

Chapter III

Park-People Relations

The major findings of the studies included here and related to park-people relations are summarized below.

1. Review of literature from different parks across the country reveals that a major injustice is done to local people in that their crops and livestock are damaged/killed by wild animals, but they do not receive any compensation from park authorities. Only a few cases of compensation, even though small, were recorded in the past, but not in recent times. Loss of human life due to wild animals is another problem.
2. Forced eviction of people and their resettlements in places, which are culturally and geographically alien, is another injustice. But this had happened mainly in the past.
3. Harsh and inhuman behavior of guards and park authorities is another problem faced by local people. Women and children have suffered most in the hands of these guards and park authorities. Beating and rape by forest guards and armies are also reported by various studies. These guards and armies harass mainly those who illegally enter the park.
4. Various traditional rights to use park resources for fuelwood and fodder, timber, fishing, NTFPs and grazing facilities have been curtailed without providing adequate alternative opportunities.

5. In people's perceptions, the main benefits of the park goes to park authorities and foreigners. Local people do not have the information on park's income/cost, and how much of the benefit goes back to them.

Acharya, Ganesh Raj. 1999. "Assessment of Community Forest Program in the Buffer Zone of Royal Bardia National Park". B.Sc. Forestry thesis, T.U., Pokhara.

The study assesses various activities within the community forests in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park. Overall condition of the community forest was found to be satisfactory, but there were other problems like lack of participation of women, which seems to threaten the sustainability of the program. Similarly, boundary disputes hampered the community forestry works. However people suffered from wildlife depredations on livestock and crops which made their relationship to the park ambivalent.

Adhikary, Hum P. 1998. "An Assessment of Park- People Project in RSPWR Nepal". M.Sc. thesis, Agricultural University of Norway.

Local people's perceptions related to scarcity of firewood and lack of grazing land are discussed. Fodder scarcity, food deficit, crop damage by wild animals, lack of agricultural land and irrigation, lack of timber, lack of employment opportunities, and lack of settlement area are the main problems reported by the people. Death of animals, floods and crops disease are other problems.

Adhikary, Khagendra. 2000. "An Assessment of Crop Damage by Wild Animals in the Eastern Part of the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Nepal". M. Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Conflicts have occurred between local people and park authorities. People suffered from the park, and park authorities did not receive co-operation from local

people. Main problems created due to reserve are: crop damage, human harassment, and penalty discrimination. Livestock inside the park is occasionally impounded by reserve staff and fines are imposed on owners. There is no fixed charge or fine for any particular activity. In KTWR penalty rates for illegal activities depends solely on the staff's discretion. Usually larger landholders have to pay more, even up to 500 Rs/livestock. As a result they try to compensate their loss by exploiting more resources from the reserve. It may be the reason that unjust penalty is as one of the major conflicts over the resources in the Koshi Tappu. Many people have been killed or injured by wild animals but they don't get any compensation for their treatment from the reserve. It is reported that about 66% respondents have benefited from the reserve where as 34.33% have been disadvantaged. Out of 300 respondents, all (100%) reported that there is no compensation system for the loss faced by local people. Some people even reported that wild buffaloes were privileged while humans were surviving as dogs. On the other hand problems created due to local people are: collection of driftwood, utilization of natural resources, livestock grazing, hunting, poaching and fishing.

Allendorf, Terling D. 1999. "Local Residents Perception of Protected Areas in Nepal: Beyond Conflicts and Economics". Ph.D. thesis, University of Minnesota, USA.

