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Comparative analysis between: The Wildlife Protection Act 1972

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Abstract

In India, a significant piece of legislation aimed at safeguarding wildlife is the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA). The act was first passed in 1972, and since then, it has been amended several times. This relative examination analyses the arrangements of the first demonstration, the 2002 correction, and the most recent revision in 2022.

The aim of the 1972 act was to safeguard the nation's ecological and environmental security while also protecting plants and animals found in the wild. It arranged creatures into various timetables, with Timetable I giving the most elevated level of assurance. Additionally, the act established penalties for wildlife-related offenses like poaching and hunting.

New provisions were included in the 2002 amendment to address emerging concerns regarding wildlife protection, such as the conservation of endangered species and the illegal trade in wildlife. It provided for the establishment of wildlife crime control bureaus at the national and state levels and increased penalties for offenses involving wildlife. Additionally, the amendment included provisions to prevent hunting in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries and to preserve wildlife habitats.

While these amendments have made significant progress toward wildlife conservation in India, there are still a few things that need to be done. For instance, there is a requirement for better implementation of the law and more grounded punishments for natural life offenses. There is likewise a requirement for more prominent local area cooperation in preservation endeavours and better security of basic territories. In general, in order to guarantee the rich biodiversity of India's future, it is necessary to continue making efforts and improvements.

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 was passed with the intention of protecting plants and animals found in the wild and ensuring the nation's ecological and environmental security. The act divided animals into various schedules, with Schedule I offering the greatest level of protection. Infractions against the act's provisions included prohibitions against hunting, poaching, and other crimes against wildlife. In addition, the act mandated the creation of national parks, sanctuaries, and other protected areas with the goal of protecting wildlife habitats.

Keywords: Protection, legislation, Act 1972

Introduction

India's Wildlife Protection Act (WPA), which was first passed in 1972, is a significant piece of legislation. The act's primary goal is to safeguard the nation's ecological and environmental security while also protecting native plants and animals. The act is significant because India is home to numerous endangered species of wildlife, including tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and others.

The Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) aims to regulate and outlaw hunting, poaching, and other crimes against wildlife, as well as to create protected areas to preserve wildlife habitats. The demonstration characterizes creatures into various timetables, with Timetable I giving the most elevated level of assurance. Additionally, it establishes fines and jail time as punishments for infractions of the act's provisions. The Wildlife Preservation Act (WPA) has been amended several times since it was enacted to deal with new issues pertaining to wildlife conservation. The 2022 amendment strengthens the penalties for wildlife offenses and provides for the establishment of a National Wildlife Conservation Authority to oversee conservation efforts across the

country, while the 2002 amendment introduced new provisions to address wildlife crime and the conservation of endangered species.

In general, the WPA and its amendments are crucial to the preservation of India's abundant biodiversity and ecosystem protection. The act establishes a framework for India's efficient wildlife management and protection and acknowledges the significance of wildlife and the need for its conservation.

The Wildlife Preservation Act (WPA) has been amended several times since it was enacted to deal with new issues pertaining to wildlife conservation. The 2022 amendment strengthens the penalties for wildlife offenses and provides for the establishment of a National Wildlife Conservation Authority to oversee conservation efforts across the country, while the 2002 amendment introduced new provisions to address wildlife crime and the conservation of endangered species. In general, the WPA and its amendments are crucial to the preservation of India's abundant biodiversity and ecosystem protection. The act establishes a framework for India's efficient wildlife management and protection and acknowledges the significance of wildlife and the need for its conservation.

The WPA's history

The WPA was first ordered in 1972 to accommodate the assurance of wild creatures and plants and to guarantee the biological and ecological security of India. The Indian Forest Act of 1927 was one of several earlier laws related to wildlife protection that the act replaced and consolidated at the time of its enactment. From that point forward, the demonstration has gone through a few revisions to resolve arising issues connected with untamed life protection.

