

CHAPTER II

Authorities to be appointed or constituted under this Act

3. Appointment of Director and other officers.— (1) The Central Government may, for the purposes of this Act appoint

- (a) a Director of Wildlife Preservation;
- (b) Assistant Directors of Wildlife Preservation; and
- (c) such other officers and employees as may be necessary.

(2) In the performance of his duties and exercise of his powers by or under this Act, the Director shall be subject to such general or special directions, as the Central Government may, from time to time, give.

(3) The Assistant, Directors of Wildlife Preservation and other officers and employees appointed under this section shall be subordinate to the Director.

4. Appointment of Chief Wildlife Warden and other officers – (1) The State Government may, for the purposes of this Act, appoint –

- (a) a Chief Wildlife Warden; [***¹]
- (b) Wildlife Wardens;
- [(bb) One Honorary Wildlife Warden in each district; and²]
- (c) such other officers and employees as may be necessary.

(2) In the performance of his duties and exercise of his powers by or under this Act, the Chief Wildlife Warden shall be subject to such general or special directions, as the State Government may, from time to time, give.

(3) ³ [The Wildlife Warden, the Honorary Wildlife Warden] and other officers and employees appointed under this section shall be subordinate to the Chief Wildlife Warden.

5. Power of delegate – (1) The Director may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by order in writing delegate all or any of his powers and duties under this Act to any officer subordinate to him subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Chief Wildlife Warden may, with the previous approval of the State Government by order in writing, delegate all or any of his powers and duties under this Act, except those under Cl.(a) of sub-section (1) of Sec.11, to any officer subordinate to him subject to such conditions, if any, be specified in the order.

(3) Subject to any general or special, direction given or condition imposed by the Director or the Chief Wildlife Warden, any person, authorised by the Director or the Chief Wildlife Warden to exercise any, powers, may exercise those powers in the same manner and to the same effect as if they had been conferred on that person directly by this Act and not by way of delegation.

6. Constitution of the Wildlife Advisory Board.— (1) The State Government, or, in the case of a Union Territory, the Administrator, shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, constitute a Wildlife Advisory Board consisting of the following member, namely:

(a) the Minister in charge of Forest in the State or Union Territory, or, if there is no such Minister, the Chief Secretary to the State Government, or, as the case may be, the Chief Secretary to the Government or the Union Territory, who shall be the Chairman;

(b) two members of the State Legislature or, in the case of a Union Territory having a Legislature, two members of the legislature of the Union Territory, as the case may be;

(c) Secretary to the State Government, or the Government of the Union Territory, in charges of Forests;

[(d) The Forest Officer in charge of the State Forest Department, by whatever designation called, ex-officio; ⁴]

(e) an officer to be nominated by the Director;

(f) Chief Wildlife Warden, ex-officio;

[(g) Officers of the State Forest Government not exceeding five];

(h) such other person, not exceeding ten, who, in the opinion of the State Government, are interested in the protection of Wildlife, including the representatives of tribals not exceeding three.]

[(1A) The State Government may appoint a Vice-Chairman of the Board from amongst the members referred to in clauses (b) and (h) of sub-section (1). ⁶]

(2) The State Government shall appoint [the forest Officer incharge of the Forest Department ⁷] or Chief Wildlife Warden as the Secretary to the Board.

(3) The term of office of the members of the Board referred to in C1.(g) of sub-section

(1) and the manner of filling the vacancies among them shall be such as may be prescribed. ⁸

(4) The members shall be entitled to receive such allowances in respect of expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as the State Government may prescribe.

7. Procedure to be followed by the Board. –(1) The Board shall meet at least twice a year at such place as the State Government may direct.

(2) The Board shall regulate its own procedure (including the quorum).

(3) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be invalid merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy therein or any defect in the constitution thereof or any irregularity in the procedure of the Board affecting the merits of the case.

8. Duties of the Wildlife Advisory Board. – It shall be the duty of the Wildlife Advisory Board to advise the State Government,–

(a) In the selection of areas to be declared as Sanctuaries, National Parks, and Closed Areas and the administration thereof ;

[⁹(b) in formulation of the policy of protection and conservation of Wildlife and specified plants;]

(c) in any matter relating to any schedule;

(cc) in relation to the measures to be taken for harmonizing the needs of the tribals and other dwellers of the forest with the protection and conservation of wildlife; and ¹⁰]

(d) in any matter that may be referred to it by the State Government.

