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An Overview Of Different Aspects Of Human-Wildlife Conflict**Dr.Anju Pathak****Lecturer****Department of Zoology****Government R.D. Girls College****Bharatpur****Rajasthan****(Received:15February2020/Revised:25February2020/Accepted:10March2020/Published:20March2020)****Abstract**

The habitat loss and expanding human population have constrained Wildlife to live in very closeness to people. This circumstance has significant effects at a variety of scales, including direct and indirect economic costs. Wildlife and humans compete for space and food resources, frequently resulting in human-wildlife conflicts. There clashes lead to expanded obstructions and disturbing danger for the two creatures as well as people. The most common human-wildlife conflicts involve crop damage, habitat destruction, livestock slaughter, disease transmission, human injuries, wildlife injuries and so on. When a threatened species of wildlife is involved in these conflicts, they raise serious concerns. This present circumstance obviously shows that human struggle with untamed life is a growing conservation problem all over the world. The damages inflicted by the wildlife give sufficient motivation to the nearby occupants to kill them and impose limitations to their habitats. To decrease human-wildlife struggle different measures could be embraced, which incorporate incentive programs, artificial and natural barriers, compensation systems, insurance programs, community based natural resource management schemes (CBNRMS) , wildlife translocation and conservation education for local populations. In the not-too-distant future, human-wildlife conflicts could be resolved through the simultaneous application of various management practices.

Keywords: Wildlife, Conservation, Conflict, Habitat**Introduction**

The negative interactions that take place between people and wild animals are referred to as "Human–Wildlife conflict" (HWC). These interactions have harmful effects on both people and their resources, as well as wildlife and their habitats. In numerous areas, the number of these contentions has expanded because of human population development and the change of land use. In both urban and rural settings, HWC poses a serious threat to sustainable development, food security, and conservation. By and large, the outcomes of HWC include: crop loss, decreased agricultural productivity, competition for grazing lands and water, livestock predation, human

injury and death, infrastructure damage, and an increased risk of disease transmission among wildlife and livestock are all consequences.

Traditionally, lethal control, population size regulation, translocation, and the preservation of endangered species were used as conflict mitigation strategies. Modern management employs a variety of interdisciplinary approaches to conflict resolution. These incorporate applying logical examination, humanistic investigations and artistic expressions to lessening clashes. Mitigating conflicts between humans and animals, which have both direct and indirect effects on humans and animals, is a top priority for the management of biodiversity and protected areas. Well-informed, holistic, and collaborative procedures that take into account underlying social, cultural, and economic contexts are necessary for resolving conflicts between humans and animals and fostering coexistence.

Human-wildlife conflict has begun to be explicitly incorporated into national policies and strategies for wildlife management, development, and poverty alleviation in many nations as of 2013. At the public level, joint effort between ranger service, untamed life, farming, animals and other important areas is critical. Conflicts and aggressive behavior have frequently arisen when humans and wildlife interact. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) has existed since prehistoric times, but its severity and complexity have increased since then. It is known that the animals kill people, injure property, raid crops, and kill livestock; running against the norm, people enjoy retaliatory killings, hunting, and poaching — and these might include imperiled or cornerstone natural life species, in this manner representing a danger to biodiversity and forcing lawful issues on people. As a result, HWC has resulted in the spread of zoonotic diseases as well as disruptions to the economy and mental health; In addition, it raises the threat of extinction for some species of wildlife.

There are numerous motivations behind HWC: In the case of the wild animals, the loss of their habitat and the deterioration of it as a result of urbanization, intensification of agriculture, and growing human populations have contributed to their antagonistic behavior. This is especially true for large carnivores like the Royal Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and the common leopard (*Panthera pardus*). While on account of people, it is basically the striking of their harvests by the creatures — because of food deficiency and living space fracture that has prompted their fierce stance. It is then clear that the moderation of this contention is integral to human security and the soundness of the biological system; be that as it may, this requires a significant comprehension of interrelated social-natural relations.

Human-Wildlife Conflict

One of the remaining natural resources is African wildlife, which has a lot of potential to help rural communities. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC), or retaliation for livestock loss to predators, crop damage from elephants, and human death or injury, is one of the greatest threats to this wildlife, particularly the more well-known species like elephants and lions.

For their social and biological needs to be met, elephants and lions both require extensive ranges. The greatest threat to both species comes from changes brought about by humans. Despite the fact that these two species do not necessarily cause the majority of HWC, people are afraid of lions and elephants because of the risk they could pose to people.

The burden of living with wildlife is frequently borne by the poorest and most marginalized individuals who reside far from urban centers and lack opportunities for job creation. In Namibia, the common regions that experience the most HWC likewise fall inside the least fortunate bodies electorate of the nation, where now and again 40% of the population lives beneath perceived neediness lines.

By empowering communities to manage wildlife and generate income and benefits for conservancy members, the government's communal conservancy program aims to reduce HWC. Tourism and conservation hunting generate fees that are used to cover the costs of conservation and are invested in local development projects. Additionally, this kind of business creates employment and training opportunities that are desperately needed and extremely scarce otherwise. However, the losses caused by human-wildlife conflict cannot be compensated for by the current level of returns and benefits from wildlife.