Important Features of the WPA

- **Animal classification:** The demonstration arranges creatures into six timetables considering their preservation status, with Timetable I giving the most significant level of security. The rarity of the species, its ecological significance, and the threats it faces are all taken into consideration when making the classification.
- **Safeguarded Regions:** In order to safeguard wildlife habitats, the act permits the establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other protected areas. The state government oversees these areas and imposes certain restrictions, such as the prohibition of hunting and other activities that could harm wildlife.
- **Poaching and hunting are prohibited:** The act forbids hunting, poaching, and other crimes against wildlife, apart from certain situations, such as scientific research or conflicts between humans and animals. The demonstration gives punishments to disregarding these arrangements, including fines and detainment.
- **Conservation of Threatened Species:** The act regulates the trade in endangered species and allows for the establishment of captive breeding programs to safeguard endangered species and their habitats.
- **Bureau of Wildlife Crime Control (WCCB):** The Wildlife Crimes Control Board (WCCB) was established as a result of the 2002 amendment and oversees enforcing the act's provisions and conducting investigations into wildlife crimes. The department is going by a senior official of the Indian Police Administration and works at the public and state levels.

- **Authority for the Conservation of National Wildlife (NWCA):** The NWCA will be established under the 2022 amendment to oversee nationwide conservation efforts. The power will have the ability to assign safeguarded regions, control exchange untamed life, and execute measures to forestall human-untamed life struggle.

The significance of the WPA

The WPA is necessary for the preservation of India's ecosystems and rich biodiversity. The demonstration perceives the significance of untamed life and the requirement for its preservation, and gives a lawful structure to the viable administration and security of untamed life in India. The act has contributed to the recovery of several endangered species, including the Indian rhinoceros and tiger, as well as raised awareness about wildlife conservation.

Literature Review

Introduction

In India, the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) is a crucial piece of legislation that protects wildlife and the places where they live. Since its inception in 1972, the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) has undergone numerous revisions to meet the ever-evolving conservation requirements and challenges faced by Indian wildlife. The latest change to the demonstration was in 2022, which expects to give more rigid measures to safeguard natural life and their environments. We will evaluate the advancements and difficulties associated with the WPA 1972, WPA 2002, and Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022's implementation in this literature review.

WPA 1972

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 was a significant step toward wildlife conservation in India. The act established a framework for the regulation of hunting and the trade in wildlife and provided legal protection for several endangered species and their habitats. The demonstration likewise accommodated the foundation of safeguarded regions, like public parks and untamed life safe-havens, for the preservation of untamed life and their territories. The WPA of 1972's impact on India's wildlife conservation has been the subject of numerous studies. A research project by Singh *et al.* (2018) looked at how well the WPA of 1972 helped keep tigers in India safe. According to the study, the provisions of the act that regulate hunting and wildlife trade as well as the creation of protected areas have been successful in preserving tigers in India. According to the study, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 has significantly contributed to public awareness of the significance of wildlife conservation.

However, implementing the WPA 1972 faces several obstacles. Gubbi *et al.* conducted a study (2015) found that the demonstration's arrangements connected with the counteraction of human-untamed life struggle have not been really carried out. According to the study, both human-wildlife conflict prevention and compensation for those who have been harmed by it need to be improved.

WPA 2002

The Wildlife Protection Act of 2002 (WPA 2002) was enacted in response to India's shifting conservation requirements and difficulties. The demonstration planned to

give more severe measures to the security of untamed life and their living spaces and to resolve the issue of human-untamed life struggle. Additionally, the act mandated the establishment of a national wildlife board to oversee the act's implementation. The WPA 2002's impact on India's wildlife conservation has been the subject of several studies. A review directed by Jhala *et al.* (2011) investigated how well the act helped keep tigers in India safe. According to the study, the provisions of the act that regulate hunting and wildlife trade as well as the creation of protected areas have been successful in preserving tigers in India. The study also found that the act's provisions for preventing conflicts between humans and animals have been more effective than those in the WPA 1972.

However, the WPA 2002 implementation still faces several obstacles. Dutta *et al.* conducted a study (2017) discovered that the provisions of the act governing the regulation of wildlife trade have not been effectively implemented. The review noticed that there is a requirement for additional rigid measures to handle the issue of unlawful exchange untamed life.

The Wildlife Protection Act of 2022

The Natural life (Assurance) Change Demonstration of 2022 is the latest alteration to the WPA. The act aims to address the changing conservation requirements and difficulties faced by wildlife in India, as well as to establish stricter safeguards for wildlife and their habitats.

