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Human-Animal Conflict in Jaimini Municipality, Baglung, Nepal

SAROJ RAJ PANTA

*Author affiliations can be found in the back matter of this article

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
Saroj Raj Panta
Dhawalagiri Multiple Campus, Baglung,
sarojpanta.sp84@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the factors that lead to conflict between people and animals in the Jaimini Municipality of Baglung Nepal with an emphasis on how shifting economic conditions impact livestock and agriculture. In terms of agricultural loss livestock depredation and human causation this study sought to explore the conflict between humans and wildlife. It also aims to comprehend local perspectives tolerance and compensation levels as well as the causes of losses brought by wild animals. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed in the study including focus groups semi-structured interviews, questionnaire, surveys and case studies. The findings indicated that the most significant harm caused by human animal conflict (HAC) was crop damage with animal attacks on settlements being more common in areas near forests. There was no discernible difference in the amount of damage caused by elephants to various socioeconomic classes making property damage the second most frequent problem encountered by the locals. The results imply that since humans want to rule over and take advantage of nature and animals they are to blame for the conflict. Anger and negativity are common reactions from victims of animal abuse. Problems with migration dependency and brain drain have resulted from the conflicts detrimental effects on the livelihoods of the local population. The study evaluated stakeholders' capacity to reduce human-wildlife conflicts which are mostly caused by mishandling community forests and problems with their applications. Policymakers practitioners, researchers can benefit from its insights into the intricate relationships between people animal's migration and social transformation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human-wildlife interactions have recently become a fundamental aspect of wildlife management. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) has been common (Wang and Macdonald, 2005) and a global problem (Deodatus, 2000; Dickman, 2010) in the past, but has become a serious threat to the survival of many species in recent years. HWC is a confrontation between humans and wildlife, resulting in the destruction of crops and livestock, property

damage, human injury, and retaliation through killing or capturing wildlife (Elliot et al., 2008). Direct contact with wildlife occurs in both urban and rural areas, but is generally more common in and around protected areas. Human wild-life conflict (HWC) occurs when wildlife needs overlap with human needs, creating costs for residents and wildlife (World Park Congress, 2003). HWC mainly occurs due to habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation by human activities such as logging, cattle farming, agricultural expansion, and development projects (Fernando et al., 2005).

HWC has rapidly become a serious threat to the survival of many globally threatened species, especially rare large mammals (Distefano et al., 2005). As human and wildlife populations increase, humans occupy new lands, ultimately increasing the level of conflict. This unresolved human-wildlife conflict creates negative attitudes towards the government and new wildlife development projects (Dunhum et al., 2010). In Europe, some wild species such as red deer (Cervus elaphus), bear (Ursus arctos), wolves (Canis lupus), etc. are responsible for creating conflict (Lamarque et al., 2009). In Africa, several large herbivores and large carnivorous mammals are responsible for much of the conflict, while in Asia, large carnivores are the main source of conflict (Lamarque et al., 2009). In Chitwan National Park, human casualties have increased significantly due to human-tiger conflict (Gurung et al., 2008), while in Langtang National Park, crop damage due to wildlife has greatly increased conflict (Regmi et al., 2013).

In Nepal, human-wildlife conflict is a major problem in most protected areas and community forests. The frequency and intensity of conflicts among park residents are mainly due to crop cutting, livestock loss, human injury from wildlife, illegal logging, livestock grazing, hay collection, poaching, and poor relations between local people and protection units (Shrestha et al., 2007; Timalsina and Ranjitkar, 2014). In some parts of the world, increased conflict is a consequence of habitat expansion due to a failure to better manage and conserve the buffer zone forests adjacent to parks and reserves. Growing wildlife populations, shrinking habitats, wildlife's natural preference for agricultural crops, ineffective protection measures, and community forest degradation are driving conflict between humans and wildlife. One of the main causes of conflict is the increase in human population and the continued loss of natural habitats.

Several studies have been conducted on the issues of park residents and their implications for conservation in protected areas in Nepal. However, the main problem is that research is limited to protected areas, with little focus on community forests in the country. In recent years, increasing human-wildlife conflict in various parts of Nepal has resulted in negative impacts on public attitudes towards wildlife. The lack of scientific studies on this issue is crucial in Baglung and its surrounding areas, as people are facing serious problems. The development of an effective human-wildlife conflict reduction guideline and its documentation are essential. The costs of human-wildlife conflict include reduced food security, altered workload, reduced physical and psychological health, economic hardship, and sometimes increased illegal or dangerous activities (Ogra, 2008). People may lose patience and resort to killing wildlife as a last resort to alleviate human-wildlife conflict. Thompson and Barton (1994) developed a scale to measure anthropocentric and ecological attitudes towards the environment. This is why a psychological test was developed to study people's perceptions of human-wildlife conflict, as perception is a psychological construct. People's perception of human-wildlife conflict is influenced by socio-cultural impact, economic impact, reasons for conflict, and efforts of villagers after conflict, eco-ism, anthropocentrism, and indifference to the environment (Senthilkumar et al., 2017).