The issue of HWC is additionally intensified by expanding human population, vocation requests on the land and the effect of environmental change. HWC strategy prompting activity upheld by critical assets is in this way expected to relieve the misfortunes and struggle if the eventual fate of natural life, especially notorious species, will be gotten in the African scene.

Human-Bird/ Bat Conflict

Fields that are used for agriculture are damaged by a wide variety of birds and bats. Peacocks harm youthful shoots of recently established crops. Passerines, parakeets, and bats harm fruit orchards, while cranes and water birds forage on agricultural crops. The country is ravaged by this conflict. Quantifying this kind of damage would be a huge undertaking, so attempting it across India would be pointless. Farmers generally accept traditional conflict resolution strategies. These involve scaring away infringing species during the crucial sprouting and maturation stages. Because their catch represents a negligible portion of the population, bird

traders and trappers' claim that their activities reduce crop damage, is invalid. Bird-hits to airplane is a serious type of contention, which here and there brings about human wounds or demise, and harm to airplane. A BNHS study suggests ways to cut down on bird-hits. No agency has kept a complete record of bird strikes on aircraft.

Human-Elephant Conflict

Human-elephant struggle represents an impressive danger to an Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) population currently near the precarious edge of eradication because of poaching for ivory, and other factors. The current range of the Asian elephant is home to approximately 20% of the world's population. The broad change of elephant environment by the human population is choking the species into little pockets of land that are associated simply by human settlements, and these pockets are not really satisfactory to meet the food and water needs of the elephant. It is likely that elephants come into contact with settlements during their movement because they move in very distinct patterns and use the best habitats according to the seasons. Conflict can cause human suffering in the form of crop losses, property damage, opportunities for earning a living, and sometimes even death. This naturally fosters a sense of frustration and rage, which may lead to direct conflict between the farmers trying to preserve their livelihood and the elephants trying to reclaim their former habitat. Conflict-caused elephant mortality can be defined as intentional death without a desire for ivory or meat. Notwithstanding, it is frequently challenging to recognize a demise brought about by poaching or one that is truly an instance of non-industrially roused struggle. There will be some conflict whenever humans are present in the vicinity of wildlife habitats. The term "pest" typically refers to any animal, bird, or insect that feeds on crops at any stage of the agricultural cycle. However, elephants are increasingly being viewed as such. The situation is getting so bad in some places that, given the choice, most local farmers would remove elephants from their surroundings. The relatively small elephant population in Andhra Pradesh, which migrated from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in 1983-84, experienced total conflict mortality of 66% between 1987 and 1995. Consequently, as traditionalists, a method for expanding resilience levels should be found. In any case, resilience has a breaking point. This breaking point fluctuates from one rancher to another relying upon different variables including land accessibility, in order to assimilate the shock of the harm, outcome of the developing season (for example dry spell versus great precipitation season, etc. Notwithstanding the financial misfortune caused during striking, ranchers likewise put resources into terrifying gadgets, for example, fireworks, in this manner concentrating profoundly on

watching their fields - including evenings. The tolerance of farmers has survived in many parts of the country due to religious and cultural beliefs, but it probably won't last very long.

Patterns of conflict

In general, there are five types of conflict: crops being destroyed, property being damaged, livestock being attacked, people being hurt, and people dying. Crop and property damage account for roughly 70% of the conflict. Domesticated animals harm is around 15-20 percent; human injury or deaths involve 5%, which is strikingly low given the high densities of individuals that come into close contact with enormous creatures like elephants, pigs, tigers, panthers, and bears.

The circumstances under which human-wildlife conflict becomes extreme are explained by Dr. Krithi Karanth, executive director of Center for Wildlife Studies (CWS): "People will naturally react if an elephant enters a farmer's field and destroys their crops 70 times in seven years, as our Wild Save program has demonstrated. They may set down free wires in their fields, prompting elephants returning shocked when they come once again to search. This is a stark illustration of the consequences that can result from failing to assist others in overcoming losses. Additionally, when a human is injured or killed, large crowds of people attack forest officers because they believe that the officers are responsible for the animals. However, these are extreme circumstances that rarely occur," she asserts.

Conflict between humans and animals is not just a problem in India. In point of fact, India has managed to preserve its wildlife despite extensive development, shifts in land use, and economic expansion due to the country's high level of cultural tolerance for animals. As per Krithi, "notwithstanding the adoration towards elephants due to Ganesha, we've likewise had many individuals tell us, 'These creatures were here before us, we need to figure out how to impart space to them.' India stands out from other Asian nations because of this. Animals are very similar in China, Thailand, and Vietnam, but many of them are gone now due to their different relationships with wildlife. Krithi is of the opinion that India's inherent culture and the belief that you must share space have contributed to the extremely precarious balance between humans and animals.

