

6.10 HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

Natural wildlife territory overlaps with the human's existence and various forms of human–wildlife conflict occur with various negative results.

- Leopard attacks on humans are regularly reported only in India.
- The *Panthera pardus* or the leopards kill more humans in India than all other carnivores.
- Human–leopard conflict regions of the country are West Bengal, Maharashtra and Assam where most of the deadly leopard attack incident happened.
- Most of the Tiger attacks in India appeared in the Sundarbans mangrove forest National Park of West Bengal.
- Sundarbans host largest population of tigers in the world due to its densely covered mangrove forests and climate.
- Elephant is one of the holy animals in India, especially in Kerala but due to elephant attack some 500 people are killed by each year.
- There are many incidents of elephant attacks occurred in the villages of Kerala and other parts of India.
- Bear attacks are very common in Indian states like Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh where most of the incident occurred.

Natural wildlife territories where most of human wildlife conflict occurred by

elephants in Kerala,

man-eaters leopards in Jim Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand),

man-eaters tigers in Sundarbans National Park (West Bengal and Bangladesh).

Reason behind the Human Interaction

Deforestation	Loss of Habitat
Decline in Prey	Injured or Old Animal
Growing Human Population	

Results of Human Wildlife Conflict

Crop Damage	Animal Deaths
Loss of Human Life	Injuries to People
Injuries to Wildlife	Livestock Depredation

Solutions to Reduce Human Interaction and Wildlife Conflict:

Fencing	Land-Use Planning
Livestock Protection	Avoid stepping out After Dark

