

**Study on Monkey-Human Conflict in
Vijayapur Area, Dharan
Eastern Nepal**

A Dissertation Submitted to
Institute of Science and Technology, Tribhuvan University
For the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Master's Degree in Zoology [Ecology]

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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitled “**Study on Monkey-Human Conflict in Vijayapur Area, Dharan Eastern Nepal**”, submitted by **Mr. Phanindra Khattry** for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Science in Zoology [Ecology] was carried out under my supervision. The work is based on the results of the student’s original work and has not been submitted for any other degree to the best of my knowledge. Hence, I recommend this dissertation to be accepted for partial fulfillment of requirement for the degree of Master’s of Science in Zoology [Ecology].

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled as “Study on Monkey-Human Conflict in Vijayapur Area, Dharan, Eastern Nepal” was carried with the major objective of analyzing human- monkey conflict in Vijayapur Area. The study site covers the total area of ward no. 14 and some part of ward no. 13, 1, 2 and 15 of Vijayapur Area. Both primary and secondary data related to the study were used. Primary data was collected by using semi-structured household questionnaires. Monkey population and distribution was determined by direct counting of the individuals in each group Quadrat method was used to analyze vegetation pattern of natural forest of Panchkanya.

*Two types of monkey, Rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Hanuman Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) were found in study area. Four troops of rhesus monkey with total population of 203 and 1 troop of Hanuman Langur of multi female type with a population of 19 was found. Distribution of Rhesus monkey was clump type. Rhesus monkey (as reported by 92% respondents) was found as more damaging ones. Monkeys were found affecting human welfare by varying degrees. Crop damage (reported by 76% respondents, N = 100), grabbing/taking of food materials and clothes (reported by 54 % respondents), damaging electric cables moving over it (reported by 31 % respondents); biting/scratching (reported by 15% respondents) and others were the monkey related problems in the study area. Maize (as reported by 49% respondents) and fruits such as banana, mango, litchi, nuts, guava etc. (as reported by 23% respondents) were reported to be worst affected*

Catapult (reported by 76% respondents; N = 100); scolding and charging (reported by 55% respondents); screening opening of the house (reported by 30% respondents) etc. were the common deterrent methods against monkeys.

Food scarcity (reported by 79% respondents; N = 100); increasing population of monkey (reported by 58% respondents); monkey habitat loss (reported by 55% respondents; Internal migration (reported by 42% respondents); Artificial provisioning (reported by 30% respondents; Religious faith (reported by 43% respondents) were reported as the causes of increasing monkey problems.

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ACRONYMS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CAMP	:	Conservation Assessment and Management Plan
DNPWC	:	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Ed.	:	Editor
et al.	:	Other people
Ha	:	Hectare
KMTNC	:	King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation
M.Sc.	:	Master of Science
Max.	:	Maximum
MBCA	:	Makalu Braun Conservation Area
Min.	:	Minimum
MPFS	:	Master Plan for Forestry Sector Nepal
N/G	:	Nepal Government
NAHSON	:	Natural History Society of Nepal
Pp.	:	Pages
RH	:	Relative Humidity
ShNP	:	Shivapuri National Park
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
USA	:	United States of America
VDC	:	Village Development Committee