People's negative perceptions about protected areas are the result of various factors – economic, social and others. Economic factors include prohibition in extraction of wood, fodder and thatch, crop damage, livestock depredation; lack of grazing facilities for animals; and, inability to kill animals when they entered the croplands. They are the strong feelings that the benefit of the park goes directly to the government and to foreigners. These are the problems faced in Royal Bardia National Park (RBNP). In case of Lumbini,

government did not pay a good price for the land when they resettled people. One source said that they were paid just over half what was promised. The government promised work to them when they were resettled, but later on, it was turned to be empty promise. People now feel cheated by the government. Instead, they perceive that people are brought in from other places to work in Lumbini. Apart from economic costs that people have been facing because of the protected areas, they also feel harassed in many ways. In RBNP, the common complaint is that the guards punish them physically if they go in RBNP. Beating of children by the guards is a common complaint. Similarly, the fear of wildlife, rhinoceros, elephants and snakes has increased. Within the villages, indigenous and marginal people and women were found to have been adversely affected by the parks and protected areas. It has been their dominant perceptions. For example in Bardia (RBNP), Tharus are more sensitive to the lack of access to resources. In case of Kakri Bihar, women are more likely to react negatively to protection because they take main responsibility for gathering resources such as fuelwood and fodder. In Lumbini, people with some formal education and people with more than one hectare land are more positive towards the park.

In case of RBNP, it was found that people appreciate that the management protects the park, its resources and wildlife. But they do not like being fined or punished for entering the park, although many feel that reasonable punishment is justified. Punishments people described for illegally using the park resources include fines, imprisonment, beating and rape. Guards are more lenient with people they know or with whom they feel an affiliation due to kinship. For example, the Tharu police are considerate to the Tharus. But Pahadi police are harsh to them. Women are more likely than men to have negative interactions with guards because women are responsible for many of the activities, including the

collection of the fuelwood and fodder, that requires entering the park illegally. Women perceive the possibility of rape, beating, and imprisonment, particularly if they enter the park alone. Therefore women do not usually go alone to the forest. This provides security against wildlife and security against guards. When women go with men, men will sometime run away and leave women to fend for themselves if guards find them. The men believe the guards will be more lenient on women. Some residents perceive guards are not effectively carrying out their duties to protect the park. Moreover people mistrust government officials because of rampant corruption. According to the residents the game scouts have been known to cut trees in the park to sell us as lumber to wealthy people of other areas of Nepal and India. Residents resent that they are not even allowed to extract dead and fallen wood for household use while officials sell large amount for personal gain.

Anonymous. 1991. "Threatened Wildlife, Crop and Wildlife Depredation and Grazing in the Makalu Barun Conservation Area". The Makalu Barun Conservation Project, Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation. Kathmandu.

Bagchand, Umid. 2058 v.s. "Those Evacuated from Park on the Road". *Himal*. 16-32 Saun (31 July 31 – 16 August, 2001).

After the expansion of Royal Sukla Phant Wildlife Protected Area to cover 150 sq km area, 400 families living in Rautali Bichuwa VDC of Kanchanpur have been protesting in the street. For the last 25 years, these people have been living in these places. Government had made a decision to expand the area seven years ago, and had separated Bandarpur area. On that area, only a few households have been transferred. The land allocated for 173 households in Bandarpur has been taken over by

others encroachers. Those to be evacuated claim that there is no land in the new place, and the park authorities do not allow them to grow crops. As a result they are not able to subsist. But park authorities claim that 90 % of the families have already obtained the land. Since the past 25 years, 18 commissions have been formed to rehabilitate those affected by the park. But these committees have aggravated the problem. In the past commissions have been formed because of vested political interests. As a result, people now feel that a committee must be formed that includes the local people to look into displacement issues.

Bansket, K. 1993. "Solid Waste Pollution v/s Sustainable Development in High Mountain Environment. A Case Study of Sagarmatha National Park of Khumbu Region, Nepal." *Contributions to Nepalese Studies*. 20(1): 131-9.

Bansnet, K. 1992. "Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park: Conservation for Sustainable Development". *Contributions to Nepalese Studies*. 19 (1):121-7.

Baral, Nabin .1999. "Human- Wild Elephant Interaction in the RCNP". A report submitted to Park-People Program. Kathmandu.

Baral reports that the main source of conflict is fuelwood and fodder collection.

Bhandari A. 1998. "Fuelwood Dependency of Buffer Zone People: A Case Study of Baluwa and Nayapati village in Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife Reserve, Nepal". M.Sc. thesis. International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences, the Netherlands.

