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Review Of Research

ekckbypk Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kkjk ifj.kke

ik- j'ek v.kodj

iLrkouk %

ekckby Qkupk tUe >kyk vkf.k txkr ekBh lidØkrh >kyh- Hkkjrkr ikgrk & ikgrk xjhc Jher] ekyd dkexkj] L=h i#"k lokP;kp gkrkr ekckby Qku vkyk- cnyR;k dkGkeG vkiY;kyk ekckbyph xjt Hkkl ykxyh vkg- ekckby gh ,d vkiyh xjt cuyh vkg ijr R;k ekckbyph xjt e;kfnr vlyh ikght- ijr okLrokr vki.k ekckbypk okij ve;knhr djrk- dk.krhgh xk"V e;knr vly rj rh vkiY;klkBh pkxyh vlr vkf.k rhp xk"V e;knP;k ifydM xyh rj vki.kkl R;kp ifrdy ifj.kke Hkkxko ykxrkr- T;k ekckbyyk vki.k xjt Eg.ku okijr gkrk vfrjdh okijkeG R;kpp #ikrj 0;lukr gkr- ekckbyP;k xjtp #ikrj 0;lukr d/kh >ky ;kph dYiuk nf[ky vkiY;kyk ulr-

vkt dky ygku eyke/; l}k ekckbyph lo; ykxyyh fnlu ;r vkf.k r#.k oxkoj rj ;kpk FkV ifj.kke >kyyk fnlu ;rk- Eg.kup ekckby gk vkiY;k lk;hpk cu.;k,oth vkiy thou ef'dyhp d#u Vkd.kkjk fnlr vkg- R;kyk dkj.kgh r'khp vkgr- oxoxG;k oreku i=kr oxj v'kk idkjP;k ?kVuk okpk;yk feGrkr- lkrohrY;k eykpk vH;kl djr ukgh Eg.ku R;kP;k vkboMhykuk ekckby dk<u ?kryk Eg.ku R;k eyku vkiY;k gkrkrhy ulk dkiu Vkdu vkRegR;k dj.;kpk i;Ru dyk- lkrohryk eyxk o;ku ygku R;kP;k euke/; vlk fopkj vkyk dlk rj ekckbyP;k vfrokijkp g mnkgj.k vkg-

ekckbyph 0;k[;k %

Hke.k/ouh g ,d byDVkfuDl midj.k vlu ;kpk njlpkjklkBh mi;kx dyk tkrk- ;kyk bxthr ekckby Qku fdok lY;yj Qku vl Eg.krkr- ekckbyP;k lgk¸;ku lHkk"k.kkph o ekfgrhph nok.k ?kok.k djrk ;r-

txkrhy ifgyk ekckby Qku ekVkjkyk diuhP;k ekfVu dij ;k 0;Drhu 3 ,fiy 1973 lkyh fodlhr dyk o oki#u nk[koyk- 1990 lkyh txHkjkr 1-24 dkVh ekckby Qku okijdr gkr- 2009 lkyk v[kjhl gk vkdMk 4-6 vCt brdk vkg- l/;k fodlhr n'kke/kh 100 0;Drhidh 97 rj txkrhy 100 0;Drhidh 45 0;Drh ekckby Qku okijrkr-

LekV ekckby Qku %

gk ,d ekckby Qkupk idkj vkg- LekV Qku e/; mPPkLrjh; {kerk vkf.k lx.kdk'kh lk/kE; vl.kkjh dk;i.kkyh vkg-

• l'kk/ku fo"k;kp leL;kl=.k %

vk/kfud dkGkr ekckby vkiyk vfoHkkT; ?kVd cuyk vkg- ,doG tok;yk uly rjh pkyr i.k ekckbye/; fjpkt Vkd.;klkBh ykdkdM ilk vkg- doG loknklkBh vlyyk ekckby vkrk R;kpk okij fofo/k dkj.kklkBh gkÅ ykxyk vkg- ek.klkph cjhp'kh dke clY;kfBdk.kh gk ekckby d# ykxyk vkg ,d fefuVgh R;kP;kf'kok; jkg 'kdr ukgh- ekckby Qku g lHkk"k.kk[kjht bVjuV U;kgkG.k] y[kh y?kln'kkph nok.k?kok.k] xk.kh ,d.k] Nk;kfp= dk<.k] jMhvk ,d.k] thih,l okij.k] il n.k dk<.k bR;knh oxoxG;k dkekdjhrk okijy tkr- ekckbyeG ek.kl tkMyh xyh vkgr lo tx toG vky vkg-

ekckbyP;k lgk;;ku vkiY;k thoukr dkgh xk"Vh lkbLdj >kY;k vkgr- i.k tl uk.;kyk nku ckt vlrkr rlp ekckby okijkp l/nk nku ckt vkgr- ,d Qk;|kph ckt vkf.k nljh udlkuhph ckt- ekckbyP;k vudy vkf.k ifrdy ifj.kkekpk vH;kl dj.;klkBh **^^ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kjk ifj.kke**** gk fo"k; fuoMyk vkg-

• v/;;ukp egRo %

ekckbypk 'kk/k ekuokP;k dY;k.kklkBh] fgrklkBh] lk;hlkBh >kyyk vkg- ekckby ,d ekuokph xjt cuyh vkg- vkiY;k fofo/k xjtk i.k dj.;klkBh vki.k ekckbypk okij d# ykxyk- gk okij ,d e;knrp vlk;yk ikfgt- flfer e;knP;k ckgj ,[kknh xk"V xyh dh R;kpk foijhr ifj.kke 0gk;yk l#okr gkr- ijr ekckby th xjtph oLr gkrh frp #ikrj 0;lukr gkÅ ykxy vkg- cÚ;kp ykdkuk ekckbyP;k 0;luk/khu gkr vlrkukp vki.kkl igk;yk feGr- th 0;Drh ekckbyph vkgkjh xyh vkg R;kyk ;kph tk.khogh ulr dh d0gk vki.k ekckbyP;k vkgkjh xyk vkgkr- v'kkp ekckbyP;k vkgkjh xyY;k fo|kF;kuk ekckbyeG gk.kkÚ;k udlkuhph tk.kho d#u n.;klkBh **^^ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kjk ifj.kke**** gk vH;kl fo"k; fuoMyk vkg-

• l'kk/kukph mfí"V; %

iLrr v/;;ukr [kkyhy i'ukph mRrj 'kk/k.;kpk i;Ru dyk xyk vkg-
1½ egkfo|ky;hu fo|kF;kP;k ekckby okijkP;k fLFkrhpk vH;kl dj.k-
2½ ekckby okijkeG gk.kkj ekufld] 'kkfjjhd ifj.kke ;kpk vH;kl dj.k-