¹ Sec.4(1)(a) “and “omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.6.

² Sec.4(1)(bb) “inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.6.

³ Sec.4(3) “the Honorary Wildlife Warden” after “The Wildlife Warden” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, Sec. 6

⁴ Sec.6(1)(d) “Chief Conservator of Forests, ex officio;” substituted by Act of 44 of 1991, sec.7.

⁵ Sec.6(1)(g) “such other officers and non-officials, not exceeding fifteen, who, in the opinion of the State Government, are interested in the protection of Wildlife, “ substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.7. and original sub-section renumbered as ‘h’.

⁶ Sec.6(1A) inserted by Act 44 of 199 1, sec.7.

⁷ Sec.6(2) “The State Government shall appoint the Chief Wildlife or the Chief Conservator of Forest as the Secretary to the Board, “substituted by Act 44 of 199 1, sec.7.

⁸ Sec.6 (3) “in CL(g)” should have been substituted by C1 (h)” under the amended verdict.

⁹ Sec. 8(b) “in the formulation of the policy in granting licences and permits under this Act;” substituted by Act 44 of 199 1, sec. 8.

¹⁰ Sec. 8(cc) inserted by Act of 199 1, sec. 8.

CHAPTER III

Hunting of Wild Animals

[9 Prohibition of Hunting. – No person shall hunt any wild animal specified in Schedule, I, II, III and IV except as provided under section 11 and section 12. 1]

10. [2 (Omitted 199)

11. Hunting of Wild animals to be permitted in certain cases.– (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and subject to the provisions of Chapter IV –

(a) the Chief Wildlife Warden may, if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in Sch. I has become dangerous to human life or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, by order in writing and stating the reasons therefor, permit any person to hunt such animal or cause animal to be hunted;

(b) the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may, if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in Sch. II Sch. III or Sch. IV has become dangerous to human life or to property (including standing crops on any land) or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, by order in writing and stating the reasons therefor, permit any person to hunt such animal or cause such animal to be hunted.

(2) The killing or wounding in good faith of any wild animal in defence of oneself or of any other person shall not be an offence;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall exonerate any person who, when such defence becomes necessary, was committing any act in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

(3) Any wild animal killed or wounded in defence of any person shall be Government property.

12. Grant of permit for special purposes. - Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chief Wildlife Warden, to grant [***3] a permit, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, to any person, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, which shall entitle the holder of such permit to hunt, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, any wild animal specified in such permit, for the purpose of, –

(a) education;

[4(b) scientific research;

(bb) scientific management;

Explanation:- for the purposes of Cl. (bb), the expression, “scientific management” means

–

(i) translocation of any wild animal to an alternative suitable habitat; or

(ii) population management of wildlife, without killing or poisoning or destroying any wild animals].

[5(c) Collection of specimens

(i) for recognised zoos subject to the permission under section 38-1 or

(ii) for museums and similar institutions;

(d) derivation, collection or preparation of snake-venom for the manufacture of life saving drugs.]

6[Provided that no such permit shall be granted:

(a) in respect of any wild animal specified in Sch. I except with the previous permission of the Central Government, and

(b) in respect of any other wild animal, except with the previous permission of the State Government.]

[(13) “Suspension or cancellation of licence. - The Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may, subject to any general or special order of this State Government, for good and sufficient reasons, to be recorded in writing, suspend or cancel any licence granted under this Chapter. (OMITTED 1991)

Provided that no such suspensions or cancellation shall be made except after giving the holder of the licence a reasonable opportunity of being heard”.]

[7(14) Omitted 1991]

[8(15) Omitted 1991]

[9(16) Omitted 1991]*

[10(17) Omitted 1991]

1 Sec.9. “Hunting of Wild animals”...

Sec.9(1)”No person shall hunt any wild animal specified in Sch. I” Substituted.

(2) “No person shall hunt any wild animal specified in Sch. II, Sch. III, or Sch. IV, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions specified in a licence granted under sub-section (5).” substituted.

