



## MAN - ELEPHANT CONFLICT A STUDY IN GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM

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### ABSTRACT

Person has been modifying him with the earth and in addition obliterating it while securing sustenance and achieving their asylum and different needs from their appearance. Hence man began misusing the nature to their most extreme which at last came about into a continuous clash among man and the nature. Such a sort of man-nature struggle isn't special case for the general population of Goalpara area in Assam moreover. This area has been inclined to man-elephant struggle. The present investigation has been directed with the end goal to evaluate and feature the issues of man-elephant struggle especially in the lower region locale of the area. The examination uncovers that the regular territory of elephants in the area is bit by bit diminishing because of gigantic deforestation and other anthropogenic exercises like development of streets, railroads, expanded human home and so on inside the woodland region. This has brought about an expansion in the quantity of injured individual and additionally loss of property which has been boundless leaving the assaulted towns totally incapacitated.

**KEYWORDS :** strife, biological corruption, natural surroundings, condition and so forth.

### INTRODUCTION

Fossil records demonstrate that from the Pleistocene time of geographical time scale distinctive Hominid races have dispersed on this planet as per certain commanding ecological components and eventually developed the cutting edge human race. At the same time with the appearance Homo Sapiens has been continually modifying itself to changing nature of the earth. He needs to battle with characteristic snags to bend out his specialty. Change of man into techno-man has exasperated the circumstance. The outcome is that an endless clash among man and nature has developed compromising presence of both. The wonder of the contention among man and elephant is likewise one of such clash which needs pressing useful systems for survival of both the species.

From Pre-memorable time onwards man needs to confront the nature as test. He needs to battle with characteristic deterrents to bend out its specialty. Present day man has been attempting endeavors to saddle the common assets to add to his solace. The outcome is that the earth has not exclusively been utilized yet in addition been abused and mishandled, eventually conveying an imbalanced nature to the bleeding edge. Today no one is secure and safe living during a time of disaster, cataclysm and shortage. Presently this weakness has been felt not among the man society, but rather all others living life forms. The outcome is clear both man and the creatures that used to coincide in an indigenous habitat needed to change the equivalent to a war zone only for survival and presence. The marvel of the contention between wild elephants and man has been of late root which can be gone back to the center of twentieth century. Such assaults have been normal highlights in south Asian nations like Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma and India (Assam and Kerala) (Discovery station; Man v/s Wild). The elephant pursue an old course from Indonesia to Bokakhat (Assam) through Burma. Be that as it may, the degree of such man-elephant strife has kept itself to pockets over the globe and used to be limited to, in and around havens and huge woodland covers, now

they are incurring to human living space. The outcome is clear, crushed towns and an incapacitated region. Media inclusion is exceptionally restricted however episodes are reflected every so often e.g. Occurrences of elephants executing five people in Assam – Meghalaya Border (News Live, 24/04/09). Presently, there is an expansion in the rate of such occurrences. More individuals are deceived by their penetration to human territory. The locale goalpara, particularly the foot slope district nearby the province of Meghalaya is an inclined territory to such man elephant struggle. More individuals are exploited and harmed and gigantic measure of paddy, plant items and boundless other family unit properties have been decimated in every year in the locale. In this association the present work has been started.

Super forcing the extent of improvement on the open door the present examination has been finished going for assessment of the example of man – elephant strife in the area and dissecting the historical backdrop of elephant nearness in the locale. It has attempted to incorporate into it distinctive parts of man – elephant struggle and consider the impression of the neighborhood individuals towards the executives of the issue. The investigation has attempted not exclusively to discover the reason for the issue yet in addition assess the viability of the current elephant control allots and work procedures for mindfulness and protection of elephant and in addition woods in the area.

The locale of Goalpara possesses a one of a kind position in the midst of complex geographical and physiographic cosmetics. The aggregate zone of the region is 1, 82,400 hectares of which 36,602 hectares are timberland arrive. According to Assam Remote detecting Center report (1993-2003) there has been extensive corruption of woods and has been relied upon to rise further by end of this decade. The present status of corrupted backwoods is 5.27% (9610.00 hectares) of the aggregate Geographical zones. Reducing Forest has started the conflictual circumstance among man and Elephants.

Another noteworthiness of the examination is the consistently expanding populace. As per the statistics report the populace thickness is ascending from 149/sq km in 1961 to 451/sq km in 2001. The development rate is a lot higher than all Assam and national dimension. Such populace development surely influences the common assets prompting over misuse of the timberland for vocation and natural surroundings.

Along these lines because of gigantic demolition of the backwoods in the locale environment of the elephants has been bothered by anthropogenic obstruction which has cost them with sustenance and asylum uncertainty. The outcome is that the elephants need to descend the slopes to human living space. Once more, their old hall has additionally been invaded by improvement exercises. This has prompted a land – assets rivalry among man and elephants which has additionally formed into human – elephant strife.

Taking the above point in thought a short report has been started to exercise a concise provide details regarding elephant research and preservation. The criticalness of the examination lie in the way that it attempted to think about the living space example of the elephant and the changing example of the contention for natural surroundings by both the species.

