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Can tigers survive in human-dominated landscapes?

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Stellingen (Propositions)

Behorende bij het proefschrift

Can Tigers Survive in Human-Dominated Landscapes?

1. Human-carnivore coexistence does not have to be problematic. (This study)
2. Successful coexistence is a two-directional relationship, where both people and wildlife have to co-adapt to the others influence. Co-existence will fail upon violation of this fundamental norm. (This study)
3. Traditional conservation ethic is deep-rooted in many Indian religions. One positive impact of such deep-rooted ethics is the idea that nature and wildlife are innate and not external entities. (This study)
4. The tiger conservation community does not fully appreciate the adaptability of the tiger to human influences in its environment. Regrettably, the failure to recognise such adaptableness has stimulated over protectionism of the tiger rather than exploring coexistence prospects. (This study)
5. Financial and intrinsic motivators are two sides of the same coin. Both of them stimulate people to support the tiger (Dickman 2010). However, in practice, the use of financial stimulators predominates despite the more profound and lasting effects of intrinsic motivators.
6. In many of the traditional parts of India, lifestyles of different centuries, even different millennia exist side by side. (William Dalrymple 1999). To the many rural Indians co-existence with wildlife is just another dimension of this naturally occurring complexity.
7. Conservation science is as much about people as it is about animals. In the longer run and for wide-reaching issues, solutions that are more creative tend to come from imaginative interdisciplinary collaboration than any one single approach.
8. Conflicts between human livestock and carnivores are as old as the history of domestication. The main solution may be in planning mitigation strategies for various life-cycle stages of the different livestock species and by continual readjustments to husbandry and management. (Linnell *et al.*, 2012)
9. Conflicts between various people groups over basic natural resources such as, water, land, game animals and economic goods in a multiple-use landscape are unavoidable. Conflict resolution in such complex settings can only be possible when the prevailing political structures are understood. (Krader and Rossi, 1980)
10. The tiger is called an umbrella species. However, this does not mean all wildlife species and people will stay dry.
11. A politician who is also a statesman is challenging to find. As James Freeman Clarke famously said, "The difference between a politician and a statesman is that a politician thinks about the next election while the statesman thinks about the next generation."
12. We can never have enough nature. (Henry David Thoreau, *Walden: Or, Life in the Woods* 1992)