(3) “Any person distilling to obtain a licence referred to in sub-section (2) shall apply, in such from and on payment of such fee, as may be prescribed, to the Chief Wildlife Warden or any other officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf (hereinafter referred to as the authorised officer).”

(4) “An application under sub-section (3) may be made for all or any of the following kinds of licences, namely

(a) Special game hunting licence.

(b) Big game hunting licence.

(c) Small game hunting licence.

(d) Wild animal trapping licence.

Provided that any such licence may be restricted to be hunting or trapping of such animal as may be specified therein.” omitted.

(5) “On receipt of an application under sub-section (3), the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may, after making such inquiry as he may think fit with regard to the fitness or other wise of the applicant to receive the licence, grant or refuse to grant such licence after recording in writing his reason for such grant of refusal; and when the grant of a licence is refused, the fee paid therefor shall be refunded to the applicant. “ omitted.

(6) “A Licence granted under this section shall

(a) be in such form as may be prescribed;

(b) be valid for such period as may be specified therein;

(c) be subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be prescribed; (d) not be transferable.

Omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.9.

2 Sec. 10. Maintenance of records of wild animals killed or captured. –(1) The holder of every licence shall maintain a record, containing such particulars as may be prescribed, of the wild animals, other than vermin, killed or captured by him during the currency of the licence.

(2) When any animal specified in Sch. III is killed, wounded, or captured by the holder of a licence, he shall, not later than fifteen days from the date of such killing, wounding, or capture, or before leaving the area specified in the licence, whichever is earlier, intimate in writing to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer, the prescribed particulars of such animal killed, wounded, or captured by him”..

(3) The holder of any licence shall, not later than fifteen days from the date of expiry of such licence, surrender the records maintained by him under sub-section (1) and the licence to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer, and shall sign a declaration, in the prescribed form, certifying the accuracy of the records maintained by him under sub-section (a).”

omitted by Act of 1991, sec. 10

3 Sec. 12. the words “with the previous permission of the State Government” omitted by Act 23 of 1982, sec.2.

4 Sec. 12(b) substituted by Act 23 of 1982, sec.2.

5 Sec. 12 (c) “collection of specimens for zoological gardens, museums, and similar institutions” substituted by ibid.

6 Proviso inserted by Act 23 of 1982, sec.2

7 Sec 14. Omitted by Act 44 of 1991. Sec. 12

“Appeals. - (1) An appeal from an order refusing to grant a licence under sec.9, or an order

suspending or cancelling a licence under sec. 13, shall lie

(a) if the order is made by the authorised officer, to the Chief Wildlife Warden, or

(b) If the order is made by the Chief Wildlife Warden, to the State Government.

(2) In the case of an order passed in appeal by the Chief Wildlife Warden under sub-section (1), a second appeal shall lie to the State government

(3) Subject as aforesaid, every order passed in appeal under this section shall be final.

(4) No appeal shall be entertained unless it is preferred within fifteen days from the date of the communication to the applicant of the order appealed against.

*Provided that the appellate authority may admit any appeal after the expiry of the period aforesaid, if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal in time."

⁸ See 15 Omitted by Act 44 of 1991. Sec. 12

"Hunting of young and female of wild animals. --No person shall, unless specially authorised by a licence, hunt the young of any wild animal, other than vermin, or any female of such animal, or any deer with antlers in velvet."

⁹ Sec 16. Omitted by Act 44 of 1991. Sec. 12

Declaration of closed time. – (1) The State Government may, by notification, declare the whole year or any part thereof, to be a closed time throughout the State, or any part thereof, for such wild animal as may be specified in the notification and no hunting of such animal shall be permitted, during the said period, in the area specified in the notification.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to vermin unless otherwise specified by the State Government in this behalf [omitted 1991]