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. Feature the issue of man elephant strife in the district.
2. Draw the consideration of individual specialist for need put together activity with respect to the issue.
3. Work out procedures for supportable upkeep of agreeable connection among man and elephant for their conjunction.

## 3. METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE:

To fulfill the present investigation following philosophies have been embraced:

1. Physical overview has been directed for gathering of significant data about clash among man and elephant through surveys among elderly people in 22 influenced towns especially in Borjhar Central backwoods region and Rongjuli timberland territory of Goalpara region.

2. Other data are gathered from Secondary sources like region Gazettes ,evaluation report ,Reports of Assam Report Sensing Application Center (ARSAC),Assam measurable hand books, Assam and District – Village Dictionaries, diaries , Newspapers, Television programs and so forth.

#### 4. STUDY AREA:

The locale Goalpara is situated inside the longitude of 90° East to 91°15' East and the scope of 25° 53' North to 26° 10'. The locale Goalpara of Assam involves a one of a kind position in the midst of complex Geological and physiographic make up and extends from the lower regions of Meghalaya in the south to incorporate the surge fields of the Brahmaputra in the North. The geology of the locale comprise expansive old and new alluvium plain ,low range slopes, arrangement of wetlands and marshes, broken green scenes of deciduous backwoods and green land together with overwhelming nearness of the stream Brahmaputra and its tributaries.

The investigation uncovers that the debased timberland front of the area has been recorded around 10480 hectares in 1989, around 4988 hectares in 1993 and 4610 hectares in 2003. According to temporary expert review of Government of Assam (1999 – 2000); of the aggregate zone of the region (1, 82,400 hectares) of which 36,602 hectares are woodlands arrive (demonstrated table – 1). Be that as it may ,according to Assam Remote Sensing Center Report(1993 – 2003) there has been impressive rate of demolition of woodland which prompted 2.73% of corrupted timberland in 1993 which expanded to 5.27% in 2003 and is required to rise further 2.54% of aggregate Geographical territory inside this decade (appeared in Table – 2). Based on such rate of corruption it is anticipated that the woodland front of the locale will be additionally debased more than 4622 hectares before this present decade's over which is 2.54% of aggregate Geographical territory. The present investigation has been led in two segments of this locale to be specific the Borjhar backwoods zone under Dudhnoi Police Station inside the focal woodland extend and the Rongjuli timberland go under Rongjuli Police Station. The Borjhar region possesses about 807sq km (D.F.O Office, Goalpara) goes under Northern Built up Zone (with the exception of unending surge plain) and southern lower regions Zone. It is encompassed by various towns like Raja Para, Bhojmala, Dabili, Dohela, Lela, Majakhili, Salpara, Guwabari, Silorbori and so on. So also the Rongjuli backwoods zone involves about 16252.35 hectares is encompassed by substantial number of towns. A few towns are set up inside the timberland and save woodland.

Other noteworthy finding is the populace development rate of the locale is discovered high. As indicated by the enumeration report the populace thickness is expanding from 149/sq km in 1961 to 451/sq km in 2001(Table – 3). This development is a lot higher than the all Assam and national dimension. Such populace development absolutely influences truly the common assets and over abuse of timberland for occupation and living space.

#### 5. ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM:

Going to the issue, because of huge devastation of timberland in the region territory of the elephants has been irritated by anthropogenic obstructions which has cost them with sustenance and sanctuary. The slow outcome is that the elephants need to descend the slopes to human home. They use to come in two seasons - i.e. amid (May – June) maturing of paddy. The investigation uncovers that the elephants have an old course from lower regions of Meghalaya (Bandershi, Barmatia, Moamari) going through Borjhar and Uportola woodland territory till Kahibari, Kanyakuchi to Khamar. They utilize Kanyakuchi jhar (backwoods) as their stopping spot and return back through a similar course at a ½ km wide passageway. On their arrival venture they utilize Borjhar woodland as their stopping place. Presently, the issue is new towns include settled inside the backwoods (Borjhar Garopara: No proof of its reality till 1981 census); might be because of inner relocation or populace abuse. These towns include 100-200 houses. No one set out to go into the timberland because of its profundity and nearness of elephants that used to halt there for quite a long time in swampy territories. Another issue is that their track has been bifurcated

by human exercises like going of NH-37 and N.F railroads. Accordingly, human investigation into forestland made the elephants shaky. It is apparent by the slaughtering of elephant via train regularly.

As per the perspective of the elderly occupants of the encroaching towns the contention between man – elephant have begun after 1975, 3 elephants entered the towns out of the blue yet step by step this number has been in an expansion to dwarf 90 – 100 elephants for every crowd in each season, exceptionally over the most recent five years. Presently, they come in crowd in order to abstain from scrambling because of normal interruption of human exercises in their courses well as environment. Again the local human occupants don't give a doubt while abusing the woods assets. They accept woods assets as their local right. This has been misrepresented by association of mafia's in abusing woods assets.

