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A BRIEF REVIEW OF HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

In a creating economy like India where larger part of human populace relies vigorously upon normal assets, the forestdwellers have existed together with the wildlife life for a really long time. Nonetheless, the developing human reliance on normal assets and corruption of natural life environments, have brought about a clashing circumstance among people and wildlife life, and specialists engaged with natural life the board. With critical preservation and monetary results, human natural life struggle (HWC) sabotages prosperity of both the gatherings and undermines the protection objectives. It influences individuals' food security and job and psychosocial prosperity. We explored articles that arrangement with financial misfortune brought about by elaborate networks and examine the viability and the deficiencies of measures taken to resolve the issue and forestall the misfortune, in the Indian situation. There is an absence of studies managing money related cost related with HWC and no sensible evaluations are accessible for involved species. Larger part of the investigations are from safeguarded regions with un-safeguarded backwoods addressed ineffectively. Basic activity plans, which target counterbalancing monetary loss of local people and improve public cooperation, are set up to meet the coordinated preservation and advancement objectives in a scene where human and wildlife life can coincide. Human-Wildlife life Struggle alludes to the negative communication among people and wildlife life that outcome in misfortunes with regards to life, property or assets. Because of an extending human populace, it is practically inescapable that people will infringe into the normal territories of the set of all animals. Human-Wildlife life Struggle alludes to the negative cooperation among people and wildlife life that outcome in misfortunes regarding life, property or assets. Because of an extending human populace, it is practically unavoidable that people will infringe into the normal living spaces of the set of all animals.



KEYWORDS: Carnivores, Human Wildlife Conflict, Opportunity Cost, Primates, Ungulates.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most serious threats to India's wildlife is conflict between humans and animals, which can take many different forms and vary greatly in intensity. In addition to the fact that contention straightforwardly compromises individual species and their natural surroundings, it likewise by implication worsens different variables that undermine the proceeded with presence of wild India. Additionally, many of the factors that lead to conflict between humans and animals also pose a threat to wildlife. Therefore, it is essential to place instances of conflict in the larger context of habitat

destruction, population growth, poverty, and a legal and administrative climate that is largely unresponsive. Human-wildlife conflict is a highly politicized issue that frequently prompts rash decisions and enraged opinions. Given India's ever-increasing population, its ever-shrinking forests, and a variety of other factors, this conflict's scale and scope have been growing exponentially over time—something that is not new. For straightforwardness, and in a quest for sober minded arrangements as opposed to substitutes, this paper embraces a purposely thin degree; it characterizes human-wildlife life struggle as examples where the activities of wild fauna make harm individuals or their property. This does not imply that wildlife is ultimately to blame for these outcomes, nor should it be taken as such. In fact, human activities that truly hurt natural life and its territory - and many such activities can be promptly recognized! - could also be considered instances of "wildlife-human conflict." However, such actions are assumed to be one of its causes in this instance; This makes it easier for us to find solutions. We are of the firm belief that when all other options have been exhausted, wildlife elimination should be the very last option in a conflict situation. It should never be failed to remember that contention emerges to a great extent because of infringement by people into wildlife life living spaces. Similarly, it should be recollected that all species were made equivalent and have an intrinsic right of endurance.

Definition of Human Wildlife-Conflict

The World Wide Conflict for Nature (WWF) defines human-wildlife conflict as "any interaction between humans and wildlife that results in negative impacts on human social, economic, or cultural life, on the conservation of wildlife populations, or on the environment." This definition applies to both human-wildlife conflicts and environmental conflicts. The Human-Natural life Struggle Team portrays human-wildlife life struggle as battles that arise when the presence or conduct of natural life represents a genuine or saw, immediate and repeating danger to human interests or needs, prompting conflicts between gatherings and pessimistic effects on individuals and additionally wildlife life. Recently, retribution killings have claimed numerous tigers around Corbett and Dudhwa. Six tigers were tracked down harmed around these stores in mid 1998. However, the timely payment of compensation in Corbett has significantly reduced the number of retribution killings over the past few years.

Human-wildlife conflict in India?