⁵* **Conviction, setting aside of.** –On 5th February, 1954, at about 10 a.m. a rhinoceros was shot dead at village Hahpani. The petitioner along with a few others, who have since been acquitted or discharged, were sent up for trial under sec. 429 of the Indian Penal Code and Sec. 25 (g) of the Assam Forest Regulation. The charge under sec. 25 (g) of the Forest Regulation failed because the occurrence was found to have taken place outside the game sanctuary. The petitioner was, however, convicted by the learned Magistrate under sec.429 of the Indian Penal Code for having shot and killed the rhinoceros with a gun, and that conviction was upheld by the learned Sessions Judge on appeal. 'The only evidence against the petitioner was that of one prosecution witness, who saw the petitioner firing at the rhinoceros with a single - barreled muzzle loading gun, and later the animal was found dead. The evidence of this witness had been believed by the two Courts below who has, therefore, convicted the petitioner. The argument for the defence was that in order for the conviction to be correct, the destruction of property should be established. Where, therefore, no one has any property or right in an animal, the killing of the animal does not come within that meaning of Sec. 425 of the Indian Penal Code. And thus the provision of Sec.429 of the Indian Penal Code will also not be attracted. The learned Sessions Judge appears to have overlooked the effect of Sec. 425 on the interpretation of Sec 429. It was submitted that at any rate an offence had been committed under sec.3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (8 of 1912), and therefore, the conviction of the petitioner should be altered to one under Sec.4 of the Act and an appropriate sentence imposed on him. But this cannot be done for the obvious reason that there is nothing to show in this case that there was any such notification by the Government declaring that the offence, if any, was committed in a closed season, as prohibited by the law, 'That being so, the conviction and sentence of the petitioner must be set aside. - Nabin Chandra Gogoi vs State of Assam, AIR 1961, pp. 18-19.

¹⁰ Sec. 17 Omitted by Act 44 of 1991. Sec. 12

17. "Restrictions on hunting. -(I) No person shall

(a) hunt any wild animal, from or by means of, a wheeled or mechanically propelled vehicle on water or land, or by aircraft;

(b) use an aircraft, motor vehicle or launch for the purpose of driving or stampeding any wild animal;

(c) hunt any wild animal with chemicals, explosives, nets, pitfalls, poisonous, poisoned weapons, snares or traps, except insofar as they relate to the capture of wild animals under a Wild Animal Trapping Licence;

(d) hunt any special game or big game other than with a rifle unless specially authorised by the licence to hunt with a shot gun using single-slug bullets;

(e) for the purpose of hunting, set fire to any vegetation;

(f) use any artificial light for the purpose of hunting except when specially authorised to do so under

licence in the case of carnivora over a kill;

(h) hunt any wild animal on a salt-lick or waterwheel or other drinking place or on path or approach to the game, except sandgrouse and waterbirds;

(i) hunt any wild animal on any land not owned by Government, without the consent of that owner or his agent or the lawful occupant of such land;

(j) notwithstanding that he holds a licence for the purpose, hunt any wild animal during the closed time referred to in Sec. 16;

(k) hunt, with the help of dogs, any wild animal except waterbird, chakor, partridge, or quail;

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to vermin. “ [Omitted]

[CHAPTER-III]

PROTECTION OF SPECIFIED PLANTS

17A. Prohibition of picking, uprooting, etc., of specified plants. – Save, as otherwise provided in this Chapter, no person shall –

(a) willfully pick, uproot, damage destroy, acquire or collect any specified plant from any forest land and area specified, by notification, by the Central Government,

(b) possess, sell, offer for sale, or transfer by way of gift or otherwise, or transport any specified plant, whether alive or dead, or part or derivative thereof :

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a member of a scheduled tribe, subject to the provisions of Chapter IV, from picking, collecting or possessing in the district he resides any specified

plant or part or derivative thereof for his bonafide personal use.

17B. Grant of permit for special purpose–. The Chief Wild Life Warden may with the previous permission of the State Government, grant to any person a permit to pick, uproot, acquire or collect from

a forest land or the area specified under section 17A or transport, subject to such conditions as may be

specified therein, any specified plant for the purpose of

(a) education;

(b) scientific research.,

(c) collection, preservation and display in a herbarium of any scientific institutions; or

(d) propagation by a person or an institution approved by the Central Government in this regard.

17C. Cultivation of specified plants without licence prohibited. – (1) No person shall cultivate a

specified plant except under, and in accordance with a licence granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden or

any other officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf :

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a person, who, immediately before the commencement of the Wild Life (Protection)

Amendment Act, 1991, was cultivating a specified plant, from carrying on such cultivation for a period of six months from such commencement, or where he has made an application within that period

for the grant of a licence to him, until the licence is granted to him, or he is informed in writing that a

licence cannot be granted to him.

