

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2126  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2022

**STRAY ANIMALS**

2126. SHRIMATI RITA BAHUGUNA JOSHI:  
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI SANGAM LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of stray animals increasing in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed to provide security of the citizens residing in the urban residential areas from the menace of stray animals like ox, dogs, monkeys etc.;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the steps taken by the Government to handle the increasing number of stray animals in the country;
- (d) whether tourists as well as common people face difficulties due to the terror caused by these animals at various tourist places and places of religious importance which ultimately impact tourism;
- (e) whether the Government has got any data of the deaths caused by the animals, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor State-wise;
- (f) whether the Government is not sensitive towards the loss of life caused by these stray animals and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the number of Gaushalas set up under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission in the country during the last three years?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
(SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)**

**(a):** National level of information regarding Livestock population is collected every 5 years. The last livestock census was conducted in 2019 and next census is due in 2024. As per 2019 census, total population of stray dog and stray cattle in the country was 203.31 lakh.

**(b) to (g):** The management of public health, sanitation and cattle pounds comes under the purview of the State/UT Government and the local bodies need to evolve the mechanism to control stray animals in order to protect the citizens.

As per the Article 246(3) of the Constitution of India in List II of Seventh Schedule the Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice is under State list on which the State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule. Further, as per the Article 48 of the Constitution of India, State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

As per the Eleventh Schedule of Constitution of India, the state may endow Panchayat to establish and run the Cattle Pounds (Kanji Houses)/Gaushala Shelters (community assets). Many States are establishing the Gaushalas and Shelter houses for control of Stray Cattle.

Further, as per Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, it is the duty of every person having care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the wellbeing of such animals and to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering. Section 11(1) (h) of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 provides that it is a cruelty, if any person, being the owner of (any animal) fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter and as per the Section 11 (1)(i) it is a Cruelty, if any person, without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which tender it likely that it will suffer pain by reason or starvation, thirst and it is also a punishable offense under PCA Act, 1960. The Provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and Rules framed there under need to be implemented by the State Governments.

In view of the aforesaid constitutional arrangements, the States are mandated to arrange the shelters and kanji house to control the stray animals population. Further, the Central Government has framed Rules for Animal Birth Control (Dogs) to control the dog population. It is the duty of the Local Bodies are mandated to implement the ABC Programme in their respective localities as per provisions of the Rules.

State/UT-wise the number of persons killed by animals during 2018-2020 is placed at Annexure-I.

No Gaushalas has been set up under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission in the country during the last three years. However, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) provides financial assistance to the recognized Gaushalas/AWOs/NGOs/SPCAs and Local bodies under a scheme namely Shelter House for establishment of new animal Shelter House and under the Regular Grant Scheme for maintenance of animal shelters, animal medicines, purchase of medical equipment and conducting of veterinary camps etc. and rescued cattle maintenance grant for maintenance of the animals rescued from illegal transportation/slaughter-houses. In addition, provides financial assistance under the scheme of Provision of Ambulance Services for animals in distress for purchase of suitable vehicles for transportation, rescue and also for providing emergency services to animals in distress.

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## State/UT-wise Number of Persons Killed by Animals during 2018-2020

S.No.	State/UT	2018	2019	2020
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	25	32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1
3	Assam	77	90	100
4	Bihar	10	15	11
5	Chhattisgarh	91	109	95
6	Goa	3	0	1
7	Gujarat	42	61	55
8	Haryana	25	35	23
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	33	9
10	Jharkhand	57	41	41
11	Karnataka	53	61	59
12	Kerala	24	30	32
13	Madhya Pradesh	78	102	103
14	Maharashtra	150	180	163
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	1	2	1
17	Mizoram	1	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	79	112	94
20	Punjab	16	34	42
21	Rajasthan	75	136	65
22	Sikkim	0	1	0
23	Tamil Nadu	60	80	112
24	Telangana	15	12	24
25	Tripura	0	3	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	138	169	162
27	Uttarakhand	24	13	22
28	West Bengal	67	77	55
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>1422</b>	<b>1303</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu @+	0	0	0
32	Delhi UT	2	3	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir @*	0	0	1
34	Ladakh @	-	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1305</b>

Source: NCRB

Note: As per data provided by States/UTs

'+' Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2018-2019

'\*' Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2018-2019

'@' Data of newly created Union territory

