

The Tiger Conservation Mission



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There are two most common subspecies of tiger: the continental (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and the Sunda (*Panthera tigris sondaica*). The largest of all the Asian big cats, tigers rely primarily on sight and sound rather than smell for hunting. They typically hunt alone and stalk prey. A tiger can consume more than 80 pounds of meat at one time. Across their range, tigers face unrelenting pressures from poaching, retaliatory killings, and habitat loss. They are forced to compete for space with dense and often growing human populations.

After a century of decline, overall wild tiger numbers are starting to tick upward. Based on the available information, tiger populations are stable or increasing in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Russia and China. An estimated 3,900 tigers remain in the wild, but much more work is needed to protect this species if we are to secure its future in the wild.

Recent efforts to protect the natural habitat of the tigers have resulted in 75-85% of the wild population now being within protected areas, although the percentage varies between countries. This means that large parts of the tiger range in many countries are not primarily managed for conservation. If carefully managed, these areas can provide habitat not only for tigers but for a multitude of other animals, plants and

much more.

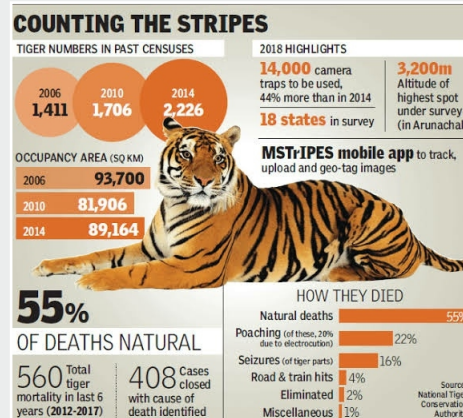
Besides all this understanding and modifying the political momentum, implementing stronger laws against wildlife poaching, providing safe water culture, lush wildlife and support from the native people along with the burning bright way of inspiring cultures and folklores with tourism will also play a part in tiger conservation.

World Wildlife Fund along with the different organisations from different countries can aim at tiger conservation and rehabilitation by promoting sustainable development goals for the same.

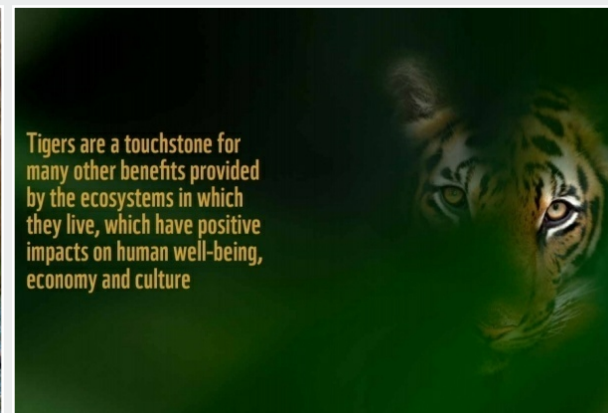
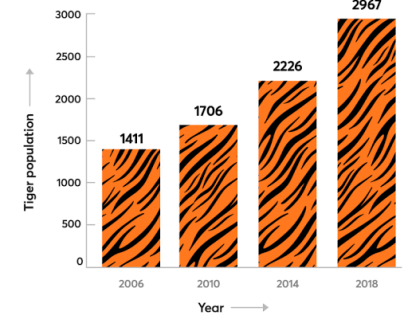
Project Tiger is an important movement aimed at the Wildlife conservation of tiger population in India and was initiated on April 1, 1973 and is still going on

The habitat required by the Tigers should be made proper, and any cutting of trees in that area should be banned. Being the national animal of India, it is our duty that we safeguard the wildlife properly. Many projects taken by India have led to a decrease in the depletion of tigers. Many conservation areas were created to make sure that no human could enter the area and do any harm to the tiger or its habitat.

This project was started to save tigers. The much-



The Tiger population in India has steadily increased



needed project was launched in Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. The objectives of the Project Tiger was clear- saving Royal Bengal Tigers from getting extinct.

Project Tiger has been successful in increasing the population of the tigers. The number has increased from 1200 to around 5000. The project team has been doing its work with full dedication, and all national parks are putting efforts in doing the project. There are around 50 national parks and sanctuaries that are involved in this project.

After seeing the success of Project Tiger, the government updated the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. This made sure that along with tigers, other wildlife also gets protected. One by one, every national park took an initiative to save endangered species. For example Gir conserves lions, and Kaziranga conserves one-horned rhinos. The project made people realize the importance of other wildlife.

As hunting was banned to save tigers, other

animals were also saved from the brutal clutches of the game. Eventually, the population of many animals started increasing. Tiger reserves also have various other animals. So along with the tigers, even they are conserved.

All decisions taken in accordance with Project Tiger helped in the growth of other species. Many national parks started having their own individual projects. Despite all the challenges, the project made sure to save animals from the hands of humans.

Government became more aware of the species that are depleting. The awareness made them realize to do something about the other endangered species as well. Now along with the national animal of the country, all the other flora and fauna are being protected.

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