(2) Every licence granted under this section shall specify the area in which and the conditions, if any, subject to which the licensee shall cultivate a specified plant.

17D. Dealing in specified plants without licence prohibited. - (1) No person shall, except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden or any other officer authorised

by the State Government in this behalf, commence or carry on business or occupation as a dealer in a

specified plant or part or derivative thereof :

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a person, who, immediately before that commencement of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991, was carrying on such business or

occupation for a period of sixty days from such commencement, or where he has made an application

within that period for the grant of a licence to him, until the licence is granted to him or he is informed in

writing that a licence cannot be granted to him.

(2) Every licence granted under this section shall specify the premises in which and the conditions, if any, subject to which the licensee shall carry on his business.

17E. Declaration of stock.— (1) Every person cultivating, or dealing in, a specified plant or part or

derivative thereof shall, within thirty days, from the date of commencement of the Wild Life (Protection)

Amendment Act, 1991, declare to the Chief Wild Warden or any other officer authorised by the State

Government in this behalf, his stocks of such plants and part or derivative thereof, as the case may be, on

the date of such commencement.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (3) to (8) (both inclusive) of section 44, section 45, section 46 and section 47 shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to an application and a licence referred to in

section 17C and section 17D as they apply in relation to the licence or business in animals or animal

articles.

17F. Possession, etc., of plants by licensee. - No licensee under this chapter shall

(a) keep in his control or possession

(i) any specified plant, or part or derivative thereof in respect of which a declaration under the provisions of section 17E has to be made, but has not been made;

(ii) any specified plant, or part or derivative thereof which has not been lawfully acquired under the provisions of this Act or any rule, or order made thereunder;

(b) (i) pick, uproot, collect or acquire any specified plant, or

(ii) acquire, receive, keep in his control, custody or possession, or sell, offer for sale or transport, any specified plant or part or derivative thereof,

except in accordance with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted and such rules as

may be made under this Act.

17G. Purchase, etc., of specified plants.— No person shall purchase, receive or acquire any specified plant or part or derivative thereof otherwise than from a licenced dealer:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any person referred to in section of 17B.

17H. Plants to be Government property. —(1) Every specified plant or part or derivative thereof,

in respect of which any offence against this Act or any rule or order made thereunder has been committed,

shall be the property of the State Government, and, where such plant or part or derivative thereof has been

collected or acquired from a sanctuary or National Park declared by the Central Government, such plant

or part or derivative thereof shall be the property of the Central Government.

(2) The provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 39 shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the specified plant or part or derivative thereof as they apply in relation to wild animals and

articles referred to in sub-section (1) of that section.]

¹ Chapter IIIA inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 13.

CHAPTER IV

Sanctuaries, National Park, ¹[****] and Closed Areas

Sanctuaries

18. Declaration of Sanctuary.— [(1) The State Government may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute any area other than area comprised with any reserve forest or the territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural. or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment. ²]

(2) The notification referred to in sub-section (1) shall specify, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such area.

Explanation. - For the purposes of the this section, it shall be sufficient to describe the area by roads, rivers, ridges, or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries

19. Collector to determine rights.— [³When a notification has been issued under Sec.18,] the collector shall inquire into, and determine the existence, nature and extent of the rights of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary.

20. Bar of accrual of rights.— After the issue of a notification under Sec.”18, no right shall be acquired in, or over the land comprised within the limits of the area specified in such notification, except by succession, testamentary or intestate.

21. Proclamation by Collector. – When a notification has been issued under Sec.18 the Collector shall publish in the regional language in every town and village in or in the neighborhood of the area comprised therein, a progamation:

- (a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and the limits of the sanctuary; and
- (b) requiring any person, claiming any right mentioned in Sec. 19, to prefer before the collector” within two months from the date of such proclamation, a written claim in the prescribed form specifying the nature and extent of such right, with necessary details and the amount and particulars of the compensation, if any, claimed in respect thereof.

22. Inquiry by Collector. – The Collector shall, after service of the prescribed notice upon the claimant, expeditiously inquire into

- (a) the claim preferred before him under Cl. (b) of Sec.21, and
- (b) the existence of any right mentioned in Sec.19 and not claimed under Cl.(b) of Sec.21,

so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of the State Goven-iments and the evidence of any person acquainted with the same.

