



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2017; 3(10): 137-140
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 10-08-2017
Accepted: 14-09-2017

Tajimul Md
Research Scholar, Sunrise
University, Alwar, Rajasthan,
India

Wildlife conservation conflicts in Europe

Tajimul Md

Abstract

Conservation conflicts are increasing and need to happen managed to reduce the negative effects on biodiversity, human livelihoods, and human welfare. We hypothesize when Conservation Results Will Be Less Durable Protectionists block their interests other. Effective conflict management and long-term conservation benefits will be enhanced by better integration of the underpinning social context with content effectiveness and evaluation of the efficacy of the alternative conflict management approach. Conflicts related to wildlife have increased in importance. Protection conflicts occur when two or more parties are strongly opinionated on conservation objectives, and when one party asserts their interest at the expense of the other. From this point of view, efforts are needed to reduce conservation conflicts in these areas. In addition, promoting the investigation of conservation conflicts that incorporate a multi-disciplinary approach is necessary to increase the understanding of such conflicts and ultimately reduce them.

Keywords: conflicts, conservation, wildlife, protection, management

Introduction

Conservation conflicts typically arise from "wildlife impacts", defined as situations where people are consciously or unknowingly, negatively impacting wildlife, or alternatively where wildlife people or biodiversity negatively affect the well-being or livelihood of. Across the globe, conservation is growing in conflict other human activities. Although such conflicts can affect positive change, they are often destructive, costly, and not only weaken effective protection, but also economic development, social equality and resource curbing Stability. Therefore, the struggle is arguably one the most distinguishable problems for conservation. Generally intended definitions "express disagreement between those who see inconsistent goals and possible interventions in achieving those goals". In this sense, the term "human-wildlife concept", commonly used to refer to cones belonging to wildlife species, is problematic because it suggests that animals are direct human adversaries. In fact, Sankalu describes the prime values of wildlife among humans and thus it is best to remove its potential threats to human property, health, safety, etc.

In Europe, the most frequent and intense conservation struggle involving the management of mammals is likely to involve predators. For example, large carnivores are deprived of livestock and game species, but at the same time they are the principal species for European nature conservation. Therefore, conflicts often arise regarding how these species should be managed. The management of over-bundants negatively affects natural flora as well as small mammals that cause frequent conflicts between stakeholders in Europe. The global conservation status of most conflicting European mammals is not good. However, some of their populations are threatened, at least partly by illegal killing and poaching. From this point of view, efforts are needed to reduce conservation conflicts in these areas. In addition, promoting the investigation of conservation conflicts that incorporate a multi-disciplinary approach is necessary to increase the understanding of such conflicts and ultimately reduce them.

Conservation conflicts associated with wildlife stem from "wildlife impacts", as situations where people are consciously or unknowingly, negatively impacting wildlife, or alternatively, where wildlife's well-being or livelihood or biodiversity Affect it negatively. The effects of human activities on wildlife are well known and include illegal poaching, poisoning, poaching, habitat degradation, fragmentation and destruction. For example, in Europe, like other places, some populations of large carnivores are restricted and reduced

Correspondence

Tajimul Md
Research Scholar, Sunrise
University, Alwar, Rajasthan,
India

due to habitat loss, poaching and poisoning. The effect of wildlife on people's livelihood or biodiversity is commonly referred to as. Wildlife damage, and this could refer to anything wildlife, human dislike. Perhaps one of the most widespread types of wildlife damage worldwide is the consumption of crops by wild species. Interestingly, intensification of agriculture occurring in some European regions has reduced the availability of natural food sources for wildlife, forcing them to feed on crops, and increases the possibility that stakeholders Doubts arise between. On some occasions, wildlife damages gardens and other human qualities that are not used for subsistence purposes.

Like other types of conservation, conflict interventions are expected to be more effective if they are informed by evidence - from scientific evidence to local ecological knowledge - and underlined by a valid theory of change, which intervenes. Describes a logical and ordered sequence of tasks. Results and outcomes identified during the planning process. However, the evidence underpinning the interventions is often lacking, and the extent to which recommended contradictions are supported has not been evaluated by the TOC. Nor has the cause underlining various conflict interventions been given much consideration.

Brown Bear Conservation in Europe

The main danger comes to the bears directly or indirectly from human activity. Direct threats include poaching, specially by those looking to protect crops, livestock and human settlements. Indirect threats mainly come from degradation and fragmentation of important residences. Bear can also Killed by traps and poisons illegally set up for other hunters. Increased fatal consequences occur as a result of traffic accidents - for example, the recently built Agnatia Highway passes through bear habitat in Pindos, Greece. Separate population may also decrease

Genetic diversity that increases risks to survive. Species are not helped at a low productivity rate of only one once every two to three times three cubs year, depends on availability food.