Nepal is an agricultural country where the traditional agricultural system still predominates. About 60 percent of

Nepalese are engaged in agriculture. For the farmers involved in agriculture profession, farmers have to face many problems along with advanced seeds, fertilizers, irrigation. Monkey terror is one of those various problems. Every year the monkey destroys the crops that the farmers have been painstakingly used to make a living. The price of labor has gone down (Panta, 2079).

This study aims to explore human-wildlife conflict related to crop damage, livestock destruction, and human causes. Additionally, it assesses the causes, compensation, awareness, and tolerance levels of local people for the damage caused by wildlife. The role of different stakeholders in wildlife conservation to reduce human-wildlife conflict was also assessed. The main cause of conflict between local people and wildlife is poor management of Community Forest and the problems associated with their use. Many people in the municipality of Jaimini depend mainly on agricultural activities in addition to raising livestock. Crop failure and livestock decline are major problems in the Jaimini metropolitan area. Therefore, a detailed study was carried out to determine the level of human-wildlife conflict and people's perception of wildlife in order to make effective recommendations to limit and minimize HWC in the study area.

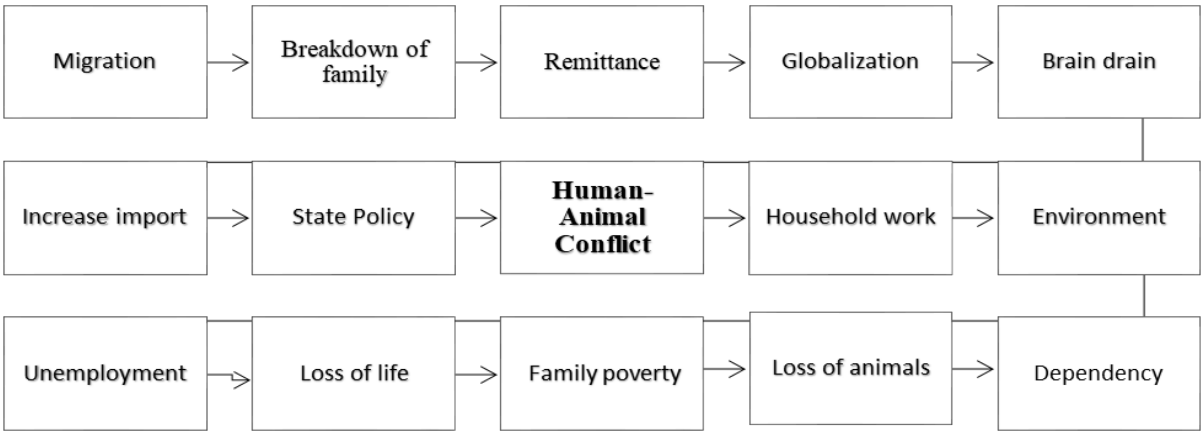
2. RESEARCH METHODS

The data were based on primary data collected through various methods. These methods included observation, household questionnaire surveys, focus group discussions, key interviews with local people, community forest staff, local leaders, teachers, and others. A total of 100 households were interviewed using purposive sampling in four mainly affected residential areas of the old village of Jaimini municipality, namely Damek, Chhesti, and others. Data were collected October to January 2023, three times, the researcher visited the fields. Research tools were designed for this study, considering the respondents' data and information to complete the questionnaire and their level of understanding. Household numbers were obtained from a census report. A household questionnaire survey was conducted to gather information on human-wildlife conflict in Jaimini during the field survey. Similarly, literature was reviewed as secondary information data sources included CBS reports, DCC profiles, and profiles of the Jaimini municipality, related articles, and newspaper articles concerning the issues. The results were presented in descriptive and analytical forms, as well as in suitable bar diagrams, pie charts, and tabular forms.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

When conducting research, different variables are considered, such as migration, globalization, remittances, breakdown of families, increased imports, state policy, poverty, household work, environment, dependency, loss of life and animals, and unemployment.

