

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4379**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

**Elephant corridors**

4379. DR. DHARMASTHALA VEERENDRA HEGGADE:

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

- (a) the names of elephant range States in the country and the objectives of elephant corridors;
- (b) the status of identification of elephant corridors in the Western Ghats, particularly in Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the time by which the illegal resorts and other establishments would be sealed/locked from the elephant corridors in the Western Ghats, as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court; and
- (d) the salient features of elephant corridors of India, 2023 report released by Government?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) The Asian elephant majorly occurs in following elephant ranges state in India namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The primary objectives of identifying elephant corridors are to secure safe passage of elephants between habitats, maintain habitat connectivity, reduce human–elephant conflict, and ensure long-term genetic viability of elephant populations.
- (b) The management of wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with the State Forest Departments, have identified and validated 150 elephant corridors across 15 elephant range states (i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) in India and informed the State Governments/UT Administrations to take necessary steps to protect and conserve the elephant corridors.
- (c) As per the information received from the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 38 resorts in the notified Segur Plateau Elephant Corridor of Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, which were already locked and sealed by the District Administration based on the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP No. 897/1996 dated 09-08-2018.
- (d) The report titled “Elephant Corridors of India, 2023”, released by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under Project Elephant, with technical support from the Wildlife Institute of India, provides the latest assessment of elephant corridors and habitat connectivity in the country. The salient features of the report are as follows:

- 150 elephant corridors have been identified across 15 elephant range states in four elephant-bearing regions of India.
- West Bengal has the highest number of corridors (26), accounting for over 17% of the total.
- Region-wise distribution: East-Central (52), North-East (48), Southern (32) and Northern (18) corridors.
- 84% (126) corridors are within a single State, 13% (19) are inter-State corridors, and 6 corridors are transboundary between India and Nepal.
- 40% (59) corridors show increased elephant use, 19% (29) show stable use, 19% (29) show decreasing use, while 15 corridors have become impaired.
- Out of 88 corridors identified in the Gajah Report (2010), 74 corridors are considered presently active in terms of elephant movements.
- The report envisages continuous monitoring of corridors, delineation of corridor boundaries, and their inclusion in State working plans and management plans to strengthen habitat connectivity.

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