

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3505
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.08.2026

Capturing of Violent Wild Animals

3505. SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

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

- (a) whether any special scheme or action plan is being implemented by the Government and the State Forest Department for capturing violent and man-eating wild animals like leopards, tigers, bears and other such wild animals and for preventing incidents of human-wildlife conflict;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last two years, year-wise;
- (d) the details of number of wild animals captured, translocated or other necessary action taken in such cases, State/UT and wildlife-wise; and
- (e) the extent to which aforesaid schemes and measures have reduced the incidents of human-wildlife conflict and loss of human lives along with the major outcomes thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): The management of wildlife including the mitigation of human-wildlife conflict is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The State Governments & Union Territory Administrations are the first responders to any conflict situation and they maintain the details of the conflict along with the species involved.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored umbrella scheme, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', comprising the sub-schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant', for managing human-wildlife conflict. The assistance covers, *inter-alia*, the capture and relocation of problematic wild animals, creation of infrastructure for translocated animals, monitoring and driving away such animals, compensation for loss of human life and damage to crops and property, insurance coverage, public awareness, and capacity-building of Forest Department staff. Details of the funds released under the scheme during the last two years are placed at **Annexures I and II**.

Section 11(1) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers Chief Wild Life Wardens of the States/Union Territories to grant permission for capturing or translocating any wild animal, listed in Schedule-I, that is become dangerous to human life. Such data is maintained at the level of the States/Union Territories.

Further, the Ministry has launched a scheme titled “Tiger Outside Tiger Reserves” at an outlay of Rs.88.7 crores for mitigating human tiger negative interactions. In addition to diminish adverse impacts of Human Elephant Conflict, the Government of India has approved a Regional Action Plan for Elephant Conservation for the Southern States. The Ministry has established a Centre of Excellence for Human–Wildlife Conflict Management at the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), WII–South India Centre, Coimbatore, to strengthen the scientific and institutional framework for managing human–wildlife conflict. The measures taken by the Ministry have strengthened the prevention and management of human- wildlife conflict resulting in improved mitigation and adoption of evidence based and technology enabled approach.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. †3505 due for reply on 10.08.2026 regarding “Capturing of Violent Wild Animals”.

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ during 2024-25 to 2025-26.

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	2024-25	2025-26
1	A & N Islands	0*	0*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1044.819	1456.2773
3	Assam	1234.4652	791.99959
4	Bihar	0*	66.69278
5	Chandigarh	0*	0*
6	Chhattisgarh	135.58248	16.80041
7	Goa	66.44425	0*
8	Gujarat	801.58248	371.54061
9	Haryana	232.9722	205.32605
10	Himachal Pradesh	172.31067	80.14962
11	Jammu & Kashmir	73.97099	53.15445
12	Jharkhand	71.93619	4.818
13	Karnataka	800.8205	380.74875
14	Kerala	909.63915	597.24019
15	Madhya Pradesh	740.89064	307.5062
16	Maharashtra	622.0670	497.75553
17	Manipur	261.70605	0*
18	Meghalaya	389.5938	35.50804
19	Mizoram	344.3258	532.43616
20	Nagaland	1490.04	998.905
21	Odisha	1108.46011	785.36118
22	Rajasthan	0*	417.55485
23	Sikkim	221.17	250.9924
24	Tamil Nadu	661.78722	241.73035
25	Telangana	0*	39.61404
26	Uttar Pradesh	393.86725	389.51196
27	Uttarakhand	652.470665	285.38853
28	West Bengal	183.14895	436.42348
29	Puducherry	0*	0*
30	Lakshadweep	217.185	260.7662
31	Tripura	339.4863	15.39162
32	Ladakh UT	0*	0*
	Sub Total –I	13170.74	9519.59

* Funds were not released in certain cases where no expenditure was reported, proposals were not received from the States, or the proposals received were deficient vis-à-vis the extant requirements.

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. †3505 due for reply on 10.08.2026 regarding “Capturing of Violent Wild Animals”.

State-wise fund released under Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Project Tiger & Elephant during 2024-25 to 2025-26

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No	State/UTs	2024-25	2025-26
		PT&E	PT&E
1	Andhra Pradesh	365.13	210.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1767.99	1181.35
3	Assam	3030.84438	2279.78
4	Chhattisgarh	307.98951	249.78
5	Jharkhand	727.556	0*
6	Karnataka	2801.267	1963.24
7	Kerala	221.36725	640.86
8	Maharashtra	4176.7048	2332.29
9	Meghalaya	59.4	61.11
10	Nagaland	305.442	319.46
11	Odisha	919.57923	681.46
12	Tamil Nadu	2184.88357	1355.46
13	Tripura	14.68868	0*
14	Uttar Pradesh	2075.10675	263.88
15	Uttarakhand	1823.2319	681.26
16	West Bengal	425.94994	298.62
17	Haryana	31.2	1.76
18	Bihar	543.09678	275.69
19	Rajasthan	579.47723	591.78
20	Madhya Pradesh	5910.501	1939.82
21	Manipur	29.25	7.81
22	Mizoram	367.08969	250.63
23	Telangana	291.682	262.73
24	Himachal Pradesh	40.572	2.75
	Total	29000	15851.92

* Funds were not released in certain cases where no expenditure was reported, proposals were not received from the States, or the proposals received were deficient vis-à-vis the extant requirements.