

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 447**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22<sup>ND</sup> JULY, 2025

**COMPENSATION FOR CROPS DAMAGED DUE TO WILDLIFE**

447. MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exists any compensation mechanism for farmers affected by wildlife-related crop damage, and how many claims have been settled in Solapur district in the last three years;
- (b) whether the Ministry will take steps to install protective fencing around Maldhok Sanctuary to prevent crop damage by wild animals in view of the increasing amount of sufferings in my constituency, Solapur, Maharashtra; and
- (c) whether there are any plans to coordinate with the State Government to provide rapid assessment and disbursal of compensation to affected farmers in the region ?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (c) : Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest for the crops/areas notified by the concerned State Government. The losses to crops due to wild animals, being preventable in nature, were therefore not covered earlier. However, at the request of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Governments, States have been allowed to notify the losses by wild animals on individual assessment as add on cover at the cost of State Government. Detailed protocol for such coverage has been given in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme. As informed by the State Government, Government of Maharashtra has never notified this add on cover under the PMFBY.

Further, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States/ Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Development of Wildlife Habitats", "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" for management of wildlife and its habitat in the country. The activities supported under the scheme include construction/erection of physical barriers such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields.

An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in February, 2021 recommends 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, issuing guidance/instructions for expedited payments, and provision of adequate funds for suitable portion of ex-gratia relief to be paid within 24 hours to the affected persons in the case of death and injury to persons.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.

The Central Government has recently, increased the ex-gratia payment in case of Human-Wildlife conflict. The revised rates of relief under ex-gratia are as follows:

S.NO.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation to human beings	₹10 lakh
(b)	Grievous injury	₹ 2 lakh
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment upto Rs 25000/-per
(d)	Loss of property/crops	State /UT Government may adhere to the cost norms prescribed by them.

The States/Union Territories are also paying compensation as per their norms.

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