People living around SWWR were legally excluded from their traditional access to the forest after the area was declared a reserve in 1972. Deprived of alternatives, people have been compelled to use the resources from

the reserve in one way or other. The analysis revealed that the degree of dependency for fuelwood on the reserve forest is not related to distance but to socio-economic factors. Group one had low economic status and poor land holdings. More than 70% of households of this group collected fuelwood from the reserve forest. In the case of group two, with a comparatively higher economic status and private forestland, less than 30% of households collected fuelwood from the reserve forest. There was no significant relationship between dependency on the forest for fuel wood and physical distance of the houses from the reserve forest. Family size had no significant relationship to fuelwood consumption of households for domestic purposes.

Bhatta, Shiva Raj. 1994. "Beginning with Buffer Zone Management: A Case Study from Royal Bardiya National Park, Nepal". M.Sc. thesis. Agricultural University of Norway.

This study was conducted along the southern boundary of Royal Bardia National Park to survey people's perception and natural resource use, with a view to developing a general proposal and appropriate approaches for a buffer zone management program. Crop damage and daily needs such as fuelwood and fodder were perceived as major problems by the local people. Supply and demand for fuelwood, timber and fodder were estimated for five VDCs. Timber was found to be in deficit for one VDC, fuelwood for two VDCs, and fodder for all five VDCs. Lack of irrigation facility and unemployment were the major priorities for the economic development of this area.

Bhattarai, Thakur Prasad. 1999. "Livestock Depredation and Human Harassment by Wildlife and its Control". B.Sc. thesis (Forestry), T.U., Pokhara.

This study conducted along the southern boundary of Royal Chitawan National Park documents the livestock depredation and other kinds of damages done by wildlife like crop damage and attacks on humans. The extent of damages differed according to the proximity to the park. Tigers were mainly responsible for livestock depredation. The author emphasizes the need for the Royal Chitawan National Park administration taking the responsibility for the protection of livestock, crop and human lives from park wildlife.

Brower, B. 1992. "Crisis and Conservation in Sagarmatha National Park, Nepa" in D. Messerschmidt and N.K. Rai (eds) *Readings in Social Forestry and Natural Resources Management for Nepal*. Research Support, 10. Kathmandu. Winrock International for Agricultural Development. p. 171-185.

Ghimire, Krishna. 1992. *Forest or Farm? : The Policies of Poverty and Land Hunger in Nepal*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

National parks - especially those located in the Terai - are considered by the government as one of the important sources of foreign exchange earnings. Similarly, commercial interests (both national and international), especially those involved with the tourist industry consider national parks as high lucrative commercial ventures. However hotels, safari conductors, transport and other money-generating businesses in and around the NP are mostly controlled by either international companies or wealthier people from the urban areas. There is probably very little direct benefit to the local people. In fact the local people are often prevented from using these areas as passageways and from collecting wood and other forest products. The present 'forest protection measures' serve the interests of senior bureaucrats and officials of various levels.

Gurung, Dev Bahadur. 1997. "Prospects and Problems of National Parks: A Case Study from Rara National Park, Mid-western Nepal". M.A. thesis (Geography), T.U., Kathmandu.

The park has covered nine adjacent VDCs in Mugu and Jumla districts, where, as revealed by the study, conflict of resource utilization is very common. The demands for firewood, timber, litter and grazing land are very high. After the establishment of the park, people have restricted access to the park for forest produce. At present, people have to spend more time in collecting the firewood. Due to reduced availability poor people have been unable to construct and maintain their houses and cattle sheds. Furthermore, the study indicates that the shortage of leaf litter has led to the scarcity of compost manure and resulted in low agricultural productivity. Restricted access to customary grazing land has adversely affected people as well. The park has occupied agricultural land without any compensation to the people. They demand compensation for their land. Until this compensation is received, they will continue to perceive the park area as their land. Other problems stated by the study are crop damage and livestock depredation (47 killed in 1996 by wildlife) and dearth of alternative economic opportunities. On the other hand, there is also political pressure on the park as leaders assure local people that they can enter the park if their party wins the election.

