

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *201
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.12.2023

Tiger Attacks

*201. DR. AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of man-eater tiger attacks during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the safety of tourists, staff and workers;
- (c) the amount of compensation given to the families of victims died due to such attacks; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage tourism and footfall of visitors despite this threat?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

(a), (b), (c) & (d) :- A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b), (c) & (d) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *201 ON TIGER ATTACKS DUE FOR REPLY ON 18.12.2023

- (a) As reported by States, the details of human deaths due to tiger attacks during last five years is as under:-

S. No.	State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	1	4	9
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	1	4	0	1	1
8	Kerala	0	0	2	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	11	2	2
10	Maharashtra	2	26	25	32	85
11	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
12	Orissa	2	0	0	0	0
13	Rajasthan	2	5	0	0	0
14	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	3	0
15	Telangana	0	0	2	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	5	8	4	11	11
17	Uttarakhand	1	2	0	1	3
18	West Bengal	15	3	5	5	1
TOTAL		31	49	51	59	112

- (b) The Government of India, through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, has advocated a three pronged strategy to manage human-wildlife negative interactions as follows:-

- (i) **Material and logistical support:** Funding support through the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger & Elephant, is provided to tiger reserves for acquiring capacity in terms of infrastructure and material, to deal with tigers dispersing out of source areas. These are solicited by tiger reserves through an Annual Plan of Operation (APO) every year which stems out from an overarching Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP), mandated under Section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. *Inter alia*, activities such as payment of ex-gratia and compensation, periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize, guide and advise the general populace on man-animal conflict, dissemination of information through various forms of media, procurement of immobilization equipment, drugs, training and capacity building of forest staff to deal with conflict events are generally solicited.
- (ii) **Restricting habitat interventions:** Based on the carrying capacity of tigers in a tiger reserve, habitat interventions are restricted through an overarching TCP. In case tiger numbers are at carrying capacity levels, it is advised that habitat interventions should be limited so that there is no excessive spill over of wildlife including tigers thereby minimizing man-animal conflict. Further, in buffer

areas around tiger reserves, habitat interventions are restricted such that they are sub-optimal vis-à-vis the core/critical tiger habitat areas, judicious enough to facilitate dispersal to other rich habitat areas only.

(iii) **Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs):** The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued following three SOPs to deal with human-animal conflict, which are available in public domain:

- i. To deal with emergency arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes
- ii. To deal with tiger depredation on livestock
- iii. For active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.

The three SOPs *inter alia* include the issue of managing dispersing tigers, managing livestock kills so as to reduce conflict as well as relocating tigers from source areas to areas where density of tiger is low, so that conflict in rich source areas does not occur.

(c) As reported by States, the details of compensation paid during last five years, is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	30.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	15.00	20.00	0.00	7.50	7.50
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	12.08	4.00	40.00	0.00	4.00
10	Maharashtra	0.00	360.00	402.00	420.00	1395.00
11	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Orissa	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	8.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	4.00	12.00	0.00
15	Telangana	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	14.00	10.00	20.00	43.00	34.00
17	Uttarakhand	3.00	7.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
18	West Bengal	2.50	0.00	4.00	16.00	4.00
	Total	55.38	421.00	495.00	507.50	1478.50

(d) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012 issued under section 38 O (1) (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 promotes sustainable ecotourism in and around tiger reserves. These guidelines *inter alia* have prescribed measures to ensure safety of tourists as well as wildlife.