The negative interactions that take place between people and wild animals are referred to as "human-wildlife conflict" (HWC). These interactions have unfavorable effects on both people and their resources, as well as wildlife and their habitats, on the one hand. On the other hand, cattle-lifting occurs on a much larger and more alarming scale. Numerous cases are reported annually by tiger reserves across the nation; in reprisal, furious townspeople now and then poison incomplete domesticated animals corpses. There are many reasons for steers lifting, going from advanced age and crippling because of injury, to a low normal prey base. It affects a wide range of locations, from about 20 cattle are injured or lost, to Melghat, Corbett, and Dudhwa National Park, where hundreds of cattle are lifted annually. In response to cattle lifting or suspected maneating, at least 50 tigers have been killed by villagers in India since 1994, according to a very conservative estimate.

Human Wildlife Interactions

Human-wildlife conflict is now a global and national issue that has gained a lot of attention. While it adversely influences the two people and natural life, a large number of the last option are jeopardized and compromised. With its ongoing research into not only the ecology of the wildlife but also how humans react to the presence of the wildlife in landscapes used by humans, WCS-India's work with leopards has been at the forefront of this field. A nearly two-decade-old investigation into the causes of human attacks in a rural Maharashtra landscape laid the groundwork for the leopard project. It is now a fully fledged program that not only makes use of tools like camera trapping and telemetry but also places an emphasis on the people who are affected and involved. We have contributed to the resolution of severe human-leopard conflict in Mumbai's urban landscape, adjacent to Sanjay Gandhi

National Park, in accordance with the WCS vision, and we continue to support the project even now, nearly a decade after its inception. Our research also focuses on the human aspect of interactions between humans and animals, attempting to comprehend the factors that influence people's acceptance of the presence of large, potentially dangerous animals in their landscape. This necessitated working together with the state's Forest Department, the media, and the residents of our study area, whether urban or rural. We strongly believe that any conservation program's success depends on identifying and involving major stakeholders.

Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India (HWC)

Human-natural life struggle can have an adverse consequence, particularly on provincial Indian people group, up to this point causing monetary misfortunes adding up to great many rupees. Communities have become less tolerant of wildlife as a result of extensive crop damage and an increase in the number of animal attacks on humans and cattle, primarily as a result of the emotional stigma associated with wildlife. As a result, one of the most pressing concerns for both wildlife managers and the scientific community is how to reduce conflicts between humans and animals. In order for them to deal with the issue and improve their capabilities in the most efficient and effective manner, it is necessary to create an environment that makes it possible for them to do so. By incorporating HWC concerns into district planning, the project contributes to organizational development. In collaboration with civil society, the implementation will be carried out with participation. Women and the poor in rural areas, considered to be society's most vulnerable members, will be the primary beneficiaries. Innovative, cutting-edge mitigation tools will be used at the pilot sites to spread HWC mitigation across the country. This will result in a multi-level strategy with a reciprocal learning feedback loop between actions taken at the national, state, and pilot site levels to ensure that key stakeholders are engaged throughout the project's implementation. The pilot locales are regions with existing human wildlife life struggle in three chose states.

Human - Wildlife Conflict

The negative interaction between humans and wildlife that results in the loss of life, property, or resources is referred to as "human-wildlife conflict." It is almost certain that humans will encroach on the animal kingdom's natural habitats as a result of an expanding human population. As a direct consequence of this, numerous nations have incorporated conflict mitigation for humans and animals into their national environmental teams. The IAS Exam will be discussed in detail in this article. Human-Wildlife Conflict The most recent Report on Human-Wildlife Conflict, titled "Future for All," also contains important findings. In the linked article, you can download the important reports from international organizations for UPSC.

Human-Wildlife Conflict: Some General Considerations .

1. Broad Causes of Conflict¹ In general, we can classify human-wildlife conflict into five broad categories:
 - a decrease in the quantity and quality of the habitat that is available as a result of encroachments, deforestation, the denotification of Protected Areas (PA), the expansion of cultivation and habitation, and other factors.
 - a species' easier access to and/or greater abundance of palatable food and other resources outside of a protected area than inside, even when the PA is large and provides ample nutrition.
 - a species' behavior and social structure in such a way that individuals and groups may be forced to separate from the main population and establish themselves on the PA fringes, close to (or within) human settlements.
 - Poor people are forced to enter protected areas and use natural resources (such as wood, leaves, fruits, and grazing) due to poverty and other constraints. bringing them into direct and indirect conflict with wild species.

- High rates of human or animal population growth, which makes it more common for the two "sides" to meet and makes other factors that lead to conflict worse. Wild animal populations may "spill over" into human settlements and cultivations when they grow beyond a PA's capacity.)

