

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *157
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.07.2018

Vermin Animals

*157: SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL:

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

- (a) the animals which have been placed in the category of vermin/violent animals under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972;
- (b) the provisions for providing compensation for the damage caused to crops and human beings by the said animals along with the details of compensation paid for the incidents occurred during the last two years and the current year, State/UT wise;
- (c) whether Nilgai has also been placed in the category of vermin/violent animals and if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the damage caused by Nilgai;
- (d) the number of incidents of damage caused to crops, lives and properties by monkeys in the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken to conserve wild life and check/reduce the loss caused to human lives, crops and properties by wild animals?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a),(b),(c),(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.
&(e)

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b), (c), (d) AND (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *157 REGARDING “VERMIN ANIMALS” BY SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL DUE FOR REPLY ON 27.07.2018.

- (a) The animals placed in the category of vermin under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 include (i) common crow (ii) fruits bats (iii) mice and (iv) rats. Under Section 62 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the Central Government can be declare any wild animal other than those in Schedule I and part II Schedule II as vermin for specified period for any area.
- (b) State Governments are responsible for providing compensation for damage caused to crops and human being by the wild animals. However, the Ministry also provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats which includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property.

Ministry has recently, raised the *Ex-gratia* rates in connection with wildlife depredation vide letter No. 14-2/2011 WL-I (part) dated 9th February, 2018. The enhanced compensation amount are as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of <i>ex-gratia</i> relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs. 5,00,000/-
(b)	Grievous injury	Rs. 2,00,000/-
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment up to Rs. 25000/- per person
(d)	Loss of property/crops	State/UT Governments may adhere to the cost norms prescribed by them.

The details of financial assistance including that for compensation for damage to crops, loss of human life/injury to human being, released to the State/UTs under these schemes during last two years and current year is given in the **Annexure**.

- (c) As per the request of State Government of Bihar, the Ministry had issued a notification for declaring Nilgai as vermin vide S. O. 3318 (E) dated on 1st December, 2015 for a period of one year. However, details of damage caused by Nilgai are not compiled at the level of Central Government.
- (d) The management of such conflict is handled by concerned State/UT Governments. The number of incidents of damage caused to crops, lives and properties by monkeys are not collated by the Ministry.
- (e) The steps taken by Governments to conserve wild life and check/reduce the loss caused to human lives, crops and properties by wild animals are:
- i. A network of Protected Areas namely viz., National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries,

Conservation Reserves and Community Reserve 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. The Ministry has issued guidelines in context of human-wildlife conflict to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dated 24th December, 2014 and 1st June, 2015. The Ministry has specifically sought proposal from States/UTs, after objective assessment of the situation, details of the areas in which it is essential to reduce the over-population of wild animals for specified period.
- iii. Construction/erecting of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary wall etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop field.
- iv. The Ministry, with financial assistance from Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), has formulated a scheme to provide assistance to the States for 'Augmentation of Fodder and Water in Protected Areas/Forest Areas', aimed at improving habitat in the areas by making provision for augmenting grass, fodder and water to the wild herbivores. So as to check the loss caused to by wild animals.
- v. The Ministry has notified enhancement of *ex-gratia* rates related wildlife depredation vide letter No. 14-2/2011 WL-I (part) dated 9th February, 2018.
- vi. The Ministry has approved a pilot project on the immuno-contraception for controlling the population of wild animals responsible for damage and destruction of crops, namely; elephant, wild boar, monkey, and nilgai.
- vii. The Ministry has also initiated a human wildlife conflict mitigation project in collaboration with the GIZ.
- viii. To mitigate the impact of wildlife conflict along the linear infrastructures like rail tracks, roads/highways and power transmission lines passing through the Protected Areas and other wildlife rich areas, Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife has recommended that all linear infrastructure development Agencies, while submitting the proposal for use of Protected Areas for the purpose of linear infrastructure Projects, shall submit wild animals passage plan based on the WII Guideline "Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of linear infrastructure on Wildlife". These guideline suggest for modification in the designs of the linear infrastructures by way of providing eco-friendly structure which will ensure safe movement of wildlife across these linear infrastructures.
- ix. Periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize guide and advise the general public on man-animal conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media.

