

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 356  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

**Tiger Attacks in Shirdi Lok Sabha Constituency**

356. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

- (a) whether continuously increased incidents of tiger attacks in the Shirdi Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra are creating an atmosphere of fear and anxiety among the local people;
- (b) if so, the details of people died due to tiger attack;
- (c) whether the farmers in the said area especially in Sangamner, Rahata, Shrirampur and Akola talukas are unable to carry out their farming activities even during the day time due to threat of tiger attack;
- (d) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to address the problem of tiger attacks in the said Constituency and to provide relief to the local people from tiger attacks by capturing the tigers and relocating them to the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Chandrapur district of the State or to any other Central Tiger Reserve in the larger public interest; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

**(a), (b) & (c)** The State Governments have the primary responsibility to manage human-wildlife conflicts situation under the relevant provisions made under Section 11 & 12 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which empower the State Chief Wildlife Wardens to manage human wildlife conflict situations. To address the wildlife conflict situation, the Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure's (SOP's) for handling and managing the human-wildlife conflicts. The Central Government provides financial assistance to States under the Project Tiger Component of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-IDWH) for conservation of tigers, raising awareness on tiger & other wildlife conservation including mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts.

Further, as reported by the States, the details of human deaths due to tiger attacks since 2020 to June 2025, including the State of Maharashtra, is at **Annexure-I**.

**(d) & (e)** Apropos, the Government of India, through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, has issued the following three-pronged strategy to deal with conflict which is as below:

- (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 rehabilitatson 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (c) OF THE OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 356 ON TIGER ATTACKS IN SHIRDI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY DUE FOR REPLY ON 02.02.2026**

**As reported by the States, the details of human deaths due to tiger attacks since 2020 to June 2025 (as on 30.06.2025)**

S. No.	State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (as on 30.06.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	4	0
4	Bihar	1	4	9	1	2	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	0	0
6	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	0	1	1	8	2	0
8	Kerala	2	1	1	1	1	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	3	10	6	9
10	Maharashtra	39	54	80	37	41	27
11	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Rajasthan	0	1	0	2	1	0
14	Tamil Nadu	1	3	0	1	0	0
15	Telangana	2	0	0	0	1	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	4	11	11	25	10	2
17	Uttarakhand	0	1	3	0	5	2
18	West Bengal	5	5	1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>40</b>

\*\*\*\*\*