• l'kk/kukp xfgrdR; %

v/;;uklkBh [kkyhy xfgrdR; r;kj dj.;kr vkyh vkgr-
1½ fo|kFkh ekckbyP;k vkgkjh xy vkgr-
2½ ekckby okijkeG fo|kF;koj ekufld o 'kkfjjhd ifrdy ifj.kke gkr vkg-

• l'kk/kukpk vkjk[kMk %

^^ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kjk ifj.kke** ;k fo"k;kP;k l'kk/kuklkBh vUo"k.kkRed (Exploratory Research Design) l'kk/ku vkjk[kM;kpk okij dj.;kr vkyk vkg-

• l'kk/ku fo"k; % **^^ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kjk ifj.kke****

rF; ldyu % iLrr fo"k;kP;k v/;;ukdjhrk ikFkfed o n;e rF; ldyukpk okij dj.;kr vkyk vkg-

v½ ikFkfed L=kr %

ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kjk ifj.kke vH;klklkBh eyk[kr vulph}kj (Interview Schedule) ekfgrh ldfyr dyh vlu ;klkBh lgrd ueuk fuoM i)rhpk okij dyk vkg-

c½ n;e L=kr %

l'kk/ku fo"k;kp v/;;u djrkuk n;e lk/kulkexhe/; fofo/k lnHkxFk] orekui=] l'kk/kuklc/kh y[k vkf.k vf/kdr ldrLFkGkojhy miyC/k ekfgrkpk okij dj.;kr vkyk vkg-

• lkf[;dh; r= %

miyC/k ekfgrhp fo'y"k.k dj.;klkBh ljkljh] VDdokjh bR;knh lkf[;dh; r=kpk okij dj.;kr vkyk vkg-

• ueuk fuoM %

ueuk fuoMrkuk ike[;ku ecb o miuxj {k=krhy oxoxG;k egkfo|ky;krhy fo|kFkh fuoMy vkgr-

• fuoM ?kVd %

^^ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kkjk ifj.kke** vH;klkBh oxoXkG;k egkfo|ky;krhy ,d.k 300 fo|kF;kph fuoM dyh vkg-

• ueuk fuoM r= %

^^ekckby Qkupk fo|kF;koj gk.kkjk ifj.kke** vH;klklkBh fuoM.;kr vkyY;k fo|kF;kph fuoM ^lgrd ueuk fuoM* (Purposive Sampling Method) i)rhu d#u iR;{k eyk[krh}kj l'kk/ku fo"k;kph ekfgrh ldfyr dj.;kr vkyh vkg-

• fo"k;kph 0;klrh o e;knk %

l'kk/ku fo"k;kph 0;klrh o e;knk [kkyhyiek.k vkgr-
1½ iLrr l'kk/ku g ecb 'kgj o miuxjkijrp e;kfnr vkgr-
2½ lnjhy fo"k;kph 0;klrh egkfo|ky;hu fo|kF;koj ekckbypk gk.kkjk ifj.kke vkf.k R;kojhy mik; ;ktukP;k vH;klkijrp e;knhr vkg-
3½ lo{k.k dkyko/kh lu 2016&17 g o"k fopkjkr ?kry vkg- ikFkfed rF; ldyuklkBh eyk[kr vulphpk vk/kkj ?kryk vkg-

• ekckbyp Qk;n %

1½ ekckby QkuP;k ek/;ekru txkrhy dk.kR;k fBdk.kP;k 0;Drhyk R;kP;ktoG u tkrk cky 'kdrk] ln'k ikBo 'kdrk] ikg 'kdrk-
2½ dyD;yVj Eg.kugh ekckbypk okij d# 'kdrk-
3½ QkVk dk<.k] f0gMhvk cufo.k oxjgh ekckbyP;k ek/;ekru djrk ;r-
4½ bVjuVpk okij d# 'kdrk- bVjuVoj vlYkY;k lo ekfgrh okp 'kdrk] fdok MkÅuykM d# 'kdrk-
5½ ,[kk|k vifjfpr fBdk.kh xy vlrk vkiY;kyk rFkhy jLR;kph] fBdk.kkph ekfgrh ulr- d/kh d/kh Hkjdvy tkÅ 'kdr r0gk ekckby e/khy eiP;k lgk,;ku vkiY;kyk enr feGr-
6½ i'kkph nok.k ?kok.k l/nk ekckbyP;k lgk,;ku gkr vlr] vkuykbu cdhx] vkuykbu 'kkihx l/nk ekckbyP;k lgk,;ku gkr vkg-

ekckbyP;k lgk,;ku vkiY;k thoukr dkgh xk"Vh lkbLdj >kY;k vkgr rlp vkiY;kyk udlku fdok rkVgh Hkkxko ykxr vkgr- i<hy Hkkxkr ekckbyp dkgh rkV n'kfoy vkgr-

• ekckbyp rkV %

1½ bVjuV vMhDV % vktdky eyke/; ekckbyp vMhD'ku gk.;kph y{k.k Qkj ekB;k iek.kkr fnlu ;rkr- vMhDVM eyke/; dkgh y{k.k fnlu ;rkr tl] okLrokrY;k fe=ki{kk vkuykbu fe=klkcr tkLr felGr vly] vkuykbu vlrkuk dkgh vMFkG vkY;kl fpMfpM gk.k] bVjuV okijkcíy xlrrk ikGr vly fdok dVc] ukrokbd o fe=ifjokjkr oG ?kkyor uly] ekckbyf'kok; ,d fnol fdok dkgh rkl jkg 'kdr uly] ekckbye/; [i oG fpVdu jkg.k] oGp Hkku ul.k v'kh y{k.k fnlyh rj rh 0;Drh ekckbyP;k vkgkjh xyh vkg vl let.;kl gjdr ukgh- lrr ekckbyoj jkgu brj xk"VhdM ny{k dj.k] vH;kl fdok nljh dke vlyh rjhgh dkgh oGk lrr ekckby pd djkoklk okV.k] lYQh dk<.;kp oM vl.k] lk'ky feMh;koj elt vky ukgh rj dkgh oGkurj iUgk pd dj.k] QkVk f0gMhvk iUgk iUgk igkol okV.k v'kk idkjph y{k.k vk<GY;kl R;kl bVjuV vMhDVM vl Eg.krkr-

2½ MkG;koj gk.kjh ifj.kke % cÚ;kp 0;Drhuk ekckby LØhudM ikgrkuk lrr MkG ckjhd d#u ikg.;kph lo; vlr- R;keG MkG;kP;k vorhHkkorh ljdR;k iM ykxrkr- rlp MkG;kojgh lrr rk.k tk.ko ykxrk- R;keG LØhudM c?krkuk MkG okjhd d#u c?k.k VkGko- ekckby vkiY;k 'kjhjkP;k toG Bo.k VkGko- ;k midj.kkru ckgj iM.kkj jMhvkeXuVhd fdj.k vkiY;k 'kjhjklkBh gkfudkjd vlrkr- rlp ekckby LØhue/khy vYVk0gkvkyV fdj.kkeG Ropk vkf.k MkG ;k nkgkuk vik; gkÅ 'kdrk-