Figure 1: *Conceptual framework*

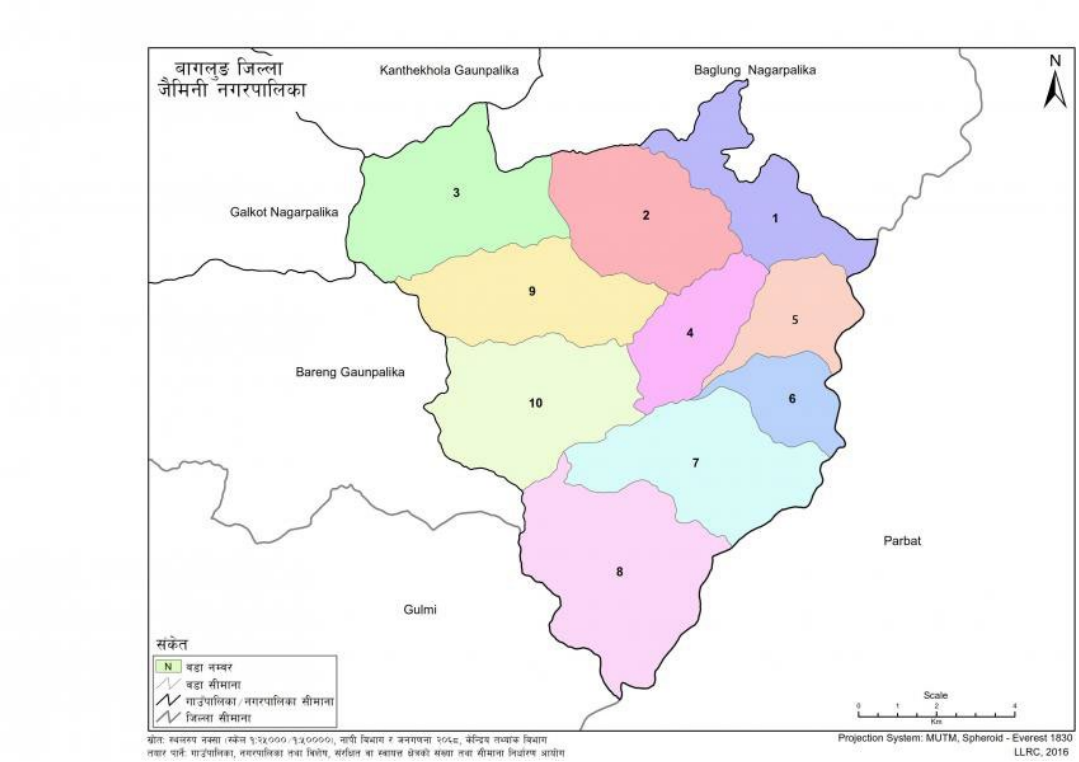


Human-wildlife conflict has significant implications for the local community in terms of food security, safety, well-being, as well as macro and micro economies, and animal conservation (Dickman, 2010; Lamarque et al., 2009). Given the rapid expansion of the human population, the demand for natural resources, and the increasing need for land access, conflict between humans and animals is unlikely to be eliminated in the near future.

Having founded our own civilization, we assert that we are at the forefront of human intelligence. However, I believe we are failing to protect the natural world. Throughout the industrial revolution, we disregarded the presence of the creatures who inhabited the Earth before us. Many animal habitats have been devastated, and we have encroached on their food sources, all the while thinking that the world belongs solely to us. When addressing the issues faced by farmers due to an increase in monkey populations, the environment should be the top priority. I argue that a lack of food and habitat is pushing monkeys and other wild animals towards human settlements. The monkeys were compelled to search for food in areas with high human population densities because there was insufficient food for them in the expanding forest. Since monkeys and other wild animals do not consume tree bark, they require suitable living spaces. Regardless of size, a forest is ineffective if the creatures living there cannot survive. Therefore, conducting thorough research to fully comprehend the food needs and preferred habitats of monkeys is crucial in order to manage their populations.

2.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA

Figure 2: *Map of the Study Area*



South of Baglung District is where Jaimini Municipality is situated. The Official Nepali Gazette recognized this municipality on November 27 2073 following its

establishment by the Nepali government. Within this municipality sits a classical temple called Jaiminidham named after the holy site Jaiminikshetra where the sage Jaimini son of Vedavyas is said to have engaged in penance and yoga. Because the area is a temple sanctified by Rishi Jaiminis penance the municipality continues to honor him by going by the name Jaimini. Situated at the heart of the holy Kaligandaki which connects China and India via the Kaligandaki Corridor the municipalitys hub is the Kusmisera market. With a population of 31430 (CBS, 2021) spread across 11871 square kilometers the Jaimini Municipality is made up of ten wards: Kushmisera Damek Sarkuwa Vinamare Arjewa Jaidi Chhisti Paiyuthanthap and Rangkhani. Its borders are shared by the following areas: Gulmi and Parbat to the south Kanthekhola Rural Municipality and Baglung Municipality to the north Galkot Municipality and Bareng Rural Municipality to the west and Parvat district to the east. There are many different ethnic groups within the population including Brahmin Chhetri Magar etc. having the upper hand. Speaking different dialects Nepali is the main language spoken. With the Kaligandaki Theule Timur Kavre Jumli Chauri Kalung Palung Vahili and other bodies of water the municipality is endowed with an abundance of water resources. Ghazako Dah Maisthan Jaimini Ghat Bhairavasthan Jaimini Rishi Shiva Temple Radhakrishna Temple and Hadikot are among the other religious and tourist destinations in Jaimini. Kushmishera Walewa Rumta Gaithune Ghat Theule Jadi Wyadthala Nepane Chilawane Khark Satidunga Namduk Dandakhani Deurali and Devisthan ancient village are some of the region's most populous cities. River channels forests vegetation minerals monasteries and ancient archaeological sites are some of the area's distinctive features. Rice corn wheat mustard maize soybeans millet parsley turnip leaves ghirula banda potatoes onions cauliflower lamb beans banda oranges banana lemon lapsi nivuva palam surpani amva pear) handicrafts pig dungakhani milk curd and roasted tama khani are among the main agricultural products of Jaimini.