Avinash Krishnan, executive director of A Rocha India, a group that works on community-based conservation projects, environmental education, and scientific research in the Bannerghatta Hosur landscape in southern India, agrees: "As a nation, we're undeniably stronger to struggle. As a result, there is a lot that we can do to help because communities are built on a foundation of

positivity and acceptance. Retaliation only occurs when tensions are allowed to grow to the point where individuals begin to suffer severe losses to their lives and livelihoods.” He adds, "People will be more accepting if we can keep conflict to manageable levels and be accountable for it."

The issue is that no one takes responsibility for disagreement. The forest department is responsible for immediately checking on farmers who are affected by crop raids. They don't, however, because they believe the animal is the forest department's responsibility and they are afraid that farmers will lash out at them. However, we've seen that when we approach individuals (as a protection association), regardless of whether we take the side of the elephant, they feel appreciated and recognized."

Conflict Affects People At Every Level

Conflict harms people's physical and mental well-being in addition to destroying their means of subsistence. For example, nearby around Bannerghatta Public Park (BNP), arranged in India's Eastern Ghats, crops are continually threatened to elephant thefts. Avinash claims that, out of a total output of 15 quintals per acre of land, farmers in the region always lose approximately 10 quintals of ragi. For a means rancher, losing 75% of their yield leaves them with nothing. Because they are unskilled and unable to take on other jobs in the nearby big city, even as daily-wage workers, they have few other work options. In addition, this region generally lacks a support system in the form of social protection programs or subsidies. Subsequently, as well as assisting ranchers with dealing with this elephant issue that they're presented to, Avinash says that it is similarly essential to attempt to work on their financial norms so they can basically have a steady pay, in spite of the business difficulties because of human-elephant struggle.

Dimensions Of Human Wildlife Conflict

There are two dimensions to human-wildlife conflict: i) animals and ii) people. The wildlife dimension results in crop damage, livestock theft, human deaths, damage to homes, and zoonoses. There are three ways that wild animals attack humans: I) regional assault - wild creatures show regional way of behaving towards something similar or various species and assault them, (ii) guarded assault - wild creatures assault people protectively to get by, and (iii) savage assault - when the creature goes after the casualty as a prey. The change in wild creature conduct from regional and defensive assaults to savage assaults on individuals makes what is going on so important that exploration on this subject is significant in each geographic area. Zoonoses are illnesses and diseases that are communicated from creatures to individuals. The seriousness of zoonoses were overlooked significantly since the diseases may not be identified or affirmed by a zoologist. The human dimension includes social, economic, political, poaching,

and conflict between people. Human perspectives and ways of behaving may arrive at any level, however evaluation of their points of view is similarly restricted. Men's rising interest for space, food, water, and energy, joined with the developing populace of untamed life and tight requirement of security regulations, has brought about a circumstance where men's and creatures' territories are covering, bringing about significant clash over the long run. In India, there are frequently disputes involving elephants, wild boars, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, lions, wolves, monkeys, nilgais, bears, deer, antelope, wild cattle, reptiles, birds, and bats. Customs and social/strict perspectives toward wild creatures in India have made nearby individuals more open minded toward untamed life in spite of horticultural and domesticated animals misfortune. To avoid HWC in crops and cattle, farmers employ a variety of mechanical, biological, and chemical strategies. The majority of parks and protected areas in southern Asia have been constructed close to human activities and communities. Wildlife habitat becomes impediment to human activities and settlement, and humans become impediment to wildlife settlement as a result of this settlement. From both sides, there was interference. Because of the animal's dietary, ecological, and behavioral requirements, conflict is inevitable and occurs frequently between them. Conflict arises whenever large animals such as elephants, lions, and leopards enter human-populated areas for daily foraging, seasonal migration, or territorial and dispersal movements. Yields and domesticated animals are the most engaging assets for creatures, with herbivores favoring developed harvests and carnivores inclining toward animals. As a result of this encounter, human losses include economics, crops, livestock, properties, and opportunities for livelihood. Wild animal populations are decreasing year after year as a result of human retaliation against animal attacks.

Conclusions And Recommendations

This study has given an extensive outline of human-wildlife struggle in India, with a general perspective of the circumstances (degree, causes, arrangements) regarding a couple of key animal groups. Four important illustrations arise:

- 1.It is crucial to screen and assess human-wildlife conflict in the entirety of its structures across India, and to order information on conflicts circumstances, their causes, and arrangements.
- 2.Human-wildlife conflict, which will continue indefinitely but can be significantly reduced through coordinated efforts, must be mitigated through research, planning, and a long-term policy/ management framework. A national action plan needs to be developed in this regard because impromptu solutions are not sustainable in the long run.

3. A combination of national or state-level initiatives and local, site-specific strategies is necessary for the successful mitigation of the human-wildlife conflict. For mitigation to be successful, a coalition of government agencies, local stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, research institutes, and other concerned individuals is needed.

4. Modern methods from around the world must be effectively combined with tried-and-true methods of conflict mitigation.

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