3½ cu V;ej % ekckbyp t byDVkeXuVhd jMh,'ku fu?krkr- R;kpk lokr okbV ifj.kke vkiY;k cuoj gkrk- vud rKkuh dyY;k l'kk/kukoj ekckbyP;k vfrjdh okijkeG cu V;ej gk.;kph 'kD;rk vlr-

4½ ,dkxrpk vHkko % ekckbyP;k vfr okijkeG ,dkxrpk vHkko vk<Gu ;rk- uohu f'kd.;kph {kerk deh gkr- xg.k'kDrh deh gkr- gk ifj.kke ike[;ku eykoj vf/kd iek.kkr gkrk- vktdkyph ey ekckbyoj vf/kd iek.kkr xEk [kGrkuk fnlrkr- v'kk eykuk vY>k;ej lkj[;k vktkjkuk lekj tko ykxr-

5½ 'kkfjjhd gkypkyh deh % ekckbyeG 'kkfjjhd gkypkyh deh gk.;kph o vkG'khi.kk ok<.;kph 'kD;rk vlr- lrr ,dk fBdk.kh clu ekckby vkijV dj.k ckgj tkou ckt kjkru ,[kknh oLr vk.k.;k,oth vkrk vkuykbu oLr ekxfo.;kp iek.k ok<r vkg- ckgj fQjY;keG pky.;keG 'kjhjkP;k dkgh iek.kkr 0;k;ke gkrk 'kkfjjhd gkypkyh gkrkr- ijr ekckbyeG ;k lo xk"Vh deh gkr pkyY;k vkgr o vkG'khi.kk ok<r pkyyk vkg-

6½ 'kjhjkP;k rkiekukr ok< % ekckby Qkue/; jMhvk QhDoUlh pk cl LV'ku'kh lokn lk/k.;klkBh okij dyk tkrk- ;k jMhvk fQDoUlh jMh,'kueG 'kjhjkP;k rkiekukr vfrfjDr ok< gkr- R;kpk okbV ifj.kke ekuokP;k en o 'kjhjkoj gkrk-

7½ vi?kkrkP;k iek.kkr ok< % ekckbyP;k vfrjdh okijkeG jkM vi?kkrkr fnolfnol ok< gkr vkg- okgrdhp fu;e fdrhgh dMd dy rjhi.k ykd Mk;0ghx djrkuk ekckbyoj ckyr vlrkukp fnlu ;r- xkMh pkyfor vlrkuk ekckbyoj ckyr vlY;keG y{k fopfyr gkÅ 'kdr vkf.k vi?kkrklkj[kh ?kVuk ?kM 'kdr- R;keGp vkt vi?kkrkp iek.k ok<r vlY;kp fnlu ;r- R;kpiek.k vktdky cÚ;kp ;od ;orhuk jkMo#u pkyr tkr vlrkuk ekckby okij djr vlY;kp fnlu ;r- dkuke/; bvjQku Bou xk.kh ykou pVhx djr vlrkukp fnlu ;r- v'kkeG R;kp li.k y{k ekckbyoj vlr- jLR;ko#u lek#u ,[kknh xkMh vkyh fdok ikBhekxu o i<u dk.kh xkMhpk gku tjh oktfoyk rjh ekckby okij.kkÚ;kp R;kdM y{k ulr- ifj.kkeh ,[kkn;k okbV ?kVu'kh R;kuk lkeuk djkok ykxrk-

8½ dkukp vktkj % fo|lr pcdh; ygjh lrr dkukP;k vklikl ikgpr vlY;ku doG dkup ukgh rj vkliklP;k vÚ; i'khojgh ifj.kke gkÅ 'kdrk- dkgh ykdkuk Qkuoj tkLr oG cky.;kph lo; vlr- tkLr oG Qku dkukyk /k#u Boyk vlrk rk xje gkrk ;k xk"Vhpkgh dkukoj ifj.kke gkrk-

9½ lk;cjdkÚMh;k (Cyberchondria)% cjp ykd oxoxG;k vktkjkp y{k.k vkf.k mipkj ;klkBh bVjuVpk okij djrkr- oxoxG;k vktkjkph dk.kdk.krh y{k.k vkgr R;koj dk.kdk.kr mipkj vkgr ;kpk 'kk/k ?krkr- 'kk/k ?krkuk letk ,[kk|k vktkjkph y{k.k vkiY;kr fnlyh dh yxp letrkr dh rk vktkj vkiY;kyk >kyk vkg vkf.k vk.k[kh vkiyk r.kko ok<ou ?krkr- vkf.k R;koj mipkjl}k Lor%p bVjuVoj 'kk/krkr- okLrokr ;klkBh ,[kk|k RkK MkDVjkpk lYyk ?k.k vko';d vlr ijr v'kh 0;Drh Lor% vkiyk vktkj Bjork vkf.k vk.k[kh r.kkoxLr gkrkr- vkiY;kyk dBykrjh vktkj >kyk vkg vl xghr /kjkr vl xghr /kj.k gk ,didkjpk vktkj vkg- ;kykp lk;cjdkÚMh;k Eg.krkr-

10½ lYQkbfVl % lYQkbfVl yk v'kk ykdklkBh ,d ufou eukfodkj lkfxryk vkg t vko';dr i{kk tkLr lYQh dk<rkr vkf.k R;kl lk'ky feMh;k oj viykM djrkr- vktdky cÚ;kp eykeyhuk lYQh dk<.;kp oM ykxy vkg- ;k lYQh dk<.;kP;k oMkeG fdR;d t.kkuk vkiy ik.k xeoko ykxy] vixRo iRdjko ykxy- v'kk ?kVuk okpu] ,du l}k lYQh dk<.;kp iek.k deh >kyy ukgh myV r ok<r vlY;kp fnlu ;r-

11½ Qku okt.;kpk Hke % ½QVe okbc'ku fdok QVe fjxhx flMke½ dkgh ykdkuk vkiY;ktoG vlyyk ekckby gk lrr okbcV gkr vlY;kpk Hkkl gkrk fdok Lor%toG ekckby ulrkuk l}k ekckby okbcV gkr vlY;kpk Hkkl gkrk- rj v'kk 0;Drhuk QVe okbc'ku flMke ph leL;k vkg vl letko-

