

**Three Day National Seminar**  
**On**  
**HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICTS - ESPOUSING THE**  
**NEED FOR ECO-GOVERNANCE OF FORESTS AND**  
**WILDLIFE**  
**8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018**



### **Concept Note**

Human–wildlife conflict refers to the interaction between wild animals and people and the consequent negative impact on people or their resources, or wild animals or to their habitat. The reasons for human –wildlife conflict include the growing population of humans and the encroachment of forest and consequent hazards created to wildlife. The inevitable consequence is the loss of life and resources of humans, and destruction of both wild and domesticated

animals. Several competing interests are to be addressed in generating an understanding of issues integral to the topic.

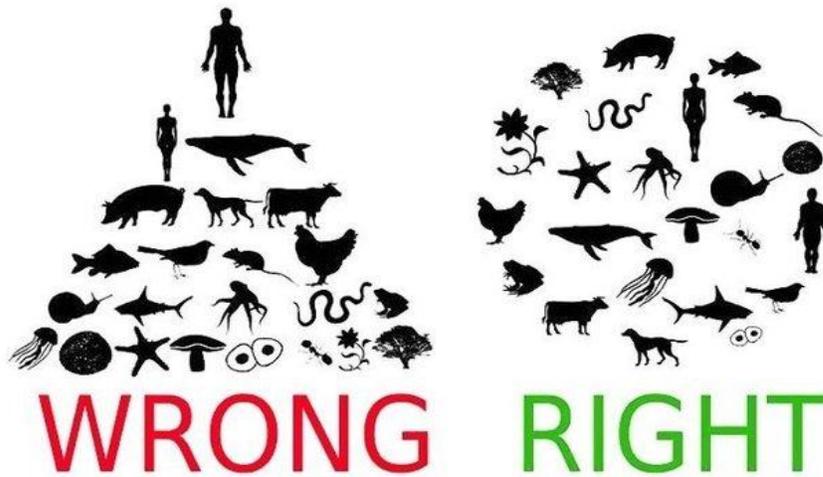


A probe into the terrain of Man-Animal conflict evinces that it is multi centric and multi polar and that it even assumes the shape of a multi-disciplinary issue which needs careful comprehension. It is quite intriguing to comprehend that when in contemporary situations human wildlife conflict is raging, it is history that the tribals who also have their habitat in forest have a relatively harmonious co-existence with the wildlife. Hence it is a trite fact that the tale of conflict between humans and animals started to be scripted when humans started to raise their homesteads and started cultivation to raise their livelihood and went ahead with commercial activities in lands adjacent to forest. The reasons and types of these conflicts were various and have also varied from time to time and place to place. The nature and complexities of the conflict is far from homogenous in the sense that a careful examination of the situations prevailing India in general and Kerala in particular requires a thorough understanding. From the perception of the humans, the areas of conflict include and not limited to crop raiding by wild animals which include big and small animals as well as birds, destruction of homesteads adjacent to cultivating areas, loss of life and property, destruction of domesticated animals and exposure to various hazards which deny them a quality life. From the standpoint of the wildlife, their habitat is

denied making their life vulnerable besides exposing them to hazards on health, food habits, community living, movement etc. which have critical fallout in their overall well being. The conflicts which ensue out of these situations will endanger both the humans as well as the wildlife and the state has to step into broker peace with plausible solutions.

The fact goes without saying that wildlife conservation is an imperative which sustains life in this planet. But the sheer expanse in the population as well as lopsided perceptions on development remains as prominent threats to augmentation of forest cover and wild life conservation. It is a trite fact that forest cover is fast dwindling and wild life is pitted against multi pronged threats. On the jurisprudential scenario, the evolution of animal rights and human rights and the ensuing conflicts and desirable convergence are now seriously deliberated around the world. A shift from anthropocentrism to eco-centrism in developing sustainable mechanisms and models of forest governance would add the much needed vigour in the quest for the symbiotic existence.

It becomes incumbent for the state to formulate ways to manage such conflicts through governance models on a sustainable basis. Now a days every single incident of causality to the life and property of human beings generates chaos. The intensity of the chaos has spiked to a level where the affected people dare to take law into their hands and has many a times took law into their hands and involved in destruction of wild life which they justify as acts for self preservation. The governments finds hard pressed between the hue and cry raised by the victims for compensation and the bounden duty fastened on it by various statutes to conserve wildlife. Hence it goes without saying that there is a social cost involved in such instances both visible as well as invisible.



The States have to design proactive programmes by involving the take holders including the non-state actors to redeem the main stream society from the prevailing information and knowledge asymmetry levels about the intricacies involved and design models of co-existence to harmonize the relations for enduring solutions. It is imperative that what the state has to strive is to explore the frontiers of inclusiveness having an appreciable effect on sustainable models of biodiversity conservation by integrating participatory approaches.

His Highness Maharaja's Government Law College, Ernakulum, the oldest institution of legal learning in the state of Kerala in its quest to construct fruitful and purposive dialogue on Man-Animal Conflict issues, is conducting a Two Day National Seminar on the above mentioned topic. Papers are invited from interested participants on any of the following sub themes:

### **Sub-Themes**

- Are our laws Anthropocentric?-Critical Evaluation of Legal Strategies for Forest and Wild Life Conservation.
- Human Rights v. Animal Rights- Jurisprudential Frontiers
- Wild life Conservation v. Livelihood Preservation
- Human and Wildlife Conflicts- Types and Causes
- Competing Interests in Situations of Conflicts.
- Environmental Justice OR Sustainable development

- Destruction of Wild life and ecological balance
- Dimensions of Human Sufferings in man – animal conflict
- Visible and Invisible Social and Environmental Costs in man-animal Conflicts
- Facilitating environmental equilibrium through information and knowledge Symmetry on Wild Life Habitat
- Strategies for Mitigation of the areas of Conflict and Scope for Remedies for Victims - Role of State and Non State Actors
- Eco centric models of Conservation and Conflict free Wild Life Management
- Biodiversity Conservation- Need for Inclusiveness and Participatory Approach.

#### **GUIDELINES FOR PAPER SUBMISSION:**

- An abstract not exceeding 500 words shall be submitted for consideration.
- The abstract shall provide for the scheme of the research paper.
- It must contain the synopsis of the paper, subtitles and conclusion indicating the author's perspective.
- Research papers should apply research skills and must highlight specific research problem.
- Abstracts will be subjected to review and only those abstracts approved by the reviewers shall be submitted as full paper for the purpose of presentation at the seminar.
- Word limit for full paper shall be 2500-3500. The final paper must contain a cover page with a brief profile of the authors with Email ID, Contact number and address for communication.
- The papers must follow a uniform format of research writing including the foot notes, Times New Roman, Font Size 12 with 1.5 line spacing.
- Foot notes should be in Times New Roman, Font Size 10 with single line spacing.
- There is no registration fee for Seminar participation.
- One Co-author is permitted.

- Award will be given to the best paper.
- All Communications to be made to the email id:  
[humanwildlifeseinar@gmail.com](mailto:humanwildlifeseinar@gmail.com)

**KEY DATES:**

**Last Date for Submission of Abstracts – 20/02/2018**

**Communication of Approved Abstracts - 24/02/2018**

**Last Date for Submission of Research Paper - 01/03/2018**

Patron: **Dr. K.R.REGHUNATHAN**, Principal, Govt. Law College, Ernakulam

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