2.3 CURRENT STATUS OF HUMAN AND WILD ANIMALS CONFLICT IN JAIMINI MUNICIPALITY

In this section the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents are mentioned:

Table 1: *Caste Wise Distribution of Respondents*

Caste and Ethnic Group	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Kshetri	33	33
Brahmin	22	22
Dalit	15	15
Others	30	30
Total	100	100

Source: *Field Study- 2023*

Among the 100 households surveyed, 53% had male respondents and 47% had female respondents. Among them, 33% were Kshetri, 22% were Brahmin, 15% were Dalit and 30 % were other castes. The study covered a total of 260 homes across four research locations, with 100 selected for analysis. Brahman, Chhetri, Saraki, Damai, Kami, Newar, Magar, Thakuri, Muslim, Gurung, Chepang, Bote, and other tribes lived in this area. The Brahman, Chhetri, Magar, and other castes are prevalent. Mostly Nepali language is spoken, and different ethnic groups use their mother tongue according to their caste. Agriculture in the area includes rice, maize, wheat, mustard, soybean, millet, parsley, radish greens, ghirula, banda, potato, onion, cauliflower, lamb, beans, cabbage, orange, banana, lemon, lapsi, nivuva, palam, surpani, amva, and pear.

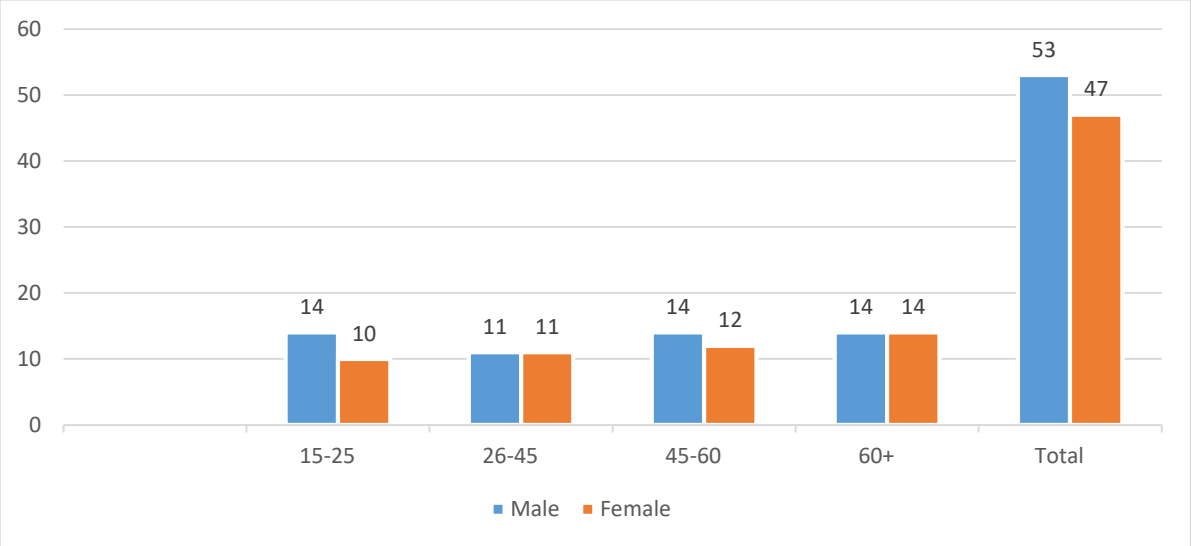
Table 2: *Age Wise Distribution of Respondents*

Ages	Male	Female	Total
15-25	14	10	24
26-45	11	11	22
45-60	14	12	26
60+	14	14	28
Total	53	47	100

Source: *Field study- 2023*

Out of 100 respondents, 24 were between the ages of 15-25, with 14 males and 10 females. Similarly, 22 respondents were between the ages of 26-45, with 11 males and 11 females selected. There were 26 respondents between the ages of 45-60, with 14 males and 12 females included. Likewise, there were 28 respondents aged 60 and above, with 14 males and 14 females selected because there was a higher number of older people in this area who can share more experience.

Figure 3: *Age Wise Distribution of Respondents*



A total of 100 households were surveyed, with 53% male and 47% female respondents. The study sites encompassed 100 households selected for the survey. The total agricultural land owned by these families was distributed as follows: 46 marginal farmers, 34 small farmers, 10 medium farmers, and 9 well-off farmers.