12½ ukekQkfc;k % lrr vkiY;kdM ekckby ulY;kph tk.kho gk.k] Lor% toG ekckby vlrkuk l}k gjoY;kpk Hkkl gk.k] okjokj vkiyk ekckby pd dj.k] Lor%toGhy ekckby lkiMyk ukgh rj yxp cpu gk.k] ekckby f'kok; ,[kk|k {k.k l}k jkg u 'kd.k gh lkjh y{k.k ukekQkfc;k gk.;kp ldr nrkr-

13½ Qlcd fMi'ku % Qlcde/; ikBfoyy ekfgrh] QkVk] f0gMhvk lnHkkr dkgh ifrmRrj fdok ifrlkn u feGkY;keG ujk'; ;.k-

14½ bVjuVp 0;lu % iLrr vH;klke/; fo|kF;ke/; bVjuVp] ekckbyp 0;lu ykxy vlY;kp fnlu ;r- 35% fo|kFkh g 5 r 6 rkl] 12-5% fo|kFkh g 7 r 8 rkl] 16-17% fo|kFkh g 9 r 11 rkl] 12 rkl o R;kgu vf/kd oG ekckby okij.kkj 8-12% fo|kFkh vkuykbu vlrkr- bVjuVP;k 0;lukp ifj.kke nku idkjp fnlu ;r-

1½ 'kkfjjhd ifj.kke % 'kkfjjhd ifj.kkeke/; [kkyhy ckch fnlu ;rkr-

v½ ikBhP;k d.;kpk =kl c½ dkiy Vuy flMke d½ xhokLikMykbfVl eG gk.kjk xG;kpk =kl M½ 0;kdGrk

2½ ekufld ifj.kke %

v½ fprk] eM fc?kM.k c½ ,dVi.kk d½ lkekftd ckf/kydh iklu nj jkg.k M½ r.kkokp mPp Lrj xkB.k b½ oxoxG;k 0;lukP;k vkgkjh tk.k tl nk#] txkj] MXt-

• fu"d"k %

1½ l'kk/ku vH;klkr cÚ;kp fo|kF;kuk jk=h ekckby vkijV dj.;kph lo; iMyyh vlY;kp vk<Gu vky vkg- 1 rkl o vf/kd oG ekckby okij.kkj 18-12%] 2 rkl o vf/kd oG okij.kkj 25%] 3 rkl o vf/kd oG okij.kkj 11-25%] 4 rkl vf/kd o oG okij.kkj 27-5%] 5 rklP;k oj okij.kkj 0-62% fo|kFkh jk=h ekckby vkijV djrkr- R;ke/; xe [kG.k] pVhx dj.k] f0gMhvk ikg.k oxj xk"Vh vkgr- jk=h mf'kjki;r ekckby vkijV dY;keG jk=h th 'kkr >ki vko';d vkg rh ij'kh gkr ulrkukp vk<Gu vky- ifj.kke ldkGh 'kkGk] egkfo|ky;ke/; oxkr >ki ;r vlrkukp fnlr- R;keG R;kp vH;klkr y{k ykxr ukgh] f'kdoyy letu ;r ukgh- 'kkGk] egkfo|ky;kph #ph deh gkr- egkfo|ky;krhy xjgtjhrhy dkj.kke/; g l}k ,d dkj.k vkg-

2½ l'kk/ku vH;klkr toGikl 83-75% fo|kF;kuk ekckbyp 0;lu ykxy vlY;kp vk<Gr- dkgh oG tjh R;kP;kdMu ekckby dk<u ?kryk rj R;kuk pkyr ukgh yxp R;kph fpMfpM gk.;kl] jkx ;.;kl l#okr gkr- vFkkr v'kk ekckbyP;k 0;luk/khu fo|kF;ke/khy LoHkkokr cny >kY;kp fnlu ;r- okjokj ekckby e/; vlyy fgld xe [kGY;keG R;kph ekufldrk fgld gkÅ 'kdr- CY; 0gy lkj[k vk.k[kh dkgh xel vkgr T;kpk vfrfjDr okijku fo|kF;kph ekufldrk fgld cu 'kdr-

3½ l'kk/ku vH;klkr 75-62% fo|kFkh g lk'ky feMh;k'kh tGyy vkgr- lk'ky feMh;k lkbV ¼ Qlcd] bLVkxke] 0gkVlvi½ vkf.k R;kP;k xie/; vM >kyy vkgr- ;ke/; vkiyk cjkp veY; oG ?kkyor vkgr-

4½ Qlcd e/; ykbDl feGrkr dk ;kckcr i'u fopkjyk vlrk 46-87% fo|kF;kuh gk; v'kh mRrj fnyh- vk.k[kh ykbDl feGko v'kh vi{kkgh 0;Dr dyh- ykbDl feGkY;kurj dk; vlk i'u fopkjyk vlrk cjp fo|kFkh fu#Rrj gkr- dkghuh mRrj fnyh fd lk'ky feMh;k vkijV djk;yk mRrtu feGr] ifl}h feGr- Eg.kt 46-87% fo|kFkh g lk'ky feMh;kP;k ek;koh tkG;kr i.ki.k vMdyyh fnlrkr- R;kuk ;k xk"Vhph tk.khogh ukgh dh R;kP;ktoG vlyyk oGpk n#i;kx gkr vkg- R;kp oGpk okij Hkfo";klkBh dy rj ;kpk Qk;nk fo|kF;kukp gkby- f'k{k.kkph l[;kRed ok< gkr vkg ijr x.kkRed ok< ek= ?kljr pkyyh vkg-

5½ 53-75% fo|kFkh ekckbye/khy xe [kG.;kl mRld vlY;kp vk<Gu vky- rklu rkl ekckbye/; xe [kGr vlrkr- vkiY;k n'kkr vud ikjikjhd [kG vkgr vl [kG [kG.;ku 'kjhjkpk 0;k;ke gkrk- brj 0;Drh'kh e=h gkr] lokn gkrkr- ijr vl [kG [kGko;kp lkMu ekckbye/khy xe [kG.;kl mRld vkgr T;kpk fo|kF;kP;k 0;DrheRokoj ifrdy ifj.kke gkr vkg-

6½ l'kk/ku vH;klkr 82-5% fo|kF;kuk tkLr lYQh dk<.;kr #ph vkg- vko';dri{kk tkLr lYQh dk<.k gk ,d eukfodkj letyk tkrk R;kl ^lYQkbfVl* vl Eg.ky tkr-

7½ 46-87% fo|kF;kuk Qlcd e/; ykbDl feGkol okVr fdok Qlcd] lk'ky feMh;k e/; T;k xk"Vh viykM dyY;k vkgr R;kl ifrlkn feGkoklk okVrk- tj gk ifrlkn feGkyk ukgh rj R;kuk ujk'; ;r- ;kl Qlcd fMi'ku Eg.krkr- v'kk fo|kF;kph l[;k 46-87% vkg-

