

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3563
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.08.2022

Damage Caused by Wild Animals

3563. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there has been a phenomenal increase in human-wildlife conflicts reported from different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of humans and livestock killed and damage to crops and property in the attack by wild animals during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22;
- (c) the total number of people who received compensation in this regard, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years;
- (d) the details of the animals categorized as the animals causing damage to the crops/predators under the Wildlife (Protection Act), 1972;
- (e) the details of the provisions for providing compensation for the damage caused to the crops, human lives and livestock by the said animals; and
- (f) the steps taken to protect wildlife and check/ reduce the damage caused by wild animals to crops, human beings and properties?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

- (a), (b) and (c) Management of forests and wildlife, including mitigation of human-wildlife conflict, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. Incidences of human-wildlife conflict have been reported to the Ministry from different parts of the country. Information regarding the number of human deaths due to attacks by tigers and elephants, as per records available in the Ministry, is given in **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II**.

Compensation for loss of life, injury or loss of property /crops caused by wild animals is paid by State Governments. The rates of compensation differ from State to State. Details of compensation paid by States are not collated by the Ministry.

(d) Section 2(36) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides for categorization of wild animals under Schedule I to IV based on the degree of protection required.

(e) The Ministry provides financial assistance to States /UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats. It includes the ex-gratia relief to be paid for loss of life or property caused by wild animals. The amount of ex gratia relief payable under the Schemes is as follows:

S. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation to human beings	Rs.5 lakh
(b)	Grievous injury	Rs. 2 lakh
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment upto Rs 25000/-
(d)	Loss of property/crops	States /UTs may adhere to the cost norms prescribed by them.

(f) The steps taken by Government for protection of wildlife and management of human-wildlife conflict include the following:

- i. Financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for activities like creation and maintenance of water holes for wild animals in Protected Areas, soil and moisture conservation measures, establishment of anti-poaching camps, strengthening wildlife veterinary care, eradication of weeds, creation and maintenance of fire lines, deployment of Tiger Protection Force and special Tiger Protection Force etc.
- ii. The Ministry has issued guidelines to States/UTs on 03.06.2022 on managing human-wildlife conflict, including damage to crops caused by wild animals. The guidelines advise States/UTs to utilize the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY).
- iii. The Ministry has issued an advisory on human-wildlife conflict to States/UTs on 06.02.2021.
- iv. The Ministry released the National Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2026) in October, 2021. The Action Plan has been developed using a participatory approach to bring a common understanding and consensus among the key stakeholders on the approaches and possible solutions to

- mitigate human-wildlife conflict in the country.
- v. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued Standard Operating Procedures to deal with emergencies arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes and tiger depredation on livestock and for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at the landscape level.
 - vi. A field manual for frontline staff to manage human-elephant conflict has been released by the Ministry.
 - vii. Guidelines on eco-friendly measures to mitigate the impacts of linear infrastructure have been published by the Wildlife Institute of India to assist project agencies in designing eco-friendly linear infrastructure.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) AND (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3563 DUE FOR REPLY ON 08.08.2022 REGARDING “DAMAGE CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS”.

Details of human death due to tiger attack

State	2020	2021
Bihar	1	3
Karnataka	0	1
Kerala	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	0
Maharashtra	25	10
Tamil Nadu	1	3
Telangana	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	13
Uttarakhand	0	1
West Bengal	4	0

Annexure-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) AND (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3563 DUE FOR REPLY ON 08.08.2022 REGARDING “DAMAGE CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS”.

Details of human death due to elephant attack

State	2019-20	2020-21
Andhra Pradesh	4	6
Assam	75	91
Chhattisgarh	77	42
Jharkhand	84	74
Karnataka	29	23
Kerala	12	20
Maharashtra	1	NR
Meghalaya	4	6
Odisha	117	93
Tamil Nadu	58	57
Tripura	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	6	1
West Bengal	116	47

* NR- Information not received from State