Human-Tiger Conflict

Most people think that human-tiger conflict is bigger than any other kind of conflict with wildlife. Numerous instances of "rogue tigers" who have turned to cattle-lifting or man-eating are documented in myth and history. Most people associate the typical tiger with Rudyard Kipling's man-hating character Sher Khan, who is depicted in *The Jungle Book*. In point of fact, the level of direct conflict between humans and tigers is relatively low, especially when it comes to man-eating. Carnivores only kill or injure a small number of people annually in the area of tiger reserves. Habitual man-eating must be distinguished from injuries and deaths resulting from encounters between tigers and humans because official figures frequently do not distinguish between a tiger-inflicted casualty and a leopard-inflicted casualty. This does not rule out the possibility of "outbreaks" of man-eating that may occur over time in a particular region. The Sundarbans, where an enormous extent of tigers have depended on routine man-eating, is an eminent model; Man-eating has been documented in this region for centuries. Between 1978 and 1988, there was an outbreak of alleged man-eating in the sugarcane fields near Dudhwa National Park in the Kheri District of Uttar Pradesh. During this time, 110 people were killed and 13 "man-eating" tigers were shot.⁴ A suspected man-eater is said to have killed eleven people near Manas National Park between 1979 and 1981. However, these are exceptional circumstances that do not represent the norm. Therefore, the majority of tigers' injuries are the result of unintentional encounters, but when a tiger becomes a maneater, such incidents typically end in a given area. An enormous number of town society across Asia keep on living calmly in tiger regions and approach their ordinary exercises unafraid.

Human-Leopard Conflict

The leopard, which lives in the hills of Himachal Pradesh, Kumaon, and Garhwal, is feared more than any other predator. In terms of human injury and loss as well as livestock predation, the levels of human-leopard conflict in this region are significantly higher than those elsewhere in the country. Across India irregular reports of people are being harmed or killed by a panther; in uncommon occasions, an affirmed alpha predator might follow a region for a while. However, the situation is unstable and rapidly deteriorating in Garhwal. In this region, man-eating has become alarmingly commonplace rather than a sporadic occurrence. This phenomenon is explained by several factors. The importance of human-wildlife conflict in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, bolstering conservation efforts, promoting rural development, and ensuring food security all depend on effective human-wildlife conflict management.

Human-Snow Leopard Conflict

The snow panther, occupant of the great Himalayas, is tracked down in divided ranges across the mountains of Focal Asia. The estimated 200–600 remaining snow leopards in India can be found primarily in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, northern Uttaranchal, and isolated areas in the country's North East. It is not known that the snow leopard attacks humans; As a result, human conflict is limited to livestock predation. However, livestock depredation's retaliatory killings pose a serious threat to this species' future. A good illustration of this conflict can be found in Hemis National Park in Ladakh. Covering 3,350 km² in the trans-Himalayas, this is ideal environment for snow panther, wolf, and four types of wild sheep and goats. Around 1600 individuals, living in 16 settlements across three valleys, possess the recreation area. Most of these agro-pastoralists grow barley and some vegetables. They also own over 4,000 animals, 81% of which are sheep, goats, and yaks. Over half of the households surveyed reported losing 15% or more of their domestic livestock to predators, according to a recent survey. Snow panthers were related with 55% of these misfortunes, and wolves 31%. Notably, 54% of the

losses were attributed to three settlements. A string of retaliatory killings has resulted from these losses.

CONCLUSION

The most widely recognized technique for lessening human-wildlife life struggle is alleviation or finding ways of keeping wildlife life out of regions with high human populace or farming thickness. Wildlife can put people's lives, livelihoods, and safety in jeopardy. People may lose their livelihoods, for instance, when elephants forage on crops, seals harm fishing nets, or jaguars slaughter livestock. Frequently, the species that is blamed suffers retaliation. Despite the fact that human-wildlife conflict is well-studied in India, the review reveals that few workers have investigated monetary losses to the affected community. Some species have been the subject of sporadic research but no accurate estimates are available for any species across its entire range. Rural households, particularly those from underserved social groups, are particularly burdened by the economic loss they experience. It is important to understand that negative interactions between humans and wildlife jeopardize both parties' well-being and the conservation of wildlife, particularly large mammoths, which are problematic animals throughout their range.

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