23. Powers of Collector. – For the purpose of such inquiry, the Collector may exercise the following powers, namely

- (a) the power to enter in or upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same or to authorise any other officer to do so;
- (b) the same powers as are vested in a civil court for the trial of suits.

24. Acquisition of rights. – (1) In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land referred to in Sec.19, the Collector shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

(2) If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Collector may either

- (a) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed sanctuary, or
- (b) proceed to acquire such land or rights, except where by an agreement between the owner of such land or the holder of rights and the Government the owner or holder of such rights has agreed to surrender his rights to the Government, in or over such land, and payment of such compensation, as is provided in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894)

[⁴(c) allow, in consultation with the Chief Wildlife Warden, the continuance of any right of any person in, or over any land within the limits of the sanctuary.]

25. Acquisition proceedings. – (1) For the purpose of acquiring such land, or rights in or over such land,

(a) the Collector shall be deemed to be a Collector, proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 to 1894):

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under sec.9 of that Act.

(c) the provisions of the sections preceding Sec.9 of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with;

(d) where the claimant does not accept the award made in his favour in the matter of compensation, he shall be deemed, within the meaning of Sec.18 of that Act, to be a person interested who has not accepted the award, and shall be entitled to proceed to claim relief, against the award under the provision of Part III of that Act;

(e) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both the parties, may award compensation in land or money or partly in land and partly in money, and

(f) in the case of the stoppage of a public way or a common pasture, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the State Government provide for an alternative public way or common pasture, as far as may be practicable or convenient.

(2) The acquisition under this Act of any land or interest therein shall be deemed to be acquisition for a public purpose.

26. Delegation of Collector's powers. – The State Government may, by general or special order, direct that the powers exercisable or the functions to be performed by the Collector under Sec. 19 to 25 (both inclusive) may be exercised and performed by such other officer as may be specified in the order.

[5(26A) Declaration of area as Sanctuary. –(1) When –

(a) a notification has been issued under sec.18 and the period for preferring claim has elapsed, and all claims, if any, made in relation to any land in an area intended to be declared as a sanctuary, have been disposed of by the State Government; or

(b) any area comprised within any reserve forest or any part of the territorial waters, which is considered by the State Government to be of adequate ecological, faunal, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment, is to be included in a sanctuary,

the State Government shall issue a notification specifying the limits of the area which shall be comprised within the sanctuary and declare that the said area shall be sanctuary on and from such date as may be specified in the notification.

Provided that where any part of the territorial waters is to be so included, prior concurrence of the Central Government shall be obtained by the State Government.

Provided further that the limits of the area of the territorial waters to be included in the sanctuary shall be determined in consultation with the Chief Naval Hydrographer of the Central Government and after taking adequate measures to protect the occupational interests of the local fishermen.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the right of innocent passage of any vessel or boat through the territorial water shall not be affected by the notification issued under sub-section (1).

(3) No alteration of the boundaries of a sanctuary shall be made except on a resolution passed by the Legislation of the State.]

27. Restriction on entry in sanctuary. – (1) No person other than,

(a) a public servant on duty;

(b) a person who has been permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer to reside within the limits of the sanctuary;

(c) a person who has any right over immovable property within the limits of the sanctuary;
(d) a person passing through the sanctuary along a public highway, and
(e) the dependents of the person referred to in Cl. (a), (b) or (c).
shall enter or reside in the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under section 28.

(2) Every person shall, so long as he resides in the sanctuary, be bound
(a) to prevent the commission, in the sanctuary, or an offence against this Act;
(b) where there is reason to believe that any such offence against this Act has been committed in such sanctuary, to help in discovering and arresting the offender;
(c) to report the death of any wild animal and to safeguard its remains until the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer takes charge thereof;
(d) to extinguish any fire in such sanctuary of which he has knowledge or information and to prevent from spreading by any lawful means in his power, any fire within the vicinity of such sanctuary of which he has knowledge or information; and
(e) to assist any forest officer, Chief Wildlife Warden, Wildlife Warden or police officer demanding his aid for preventing the commission of any offence against this Act or in the investigation of any such offence.