Conservation of cetaceans

Beneficiary, Spanish Cetacean Society, identified many potentials Marine Natura with 2000 sites the narrow sea that connects the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea. Local stakeholders were involved in the discussion about it best ways to conserve these natural respecting resources, needs Local Community. This discussion addressed such threats in the form of poor fishing practices, illegal fishing, noise and marine pollution. Where there was a possibility of sanctions, the project encouraged new economic ventures like whale watching. Several new sites were identified to be of key importance to the species.

Protection of Monk Seal

The main threats to the monk seal are connected with human activities. There is a complication in the causes of disasters fishing nets and deliberate killings. In the past, the soldiers suffered heavy losses fishermen's hands, who were known to kill them because of their influence fish stocks. Although these are murders now less recurring than in the past, they are still places where conflicts is more intense with fishermen. Lack of knowledge and cooperation issue has

been done with fishermen serious Problem. Also, housing destruction, uncontrolled tourism, Marine pollution and shortage fish stocks are also responsible for Species, degradation.

Supporting small rodent species

An estimated 40% of the world mammal species are rodents, and except every continent Antarctica in Europe, Common Rodents. This includes squirrels, rats and voles. What is ours the collective name comes from Latin word rodere, 'to gnaw' - which is a typical feeding feature of rodents. Represent some of the European rodent continent's smallest mammal, with species of crop mouse (*Micromys minutus*) is around 6-8 cm in body length, with a tail of 5-7 cm and weighs less than five grams. Some life project actions mirror well practice approaches for species retrieval schemes targeting many different organisms, and as such is a useful demonstration objective for other European mammal species, both large and small.

Protecting endangered bat species

If bats are disturbed during hibernation. They are often too weak to survive in winter. Therefore, one of the main conservation functions is to close the fence Gateway to caves and other sites where bats hibernate. Change in agriculture practices have also altered the food supply of many bat species. Management of Land keeping in view of local wildlife conservation is another main priority Initiative for bat species. However, in despite such activities, conservation the condition of many species is unfavorable.

In similar way, LIFE projects were made for many species for their securing future for the Arctic Fox, endangered bat species, safeguard the European mink, Co-existing with the wolf, conserving the genetic integrity of threatened ungulates, Supporting European otter populations, and so on.

Mammal conservation in Europe - European biodiversity policy

The Habitats Directive is built on two columns. First concerns to build a network 2000 of protected sites called Natura. Annex I of Habitats Direction including community interests of over 200 natural habitat types for which special areas of protection (SAC) is to be established. Annex II lists plant and animal Species of community interest conservation also requires the preservation of their habitats through the SAC in the Natura 2000 network. Is of 324 Animal species, or subspecies, listed In Annex II, there are 54 mammals, of which 18 is defined as 'priority'. Unfortunately, a mammal species Listed in Annex II and IV, Pyrenean Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica*) is already become extinct. The second pillar of the Habitats Directive is species conservation. According to article 12, a system of instructions must be installed for strict general protection inside and outside Natura 2000 Animal species are listed in Annex IV (A). This list is supplemented by Annex V, which lists species or subspecies whose population may be exploited subject to putting a system of management measures in place.

In 2006, the Commission Communication (COM (2006) 216) by "on halt biodiversity loss" 2010 - And Beyond: Permanent Ecosystem services for human goodness, which underlines

Overall outline for the meeting aim to prevent loss of biodiversity in the European Union as of 2010. The plan set in communication involves several actions which contributes to maintaining or restored for a favorable protection species of Community Interests. One of the tasks is to implement reviewing and developing a wide range of European Union species.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2014), almost all mammal species involved in conservation events in Europe are not globally threatened. The main exception is the critically endangered Iberian lynx. From this point of view, reducing cones associated with Iberian lynx management is a major challenge for conservation in Europe. Other mammal species that are often associated with conservation cones are mostly classified as "rabbit worms", except for the European rabbit and Eurasian otter, which are listed as "Near Threatens". Recovering the dwindling population of the European rabbit in the Iberian Peninsula should still be a major concern for European conservationists.

Conflicts between people about how wildlife should be managed are often not addressed in scientific publications. Furthermore, although conservation savvy is required to integrate knowledge generated from many disciplines, including the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities, this rarely happens. From this point of view, it is necessary to promote conservation cone investigations involving multi-disciplinary approaches to the conservation of mammal species in Europe.

From a conservation perspective, however, the objective is win. Those who represent conservation may not want enter into a conversation with the other party, but watch instead As likely to lead them to implement their interests conservation success. Thus, the increase in population of species of conservation concern (ie, resolving human wildlife impact) can be considered a conservation success story, regardless of the cost to the other parties. Actually, the main thrust of the parties when advocating protection conflicts and threats to the species have often been encountered claim your interests over others through law enforcement, so as to maximize protection success instead of reducing conflict.

