

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2492
ANSWERED ON:16.08.2004
KILLING OF PEOPLE BY LEOPARDS
Badi Shri Rajendra Kumar

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of people killed by the leopards in the country particularly in Maharashtra and Uttaranchal during the last three years and current year, till date, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government as well as concerned State Governments to check such incidents?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) The details of people killed by leopards alongwith the compensation paid, as received from the States, are as below:

State Year Number of people Compensation
 killed by leopards paid (in Rs.)

Gujarat 2001-02 8 8,00,000
 2002-03 14 14,00,000
 2003-04 20 20,00,000

Himachal Pradesh 2001-02 4 1,00,000
 2002-03 5 5,00,000
 2003-04 6 6,00,000

Maharashtra 2001-02 9 2,40,000
 2002-03 36 10,12,500
 2003-04 20 8,05,700

Uttaranchal 2001-02 31 10,50,000
 2002-03 24 7,25,000
 2003-04 29 8,00,000

(b) The action taken by the Union Government and States to check such incidents are as below:

(i) The Union Government has provisions for reimbursement of the compensation amount paid by States under the various schemes of wildlife conservation. The payment in cases of death or permanent incapacitation of any person by a wild animal has been enhanced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

(ii) Problematic, habituated wild carnivores like leopards, straying in around human habitations are captured and translocated from the area , or eliminated if necessary, as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(iii) Continuous monitoring of such wild animals is done in the affected area.

(iv) The local residents are advised to ensure suitable precautionary measures for

not venturing into wildlife habitats prone to attacks by carnivorous wild animals

(v) Habitat development of the forest area is done and its continuity with other such areas is maintained to lure the wild carnivores with suitable habitat and abundant prey base, so that such animals do not venture into human settlements in search of welfare factors.

(vi) Eco-development of fringe areas is undertaken for the benefit of local people, so that their dependency on forests (which are wildlife habitats) is reduced. This decreases the possibility of chance encounters of people with wild animals.