

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2489**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025

**Crop Damage by Peacocks**

2489. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Peacocks are causing distress to farmers by damaging their crops and foodgrains;
- (b) the steps taken by the Department of Wildlife to control the movement of Peacocks in Agricultural fields;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to give compensation to farmers who are affected by peacocks;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take details from the State Governments to assess the damage caused by peacocks, especially in the State of Tamil Nadu particularly in the districts of Erode, Karur, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Salem, Krishnagiri; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (e) Incidences of crop damage due to wildlife are reported from different part of country from time to time. However, the management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The State Government/Union Territory Administration is the first responder in Human Wildlife Conflict situations. The information regarding such incidences are not collated at the level of Ministry.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitat in the country. The activities supported under the scheme include procurement of early warning systems, construction and erection of physical barriers such as barbed wire fence, solar, powered electric fence, bio-fencing, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields, compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property.

As per the information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the presence of peacocks has been recorded in all 38 districts of Tamil Nadu. Some level of crop damage in agricultural fields does occur due to peacocks; however, they also benefit farmers and their crops by reducing rats, insects, worms, etc. A scientific study has been conducted by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department through the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) on the population status of peacocks in selected locations of Tamil Nadu, evaluation

of crop depredation by peacocks, human–peacock interactions, and exploration of suitable measures to mitigate crop damage. Further, upon receiving information from the public and farmers, the jurisdictional forest officials are being deputed to the affected areas to assess the damage and take suitable action for compensation.

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