

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1348
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.07.2026

Human–wildlife conflict and mitigation measures

1348. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

- (a) the number of human–wildlife conflict incidents reported, during the last five years, State/UT-wise and species-wise;
- (b) the number of human casualties, livestock losses and crop-damage cases arising from such incidents, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the key causes driving the rise in human–wildlife conflict, including habitat loss, fragmentation and linear infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has evaluated the effectiveness of mitigation measures, early-warning systems, fencing, relocation efforts and wildlife corridors, including the promptness of compensation disbursement and whether these measures adequately ensure the safety of both people and wildlife and if so, the findings thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): The management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration who are the first responders to any conflict situation besides maintaining the details of the conflict along with the species involved.

(c): Human–wildlife conflict may be attributed to population growth, expansion of human settlements and development projects into wildlife habitats and corridors, and increased wildlife populations resulting from sustained conservation efforts. The situation is aggravated by changing cropping patterns, the presence of stray cattle and dogs near forest fringes, habitat fragmentation and degradation, depletion of natural prey, and dependence on forest resources for grazing, fuelwood, fodder and other livelihood needs.

(d): The Government of India has carefully prescribed species-specific mitigation strategies for managing human–wildlife conflict, taking into account the ecology and behavioural characteristics of the species concerned. These strategies include dissemination of toolkits that, inter alia, provide guidance for managing situations before, during and after conflict incidents. The guidelines also address various cross-cutting and inter-sectoral issues, including coordination among concerned agencies, community engagement, awareness generation and media management. Specific advisories have also been issued for managing human–elephant conflict. Further, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has prescribed Standard Operating Procedures for managing human–tiger conflict, in addition to providing for long-term mitigation measures through statutory Tiger Conservation Plans. To further strengthen these interventions, the Ministry has established a Centre

of Excellence for Human–Wildlife Conflict Management to facilitate research, capacity building, knowledge dissemination, development of best practices and technical support to States and Union Territories for effective management of human–wildlife conflict.

The disbursement of compensation in cases of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration who maintain the records of claims and disbursement in such cases.
