)

Response G. Please the website given below.

http://wii.gov.in/campa_gib

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Query F. Please furnish data of the state wise distribution of the GIBs in India (latest figure).

Response F. In Rajasthan, the Desert National Park holds the largest global population of the GIB currently numbering between 100 and 125 birds, along with another 25-50 birds in Ajmer, Pali, and Tonk districts. All other populations number less than 35 birds each. These populations are located within the states of (a) Maharashtra having 30-35 birds, (b) Andhra Pradesh having about 30 birds, (c) Gujarat having 25-30 birds, (d) Karnataka's population status is poorly known and (e) Madhya Pradesh, where the GIB population has faced a stark decline and numbers in Gwalior district are likely to be less than 10 birds (Dutta et al 2017).

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