Gurung, Lal B. 1997. "An Assessment of Crop and Livestock Depredation due to Wild life in Gokarna and its Surrounding Areas". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

The site of the study is Gokarna Safari Park, protected by the Royal Family. Crop damage and wildlife depredation in its adjoining area are main problems faced by farmers. After the declaration of protection areas and appointment of a park officer, the locals have been legally restricted to their traditional rights over the natural resources. Locals protest against the park regulations and sometimes illegally collect medicinal herbs, grazing, firewood and grass collection etc. Some

time they damage boundary walls and part of the properties to show their anger. Mainly monkeys are responsible for crop damage, leopards, wild cats, and jackals for livestock depredation and human harassment. These problems are sources of conflict between protected area and people of the surrounding places.

Heinen, J.T. 1993. "Park People Relations in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Nepal: A Socio-Economic Analysis". *Environmental Conservation*. 20(2): 25-34.

Residents living around KTWR in southeastern Nepal valued the areas not just for extractive reasons but also for wildlife conservation, water and recreational opportunities.

Jnawali, Sarita. 1994. "Conflict of Land Use: Livestock Management and Community Forestry in Bachhali VDC Adjacent to RCNP in Lowland of Nepal". M.Sc. thesis, Agriculture University, Norway.

Jnawali, Shanta R. 1989. "Assessment of Crop Damage and Human Harassment by Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) in Sauraha Area Adjacent to the Royal Chitawan National Park, Nepal". M.Sc thesis (Management of Natural Resource and Sustainable Agriculture), Agricultural University of Norway.

A study was conducted during the 1988-9 production year to assess the problem of crop damage and rhino harassment in Sauraha, the most acute problem in the NE sector of the park. Data related to crop damages and human accidents are given. Men aged 26-45 years were most susceptible to accidents. Solutions to these problems are also presented.

Kasu, Bishal Bhakta. 1996. "Studies on the Park People Conflict in the Parsa Wildlife Reserve". M. Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Conflicts have arisen because of the problems created by the park to the local people and vice-versa. Crop damage, depredation of livestock, river erosion and harassment to local people by Royal Nepal Army were reported to be the problems faced by people. Army personnel protecting the park threaten local people. People also report that army personnel misbehave with girls collecting firewood or fodder. As a result, people dislike army. Problems created by local people worry park authorities. These include hunting and poaching, livestock grazing, fodder and firewood collection, illegal timber harvesting, fishing, NTFP collection and forest fire.

Kharel, F.R. 1997. "Agricultural Crop and Livestock Depredation by Park Wildlife in Langtang National Park, Nepal". *Mountain Research and Development*. 17(2): 127-134.

Kharel, Fanindra Raj. 1993. "Park-People conflict in Langtang National Park: A study in Parks and Recreation Management". M.Sc. thesis, University of Lincoln, USA.

This thesis examines the source of conflict between Langtang National Park and its resource-dependent local population. The following issues of conflict were addressed in the research - the local people's level of understanding of the purpose of Langtang National Park, crop and livestock depredation by park wildlife, access of the local people to the park's resources, tourism impact in the Park and interaction between park staff and the local people. The conflict started when the park was established and formal rules were launched to protect its resources. Barley, buckwheat and fruits are repeatedly destroyed by wild pigs, monkeys and deer around the park area. This has become a source of resentment for local people.

Kunwar, Madhu. 1998. "Conflicts between Royal Chitawan National Park and Local People". M.A. thesis (Sociology - Anthropology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Since the park was established in 1973, the conflict between park and local people is accelerated. Wild animals of the park damage agricultural crops. Local people have almost no access to the park resources particularly firewood, fodder and pasture. The site for the study was Bachhauli VDC (6 km south from Tandibazaar). Most of the people of Bachhauli are illiterate. Farming is the main economic activities and few are in the tourist business.

Langtang National Park. 2001. "Buffer-zone Management Plan for LNP". [Unpublished report]

Some social issues regarding the park people relationship are livestock and crop depredation and human casualty. Similarly, lack of women's empowerment does not allow them to take leadership role in the mixed user groups or use economic and social opportunities.

