Ethics & Morality · GS - III

Human-wildlife interactions and the management of captive or free-ranging large carnivores pose complex challenges for wildlife authorities. Examine the ecological and administrative dimensions of such challenges, with particular reference to tiger conservation in India.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 11/11/2026	GS - III	Ethics & Morality

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Habitat fragmentation, wildlife corridors, enclosure security, animal behaviour, human-wildlife conflict, rescue operations, NTCA guidelines, community participation, scientific monitoring.

Model Answer

Introduction

Tiger conservation in India requires not only habitat protection but also effective management of wildlife populations and human interactions. Incidents involving escaped or dispersing tigers highlight the importance of ecological and administrative preparedness.

Ecological Dimensions

- **Habitat fragmentation:** Infrastructure and human settlements can restrict tiger movement and isolate populations.

- **Wildlife corridors:** Connectivity supports genetic exchange, dispersal and long-term population survival.
- **Animal behaviour:** Territoriality, stress and habitat requirements influence the movement of captive and wild tigers.
- **Human-wildlife conflict:** Encounters near settlements can threaten human safety and wildlife survival.

Administrative Challenges and Measures

Forest departments require secure enclosures, regular inspections, trained response teams and scientifically designed rescue protocols. Camera traps, radio telemetry and coordinated monitoring can improve tracking. Community awareness, compensation mechanisms and corridor protection are equally important.

Conclusion

Tiger conservation must combine scientific wildlife management, institutional capacity and community participation. A landscape-based approach can strengthen biodiversity protection while reducing conflict and ensuring public safety.

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