A few examinations have been led to assess the viability of the WPA in accomplishing its targets of safeguarding untamed life and their living spaces. A literature review reveals that, despite the act's significant contribution to India's wildlife conservation, several obstacles remain. One of the main commitments of the WPA has been the foundation of safeguarded regions, like public parks and natural life asylums, to save natural life living spaces. A review led by Sathyakumar *et al.* (2011) discovered that protected areas have successfully preserved tigers, elephants, and rhinoceroses, among other endangered species. According to the study, the WPA has helped raise public awareness of the significance of wildlife conservation and has provided a legal framework for their management and protection.

However, the WPA's successful implementation faces several obstacles. The illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which continues to pose a significant threat to the conservation of endangered species, is one of the most significant obstacles. According to a 2014 study by Gupta and Krishnaswamy, the illegal trade in wildlife products like ivory and tiger parts remains a significant problem in India. According to the study, more stringent measures are required to address the issue of wildlife trade regulation because the WPA's provisions have not been effectively implemented. Human-wildlife conflict, which has increased in recent years as a result of habitat loss and fragmentation, is another significant obstacle. Reddy *et al.* conducted a study (2018) found that the WPA's provisions regarding the prohibition of hunting in protected areas have not been effectively implemented, and that human-wildlife conflict is a significant issue in India. According to the study, both human-wildlife conflict prevention and compensation for those who have been harmed by it need to be improved.

A few examinations have assessed the likely effect of the Natural life (Security) Revision Demonstration of 2022 on

untamed life preservation in India. Kaushik *et al.*'s study (2022) says that the act has made wildlife crimes like poaching, trafficking, and illegal trade more punishable. The study argues that this could reduce the illegal trade in wildlife in India and act as a deterrent for potential wildlife criminals. The act also calls for the establishment of a National Wildlife Conservation Authority (NWCA), which would oversee ensuring that the provisions of the act are carried out. However, there are also concerns regarding the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022's implementation. A concentrate by Banerjee (2022) takes note of that the demonstration's arrangements connected with the counteraction of human-natural life struggle are not distinct. The study argues that community-based conservation programs that involve local communities in the conservation of wildlife are necessary in order to prevent conflicts between humans and wildlife.

A further investigation by Chauhan *et al.* (2022) sees that the act does not adequately address the problem of habitat loss and fragmentation. The review contends that there is a requirement for additional viable measures to safeguard natural life territories, including the foundation of hallways that interface safeguarded regions and the advancement of eco-delicate improvement rehearses.

Wildlife protection act 1972

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is a significant regulation that was authorized by the Indian Parliament to safeguard natural life and manage hunting and poaching exercises in India. The act was enacted on September 9, 1972, and it was passed on August 9, 1972.

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 expects to give security to the wild creatures, birds, and plants, and to direct hunting, poaching and exchange untamed life and their subordinates. In addition, the act stipulates penalties for offenses related to hunting, poaching, or the trade in wildlife, permits the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, and prohibits the hunting of species.

Since its enactment, the act has been amended multiple times to expand its scope and strengthen its provisions. In 1991, the demonstration was changed to accommodate the constitution of the Public Board for Natural life, which is answerable for prompting the Focal and State Legislatures on issues connected with untamed life preservation and assurance.

India's wildlife conservation has been significantly aided by the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. It has assisted with safeguarding a few jeopardized and compromised types of creatures and birds and has added to the development of untamed life populaces in the country. However, the act is constantly being reviewed and updated to address the major challenges posed by illegal wildlife trade and poaching.

Objectives

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 was instituted with the accompanying goals:

Wildlife conservation: The act's primary goal is to safeguard wild animals, birds, and plants from exploitation through hunting, poaching, and other methods.

Hunting regulations: By regulating the use of hunting weapons and traps, the act aims to regulate hunting and poaching. It also places restrictions and prohibitions on the hunting of species.

The creation of protected areas: In order to preserve and

safeguard wildlife and their habitats, the act permits the establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other protected areas.

Preservation of threatened animals: The demonstration means to secure and ration jeopardized and compromised types of natural life by restricting their hunting and exchange and by accommodating their recuperation and recovery.

