

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2761
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

Human-animal conflict

2761. SHRI C. VE. SHANMUGAM:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that human-animal conflict is on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of such incidents along with number of human and animal casualties in these incidents reported during the last three years, year wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check human-animal conflicts across the country?

ANSWER

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

- (a), (b) and (c) Incidences of human-wildlife conflict have been reported from various parts of the country. The information available with the Ministry indicates state wise fluctuating statistics with regard to human wildlife conflict in the country. As per the information received from the State/UT Governments, the details of human deaths over the last three years due to attacks by elephants and tigers are provided at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II**. The number of tiger and elephant deaths, other than natural causes, during the last three years as reported by States are at **Annexure-III**, **Annexure-IV**, **Annexure-V**, **Annexure-VI** and **Annexure-VII**.

The important steps taken by Government for protection of wildlife and to check human-animal conflicts in the country are as follows:

- i. A network of Protected Areas namely viz., National Park, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitat have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- ii. Financial assistance is provided by the Ministry to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored schemes – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’, ‘Project Tiger and Elephant’ for various interventions including animal proof fencing, anti-depredation squads, rapid response teams, ex-gratia relief, technology based animal tracking etc.

- iii. An advisory on dealing with human-wildlife conflict has been issued by the Ministry in February 2021. The Advisory 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, and issuing guidance/instructions for expedited payments etc.
- iv. The Ministry has also issued Guidelines to States/UTs during June, 2022 on managing Human Wildlife conflict including damage to crops.
- v. Species specific guidelines have been issued for mitigation of conflicts arising from various wild animals namely Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Snake, Crocodile, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Pig, Bear, Blue Bull and Blackbuck during March 2023.
- vi. Guidelines for cross cutting issues such as cooperation between the forest and media sector; occupational health and safety in the context of human–wildlife conflict mitigation; crowd management in human-wildlife conflict related situations and addressing health emergencies and potential health risks arising out of human-wildlife conflict situations have been issued during March 2023.
- vii. Advance technology like radio collaring, alert system, installation of digital boards to warn/inform the public in forest area and monitoring of wildlife movement through drones are also used in human wildlife conflict mitigation.
- viii. The local communities are involved in conservation measures through eco-development activities, which help the forest departments in protection of wildlife.
- ix. The Ministry provides support to State Governments to organize awareness generation, training and capacity building programmes on human-wildlife conflict.
- x. Advanced technologies like artificial intelligence based surveillance, Elephant Intrusion Detection System are used for detecting elephant movement along railway tracks.
- xi. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides regulatory functions for dealing with human wildlife conflict situations.

ANNEXURE -I

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Details of human deaths due to man- elephant conflict

S. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	NR	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0
3	Assam	63	80	74
4	Chhattisgarh	64	69	51
5	Jharkhand	133	96	87
6	Karnataka	27	29	48
7	Kerala	35	27	22
8	Maharashtra	0	2	5
9	Meghalaya	3	3	7
10	Nagaland	2	1	1
11	Odisha	112	148	154
12	Tamil Nadu	37	43	61
13	Tripura	2	2	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	4
15	Uttarakhand	NR	4	8
16	West Bengal	77	97	99
Total		557	610	628

*NR- Information not received from State

ANNEXURE -II

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Details of human deaths due to man- tiger conflict

S. No.	State	2021	2022	2023	2024 (upto 30-06-2024)
1	Bihar	4	9	-	1
2	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	0
3	Karnataka	1	1	8	1
4	Kerala	0	0	0	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	10	6
6	Maharashtra	32	82	35	20
7	Rajasthan	0	0	-	0
8	Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	0
9	Telangana	0	0	-	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	11	11	25	10
11	Uttarakhand	1	3	-	6
12	West Bengal	5	1	-	-
	TOTAL	59	110	82	44

ANNEXURE -III

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Details of tiger deaths reported by States due to poaching, seizure and unnatural causes

Year	Poaching	Seizure	Unnatural causes	Total
2021	8	1	11	20
2022	12	2	15	29
2023	12	4	9	25
2024 (As on 20.11.2024)	1	0	0	01

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Elephant deaths due to train accidents

S. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Assam	8	7	2
2	West Bengal	0	1	4
3	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0
4	Jharkhand	0	1	1
5	Kerala	0	2	0
6	Odisha	3	3	5
7	Tripura	0	0	1
8	Uttarakhand	NR	1	4
9	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	1	0	0
	Total	15	15	17

***NR-Information not received from State.**

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Elephant Deaths due to Electrocution

S. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	NR	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	1	0
3	Assam	12	8	11
4	Chhattisgarh	4	9	10
5	Jharkhand	4	6	10
6	Karnataka	7	15	13
7	Kerala	6	7	10
8	Maharashtra	0	0	2
9	Meghalaya	1	1	1
10	Nagaland	1	0	1
11	Odisha	13	26	15
12	Tamil Nadu	5	14	6
13	Tripura	0	0	0
14	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1
15	Uttarakhand	NR	3	1
16	West Bengal	2	5	7
	Total	57	100	94

***NR-Information not received from State.**

ANNEXURE -VI

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Elephant Deaths due to poaching

S. No	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Assam	0	2	1
2	Jharkhand	0	0	0
3	Kerala	0	0	0
4	Maharashtra	0	0	0
5	Meghalaya	0	3	0
6	Nagaland	0	0	0
7	Odisha	1	8	3
8	Tamil Nadu	3	1	4
9	West Bengal	0	0	1
	Total	4	14	9

***NR-Information not received from State.**

ANNEXURE -VII

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2761 due for reply on 19.12.2024 regarding “Human-animal conflict”.

Elephant Deaths due to poisoning

S. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Assam	6	2	1
2	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0
3	West Bengal	0	1	0
Total		6	4	1
