

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2601**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.03.2023**

**Human-animal conflicts**

2601. SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the increasing incidents of human-animal conflicts in the country, if so, the State-wise list of people who lost their lives due to attacks of wild animals in the last three years;
- (b) whether the Ministry has initiated any plan to control the human-animal conflicts reported from various parts of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

- (a) Management of wildlife and human-wildlife conflict is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Reports of human-animal conflict are received from time to time by the Ministry from various parts of the country. The number of incidents of human-wildlife conflict varies from State to State. Details of human deaths during the last three years due to human-animal conflict involving elephants and tigers, as per reports available with the Ministry, are given in Annexure-I and Annexure II.

- (b) and (c) The Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to prevent and manage human-wildlife conflict. Financial assistance is provided to State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and human-wildlife conflict. Funds are also provided under these schemes for payment of compensation to victims of human-wildlife conflict.

The Ministry has also issued advisories/guidelines to all States for better management of situations arising out of human-wildlife conflict. The advisories/guidelines recommend various measures that may be adopted by States to prevent and manage such conflicts. These include habitat

improvement measures, making fodder and water available to animals inside forests, coordinated interdepartmental action, identification of conflict hot spots, adherence to Standard Operating Procedures, establishment of rapid response teams, formation of State and District level committees to review the quantum of ex-gratia relief, and expedited payments of compensation to affected persons.

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**Annexure-I**

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2601 due for reply on 23.03.2023 regarding 'Human-animal conflicts'**

**Number of human deaths caused by elephant**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	6	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2
3	Assam	75	91	63
4	Chhattisgarh	77	42	64
5	Jharkhand	84	74	133
6	Karnataka	29	23	17
7	Kerala	12	20	25
8	Maharashtra	1	NR	0
9	Meghalaya	4	6	3
10	Odisha	117	93	112
11	Tamil Nadu	58	57	37
12	Tripura	2	1	2
13	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0
14	West Bengal	116	47	77

\*NR-Information not received from State.

## Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2601 due for reply on 23.03.2023 regarding 'Human-animal conflicts'

### Details of human deaths by tiger attack in Tiger Reserves in States

S. No.	State	2020	2021	2022
1	Bihar	1	4	2
2	Karnataka	0	1	1
3	Kerala	1	0	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	6	0	1
5	Maharashtra	25	32	84
6	Tamil Nadu	1	3	0
7	Telangana	2	0	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	4	11	14
9	Uttarakhand	0	1	3
10	West Bengal	4	5	1

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