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Wildlife Protection Laws: An act to save the mother nature

“Living creatures being so enthusiastic about one another and also the survival of mankind also being smitten by them has caused great concern ill the international community right from the start of the 20th century”.

Nature has been the core of human existence. Over a short time we, humans have in numerous ways within the so-called follow the development and making inventions and discoveries exploited and ravaged rock bottom of our very existence.

India is blessed with an immense kind of natural resources in its rich animal and plant heritage. Wildlife is one of our basic and natural resources that satisfies the wants or wants of civilization. Therefore, this resource must be conserved, preserved, and guarded for the existence of mankind.

Now allow us to ascertain the chronological development of wildlife protection in India in several periods.

In ancient India, environmental protection was an ethical duty that's imposed on people by religious scriptures, seers, and other agencies. The scriptures of the Hindu religion emphasize the protection of the environment and thus the living creatures. variety of animals were considered because of the vehicles of gods. Kautilya, one of the great political philosophers and thus the author of The Arthasasthra, prohibited and prescribed penalties for the killing of animals, cutting of trees, and thus the excessive exploitation of the natural resources. the great Maurya king Ashoka banned the killing of untamed animals and later prohibited the killing of certain species of animals.

Animals and plants are the kin and kith of citizenry. - St. Thukharam

In ancient India, because of the moral duty, the destruction of heritage, and richness of the environment and thus the biodiversity was considered as an injury and insult to Gods. And now the wildlife protection could also be a requirement.

In the pre-constitutional period, there are some legislations which are enacted to shield the wildlife from exploitation. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871; The Elephants Preservation Act, 1879; some sections of the Indian code, 1860; wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912, The Indian Forest Act, 1927 are some pre-constitutional enactments on wildlife protection.

The Elephants Preservation Act prohibited killing, injuring, or capturing, or any attempt at the identical, unless it's in self-defense, permitted by a license, or when the elephant is found damaging house or cultivation, or immediate vicinity of the final public road, railway or canal. The Indian code, 1860, though it's no specific provision regarding wildlife, it defines the term animal in Section 47 and declares maiming, killing of animals as an offense and punishable under Sections 428 and 429.

The Indian Forest Act, 1927 also included certain provisions for restricting hunting is reserved and guarded forests and other authorized establishments or Sanctuaries. Under this Act, hunting, shooting, fishing etc. is an offense. These are a variety of wildlife protection legislation enacted within-country period.

The Post-independence era witnessed plenty of changes within the policies and attitudes of the Governments concerning environmental protection. Though there are many implied provisions on wildlife protection in the constitution there are only 2 main articles namely Art.48-A and Art. 51-A(g).   
The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is the main act by the constitution that is specifically enacted for the protection of wildlife in India. Besides this, there is much legislation enacted for the protection and preservation of wildlife. They are The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; The Wild Life Rules, 1973; The Wild Life Rules, 1995; Forest Conservation Act, 1980; and so on.

Wild Life, which can be a neighborhood and parcel of the environment, constitutes the wealth of the state. it included wild animals, birds, plants, etc. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, provides for protection to species of flora and fauna and helps in establishing a network of ecologically-important protected areas. The Act consists of 60 Sections and VI Schedule-divided into Eight Chapters. The Act prohibits hunting of animals except with the permission of an authorized officer when an animal has become dangerous to human life or property or as disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery.

Its objectives are to ban the hunting of untamed animals, birds, etc and impose punishment for violating the same. to provide security to animals that are not in peril of becoming extinct, delineate animals that can be hunted like ducks and deer. to help cultivation and flowers and provides teeth to fixing more protected animal parks. to supply sweeping powers to enforcement authorities to punish anybody guilty under the Act.

Moreover, several species of wildlife are of Incomparable Values. The Wildlife Protection laws, with timely amendments, helps in the protection of wildlife in India. With these observations, I conclude my topic on Wildlife Protection laws.

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