Education and research advancement: The act promotes public awareness and participation in conservation efforts, as well as research and education in the field of wildlife conservation.

Wildlife trade regulation: The act regulates and prohibits the trade in certain species of wildlife and their products, as well as the trade in their derivatives.

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 looks to advance the protection and economical utilization of India's rich untamed life assets to help present and people in the future.

Although the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 has been successful in accomplishing many of its goals, there are still a few obstacles and issues that require attention.

Wildlife conservation: Several species of wildlife have been shielded from poaching, hunting, and other forms of exploitation thanks to this act. Some species' populations have increased as a result, and others have been removed from the endangered and threatened species list.

Hunting regulations: By regulating the use of hunting weapons and traps and imposing restrictions and prohibitions on the hunting of species, the act has successfully regulated hunting and poaching.

The creation of protected areas: In order to preserve and safeguard wildlife and their habitats, several national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other protected areas have been established as a result of the act.

Preservation of threatened animals: The demonstration plays had a significant impact in the preservation and recuperation of jeopardized and compromised species by accommodating their security, recuperation, and recovery.

Education and research advancement: The act has promoted public awareness and participation in conservation efforts, as well as supported research and education in the field of wildlife conservation.

Wildlife trade regulation: The act has contributed to the control of the illegal trade in wildlife and its derivatives, but it remains a significant obstacle, necessitating more effective enforcement and harsher penalties for violators.

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 has been strengthened and expanded upon by numerous amendments and developments since its enactment. The following are some significant changes made by the act:

Amendments: The demonstration has been revised a few times to refresh and fortify its arrangements. The most recent change was made in 2002, and it included new provisions to protect marine wildlife, made it illegal to use certain kinds of traps, and made crimes like hunting, poaching, and trading in wildlife more serious.

Foundation of Public Board for Untamed life: The act was changed in 1991 to create the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), which advises the federal and state governments on issues pertaining to the preservation and protection of wildlife. In India, wildlife protection and conservation have relied heavily on the NBWL.

Notification of vital ecosystems: In order to safeguard

endangered species, the act includes provisions for the identification and notification of critical habitats. The Western Ghats, the Himalayas, and the Sundarbans are just a few of the critical habitats that have been identified and alerted in recent years.

Digitization of untamed life records: The Service of Climate, Backwoods and Environmental Change has started an undertaking to digitize untamed life records, including the records of safeguarded regions, natural life safe-havens, and public parks. Research and conservation efforts will be made easier and better managed thanks to this project.

The creation of the Tiger Conservation Authority: The demonstration was corrected in 2006 to lay out the Public Tiger Preservation Authority (NTCA) for the preservation and assurance of tigers in India. In order to implement tiger conservation programs and safeguard tiger habitats, the NTCA collaborates closely with state governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

These turns of events and alterations to the Natural life Security Act, 1972 mirror India's obligation to natural life preservation and the acknowledgment of the requirement for additional viable measures to safeguard and save natural life assets for people in the future.

Wildlife amendment act 2002

The Wildlife Act of 1976 was amended and expanded upon by the Wildlife Amendment Act of 2002, which was passed by the Oireachtas, the Irish parliament. On August 26, 2002, it went into effect. The demonstration means to give more noteworthy assurance to specific types of natural life in Ireland and to advance the protection and feasible administration of Ireland's untamed life assets.

The main features of the Wildlife Amendment Act of 2002 are as follows:

Habitat preservation: The demonstration accommodates the security of specific natural surroundings that are basic for the endurance of untamed life species, like wetlands and heathlands.

Non-native species management: The act grants the Minister for the Environment, Heritage, and Local Government the authority to restrict the importation, sale, and keeping of non-native plant and animal species.

Wildlife offenses: The act makes wildlife crimes, like illegal hunting, killing, or capturing of some protected species, more punishable.

Enforcement: The act increases the enforcement authority of conservation rangers and other Irish officials who enforce wildlife laws.

Licensing: The demonstration likewise accommodates the giving of licenses for specific exercises that might influence on safeguarded untamed life species, like hunting, fishing, and improvement exercises.