Leisure, B. & Mehata J. n.d. "The Effect of Buffer Zone on the Park People Relationship in Royal Bardiya National Park". [Unpublished Report].

Limbu, Kul Prasad. 1998. "An Assessment of Crop Depredation and Human Harassment due to the Wild Animals in Koshi Tappu WR: A Case Study of Paschim Kusaha VDC". M.Sc. (Zoology) thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Ever since its establishment, local people of KTWR have been affected in many ways. As a result, there are always conflicts between local people and reserve officials. After the establishment of the reserve, people were not allowed to graze their cattle in the reserve area. In return the reserve has not provided them with alternative grazing land. All 70 respondents complained that they were not allowed to graze cattle in the reserve. Reserve animals also damaged the crops of local people. All attested to wild animals damaging their crops. About 40% reported that wild animals come daily and 50% reported the sporadic arrival of the wild animals. All respondents agreed that reserve animals damaged the

crop but no compensation is given for the damage. Out of 70 respondents, 50% reported that they are getting benefits from the reserve by getting grass during the grass cutting season and feel secure from robbers and dacoits. But another half of the sample reported that they receive no benefit from the park, as they are not allowed to graze their cattle in the reserve area and reserve animals also damage their crops. The group that is badly affected by the park (human casualty) includes mainly the Yadavs. Other groups affected are Urau, Ashim, Miya, Ansari, and Mandal. About 40% of the affected people are in 10-20 years age group and 75% of them were male and 25% female. Another 40% of the affected group belonged to 21-30 years age group, and all of them were male. The remaining 20% of the affected people belonged to 30-50 years age group, and all of them were male. Only about 10% of the accidents happened inside the park, and the rest 90% outside the park.

Malla, Dev Bahadur. 1997. "Prospect and Problems of National Parks (A Case Study from Rara National Park, Mid-western Nepal)". MA thesis. T.U., Kathmandu.

The park has occupied agricultural land, but no compensation was paid to the users. Depredations by wild boar and Himalayan bear increased because of the park. The park represented an island of resources, but outside people faced scarcity of resources, particularly the leaf litter and fodder to grow crops and feed animals. Livestock depredation was reported to be high. In 1996, 47 animals were killed by the wild animals. Farmers also reported that park allows them to collect leaf litter for a short time only. Similarly, they have difficulties in collecting fuelwood and timber.

Milton, John P. and George A. Binney. 1980. *Ecological Planning in the Nepalese Terai. A Report on Resolving Source of Conflict Between Wildlife Conservation and Agriculture Land-use in Padampur Village Panchayat*. Washington D.C.: Threshold International Center for Environmental Renewal.

The study found that interference of wildlife on crop production is the main problem of the inhabitants of Padampur located in the adjacent area of RCNP.

Nepal, Sanjaya K. and Karl E. Weber. 1993. *Struggle for Existence: Park People Conflict in Royal Chitawan National Park, Nepal*. Bangkok: Thailand. Studies in Environmental Planning, Division of Human Settlements Development, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok.

The book reports five different types of park-people conflict, namely, illegal extraction of park resources by the local people, livestock grazing, hunting and fishing, crop raiding by wild animals and loss of human life due to wild animals. The responses of local people of different surrounding VDCs are studied in detail, and suggestions for improvement in park-people relationships have been offered.

Nepal, Sanjaya K. 1987. "Wild Animal Interference in the Agricultural Activity of Geetanagar Village Panchayat". M.A. thesis (Geography), T.U., Kathmandu.

Oli, M.K., I.R. Taylor and M.E. Rogers. 1994. "Snow Leopard *Panthera unica* Predation of Livestock: An Assessment of Local Perceptions in the Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal". *Biological Conservation*. 63: 63-8.

In the Annapurna Conservation Area, the majority of people had strongly negative attitudes towards snow leopards, because they killed livestock, but they had strongly positive attitudes towards blue sheep because they were beautiful and harmless and they enjoyed seeing them.

