



ABSTRACT

Recently reported drastic decline in the biodiversity and wildlife generally points human wildlife conflict as one of the major causative agent of this issue. The current study attempts to investigate the dynamics of land use and climate change in District Sheikhpura, and their association with human wildlife conflict. A Semi structured questioner is used to collect data for variables such as crop looting, livestock predation, human injuries, and infrastructure damage, were correlated with land use and climate change parameters. Through meticulous analysis, the research investigates that role of land use patterns, habitat loss, and climate-induced shifts in intensifying these conflicts. Over the period of time (1990-2023) urbanization has increased 40.1%, thus emerging as predominant cause of conflict. Since climate change moderately triggers the increase in human wildlife encounters 74.1% hostile and 25.9% animal attacks are record. Climate change conjointly causes the local wildlife population to decrease by 9% only. The geographical and ecological context of District Sheikhpura was evaluated to identify contributors to these conflicts, including resource competition and societal influence. Inadequate awareness and negligent law enforcement are additional factors that exacerbate the situation. These findings highlights the urgent need for urban planning with successful climate change mitigation efforts to promote coexistence and reduce human wildlife conflicts.