[6(3) No person shall, with intent to cause damage to any boundary-mark of a sanctuary or to cause any wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), alter, destroy, move, or deface such boundary-mark.]

[7(4) No person shall tease or molest any wild animal or litter the grounds or sanctuary.]

28. Grant of permit. – (1) The Chief Wildlife Warden may, on application, grant to any person a permit to enter or reside in a sanctuary for all or any of the following purposes, namely:

(a) investigation or study of wildlife and purposes ancillary or incidental thereto;
(b) photography;
(c) scientific research;
(d) tourism;
(e) transaction of lawful business with any person residing in the sanctuary.

(2) A permit to enter or reside in a sanctuary shall be issued subject to such conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

[8(29) Destruction, etc., in a sanctuary prohibited without a permit. – No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wildlife from a sanctuary or destroy or damage the habitat of any wild animal or deprive any wild animal or its habitat within such sanctuary except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wildlife Warden and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied that such destruction, exploitation or removal of wildlife from the sanctuary is necessary for the improvement and better management of wildlife therein authorises the issue of such permit.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, grazing or movement of livestock permitted under clause (d) of Sec.33 shall not be deemed to be an act prohibited under this section.]

30. Causing fire prohibited. – No person shall set fire to a sanctuary, or kindle any fire, or leave any fire burning, in a sanctuary, in such manner as to endanger such sanctuary.

31 Prohibition of entry into sanctuary with weapon. – No person shall enter a sanctuary with any weapon except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer.

32. Ban on use of injurious substances. – No person shall use in a sanctuary, chemicals, explosives or any other substances which may cause injury to, or endanger, any wildlife in such sanctuary.

33. Control of sanctuaries. – The Chief Wildlife Warden shall be the authority who shall control, manage and maintain all sanctuaries and for that purpose, within the limits of any

sanctuary,

(a) may construct such roads, bridges, buildings, fences or barrier gates, and carry out such other works as he may consider necessary for the purposes of such sanctuary;

(b) shall take such steps as will ensure the security of wild animals in the sanctuary and the preservation of the sanctuary and wild animals, therein;

(c) may take such measures, in the interests of wildlife, as he may consider necessary for the improvement of any habitat.

(d) may regulate, control or prohibit, in keeping with the interests of wildlife, the grazing or movement of [livestock].

(e) [omitted 1991]

[933A. Immunisation of livestock. –(41) The Chief Wildlife Warden shall take such measures in such manner as may be prescribed, for immunisation against communicable diseases of the livestock kept in or within five kilometres of a sanctuary.

(2) No person shall take, or cause to be taken or graze, any livestock in a sanctuary without getting it immunised.]

34. Registration of certain persons in possession of arms. – (41) Within three months from the declaration of any area as a sanctuary, every person residing in or within ten kilometres of any such sanctuary and holding a licence granted under the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959), for the possession of arms or exempted from the provisions of that Act and possessing arms, shall apply in such form, on payment of such fee, and within such time as may be prescribed, to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer, for the registration of his name.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer shall register the name of the applicant in subject manner as may be prescribed.

[103) No new licences under the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959), shall be granted within a radius of ten kilometres of a sanctuary without the prior concurrence of the Chief Wildlife Warden.

National Parks

35. Declaration of National Parks. – (1) Whenever it appears to the State Government that an area, whether within a sanctuary or not, is, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to be constituted as a National Park for the purpose of protecting and propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment, it may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute such area as a National Park.

[11(1) Provided that where any part of the territorial waters is proposed to be included in such National Park, the provisions of Sec.26A shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the declaration of a National Park as they apply in relation to the declaration of a sanctuary.]

(2) The notification referred to in sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the area which is intended to be declared as a National Park.

(3) Where any area is intended to be declared as a National Park, the provisions of Sec.

[1219 to 26-A (both inclusive except clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 24)] shall, as far as may be, apply to the investigation and determination of claims and extinguishment of rights, in relation to any land in such area as they apply to the said matters in relation to any land in a sanctuary.

(4) When the following events have occurred, namely

(a) the period for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims, if any, made in relation to any land in an area intended to be declared as a National Park, have been disposed of by the State Government, and

(b) all rights in respect of lands proposed to be included in the National Park have become vested in the State Government

the State Government shall publish a notification specifying the limits of the area which shall be comprised within the National Park and declare that the said area shall be a National Park on and from such date as may be specified in the notification.