Objectives

The goals of the Wildlife Amendment Act 2002 are to accommodate the preservation and economical administration of Ireland's untamed life assets, and to give more noteworthy insurance to specific types of untamed life. The specific goals of the act are as follows:

To ration biodiversity: The biodiversity of Ireland, which includes the variety of habitats, ecosystems, and species, is the goal of the act.

To encourage long-term use: The act aims to encourage

responsible use of Ireland's wildlife resources without depleting or deteriorating them at the same time.

To safeguard threatened species: By prohibiting or restricting activities that may harm or destroy these species or their habitats, the act enhances protection for some endangered or threatened species of wildlife.

To keep non-native species at bay: The act aims to limit the introduction and spread of non-native plant and animal species, which can harm native wildlife and ecosystems.

To enforce wildlife regulations: To guarantee that Ireland's wildlife laws are effectively enforced, the act increases the enforcement powers of conservation rangers and other officials.

To achieve the objectives of the act, several actions have been taken. For instance, several conservation and management plans for species and habitats have been implemented by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of Ireland with the goals of preserving biodiversity and promoting the sustainable use of wildlife resources. In addition, the NPWS conducts programs for research and monitoring in order to acquire a deeper comprehension of Ireland's wildlife and ensure its protection.

The act has also been used to prosecute individuals and businesses for wildlife crimes like illegally importing non-native species and hunting, trapping, and trading of protected species. The demonstration has given areas of strength for a structure to safeguard imperilled species and control non-local species.

In addition, the act has increased public participation in conservation efforts and raised public awareness of the significance of wildlife conservation. Several non-governmental organizations are working to safeguard Ireland's wildlife resources as a result of the act, which has encouraged community-led conservation efforts.

It is evident that the Wildlife Amendment Act of 2002 has made a significant contribution to the conservation and protection of Ireland's one-of-a-kind and diverse wildlife resources, even though it is challenging to precisely quantify the extent to which the act's objectives have been met.

Information regarding a few of the events that have occurred since the Wildlife Amendment Act of 2002:

Amendments: Since the authorization of the Untamed life Correction Act 2002, there have been a few revisions to the demonstration to address arising protection issues. For example, the Natural life (Revision) Act 2010 corrected the demonstration to give more security to specific bird species, including the hen harrier, corncrake, and chough.

Plan for National Biodiversity: Another significant development that is associated with the act is the creation of the National Biodiversity Plan. The arrangement sets out a system for the preservation and supportable administration of Ireland's biodiversity, and plans to accomplish explicit focuses by 2020.

Conservation measures implemented: The Public Parks and Untamed life Administration (NPWS) has carried out different preservation measures to safeguard natural life and living spaces. To protect habitats and species of European significance, the NPWS has, for instance, established several Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of

Conservation (SACs).

Public cooperation: Since the act was passed, there has been a significant increase in the public's involvement in conservation efforts. There are several non-governmental organizations working to safeguard Ireland's wildlife resources, and public awareness of conservation's significance is growing.

Examination and observing: To better comprehend and safeguard Ireland's wildlife resources, research and monitoring programs have received increased attention. To assess the state of wildlife populations and their habitats, as well as to identify threats to their survival, various research and monitoring programs are being carried out by the NPWS and other organizations.

These developments suggest that the Wildlife Amendment Act of 2002's goals of conserving and protecting Ireland's unique and diverse wildlife resources are still being met.

Wildlife amendment act 2022

The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 will come into force from April first, 2023. The Minister of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change first introduced the bill to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, on December 17, 2021, in the Lok Sabha.

The Act aims to expand the number of species that are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and to put the Convention into effect. Refers to is a show that expects nations to manage the exchange of all recorded examples through grants and direct the ownership of live creature examples so it does not compromise the endurance of the species.

The previous Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972 had six schedules for one vermin species (small animals that carry disease and destroy food), four for specially protected animals, and one for specially protected plants. The corrected demonstration decreases the all-out number of timetables to four by disposing of the timetable for vermin species and diminishing the quantity of timetables for uncommonly safeguarded creatures to two. A new schedule for specimens listed under CITES is also added.

The Act stipulates that the central government may appoint a body to issue licenses for the export or import of specimens. The specifics of a trade in a scheduled specimen must be disclosed to the appropriate authority.