Table 3: *Education Status of Respondents*

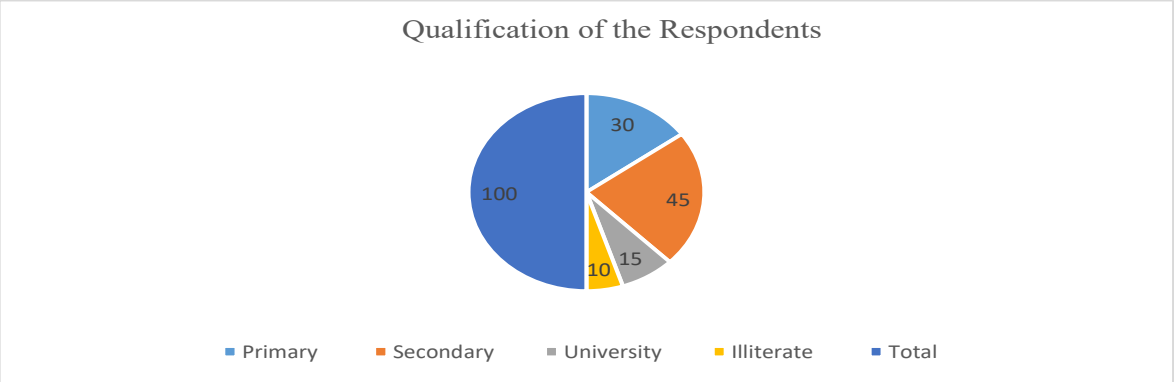
Education	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Primary	30	30
Secondary	45	45
University	15	15
Illiterate	10	10
Total	100	100

Source: *Fieldwork Study-2023*

Out of 100 respondents, 30 were studying at the primary level. Similarly, 45 respondents were studying at the secondary level. There were 15 respondents

studying at the university level, both at the bachelor's and master's levels. Additionally, there were 10 respondents who were illiterate. The number of respondents at the secondary level was higher because there are elder people who had studied at the primary and secondary levels, and some of them were illiterate but still had experience on this issue.

Figure 4: *Education Status of Respondents*



Out of the 100 households surveyed, 73% reported crop damage and 27% reported livestock damage due to wildlife. Wild boars, monkeys, foxes, parrots, leopards, and jackals were identified as the main culprits. Crop damage exceeds harm to property, livestock, and humans in a specific district (White and Ward, 2011). Wheat was most affected and food shortages, lack of fences, growing wildlife numbers, and deforestation fuel conflicts (Banjade, 2014). Human-wildlife conflict is escalating globally, driven by factors like population growth, land pressure, and climate change. Misunderstanding of the issue and inadequate responses worsen the situation. Traditional interventions faced rising criticism.

2.4 CAUSES OF INCREASING CONFLICT

The primary carnivore species found here included the fox, golden jackal, jungle cat, leopard, and leopard cat. The local population of the Jaimini Municipality is mostly reliant on agriculture and livestock keeping. Predators found it easier to impede the movement of cattle throughout the spring and summer (March to August) due to the variety of crops growing at the time and the size of the forest. However, the year saw an increase in chicken loss. Conflict occurred in the study area for a variety of reasons. According to the majority of responders, deforestation and a shortage of food are what trigger conflicts. Insufficient food supply, an increase in animals, deforestation, a lack of fencing, a need for palatable food, a need for water, and other issues contribute to the conflict. It is difficult to protect women, old people, and children from monkey attacks. Now, because of the monkeys, there are problems with eating, drinking water, having tea, and eating food on time. Additionally, not only monkeys, but also wild boars, deer, rabbits, etc. have caused problems for the farmers. The farmers have to work all day to protect the crops they have planted.

Throughout all stages of agricultural production, especially when planting crops like rice, wheat, maize, potatoes, and bananas in the fields, wild animals have been a significant issue. This damage leads to conflicts and severe economic losses for the locals. Studies have shown that the types of wild animals involved vary depending on the crop, with different animals preferring different varieties (Poudel, 2007). Monkeys are the primary culprits when it comes to crop damage, causing the most destruction overall. Previous research has consistently supported the notion that monkeys are

major pests due to their tendency to steal crops (Regmi et al., 2013).

Monkeys share traits with humans and crop raiders, making them a significant problem animal (Aryal and Chalise, 2013). The lack of arms and opposition to killing monkeys is another major issue. This could be because maize, the main crop in the area, is highly preferred by monkeys. A higher number of incidents related to human-wildlife conflict were documented in the study area. Similar studies have shown that as community forests expand, the number of animal species and conflicts with wildlife increase (Pokarel & Shah, 2008). A significant portion of the population in the study area relies on agriculture and communal forests for resources like animal feed, firewood, medicine, and furniture. Conflicts arise when human needs outweigh those of wild animals, a common issue in conservation areas (Graham et al., 2005; Schwerdtner & Gruber, 2007). Questionnaire results indicated an increase in animal presence after the establishment of a community forest, with most respondents believing that the situation regarding human-wildlife conflict is increased.

Human-wildlife conflict has significant implications for the local community in terms of food security, safety, well-being, as well as macro and micro economies, and animal conservation (Dickman, 2010; Lamarque et al., 2009). Given the rapid expansion of the human population, the demand for natural resources, and the increasing need for land access, conflict between humans and animals is unlikely to be eliminated in the near future.

Human-wildlife conflict is a global issue, exacerbated by factors such as population growth, land pressure, natural resource exploitation, and climate change. Conflicts can worsen due to inadequate understanding and response measures. Traditional interventions are increasingly scrutinized and criticized. Wildlife crop raids surpassed physical property damage, livestock killings, and human injuries in the district. Wheat losses were the highest. Food scarcity, lack of fencing, rising wildlife populations, and deforestation are key conflict triggers.

