

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 3405
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

Tiger Attack

3405. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

- (a) whether there is an atmosphere of panic among people due to tiger attack in Shirdi Parliamentary Constituency and such incidences are increasing continuously, if so, the details thereof including the number of people injured/died by such attacks in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to catch the tiger and release them in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve area in Chandrapur district of State or any other Tiger Reserve in order to solve the problem of tiger attacks and provide relief to the local people from such attacks; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) As reported by the States, the frequency of human-wildlife negative interactions is under control and the marginal rise in some areas is on account of chance encounters with dispersing wildlife.

As reported by the State of Maharashtra, human death due to tigers (Tiger Reserve-wise/Division-wise) during the year 2024 (upto 30.6.2024) are as under:-

S. No.	State	Tiger Reserve/ Division	No. of human deaths
1	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	3
		Alapalli	2
		Central Chanda	1
		Bramhapuri	4
		Ballarshah	3
		Nagpur TR Division	1
		Bhandara	1
		Bor	1
		Sahyadri	0
		Melghat	0

	Pench	2
	Nawegaon Nagzira	0
	Tadoba Andhari	4
	Total	22

(b) & (c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra. 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, 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.

Also as per Tiger Conservation Plans need based and site-specific management interventions are undertaken by the tiger reserves for improving the quality of wildlife habitat and funding support for these activities is provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats.