The bill stipulates that no one may remove or alter a specimen that the authority may use as an identification mark. Additionally, the Management Authority requires individuals who possess live specimens of scheduled animals to obtain a registration certificate. The Bill grants the government the authority to regulate or prohibit the import, trade, and possession of non-indigenous invasive species.

Objectives

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2022, was approved by the Rajya Sabha. This bill aims to better manage protected areas and rationalize the schedules that list species under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in order to conserve and protect wildlife.

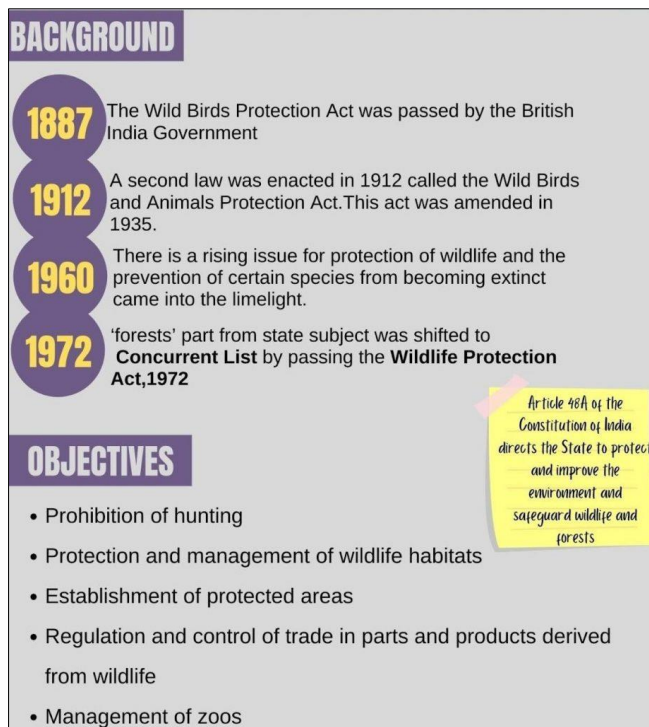


Fig 1

Highlights of the bill

Implement the CITES's provisions: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is an international agreement between governments to ensure that wild animal and plant specimen trade does not threaten the species' ability to survive.

Significantly increases the Central Government's power: A Management Authority, which issues export or import permits for the trade of specimens, can be designated by the central government.

Focal Government can direct or restrict the import, exchange, ownership, or multiplication of obtrusive outsider species (plant or creature species which are not local to India and whose presentation may unfavourably affect untamed life or its territory).

A conservation reserve—which typically serves as a buffer zone or migration corridor between established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries—may also be notified by the central government.

Reduces the number of schedules from six to four currently: There are currently six schedules: four animals with special protections, one species of protected plants, and one species of vermin. The new bill eliminates the timetable for vermin species (Vermin alludes to little creatures that convey illnesses and obliterate food for example Monkeys, Nilgai).

Reduces the number of schedules to four

Schedule I: Animal species that will be protected at the highest level;

Schedule II: Animal species that will be protected at a lower

level;

Schedule III: Protected Plant species; and

Schedule IV: Specimens that are listed in the CITES Appendices (scheduled).

Control of Safe-havens to Boss Natural life superintendent: The Chief Wildlife Warden is tasked by the Act with overseeing, managing, and maintaining all state sanctuaries.

The Central Natural Life Superintendent is selected by the state.

Certificate of registration for live samples of scheduled animals: Individuals having live examples of booked creatures should get an enrolment testament from the Administration Authority.

Animals released on their own accord: Any person can voluntarily surrender any captive animals under the bill, without being compensated or given authority over the animal.

The phrase "live elephant" is exempt: The Bill considers Business Exchange Live Elephants. As a result, elephants can be traded commercially under the Bill.

This goes against the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, which specifically forbids the trade in wild animals, including elephants, both captive and wild.

The management plan for sanctuaries in Scheduled Areas (where FRA 2006 applies and falls under the 5th Schedule) must be developed after thorough consultation with the relevant Gram Sabha.