In conflict management, success is achieved when there are consequences acceptable for both parties and when neither party is calls his interests to condemn others. In case of a conservation struggle, one is needed not only to know how effective the different approaches are reducing human-wildlife impact, but more importantly, how effective this process is to reduce human conflict and developing long-term, strong solutions.

Conclusion

Individuals or groups that actively participate in conservation-related rule-breaking, such as violating protected areas, may be as much in conflict with conservation as predators attacking livestock, or who in Parliament Advocates for conservation rules. The types of behaviors targeted to behavioural interventions to combat such conflict vary depending on the frame and evidence and rationale of the conflict adopted by the authors. Technological intervention recommendations are associated with conflicts involving wildlife control (such as retaliatory killing) and are known as "human-wildlife conflicts". Enforcement-based recommendations are mostly associated

with the use of (often illegal) natural resources, and conflicts involved in less developed countries. In contrast, recommendations of stakeholder-based interventions are associated with "human-human conflicts" and conflicts drawn up as more developed countries. Some suggest that effective intervention should be informed by strong and appropriate evidence, and underlined by carefully considered ToC and the factors appear to influence intervention recommendations that may possibly lead to poor decision making. Successful integration of conflict change in conservation requires analyzing all levels and sources of conflict within the social system in which conservation is inherent.

Hard choices should be made about the most effective methods of conservation of biodiversity in increasing crowd world, while considering legitimate livelihoods and welfare of affected human beings. Although current capacity to assess the option's long-term effectiveness the approach is incomplete, it seems that conservation conflict management approach will benefit the most have clear goals, recognize the values of others, and to foster collaboration between stakeholders, academics and policy makers for proof and consideration the trade-off involves dialogue in a way that drives everyone forward parties can live together. In addition, monitoring and evaluation of management processes is necessary to act as a feedback mechanism to improve results.

References

1. Wittmer H *et al.* How to select instruments for the resolution of environmental conflicts? *Land Use Policy* 2006;23:1-9.
2. Young JC *et al.* The emergence of biodiversity conflicts from biodiversity impacts: characteristics and management strategies. *Biodivers. Conserv* 2010;19:3973-3990.
3. Treves A, Karanth KU. Human-carnivore conflict and perspectives on carnivore management worldwide. *Conserv. Biol* 5 MacDonald DW and Service KM, eds *Key Topics in Conservation Biology*, Blackwell Publishing 2003-2007;17:1491-1499.
4. Dickman AJ. Complexities of conflict: the importance of considering social factors for effectively resolving human-wildlife conflict. *Anim. Conserv* 2010;13:458-466.
5. Ramsbotham O *et al.*, eds. *Contemporary Conflict Resolution* (3rd edn), Polity Press 2011.
6. Henle K *et al.* Identifying and managing the conflicts between agriculture and biodiversity conservation in Europe: A review. *Agric. Ecosyst. Environ* 2008;124:60-71.
7. Rauschmayer F, Wittmer H. Institutional challenges for resolving conflicts between fisheries and endangered species conservation. *Mar. Policy* 2008;32:178-188.
8. Yasmi Y, Schanz H. Managing conflict escalation in forestry: logging versus local community interests in Baru Pelepat village, Sumatra, Indonesia. *Int. J. Biodivers. Sci. Ecosyst. Serv. Manag* 2010;6:43-51.
9. Dowie M. *Conservation Refugees: The Hundred-Year Conflict between Global Conservation and Native Peoples*, MIT Press 2009.
10. Woodroffe R *et al.* The future of coexistence: resolving human-wildlife conflicts in a changing world. In *People*

- and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence? (Woodroffe, R. *et al.*, eds), Cambridge University Press 2005, 388-405.
11. Conover MR. Resolving Human–Wildlife Conflicts: The Science of Wildlife Damage Management, CRC Press 2001.
 12. Peterson MN *et al.* Rearticulating the myth of human–wildlife conflict. *Conserv. Lett* 2010;3:74-82.
 13. Young J, Watt A, Nowicki P, Alard D, Clitherow J, Henle K *et al.* Towards sustainable land use: identifying and managing the conflicts between human activities and biodiversity conservation in Europe. *Biodiversity Conservation* 2005;14:1641-1661.
 14. Adams WM *et al.* Managing tragedies: understanding conflict over common pool resources. *Science* 2003;302:1915-1916.
 15. Raik DB *et al.* Power in natural resources management: an application of theory. *Soc. Nat. Resour* 2008;21:729-739.
 16. Sidaway R. Resolving Environmental Disputes: From Conflict to Consensus, Earthscan 2005.
 17. Deutsch. Morton Deutsch, The Resolution of Conflict, Yale University Press, New Haven, CT 1973.