Paudyal, Prabhu Raj. 1995. "An Assessment of Crop Depredation due to Wildlife in Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife Reserve: A Case Study of Sundarijal VDC". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

The study was mainly directed towards the assessment of agriculture loss by wild animals especially by wild boars. Since these exotic wild boars were recently introduced in the reserve, local peasants considered them a problem. Here park management should not undermine the problem of crop loss but adopt timely mitigation measures. Bad planning, and ignoring people's need are responsible for today's problem in SWWR. SWWR management has been ignoring these damages most of the time and may consider these losses insignificant, but for farmers whose entire income depends on agriculture, it is adversely affecting their livelihood.

Rawal, Rajashri. 1998. "A Study on Problems Facing by Local People by the Establishment of Royal Bardiyia National Park (RBNP)". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

The study aims to recommend solutions for the problems faced by the locals after creation of the park. The problems of the locals mainly include crop depredation and scarcity of fuel wood for which they need alternative means. There is lack of interaction between locals and park authority. Harassment was faced by 34% of respondents. Among them, 32% were of the view that it is practically impossible to follow the laws. About 41% of the respondents blame the park authority for being insensitive to local residents. Similarly, 13% were reported to have faced discrimination. The rest 9% viewed that the concerned authority always tries to dominate the locals unnecessarily. There is no uniformity in imposing fines by authorities to the people caught in illegal use of the park resources. The study also reveals the views of locals who regard park as a disadvantage for the collection of fuelwood (43% respondents). This has forced them to collect it illegally. Crop and livestock depredation (25% respondents), insecurity feeling (9% respondents) and uncaring behavior of the park authority (2% respondents) are other disadvantages

experienced by the people. All the above problems affected about one-fifth of the respondents. Out of the total respondents, 23% responded that park should be closed and 77% responded the park should not be closed. Similarly 96% expressed that nothing has been done by the park to enhance their economic condition, whereas 4% expressed that they had got some compensation for the crop-damage which has now stopped.

Regmi, Bishnu Prasad. 1998. "Studies on Park-People Conflict: Livestock Grazing and their Impact on Wildlife Habitat in the Western Section of Royal Bardiya National Park (RBNP - Gola and Manau area): A Case Study of Wildlife and Livestock Management in Buffer Zone". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kirtipur.

This study was carried out in the buffer zone of the RBNP (Gola-Manau), Bardiya, to assess the current livestock problem. Livestock owner are mainly Tharus, followed by Brahmins and other hill people. Few livestock graze inside the park, as most of them graze in flood plain of Geruwa River. On the basis of the domination of different plant species, some parts are said to be overgrazed. Main problems recognized by the study are crop damage and other (like houses, stored grain) destructions by wild animals and harassment by the authorities.

Sen, Rajani. 1999. "An Assessment of Crop Damage due to Nilgai in Tenuahawa VDC, Adjacent to the Lumbini Garden". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Because of the small size of Lumbini garden, livestock grazing and other human activities, there is lack of food for Nilgai in the garden. As a result, Nilgais turn to fields in surrounding villages. There is no barrier between the VDC and the garden. Farmers usually spend their nights on *machan* (raised platform) during ripening season.

Shah, Saubhagya. 1991. "Changes and Continuity in an Uprooted Community: A Study of the Rarals from Mugu District". M.A. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

In 1979, the government decided to evict humans from within 4 km of Rara National Park. About 900 people from Rara and Chharpu villages were resettled in Terai Nepal, where they faced cultural and environmental shock. They felt uprooted from their communities and environment, and as a result faced various social and health problems, and which also led to various changes in their cultural patterns:

Sharma, Udaya Raj. 1991. "Park People Interaction in RCNP". Ph.D. thesis (Faculty of Committee on Wildlife and Fisheries Science), Graduate College. The University of Arizona, USA.