8½ ekckby Qku okijr vlrkuk lrr ,dkp voLFkr clY;ku ikBhP;k d.;kpk =kl gkrk- ikBhP;k d.;kpk =kl lkl.kkj 44-37% fo|kFkh vkgr-

9½ cjkp oG ekckby okijr vlY;ku MkG;koj rk.k iMr vlrk- l'kk/ku vH;klkr 70-62% fo|kF;kuk MkG;koj rk.k iMr vlY;kp vk<Gu vky-
10½ vkiY;kdM ekckby ulY;kph tk.kho gk.k] Lor%toG ekckby vlrkuk l}k gjoY;kpk Hkkl gk.k] okjokj vkiyk ekckby pd dj.k] LoRk%toGhy ekckby lkiMyk ukgh rj yxp cpu gk.k] ekckby f'kok; ,[kknk {k.k l}k jkg u 'kd.k gh lkjh y{k.k ukekQkfc;k gk.;kph ldr vkgr- vl 72-5% fo|kFkh vkgr-
11½ ekckby e/; vud pkxY;k xk"Vh vkgr rj okbV xk"Vhgh vkgr- ygku o;kr R;kuk cÚ;kp vf'yy xk"Vh ekfgr gkrkr- vf'yy QkVk fdok f0gMhvk ikgrkr dk ;kckcr i'u fopkjyk vlrk cÚ;kp fo|kF;kuh mRrj n.;kl VkGkVkG dyh ijr 16-25% fo|kF;kuh vkEgh ;k xk"Vh ikgrk vl mRrj fnyy vkg- ;k xk"VheG fo|kF;kP;k eukoj ifrdy ifj.kke gkÅ 'kdrk-

• f'kQkj'kh %

1½ ekckby okijr vlrkuk rk 'kjhjkiklu nj Bokok- 'kD;rk b;jQkupk okij djkok- t.kd#u ekckby e/ku fu?k.kkj jMh;'kuP;k ifj.kkekiklu okp 'kd- 'kVP;k ojP;k f[k';kr ekckby Bo u;- Boyk rj Úgn;koj ifj.kke gkÅ 'kdrk-
2½ cÚ;kp ikydkuk vkiY;k ygku eykuk ekckby n.;kph lo; vlr- ygku ey jMr vly] ioklkr =kl nr vly rj R;kP;k gkrkr ekckby nou R;kl 'kkr djrkr- R;ke/; xe] f0gMhvk] xk.kh oxj ykou nrkr- ;keG ygku o;krp R;kyk ekckbyph lo; ykxr- 'kkGpk vH;kl dj.;klkBh rk ekckbyoj voycu jkgrk] R;kph okpu] euu] o fprukph lo; deh gkr- R;kPkh Lej.k'kDrh deh gkr- ;keG f'k{k.kkoj ifrdy ifj.kke gkÅ 'kdrk- R;keG ikydkuh vkiY;k eykuk ekckbyiklu nj Boko-
3½ jk=h mf'kjki;r ekckby okij.;kph lo; fo|kF;kuk vkg- r0gk ikydkuh o Lor% fo|kF;kuh ;kckcr tkx#d jkg.k vko';d vkg- 'kD;rk ekckby jk=h Lor%iklu nj Bokok-
4½ ?kjkrhy lnL; t0gk ?kjkr vlrkr r0gk ekckbypk okij VkGkok o rk oG dVckrhy 0;DrhlkBh |kok- t.kd#u fo|kF;kuk l}k ;kph lo; gkby o r l}k vkiYkk oG dVcklkBh nrhy-
5½ vkiy ey t0gk ?kjkr vly r0gk R;kl oxoxG;k dkekr xrou Boko] vH;klkfo"k;h R;kP;k'kh ppk djkoh] R;kpk vH;kl ikgkok] vH;klkph lo; ykokoh t.kd#u ?kjkr R;kyk feG.kkjk oG rk ekckbye/; ?kkyo.;kP;k ,oth vH;klkr o brj dkekr ?kkyoy- v'kk i}rhu vki.k dkgh dkG rjh fo|kF;kuk ekckbyiklu nj Bo 'kd-
6½ vkiY;k n'kkr vud ikjikfjd [kG vkgr v'kk [kGke/; [kG.;kl fo|kF;kuk ioRr djko- T;keG R;kpk 0;k;ke gkby o brj fe=k'kh R;kph vkG[k gkby ,d pkxyk xV fuek.k gkby- ekckbye/khy xe eG fo|kFkh ckgj tkou [kG.;kp foljy vkgr- R;kpk Eg.kkok frrdk 'kkfjjhd 0;k;ke gkr ukgh- Lor% ,dV ekckbye/; xe [kGY;keG rk lglk ,dVk jkg.;kp ilr djrk- 'kkfjjhd gkypkjh deh gkrkr- ekckbyojph fuHkjrk ok<r-
7½ dkgh ikyd ey vkiY;k lidkr jkgkok ;klkBh R;kl ekckby nrkr- r0gk v'kk oGk R;kl LekV Qku n.;kP;k ,oth lk/kk Qku |kok t.kd#u ekckbye/khy brj xk"Vhph lo; R;kl ykx.kkj ukgh-

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MAN ANIMAL CONFLICT IN KARNATAKA STATE

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Abstract

Human-wildlife conflicts have occurred from man's prehistoric period to present. An early form of human-wildlife conflict is the predation of the ancestors of prehistoric man by a number of predators of the Miocene. Evan fossil remains of early hominids a *Thung Child* show evidences of predation like a the skull of a young Australopithecus Africanus was killed by an eagle from the distinct marks on its skull and the fossil having been found amongst egg shells and remains of small animals. The Neolithic Revolution where the advent of farming and animal husbandry has increased the scope of conflict between humans and animals. The expansion of human population into wild animal habitats where the natural wildlife territory is displaced that made them in seeking alternate sources for their natural prey and food. The conflicts occurs with various negative results such as injury and loss of life of humans and wildlife, crop damage, livestock depredation, predation of managed wildlife stock, property loss, trophic cascades, destruction of habitats and even reduction of wildlife populations and reduction of their geographic ranges. In this regard forest management techniques should be well adopted to protect them.

Keywords: Wildlife, Human, Forest, Conflict, Karnataka, Habitat .

