

## December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 Sample Current Affairs

IAS Videos Online Coaching For UPSC CSE 2019...

No cost EMI starts from ₹4,333 at Amazon



**NOTE: Only 10% of the Daily Current Affairs is provided here as a part of Promotion.**

Get 100% access to all encrypted videos buying our complete package

Our Complete package includes:

Note: Course remains same either for Amazon or Website buyers.



 BUY ON OUR WEBSITE @ RS.12998



Howdy, IAS Videos.co

IAS Videos 64GB Pendrive course includes

- ✓ Prelims Videos
- ✓ NCERT Videos
- ✓ Integrated Mains Course
- ✓ Daily Current Affairs Videos + PDFs
- ✓ Prelims test series 2019
- ✓ Economic Survey Summary
- ✓ India Year Book summary
- ✓ 2nd ARC report summary

## **1. Tiger numbers are on the rise, says study: Significant increase likely in 8 habitats across India**

- What are the salient features of the study?
- What measures did government of India undertake to conserve tigers?
- What are the challenges for the conservation of tigers in the country?

### **GS paper 3 ( Conservation )**

**In this video, you can find detailed answers for all the above questions.**

**The above article has been retrieved from:**

Aathira Perinchery

Aathira Perinchery. ( 2018, December , 03). Good news on tiger numbers. The Hindu. Retrieved from <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/tiger-numbers-on-the-rise/article25642821.ece?homepage=true>

### **What is the context about?**

- At a time when tiger deaths dominate national news, a new study offers hope for wild tiger populations across countries.
- The study shows that under optimal conditions, tiger numbers can triple in 18 sites across the world, including eight in India.
- An increase from 62 to 287 tigers in eight sites in India over next 30 to 50 years is possible.

### **What are the salient features of the study?**

- The study, published in PLOS ONE, was conducted by 49 conservationists of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) across 10 tiger-range countries.
- Currently, 18 regions in India support an estimated 62 tigers which could rise to 287 over the next 30-50 years: an increase of more than four times in India alone.
- Tackling growing incidents of human–tiger conflict in these areas would be crucial to aid this increase, according to the study. It also adds that the goal of doubling tiger numbers from about 3,200 to about 6,000 by 2022 may have been an “ambitious goal” that the signatories of the Global Tiger Recovery Program took on.
- This study affirms the need for tiger-range governments to take a holistic, long-term view towards tiger recovery.

### **What measures did government of India undertake to conserve tigers?**

The significance of tiger conservation was recognised in India several decades ago through:

- Project Tiger programme was started in 1973 and dedicated tiger reserves were created to protect the species. More than 50 reserves have been established so far.

- ❑ The National Tiger Conservation Authority was created in 2005 to consolidate nation-wide efforts to preserve the species.
- ❑ Technology driven initiatives like m- STRIPES for monitoring the tiger population.
- ❑ India participated in the St. Petersburg Tiger Summit in 2010, with leaders of the 13 tiger range countries who adopted the Global Tiger Recovery Programme and set a goal to double the number of wild tigers by 2022 by enhancing conservation measures.
- ❑ It is a part of the Global Tiger Forum, which consolidates Tiger Action Plans of the 13 range countries.
- ❑ Translocation of a pair of tigers was successfully carried out from MP to Satkosia reserve in Odisha.

### **What are the challenges for the conservation of tigers in the country?**

These efforts have been largely successful, with the population of tigers in India increasing to 2226 as per the 2014 estimates. However, several challenges remain due to which it was reported that 45% of tiger deaths between 2012-17 were due to unnatural causes:

- ❑ Poaching continues as a big threat, due to high value of tiger parts like skin, bones etc. in the international market.

- ❑ Conviction rate in poaching is very low, and the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is not empowered enough.
- ❑ There is a shortage of manpower for forest guards and rangers, who often lack training and equipment needed to combat poaching.
- ❑ Tiger reserves face threats due to development project of the government. E.g. Ken – Betwa river linking project will submerge large parts of the Panna Tiger Reserve in MP.
- ❑ Increasing incidents of conflicts between tigers and human beings lead to retaliatory killings of the animals by affected villagers.