

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 252
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

Man-Animal Conflicts

252. DR. ANAND KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of wolves, leopards and other wild animal entering human habitations in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh, resulting in loss of human life and property, including recent incidents in which several persons/children have been injured or killed;
- (b) if so, the details of the causes of this problem and the affected areas;
- (c) whether the Union Government has developed any long-term policy or strategy to control such conflicts, ensure the safety of rural people living in villages and secure wildlife within their natural habitats; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government proposes any long-term plan for wildlife habitat conservation, human safety measures and community based solutions in the near future keeping in view the larger public interest?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) The management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The State Government/Union Territory Administration is the first responder in Human Wildlife Conflict situations.

As informed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, during the year 2025, incidents of human-wildlife conflict involving leopards, wolves and jackals have been reported in Kaisarganj and Mahasi Tehsils of Bahraich District, resulting in 47 injuries and 15 fatalities. The State has attributed these incidents to factors such as the close proximity of habitations to Katerniaghata Wildlife Sanctuary and North Kheri Forest Division, illegal sand mining activities, presence of grasslands along the Ghaghra river, lack of awareness among local stakeholders, absence of proper doors in many residential structures, difficult terrain, and extensive sugarcane cultivation providing cover for wild animals.

The State Government has further informed that awareness-generation groups have been constituted, drone surveillance teams have been deployed, and advisories have been issued to the

local population to remain indoors. Awareness activities are being carried out through public announcements using megaphones, speakers, and other means.

The important steps taken by the Government to manage and mitigate the human-wildlife conflicts are as follows:

- i. 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 for its expeditious payments, issuing guidance and instructions for expedited relief payments, preferably within 24 hours to the affected persons, in the case of death and injury to persons.
- ii. The Ministry has also issued guidelines to States and UTs on 3rd June 2022 on managing human-wildlife conflicts including damage to crops.
- iii. The Ministry has also issued species-specific guidelines to deal with human-wildlife conflict situations on 21.03.2023 for mitigation of Human Wildlife conflicts involving Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Snake, Crocodile, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Pig, Bear, Blue Bull and Blackbuck.
- iv. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitat including support for broad activities like-compensation for depredation by wild animals and construction 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 fields, capacity building and also provides ex gratia relief to the victims of human-wildlife conflicts. The States/Union Territories make ex-gratia payments for loss of livestock, crops and human life including injuries due to human-wildlife conflicts as per the norms, which vary from State to State.
- v. The Section 11 (1) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Chief Wild Life Wardens to grant permits for hunting animals falling in Schedule I of the Act, which become dangerous to human life. Further, the Section 11 (1) (b) of the Act empowers State Chief Wild Life Warden or any authorized officer to grant permits for hunting of wild animals falling under Schedule-II of the Act, if such animals have become dangerous to human life or property.