For the purpose of safeguarding flora and fauna as well as the environments in which they live, states have the power to designate portions of land adjacent to national parks and sanctuaries as Conservation Reserves.

Imposes harsher penalties: For general violations (from Rs25,000 to Rs1,00,000) and specially protected animals (from Rs10,000 to Rs25,000).

Concerns about the Bill

The "live elephant" exemption for commercial trade: Jairam Ramesh's Parliamentary Standing Committee objected to the blanket exemption, recommending that it be restricted to temple elephants kept for religious purposes only.

The centre retains control over the "vermin" declaration: The Environment Ministry repeatedly declined Kerala's requests last year to declare wild boar's vermin.

The ability to graze across pastoral areas in conservation areas was severely restricted by the bill.

Repercussions for tribes: A pastoral semi-nomadic community in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh known as the Van Gujjars may be affected.

The most recent amendment has made a progressive move to encourage forest dwellers in national parks to participate in planning the management plan. However, it will soon be necessary to include invasive native species in the definition of invasive alien species. Additionally, the State Board for Wildlife's function should not be affected by the amended bill.

Comparison

Table 1

	Wildlife Protection Act 1972	Wildlife Amendment Act 2002	Wildlife Amendment Act 2022
Year Enacted	1972	2002	2022
Objective	To provide for the protection of wild animals and birds and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto	To amend the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 to strengthen provisions relating to penalties and punishment for offences against wildlife	To further amend the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 to strengthen provisions relating to conservation and protection of wildlife, and to provide for the establishment of a National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
Coverage	Protection of all wild animals and birds	Protection of all wild animals and birds	Protection of all wild animals and birds
Penalties	Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to Rs. 25,000 or both for hunting or poaching of protected species	Increased fines and imprisonment for offences against wildlife	Increased fines and imprisonment for offences against wildlife, with higher penalties for repeat offenders and organized crime
Conservation Measures	Establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and protected areas	Strengthening of provisions relating to the regulation of trade in wildlife and the protection of endangered species	Establishment of a National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to coordinate and assist in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes, and provisions for the protection of habitat and ecosystems
Enforcement	Enforcement by state governments and the Central Bureau of Investigation	Strengthening of provisions relating to the powers of forest officers and the establishment of special courts for speedy trial of wildlife offences	Strengthening of provisions relating to the powers of forest officers, the establishment of a National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, and the provision for electronic surveillance and interception
Significance	First comprehensive law for the protection of wildlife in India	Strengthening of penalties and enforcement measures for the protection of wildlife	Further strengthening of penalties and enforcement measures for the conservation and protection of wildlife, and establishment of a specialized agency for the prevention and control of wildlife crime

Conclusion

In conclusion, India's landmark wildlife conservation legislation, the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA), was passed in 1972. The demonstration plays had an essential impact in safeguarding India's rich biodiversity, and its arrangements have been instrumental in making an organization of safeguarded regions the nation over. In 2002, the Wildlife Protection Act was amended to address some of the original legislation's flaws. The amendment act increased the penalties for wildlife crimes and included new provisions for the protection of wildlife and their habitats. Habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, and the illegal trade in wildlife were still obstacles.

By imposing stricter regulations on wildlife conservation, the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 seeks to address some of these issues. The act calls for the establishment of a National Wildlife Conservation Authority (NWCA) to oversee the way its provisions are carried out and increases the penalties for wildlife crimes. The act's provisions regarding human-wildlife conflict and habitat protection, on the other hand, continue to raise questions. India's wildlife conservation has advanced significantly as a result of the Wildlife Protection Act and subsequent amendments. The challenges of habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade still need to be addressed, even though these legislative measures have significantly contributed to the preservation of India's extensive biodiversity. The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 offers a brand-new chance to boost efforts to protect India's unique and diverse wildlife. However, its implementation will be crucial to achieving this goal.

India has a long history of conservation efforts and is home to a wide variety of wildlife species. The Wildlife Protection

Act (WPA) of 1972 was a significant step forward in the field of wildlife conservation in India and has been instrumental in safeguarding the country's extensive biodiversity. The provisions of the act have contributed to the protection of several threatened and endangered species and helped establish a nationwide network of protected areas. In 2002, the Wildlife Protection Act was amended to address some of the original legislation's flaws. The amendment act increased the penalties for wildlife crimes and included new provisions for the protection of wildlife and their habitats. Habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, and the illegal trade in wildlife were still obstacles.