INTRODUCTION:

Human-wildlife conflict is a fast becoming a critical threat to both man and animals. It refers to the interaction between wild animals and people and the result will be impact on people or their resources, or wild animals or their habitat. This happens only when growing human populations overlap with established wildlife territory, creating reduction of resources or life to some people and/or wild animals. This process involves in loss of life or injury to both humans as well as animals either wild or domesticated to competition for scarce

resources to loss and degradation of habitat. The conflict is fast becoming a critical threat to the survival of many endangered species and it will ultimately affect to environmental impacts on ecosystem equilibrium and biodiversity conversation. In our law of universe both man and animals are placed equally. Since man-made laws are always treated as first importance and rights of wild animals are to be of secondary importance. But human rights approach to environmental protection in case of conflict is often based on anthropocentricity[i]. Conflict arises by animals encroach human territories but vice-versa. As man thinks otherwise and his thinking is rooted in anthropocentrism. It has been noted that expansion of agricultural fields leads to fragmentation of forests all around the world along with increasing human population and their developmental activities like hydel projects, irrigation canals, coffee estates, road and railway network and even urbanisation has made animals in a very big trouble. Loss of tropical forests coupled with destruction which ultimately leads to decrease in ecosystem services of great value to humanity such as storage in biomass and soils, watersheds regulation and rainfall activities, it also modulates to climate and river flows, spread of infectious diseases and also reduction of feeding ground of many species. In thei regard most of the animals look for alternative sources towards human habitats and finally results in human wildlife conflicts.

In India human-wildlife conflict has given rise to many problems. This can be reduced by providing sufficient habitat to those animals and by maintenance of barriers, guarding of crops and providing immediate compensation to affected families. People development is always welcomed but not at the cost of ecological aspect in the ecosystem. Privacy of wildlife which is always been disturbed by humans can cause serious problems. Indian is considered as one of the fast developing countries in consideration with population. In this matter environmental justice could be achived only if drift away from the principle like sustainable development; polluter pays principle, precautionary principles which are based in the interest of humans and environment[ii]. India's Central Government, the State Governments and the Union Territories should evolve better preservation strategies so that conflicts can be avoided to larger extent. Even participation of people who are staying in the Community Reserves is also of given extreme importance. By improving animal habitat, training programs to officials and local people, regular awareness programmes, providing technical and financial support, by constructing boundary walls, eco-development activities and also encouraging research and academic programs towards issues can solve issues relating to man-animal conflicts. In India laws relating to forest and wild life are subject matters which are listed in the constitution. Both Central and State governments were responsible for all framing and implementation of policies relating to wild life conservation and forest protection. Areas of sufficient ecological, faunal, floral, geo-morphological, natural or zoological significance have been declared as a National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserve Forests or Community Reserve Forests for protecting, propagation or developing wildlife or their habitats. Expanding human habitations and the burgeoning population have resulted in shrinking of the forest base for animals. Also, there is tremendous pressure on forests by communities dependent on them for firewood[iii].

KARNATAKA FOREST AND CONSERVATION

The state of Karnataka is blessed with abundant natural resources with magnificent forests endowed with different types of forests. It has spread across a geographical area of 191,791 sq km. where in the recorded forest area is 43,356.47 sq.km. i.e., 23% as per annual report of Karnataka State Forest Department. The forest area is again classified in to Reserved Forests (68.48%), Protected Forests (8.17%), Unclassified Forests (23.12%), Village Forests (0.11%) and Private Forests (0.12%). The abundant rainfall has promoted the growth of luxuriant tropical forests in Karnataka which covers almost 17% of the state. While looking at the physiographical map of Karnataka it forms part of two well defined macro-regions of India: the Deccan Plateau and the coastal plains and islands. The state has four physiographic regions they are 1) Northern Karnataka Plateau, 2) Central Karnataka Plateau, 3) Southern Karnataka Plateau: andf 4) Karnataka Coastal Region. Looking at the socio-economic profile of the state across most of Karnataka's Western Ghats, which are not favourable for sheep and where cattle are of poor breed, many communities have had traditional associations with hunting and fishing for subsistence. Pre-colonial Uttara Kannada, for instance, was a haven for wildlife. Karnataka has a population of 52.85 million and is predominantly rural and agrarian. About 66% of its population lives in rural areas, about 60% were engaged in agricultural and allied activities. The districts in the Western Ghats have been renowned since ancient times for spice gardens in which betel nut, pepper, cardamom, ginger and banana are grown. Rice, coconut, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, mango, cashew nut, tuber crops, ginger, etc. are other important crops. Karnataka accounts for 59% of the country's coffee production and 47% of its *ragi* production. Karnataka has a diverse tribal population, comprising about 6.6%

of the total population of the state. The state has a coastline of about 320 km, providing one of the best fisheries along the west coast. Tides that enter the estuaries flood a good part of the coast. The estuaries are highly productive, but of late, enormous human pressures and interference with the natural ecology have reduced their productivity drastically. Agricultural systems practiced in the shallow portions of these estuaries date back hundreds of centuries. About 12,000 ha area of the state is under such cultivation. The state is rich in mineral resources, especially granite, along with gold and high-grade iron.

There are also different types of forests in Karnataka they are evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, scrub and thorny forest, and un-wooded forest. Some oft eh forest in Karnataka are Bhagavati Reserved Forest, Bhadra Reserved Forest, Bannerghatta National Park, Kudremukh National Park, Nagarahole National Park, Bandipur National Park, Anashi National Park, Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (B.R.T.) Wildlife Sanctuary, Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary, Daroji Bear Wildlife Sanctuary, Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary, Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary, Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary, Tyavarekoppa Lion and Tiger Reserve, Attiveri Bird Sanctuary, Sharavathi Wildlife Sanctuary.

It's a challenge for entire country including the state of Karnataka in conserving the flora and fauna. Forest is considered as one of the major natural landscape and it is considered as integral part of the ecosystem. Encroachment of forestland is on the rise due to ever-increasing population and consequent landlessness. The threat to forest resources is due to unchecked exploitation and fragmentation and honeycombing of forest areas are causing the loss of corridor for movement of wild animals. Most of the patches of forests in Karnataka require protection, smuggling of timber and poaching of wild animals are posing serious threats to forest and its resources. In this regard adequate measures should be taken in order to halt the decline of forest resources and in this regard there must be a conscious effort on part of the government and the citizens to conserve the forest resources in Karnataka.

By increase of human population wildlife-human conflicts are becoming serious obstacle for conservation of forests as well as livelihoods of people worldwide and as development expands and global climate changes and other human and environmental factors put people and wildlife in greater direct competition for shrinking resource base.