The following issues of conflict between Royal Chitawan National Park (RCNP) and its human neighbors have been addressed in this research: firewood shortage, shortage of grazing land and fodder, and crop and livestock depredation by park wildlife. The grass-cutting program in the RCNP has contributed to economic benefit to the local economy. The ban on bringing bullock carts and tractors inside the park has resulted in protecting the vegetation from damage and controlling the theft of large-sized logs. In the absence of such a provision, more resources would have been exploited by the richer sections of society.

Shrestha, Bimala. 1994. "Park and People Conflict: Investigation in Resolving Resources Conflict between Park and Conservation Area and Adjoining Settlements in the North Eastern Boundary of RCNP". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Shrestha, K.B. 1996. *Nepal Madhyastha Samuha: Community Forestry in Nepal- An Overview of Conflicts*. Kathmandu: ICIMOD.

The conflicts within a forest user group were on the identification of users, sharing of benefits, participation, and leadership. Similarly, conflicts between user groups are over the location and nature of the forest they want to manage. The conflicts between user groups and the FDO/FD are caused by deviation from the plan, objectives of community forestry, and unclear policy.

Shrestha, R and G. R. Kattel. 1996. "Women's Indigenous Knowledge and Attitudes in Wildlife Conservation. A Case Study in Padampur VDC, RCNP, Nepal". *Tiger Paper*. 23(3): 20-22.

Soti, Jhalak Mani. 1995. "An Assessment of Crop Depredation due to Wildlife in Neighboring of the Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife Reserve: A case study of Kakani VDC". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

The conflict between the reserve authority and local people is due to crop depredation by wild animals and cutting off of forest resources. This has resulted in a livelihood crisis. Problems after the establishment of SWWR are: rejection of the customary rights of the local people whose economy was based totally on forest resource, crop depredation and livestock loss, no recognition and compensation for the local people and construction of the boundary wall hindering free movement of the local people. Moreover 15-20 families of Napunche village and 4 of Panighat had abandoned their houses and farm and 1,466 households of 25 adjoining VDCs of SWWR were affected and 403 households stopped farming either partially or entirely. As people of rural illiterate Tamang territory they are falling towards the lowest economic status. Livelihood now comes from grazing cattle and selling firewood in Kathmandu. Consequently the taste of yam, sweet potato and other tuber have become the things of past.

Subedi, Yadav Raj. 1998. "Park-People Conflict: A Study on Crop Damage by Wild Animal in the Vicinity of Royal Chitawan National Park (A Case Study of Gitanagar and Patihari Village Development Communities)". M.A. thesis (Geography), T.U., Kathmandu.

Crop damage by wild animals is the major causes of conflict between park authorities and people residing in the area. Most of the respondents perceive wildlife as harmful rather than useful and while some face a dilemma. Most of the people oppose the wildlife, because the damage and harassment they suffer. Most of the people of this category are within 0-1 km radius in both Gitanagar and Patihani VDCs. Most of the respondents in 2-3 km radius perceive that wildlife is the source of pleasure with some economic values because they promote the tourist industry. Some of them say that wildlife and its habitat should be preserved both for the future generations and ecological balance.

Thapa, Tej Bahadur. "Human-Wildlife Interaction in Sankhuwa valley, Makalu Barun Conservation Project". M.A. thesis (Anthropology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Uprety, Bishwa Nath. 1985. "The Park People Interface: Problems and New Directions." *People and Protected Areas in the Hindu-Kush Himalaya*. Kathmandu: DNPWC and KMTNC. P. 19-24.

Uprety, H.K. 1995. "An Assessment of Agricultural and Livestock Depredation through Wild Animals at Pathani and Geetanagar (RCNP), Chitawan". M.Sc. thesis (Zoology), T.U., Kathmandu.

Uprety estimates the losses incurred by the villagers in the form of crop damage, domestic animal killing, and loss of human life due to the wild animals. It estimates damages using two indices. Firstly it records the loss reported by the people, and then it utilizes another indirect method to estimate the loss. The second method was employed as the people tend to exaggerate the amount of damage caused by wild animals.

Waller, R. 1971. "Some Conclusions of Wildlife Problems". *Cheetal* 14 (2): 8-12.