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 gives wildlife conservation efforts in India a new chance to get stronger. By imposing stricter regulations on wildlife conservation, the act seeks to address some of the issues with the prior legislation. The proposed National Wildlife Conservation Authority (NWCA) will be crucial in ensuring the effective conservation of wildlife and monitoring the implementation of the act's provisions. However, there are also concerns regarding the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022's implementation. The provisions of the act that deal with human-wildlife conflict and habitat protection need to be better defined. To determine whether the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 is effective in addressing these issues and improving wildlife conservation in India, additional research is required.

All in all, natural life preservation in India is a mind boggling and complex issue that requires an exhaustive methodology. Indian wildlife conservation has made significant strides thanks to the Wildlife Protection Act and subsequent amendments. The challenges of habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade still need to be addressed, even though these legislative measures have

significantly contributed to the preservation of India's extensive biodiversity. The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 offers a brand-new chance to boost efforts to protect India's unique and diverse wildlife. However, its implementation will be crucial to achieving this goal.

India is a country that is wealthy in biodiversity and is home to a huge swath of untamed life species. However, several different factors, such as habitat loss, poaching, and conflict between humans and animals, have put several species of wildlife in danger over time. India has taken several steps to address these issues by protecting its wildlife. The Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) was one of the most significant actions taken in this direction in 1972. The WPA was a milestone regulation that meant to safeguard India's natural life and their territories. It established a legal framework for the protection of several threatened and endangered species, such as rhinoceroses, tigers, and elephants. In addition, the act established a nationwide network of protected areas that included conservation reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and national parks.

However, the WPA encountered several difficulties over time. The lack of efficient application of the act's provisions was one of the most significant obstacles. Despite the act's existence, poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife continued to flourish. The WPA was additionally censured for its emphasis on safeguarding individual species as opposed to their natural surroundings, which brought about environment discontinuity and corruption. In 2002, the WPA was changed to address these issues. The identification of critical wildlife habitats and the creation of eco-sensitive zones around protected areas were two new provisions for the protection of wildlife and their habitats that were included in the amendment act. The revision act likewise expanded punishments for natural life violations and presented stricter measures for the insurance of imperilled and undermined species.

Despite these modifications, there were still several obstacles. Human-wildlife conflict increased in several locations, and habitat fragmentation and degradation remained a major issue. Poaching remained a significant threat to several species, and illegal wildlife trade also continued to flourish.

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 was passed to address these issues. The creation of a National Wildlife Conservation Authority (NWCA) to oversee the implementation of the act's provisions is one of the proposed measures to strengthen wildlife conservation efforts in India. In addition, the act calls for the establishment of wildlife corridors to lessen habitat fragmentation and stricter measures to protect habitat. India's wildlife conservation efforts will be significantly bolstered by the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022. The formation of the NWCA is a positive move towards guaranteeing powerful execution of the demonstration's arrangements. The provisions of the act that are related to habitat protection and the establishment of wildlife corridors are also crucial steps in addressing the difficulties caused by habitat fragmentation and degradation.

However, there are also concerns regarding the act's implementation. The provisions of the act that deal with conflicts between humans and animals need to be more specific and effective. In addition, efforts to preserve wildlife require community involvement and increased awareness.

The illegal trade in wildlife is still a big problem, and more needs to be done to effectively address it.

All in all, natural life preservation in India is a mind boggling and complex issue that requires an exhaustive methodology. Indian wildlife conservation has made significant strides thanks to the Wildlife Protection Act and subsequent amendments. The challenges of habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal wildlife trade still need to be addressed, even though these legislative measures have significantly contributed to the preservation of India's extensive biodiversity. The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2022 offers a brand-new chance to boost efforts to protect India's unique and diverse wildlife. However, its implementation will be crucial to achieving this goal. It is urgent to guarantee that the demonstration's arrangements are really executed, and there is expanded mindfulness and local area cooperation in untamed life protection endeavours. We will not be able to effectively safeguard India's rich biodiversity until then.

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