METHOD

The present study is based on the secondary data which is collected from the Department of Forests, Karnataka State of five years from 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2016-17. Data for this article were also obtained from field studies aimed at a broader survey of wildlife in general in different areas of Karnataka State. These studies examined the presence, distribution, and status of different species of wildlife. The fieldwork also recorded conflicts between humans and animals through focus group discussion and in-depth interviews. Effort are also made to interview the villagers, forest staff, and hunters, poachers that had experienced conflicts with animals. The data related to loss of human and domestic life along with loss to crop and property and permanent disability or injuries and total compensation paid to them or to those families were been incorporated by the data provided by the Department of Forests, Karnataka State, Bangalore

RESULTS

Results of the data are converted to amount in lakhs as the forest departmental data shows both in lakhs and in rupees. Information about financial year 2013-14 and 2015-16 are not available with the state forest department. After correcting the data the below table of ex-gratia for death of human, compensation for crop and cattle damages by wildlife havoc is constructed.

Table 1: Payment of ex-gratia for death of human, compensation for Crop and Cattle damages by Wildlife havoc.

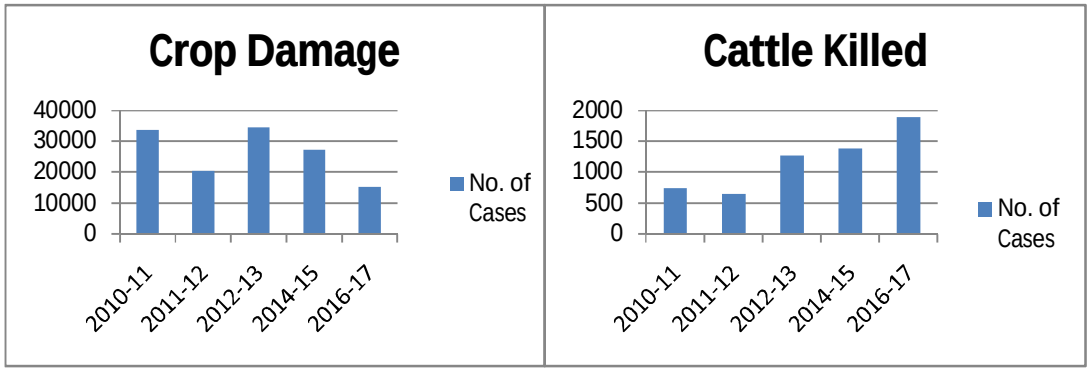
Year		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	Total
Crop damage	Cases	33555	20312	34496	27327	15401	131091
	Amount Paid	827.10	541.23	958.95	890.59	631.53	3849.39
Cattle Killed	Cases	751	653	1269	1390	1896	5959
	Amount	23.83	21.34	42.97	61.73	136.73	286.60

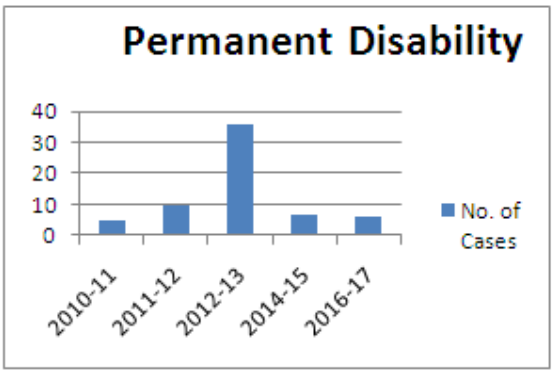
	Paid						
Human death	Cases	44	30	59	53	48	234
	Amount Paid	72.55	94.20	276.67	253.50	228.83	925.75
Permanent Disability	Cases	5	10	36	7	6	64
	Amount Paid	1.95	5.11	8.79	3.30	4.24	23.38
Human Injury	Cases	211	158	151	204	108	832
	Amount Paid	22.22	13.39	18.93	27.05	23.27	104.87
Loss of property	Cases	22	53	80	86	80	321
	Amount Paid	1.15	1.42	2.53	3.21	3.91	12.22
Total	Cases	34588	21216	36091	29067	17539	138501
	Amount Paid	948.80	676.68	1308.84	1239.38	1028.51	5202.21

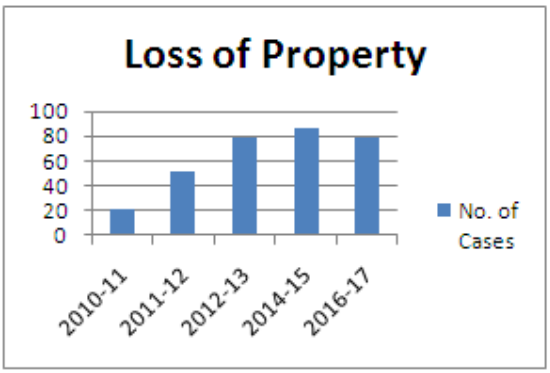
The above table show the compensation regarding the cases of crop damage is recorded highest number of cases as well as the compensation is also huge. Wild animals species namely Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus)*, wild pig or wild boars (*Sus scrofa)*,Indian creasted porcupine (*Hystrix indica),* Malabar gaint squirrel(*Ratufa indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), bonnet macaque *(Macaca radita*) and sambar *(Rusa unicolor)* are main animals damaging main crops like coconut, Arecanut, rubber, banana, pady, colocasia, tapioca, elephant yam, plantain and so on. These wild animals, mainly in peripheral areas of national parks and wild life sanctuaries, increasingly pose a risk to farmers around those regions. Farmers are inflicted with crop losses and other damages when herds of such animals occasionally stray from their habitats and enter farm lands, destroying the fields and plantations[iv]. Due to the loss of animal habitat, more and more species of fauna have started to venture into human habitation causing a conflict between humans and fauna. A typical species affected by this is the elephant which ventures out of the forest into human cultivations thereby eating or destroying the crops. In some cases, the elephants have also caused human deaths like an incident that happened in Hassan district where a villager was trampled to death[v]. Precautionary measures (sometimes illegally) taken up by humans to prevent such mishaps like electric fencing have also led to disastrous consequences like electrocution of fauna[vi]. Five years crop damage is estimated as 3849.39 lakhs.