A definitive results have been, there excite an incessant conflictual marvels among man and elephant. The study demonstrates that the encompassing towns have been confronting decimation twice year since a decade ago. The circumstance is most exceedingly awful moderately in towns like Dabili, Guabari, Majjakhali, Silorbori, and Borjhar Garopara. The agro based towns needs to lose nearly everything from residence to rural items to other important resources, the expense of which at some point ascends past 1,00,000 rupees for each assault. About 800-1000 bighas (100-125 hectares) agrarian land with paddy development has been crushing in every year since most recent two decades. The open rural land (without development) are made non cultivable by their impressions as the impressions are of 1 feet profundity every so often. The investigation demonstrates that the wild elephant harms a few hectares of Rubber development by evacuating to gobble up its mash in a few encroaching towns of both concentrated timberland. Also in a few towns under Rongjuli woodland extend the villagers of 21 towns have been experiencing genuinely the ordinary regular assault of wild elephants. For the most part a huge group of wild elephant descend from the neighboring slopes of Meghalaya and enter the encroaching towns. Discoveries of the physical overview works of this paper it has been recorded that 7 individuals were defrauded and 43 people were harmed by wild elephant amid the most recent 5 years. Notwithstanding this substantial number of houses, ranch particularly pineapple, banana, elastic, paddy and family properties are wrecked by elephant. Again because of their monotonous character they pursue a similar track and annihilate same houses each year. Confirmations demonstrate that few groups of the worry towns needed to leave their lasting estate to tidy up their track. Once more, anyone who litter on their track, who attempts to execute them who comes over while pursuing will get murdered. The quantities of setbacks are on rise .Every year 1-2(average) losses are found as appeared in (Table-4)

In this manner it clears up that elephant require their natural surroundings back for survival. So they pursue a basic principle 'let murder and live'.

## 6. PROBLEMS IN A NUTSHELL:

Based on the present examination the issues of man – elephant experience in the area might be deduced more or less are as per the following:

1. No confirmations are found in regards to aversion of man elephant struggle from particular specialists.
2. No long haul approaches have been received for anticipation of man elephant struggle.
3. Towns themselves needs to pursue them away utilizing hunt light, tins/drums and so on or hold up till the elephants evacuate themselves.
4. No woodland specialist approaches to help either because of dread of life or dread of the towns who claims remuneration.

## 7. SUGGESTIONS:

The issue of man elephant strife has advanced because of man's own exercises which they, needed to understand themselves. Man should remember that we are relied upon nature yet nature isn't. In this way, we need to preserve it. With the goal that require does not emerge to face such difficulties which

undermined man – kind. For insurance of humanity and additionally elephant in the locale following proposals are sent to draw the consideration of particular specialists for need full activity.

- ❖ Sufficient estate of Indigenous trees through open mindfulness ought to be directed in debased timberland zone.
- ❖ Borjhar Forest regions to be considered as ensured woods region.
- ❖ Regular post Disaster study and help be given, both fiscally and medicinally for influenced towns.
- ❖ Mafia bunches are denied from crushing backwoods through lawful activities.
- ❖ Gram Sabhas and PRI's be depended obligation regarding bending out administration system for this calamity.
- ❖ Respective experts, NGO's and scholarly individuals should come to cutting edge to such issue.

## 8. CONCLUSION:

Basically, this issue of man-elephant struggle has developed because of man's own stupidity and insatiable nature, which must be comprehended by them. Human ought not overlook that they are subject to nature but rather nature isn't. That is the reason human needs to monitor it, with the goal that require doesn't emerge to face such difficulties which

**Table-1 represents a brief view of the forest coverage of the district.**

Sl.no	Category	Areas in hectares	% of Total Geographical Area
	<b>Built up land</b>	<b>523.00</b>	<b>0.28</b>
	<b>Forest</b>		
	<b>a. Deciduous</b>	<b>6019.00</b>	<b>3.15</b>
	<b>b. Forest Plantation</b>	<b>6845.00</b>	<b>3.48</b>

**Table – 2: Records of Degraded Forests in Goalpara District:**

Year	Area in Hectares	% of degraded forest
<b>1989</b>	<b>10480</b>	<b>5.48</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>4988</b>	<b>2.73</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>9610</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table -3: Population growth status of Goalpara district, Assam and India.**

Year	India	Density (sq km)	Assam	Density (sq km)	Goalpara	Density (sq km)
<b>1961</b>	<b>43,92,34,771</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,08,37,329</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>3,21,691</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>1971</b>	<b>54,81,59,652</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,46,25,152</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>4,64,185</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>1991</b>	<b>84,63,87,888</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2,24,14,322</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>6,69,290</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>102,70,15,247</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>2,66,38,407</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>9,73,709</b>	<b>451</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>1,210,569,573</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>31169272</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1,008,959</b>	<b>553</b>

**Table -4: Human Casualty, injured and approximate nos. of houses damaged by wild elephant recorded as per information given by the local villagers**

Year	Casualty (Death)	Injured Nos.	Nos. House
1999	1	13	50
2003	2	17	120
2008	2	14	50
2009	1	18	48

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