Table 4: *Crop Destroy by Animals*

Name Of The Crops	Damage Responsible Wild Animals
Maize	Monkey, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Birds, Mouse and Crows etc.
Paddy	Monkey, Wild Boar, Hare, Mouse etc.
Wheat	Wild Boar, Monkey, Birds, Mouse
Mustard	Monkey, Squirrels, Porcupines, and Crows etc.
Buckwheat	Monkey, Squirrels, Porcupines, and Crows etc.
Millet	Birds, Wild Boar, Monkey etc.
Potato	Wild Boar, Monkey, Porcupine, Mouse etc.
Pulses	Monkey, Birds etc.
Vegetables	Wild Boar, Monkey, Mouse etc.

Source: *Fieldwork Study-2023*

In this study area, people are growing a variety of crops such as corn, rice, wheat, mustard, millet, beans, barley, potatoes, and others. The survey revealed two growing seasons: monsoon and winter. The sowing seasons are monsoon (June to September) and winter (October to March). The summer harvest includes corn, rice, millet, potatoes, and vegetables like cabbage and cauliflower. Similarly, the winter crop includes wheat, barley, cabbage, beans, and vegetables. Through surveys and questionnaires, it was discovered that wild animals damage crops in both seasons, particularly during the ripening stage. Crop damage is quantified as it varies from year to year and from crop to crop.

Conflict between humans and animals has been ongoing for decades and remains a global issue (Lamarque et al., 2009; Wang and Macdonald, 2005;

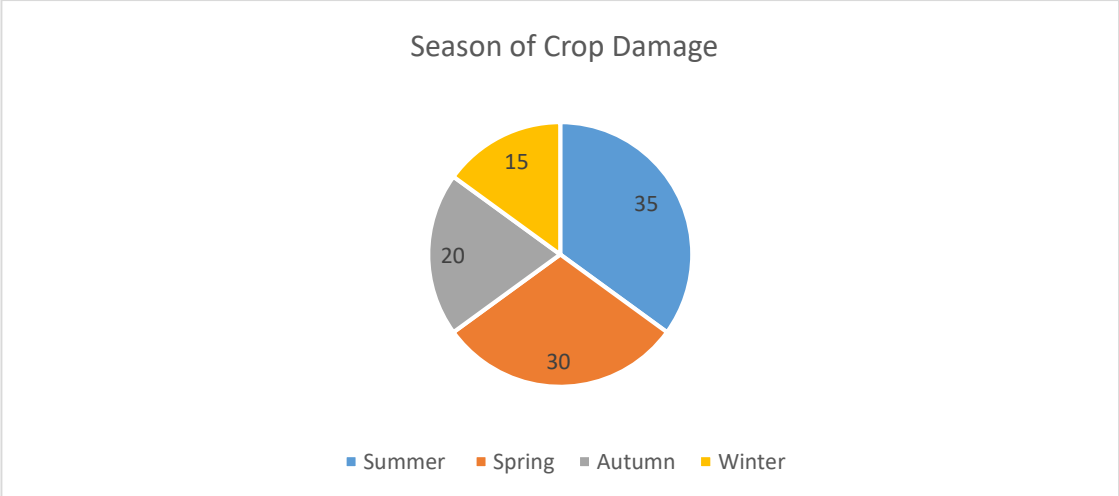
Distefano, 2004; Madden, 2004). The most common effects of wildlife encounters include crop raiding, property damage, animal depredation, and human casualties (Ogra and Badola, 2008; Inskip and Zimermann, 2009). In addition to material losses and damage, periodic threats to human life heighten feelings of vulnerability among rural populations. Historically, humans have responded by eliminating suspected species and altering natural environments to prevent further losses (Karanth and Madhusudan, 2002; Jorgensen et al., 1978). However, traditional violent retaliation against wildlife is becoming less common due to increased awareness of wild creatures and their conservation status.

Crops are damaged by wild animals every year in this area. Farmers cultivate various types of crops seasonally. According to crop damage events by season, the summer season (35%) had the highest incidences, followed by the spring season (30%), the autumn season (20%), and the winter season (15%) where crops are damaged by wild animals in this study area. In the summer and spring seasons, crops like maize, paddy, and seasonal beans are damaged by wild animals because these seasons are busy for farmers who are occupied with their farm work.

2.5 SEASON OF CROP DAMAGE

Crops usually damage by wild animals every year. Farmers cultivate various type of crops seasonally. According to crop damage events by season, the summer season (35%) had the most incidences, followed by the spring season (30%), the autumn season (20%) and the winter season (15%) crops damage by wild animals in this study area. In the summer and spring seasons, crops maize, paddy and seasonal beans damage by wild animals because this season is busy for farmers, they found busy in their farm work.

Figure 5: *Season of Crop Damage*



Source: *Fieldwork Study-2023*

The main carnivorous species in this area were the leopard, the leopard cat, the jungle cat, the monkey, the jackal, the fox, the squirrel, the porcupine, the parrot, the crow, and the rat. The Jaimini Municipality's native population was mostly dependent on agriculture and livestock raising. Because diverse crops were grown at this time, and because the forest was very extensive, the predators had an easier time getting in the way of the livestock throughout the spring and summer months (March to August). However, chicken loss was discovered throughout the year.

