1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	12	4	12	4	32
Kerala	12	-	12	4	28
Madhya Pradesh	12	12	20	0	44
Maharashtra	22	33	32	18	105
Manipur	1	-	-	0	1
Meghalaya	3	2	7	2	14
Mizoram	1	-	-	0	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	1	1
Odisha	5	10	4	6	25
Puducherry	-	-	-	0	0
Punjab	12	8	4	0	24
Rajasthan	20	27	16	24	87
Sikkim	3	-	-	0	3
Tamil Nadu	8	28	08	8	52
Tripura	-	6	-	0	6
Uttar Pradesh	16	21	28	15	80
Uttarakhand	8	-	8	0	16
West Bengal	33	29	36	16	144
Goa	-	-	4	0	4
Delhi	-	-	4	0	4
TOTAL	248	258	265	147	918

Reduction in tiger and leopard population

1901. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lion population in Gir Forests have increased from 180 in 1974 to 411 in 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decrease in tiger and leopard population in spite of declaration of several forests as tiger reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The country level tiger population has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India tiger estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The estimation of leopard population has not been done at the country level. However, details of spatial occupancy of leopards during 2006 and 2010 in the seventeen tiger range States in the country are given in Statement I (*See* below). The general causative factors affecting wild carnivores, leading to their decline, are given in Statement II (*See* below).

Statement I

Details of spatial occupancy of leopards during 2006 *and* 2010

State	Leopard km2		Increase/
	2006	2010	Decrease/Stable
1	2	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	3683	8769	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	2936	4234	Increase
Bihar	552	735	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh	37609	10374	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	14939	23188	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	34736	24308	Decrease

1	2	4	5
Maharashtra	4982	18914	Increase
Odisha	25516	12603	Decrease
Rajasthan	-	754	-
Jharkhand	131	2645	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	20506	21326	Stable
Kerala	8363	9274	Increase
Tamil Nadu	14484	10060	Decrease
TOTAL	168437	147184	

Statement II

General causative factors affecting wild carnivores, leading to their decline

1. Mortality of wild animals due to poaching.
2. Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas/Tiger Reserves owing to human pressure, livestock pressure, and ecologically unsustainable land uses.
3. Fragmentation leading to loss of gene.flow from source populations.
4. Mortality of wild animals due to man-animal conflicts.
5. Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.
6. Lack of adequate protection in outside areas.
7. Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass to support large carnivores like tiger and leopard.
8. Insurgency/law and order problems in some tiger reserves/protected areas/forest areas.