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *157 REGARDING “VERMIN ANIMALS” BY SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL DUE FOR REPLY ON 27.07.2018.

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’ during last two years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 24.07.2018)
1	A& N Islands	118.49	141.93486	97.376
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	256.8107	269.9348	0
4	Assam	0	275.827	0
5	Bihar	100.576	322.67435	0
6	Chandigarh	26.06514	26.06514	0
7	Chhattisgarh	278.9453	435.01469	0
8	Goa	0	85.99383	0
9	Gujarat	497.604	558.52	0
10	Haryana	124.6572	181.4448	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	280.31	237.4107	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	336.50626	577.9151	0
13	Jharkhand	0	95.607	00
14	Karnataka	325.52	427.89	0
15	Kerala	1928.42	900.834	549.6326
16	Madhya Pradesh	322.265	1379.488	0
17	Maharashtra	497.35	808.0555	0
18	Manipur	340.032	425.6644	0
19	Meghalaya	55.23	114.061	0
20	Mizoram	1234.95	487.44544	274.70
21	Nagaland	357.846	565.871	109.37088
22	Odisha	279.65	342.93705	397.75
23	Rajasthan	453.87878	622.4216	541.24624
24	Sikkim	145.52	202.154	0
25	Tamil Nadu	0	394.7252	327.098
26	Telangana	0	157.0833	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	250.956	386.968	0
28	Uttarakhand	545.30576	2979.3618	0
29	West Bengal	237.66	657.9924	0
30	Puducherry	0	6.71	0
31	MEE-Uttarakhand	0	932.00	83.25
	TOTAL	8994.54814	15000.00496	2380.42372

Annexure

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Funding assistance provided to ‘Project Tiger’ under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme State-wise during last two years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 23.07.2018)
		Released	Released	Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	173.48600	232.49	162.178
2	Arunachal Pradesh	597.28900	671.0222	
3	Assam	1510.92100	2309.608	
4	Bihar	487.83800	552.273	
5	Chhattisgarh	626.56700	1315.076	
6	Jharkhand	323.76200	338.62	293.45
7	Karnataka	3203.61440	2308.846	1764.964
8	Kerala	780.23100	636.412	
9	Madhya Pradesh	12885.59790	11455.457	
10	Maharashtra	8229.71800	6524.165	
11	Mizoram	301.54800	215.316	
12	Odisha	917.16700	1646.127	
13	Rajasthan	381.30200	773.09	
14	Tamil Nadu	949.86900	2551.058	
15	Telangana	239.25900	350.416	
16	Uttarakhand	1023.40300	1187.439	
17	Uttar Pradesh	1057.04500	820.074	
18	West Bengal	536.14070	597.5808	
19	Goa	0.00000	10.88	
20	Manipur	0.00000	2.70	
21	Nagaland	0.00000	1.35	
	Total	34224.7580	34500.000	2220.592

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *157 REGARDING “VERMIN ANIMALS” BY SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL DUE FOR REPLY ON 27.07.2018.

STATE WISE FUND RELEASED UNDER CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS) OF PROJECT ELEPHANT

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	State/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.62282	17.394	
2	Arunachal Pr.	100.062	118.8504	
3	Assam	275.6668	-	
4	Chhattisgarh	61.1624	48.00	
5	Jharkhand	95.7704	105.5184	
6	Karnataka	254.80	355.5484	309.3044
7	Kerala	429.8712	482.55	363.13
8	Maharashtra	14.335	27.00	
9	Meghalaya	130.266	162.849	
10	Nagaland	20.3143	25.20	35.136
11	Odisha	284.0342	124.8382	197.28
12	Tamil Nadu	25.80	291.92	231.198
13	Tripura	22.464	10.08	
14	Uttar Pr.	14.174	30.672	20.244
15	Uttarakhand	175.4576	341.563	
16	West Bengal	101.45	79.93022	
17	Haryana	-	17.76	8.385
18	Bihar	16.2904	154.40	
19	Rajasthan	15.84	14.454	12.6596
20	Punjab	1.825	-	
21	Madhya Pradesh	6.8442	-	3.4978
22	Manipur	-	10.80	9.072
	Total	2060.05032	2419.32762	1189.9068