2.6 DEGREE OF CONFLICT

According to the study, out of 100 respondents, 75% said that the level of

conflict between humans and wildlife was high, 15% said it was moderate, and 10% said it was general.

Table 5: *Degree of Human Animal Conflict*

S.N	Level of conflict	Percent
1	High	75
2	Moderate	15
3	General	10
Total		100

Source: *Fieldwork Study-2023*

There was regular conflict in this area, with a high level of conflict and migration being common. People demand either better management of monkey terrorism or the provision of migration certificates. Human-animal conflict in Nepal is significantly influenced by a wide range of variables. Throughout history, human beings had always struggled for survival and livelihood, leading to conflicts with animals. This conflict persists today, with conflicts arising between humans and monkeys, jackals, leopards, squirrels, porcupines, and crows. The main objective of this research paper is to examine the factors contributing to human-animal conflict in Jaimini Municipality, Baglung.

3. DISCUSSION

This study investigates the economic changes in the region and rural areas that affect agricultural populations and livestock, revealing conflicting narratives and opinions on interactions. The researcher employs a survey research design to analyze human-animal conflict. Interviews and case studies have been conducted to gather the necessary data and information from the respondents in order to identify the impacts of human-animal conflict. The main finding of this research is that humans are responsible for the current situation. Human beings attempt to dominate and exploit animals and nature, resulting in an increase in human-animal conflict. The victims' reactions to the harm caused by the animals are unfavorable and filled with anger. The conflict has negatively affected the livelihood and socioeconomic well-being of the local people in the study areas. Human victims, animal losses, and damage to crops are all significant issues. Consequently, migration, dependency, and brain drain problems have emerged.

Wild animals such as wild boars, monkeys, foxes, and birds (parrots) were discovered to be the main pests for crop damage in the research region and to harm all kinds of crops during both seasons. Wild animals mostly cause crop damage during the fruiting stage. According to the types of crops, crop depredation by wild animals varies, possibly as a result of the crop varieties' palatability (Paudel, 2007). Among other wild creatures, monkeys and wild boars were the main crop raiders. The most frequent pest that causes agricultural damage is the wild boar. According to Limbu (1988), the most renowned animal for causing agricultural damage. Similar to this, monkeys were believed to be the main crop raider supported throughout Asia (Regmi et al., 2013). According to Adhikari et al. (2018), the top crop raiders in the Panchase region were monkeys, mantas deer, porcupines, and hares.

Rhinoceros, Chital, and Wild boar were listed by Nepal and Weber (1993) as the three main crop raiders in the CNP. According to Adhikari (2005), the main pest species on the CNP's buffer zone are rhinoceros, deer, and other animals. According to Awasthi (2014), the main pests responsible for agricultural damage in GCA included monkeys, porcupines, barking deer, Himalayan gorals, jackals, and Himalayan black bears. The main crop robber in the SNNP was the wild boar (Kharel, 1993; Paudel, 2007; Pandey et al., 2015). According to Sharma (1995), wild boar in Kusaha VDC, which is close to KTWR, damaged potato, paddy, and wheat by

67.76%, 21.17%, and 11.07%, respectively. In GCA (Awasthi, 2014), a research that was comparable to this one, maize was the crop that sustained the most damage, followed by millet, potatoes, and wheat.

In the research area, almost 27% of households experienced cattle depredation. The highest amount of predation was experienced by goats because they are typically left to graze in the forest without a herder and brought home in the late evening, making them easier prey for wild animals to attack. According to previous studies (Koirala et al., 2012; Shah, 2018), the majority of attacks took place in grazing land.

In the research region, leopards were discovered to be the main predators responsible for cattle predation. Similar sorts of results have been obtained in several locations. Wang and Macdahald (2006), as well as Gurung (2002), Ghimire (2006), and Awasthi (2014), indicated that the common leopard was the top livestock predator in Bhutan, Pakistan, and Nepal. The primary predator for the destruction of bird stock, the jackal, also results in significant economic damage. These findings were corroborated by (Koirala et al., 2012), and Pokharel and Shah (2008) found that Chicken was most susceptible to jackal predation. Here, the scenario is same. The majority of events, when broken down by season, took place during the monsoon. (Kshettry et al., 2015) backed up these findings.