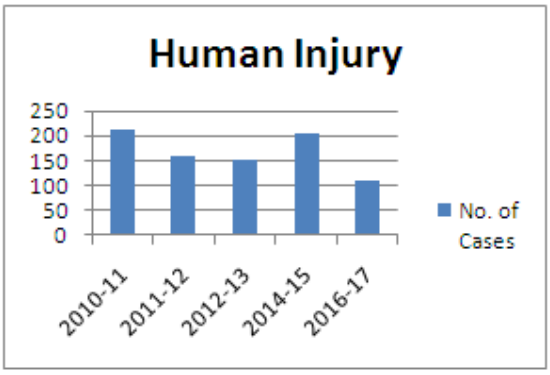
Most of the villagers graze their livestock in forests which ultimately leads to death of livestock such as carnivores which are attracted towards the easy prey and became direct enemies of livestock and livestock graziers. This type of grazing in forest areas are considered as a threat to wildlife habitats as well as forest resources. The most noticeable effect is the decline of wild herbivore populations as they have to compete with livestock for their food source. As more cattle graze and nibble the natural vegetation there is less palatable biomass for wild herbivores. As livestock eliminate palatable native plant species often unpalatable species of plants invade the area. Some of the scientific studies have shown how wild ungulates decline in areas where grazing pressures is considered as high. The intricate relationship between various species of flora and fauna is yet to be understood and many a time the actual implications of grazing might even go unnoticed by many. Plant species composition skews as foraging by domestic animals increases. Livestock voraciously graze on young saplings directly affecting the recruitment rate and regeneration of tree and plant species. Livestock Grazers are also one of the important links in human-wildlife conflict, as they often dismantle physical barriers (elephant proof trench, solar fence) meant to prevent wild animals entering crop fields so that they can take livestock into the forests. Very importantly livestock grazing aids in spread of communicable diseases from domestic to wild animals many times causing death of wild ungulates. Heavy grazing increases soil erosion in forest areas. Livestock grazing in forests become easy prey for wild carnivores, causing conflict and leading to retaliatory killing of large carnivores. This can directly affect their numbers. Livestock not only affects the forage but also water availability especially during dry seasons. Livestock compete with wild animals for scarce water in the forests.

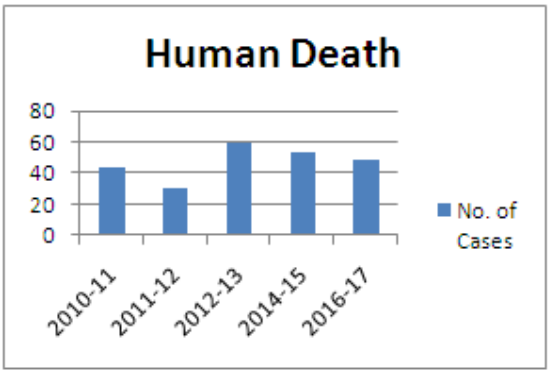
The increasing human population has also led to an increase in their requirements. Many settlements have started expanding in urban and rural parts to meet the pace of growing populations. Many settlements have come up near the peripheries of protected areas, encroaching the forest areas and using it for their own benefit this has caused human conflicts with wild animals leading to death of animal or human. Apart from human death permanent disability of a person and human injuries are also happened. Apart from these loss of property like destruction of their houses and huts and vehicle damages moveable and immoveable damages also happened.



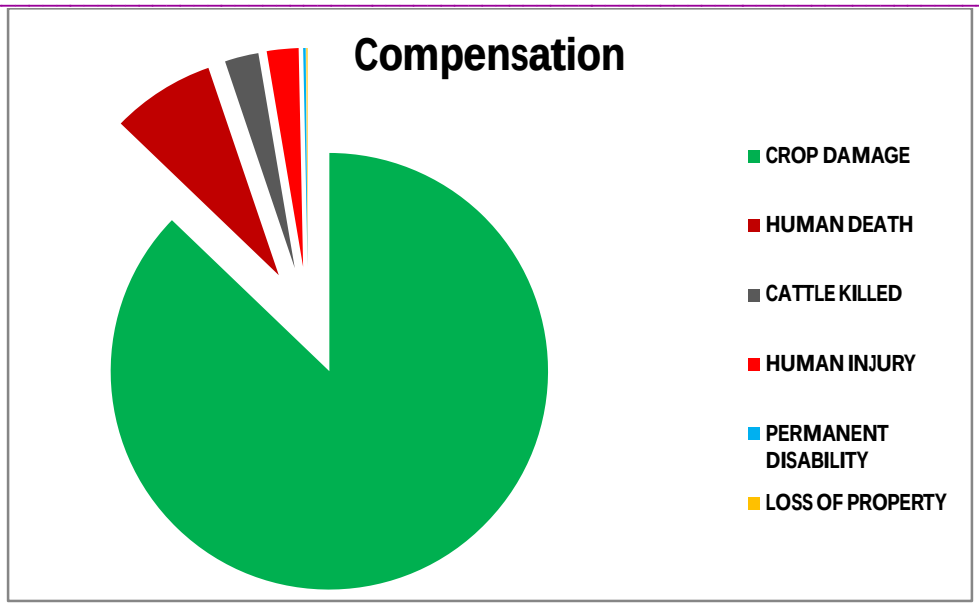








Above charts shows that crop damage and human deaths are in reducing while cattle killed and loss of property are recorded in increasing order. Permanent disability and human injuries are in fluctuating indicators year by year.



While looking through the total compensation paid was crop damage was estimated as highest with 3849.39 lakhs followed by human death 925.75 lakhs, cattle killed 286.60 lakhs, human injury 104.87 lakhs, permanent disability 23.38lakhs and loss of property is recorded as 12.22 lakhs.

SUGGESTIONS

Development activities cause more interference in forest and also the privacy of wildlife and these ultimately cause conflict with wildlife. Man-animal conflict often takes place when wild animals cause damage to agricultural crop and property, killing of livestock and human beings. Human population growth, land use transformation, species loss of habitat, eco-tourism, too much access to reserves, increase in livestock population bordering the forest, depletion of natural prey base etc., often stated to be reasons for such conflict. Central Government the State Government, and the Union Territories should evolve better preservation strategies, in consultation with Wildlife Boards so that such conflicts can be avoided to a large extent. Participation of people who are staying in the Community Reserves is also given extreme importance. Environmental justice could be achieved only if we drift away from the principle like sustainable development; polluter pays principle, precautionary principles which are based in the interest of humans and environment. In recent years the environment ministry has allowed Himachal Pradesh to kill monkeys and Bihar, nilgai and wild boar, where they were in conflict with humans. Killing “too many animals” can affect the food chain, since carnivores prey on nilgai and wild boar. If prey decline, carnivores could turn their attention to farm animals and humans, suggesting that culling be done “under proper supervision and monitoring”.

It is recommended that the government needs to maintain an updated database of wildlife movement. Incentivising farmers to grow non-cash crops around the Protected Areas and providing of crop insurance may be taken up. Maintenance of Elephant Proof Trenches, solar fences, special structures and adequate use of Elephant Depredation Camps may be ensured to reduce Human Wildlife Conflicts and Speedy action may be initiated to work on strengthening of corridors by purchasing private land within a time frame. The government may consider the implementation of the recommendations brought out in Reports like The Right of Passage" (2005)[vii], Gajah (2010)[viii], Conservation plan for securing selected Elephant Corridors in South Western Ghats" (2011)[ix] and “Report of the Karnataka Elephant Task Force Report” submitted to High Court of Karnataka in September 2012[x].

Development of people is always welcome but not at the cost of negative ecological aspect in the ecosystem.

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