Crop protection methods come in many forms, and depending on the approach and pest animal targeted, the efficiency varies. In the research, it was discovered that farmers utilized conventional methods such as hunting, creating a lot of noise ("Ho-Ho"), building scarecrows in their fields of crops, and another well-liked way was day and night guarding on wooden platforms ("chhapro") to successfully pursue wild animals. (Paudel, 2007, Bhandari, 2008, Shrestha, 2012, Awasthi, 2014) provided additional support for these findings. When the farmer planted alternative crops that were unfavorable to monkeys, Chalise (2011) stated that the farmer in the eastern portion of Nepal suffered crop damage from monkeys. The majority of respondents in the research region didn't take any precautions against wild animals to stop them from destroying cattle. This was contrasted to research in Kunjo VDCs Mustang, where the majority of residents did not adhere to any preventative measures against cattle theft (Ghimirey, 2006), and a similar outcome was also recorded near GCA (Awasthi, 2014). Similar to what I discovered, food shortage, a rise in the number of animals, and the pursuit of tasty food and water were the reasons for conflict in Banke National Park (Ayadi, 2011). Insufficient food in the reserve, the unpleasant nature of field crops, and a lack of border fences, according to Limbu and Karki (2003), were the root reasons for conflict. Crops that are not liked by monkeys such as molasses, timur, mentha camomile, fragrant oil, and plant species can be used to earn income and reduce the fear of monkeys to some extent in the settlements and agricultural areas connected to the forest. Actions such as keeping watch and barricading are some of the immediate measures to reduce monkey terror. This problem can be solved by practicing relief and compensation funds, insurance, etc., to bear the loss, to hunt monkeys like some species such as naur in Dhorpatan hunting reserve. It will be easier if we can do neutering and neutering to control the number of monkeys (Panta, 2022). The main kinds of harm included crop destruction, livestock depredation, and human injuries.

This is just a hypothesis to stop the monkey terror, not reality. How many days can a monkey eat after filling and saving, and can this be an option? How many days do our fruits reach the monkeys? But if there is a way to gather monkeys, it can be done. Therefore, more research should be done to find a solution. The municipality has a plan to encourage the cultivation of crops such as chilies, ginger, turmeric, barley, timur, kathar, lemons, which are not destroyed by monkeys in areas where monkey infestation is high. According to the

municipality, the planting of fruit trees in the forest will be conducted as a campaign. It has to adopt the policy of implementing necessary natural measures to protect crops from wild animals such as monkeys, dumsi, and deer by announcing the slogan 'Forest monkeys in forests'.

All respondents agreed that the issue of livestock and crop theft was becoming worse every day. Because they had to deal with crop loss and cattle predation and because the families of the victims did not get any compensation from the government, the majority of the local population did not like wild animals. To stop the depredation, locals used direct means including guarding, creating noise, fencing, and burning, but these measures were only partially successful in chasing away wildlife. It is determined that while the majority of respondents were unaware of the compensation, HWC in the research region was rising in order. It was important to understand compensation and the requirement for loss-related compensation. This study concentrated on the key problems of HWC in Jaimini Municipality area. It is vitally important to establish management practices, conflict mitigation methods, and public awareness programs that serve to minimize the conflict after the survey indicated crop loss and livestock predation by various species comprise a significant point of HWC in the research region. It is advised to implement a program that combines conservation education, compensation for livestock or human loss, and local community involvement in resource management. The people must also get conservation education on how the ecology is maintained by the kind of wild animal. There should be frequent seminars, marches, and public advocacy programs. For individuals to adopt a good attitude towards wildlife, insurance policies such as agricultural, livestock, and human insurance policies should be opened.

4. CONCLUSION

Human-animal conflict in Nepal is a persistent issue influenced by various factors, such as monkeys, jackals, leopards, squirrels, porcupines, and crows in Jaimini Municipality Baglung. The goal of this study is to identify the factors that have led to conflict. Farmers have planted crops that monkeys detest and used scarecrows as hunting tools in an effort to minimize crop damage. Disagreements did however arise because a large number of participants failed to take precautions against wild animals. Studies interviews and case studies have demonstrated that attempts by humans to manipulate and exploit animals and the natural world have a detrimental effect on the intensity of conflicts. This has had detrimental effects on the local population including problems with migration and reliance on others as means of subsistence. The main pests causing crop damage in the area especially during the fruiting stage have been identified as wild animals such as parrots, foxes, wild boars and monkeys. Among the crop raiders wild boars were found to cause the most damage overall followed by monkeys.

To settle these disputes the municipality plans to promote crops that are less appealing to monkeys in monkey-infested areas. Implementing compensation plans for conservation education and community involvement in resource management can reduce conflict between humans and wildlife. Positive attitudes toward wildlife and fewer incidents involving conflicts can also be fostered by public education campaigns and insurance plans. Local opinions and responses regarding conflict between humans and wildlife were examined in the research after primary data was gathered using a variety of techniques. It emphasized the necessity of management procedures techniques for mitigating conflicts and public education campaigns to reduce conflicts. In order to lower the number of conflict incidents the research recommends combining compensation plans conservation education and community participation in resource management. For human-animal conflict to be effectively addressed long-term solutions such as

compensation relief funds and population control measures must be established. Collaboration among local communities' government agencies and conservation groups is essential to enacting laws that support human-wildlife coexistence and protect both species interests.

5. DECLARATIONS

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

I confirm that this research has been conducted ethically.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of Data and Materials

The data will not be shared, as my PhD dissertation related to this issue is still in progress.

Competing Interests

There are no competing interests with any individual or agency.

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AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS

Saroj Raj Panta
Lecturer, Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Dhawalagiri Multiple Campus, Baglung, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

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