(5) No alteration of the boundaries of a National Park shall be made except on a resolution passed by the Legislature of the State.

(6) No person shall, destroy, exploit, or remove any wildlife from a National Park or destroy or damage the habitat or any wild animal or deprive any wild animal or its habitat within such National Park except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wildlife Warden and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government, being satisfied that such destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife from the National Park is necessary for the improvement and better management of wildlife therein, authorises the issue of such permit.

(7) No grazing of any [livestock¹³] shall be permitted in a National Park and no livestock shall be allowed to enter except where such [livestock] is used as a vehicle by a person authorised to enter such National Park.

(8) The provisions of secs. 27 and 28, secs.30 to 32 (both inclusive), and CIS, (a), (b) and (c) of [Sec.33, 33A¹⁴] and sec.34 shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to a National Park as they apply in relation to a sanctuary.

36. [15Omitted 1991]

Closed Area

37. Declaration of closed area. – (1) The State Government may, by notification, declare any area closed to hunting for such period as may be specified in the notification.

(2) No hunting of any wild animal shall be permitted in a closed area during the period specified in the notification referred to in sub-section(1).

Sanctuaries or National Park declared by Central Govt.

38. Power of Central Government to declare areas as Sanctuaries or National Park,

- (1) Where the State Government leases or otherwise transfers any area under its control, not being an area within a Sanctuary, to the Central Government the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that the conditions specified in sec.18 are fulfilled in relation to the area so transferred to it, declare such area, by notification, to be a sanctuary and the provisions of [sec 18 to 35 (both inclusive) ¹⁶], 54 and 55 shall apply in relation to such sanctuary as they apply in relation to a sanctuary declared by the State Government.

(2) The Central Government may, if it is satisfied that the conditions specified in sec.35 are fulfilled in relation to any area referred to in sub-section (1), whether or not such area has been declared, to be a sanctuary by the Central Government, or the State Government, declare such area, by notification, to be a National Park and the provisions of secs.35. 54 and 55 shall apply to such National Park as they apply in relation to a National Park declared by the State Government.

(3) In relation to a sanctuary or National Park declared by the Central Government, the powers and duties of the Chief Wildlife Warden under the section referred to in sub-section (1) and (2). shall be exercised and discharged by the Director or by such other officer as may be authorised by the Director in this behalf and references in the sections aforesaid to the State Government, shall be construed as reference to the Central Government and reference therein to the Legislation of the State shall be construed as a reference to Parliament.

¹ Chapter IV “Game Reserves” omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 14.

² Sec 18(1) substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 15.

³ Sec. 19 “Whenever any area is declared to be a sanctuary” Substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 16.

⁴ Sec.24(2)(c) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 17

⁵ Sec.26A inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 18.

⁶ Sec.27(3) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 19.

⁷ Sec.27(4) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 19.

⁸ Sec.29. Hunting in sanctuary without permit prohibited. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, no person shall hunt any wild animal in a sanctuary or remove therefrom any wild animal, whether alive or dead, or any trophy, uncured trophy, or meat derived from such animal. Provided that if the Chief Wildlife Warden is satisfied that it is necessary that any wild animal in a

sanctuary should be hunted or removed.

(a) for the better protection of wildlife, or

(b) for any other good and sufficient reason he may, with the previous approval of the State Government, grant a permit authorising any person to hunt or remove such wild animal under the direction of an office authorised by him or cause it to be hunted or removed.

(2) A permit granted under sub-section

(1) shall specify the kind and number of wild animal that may be hunted or removed by the holder of such permit.

(3) The Chief Wildlife Warden may, for good and sufficient reason, to be recorded in writing, cancel any permit granted under sec.28 or under this section.

Provided that no such cancellation shall be made except after giving the holder of the permit a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(4) Any person aggrieved by the cancellation of a permit under sub-section (3) may, within 15 days from the date of such cancellation, appeal to the State Government, whose decision shall be final.

Provided that the State Government may admit any appeal preferred after the expiry of the period aforesaid if it is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal in time."

Substituted by Act 44 of 1991, Sec. 20,

⁹ Sec.33A inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.22.

¹⁰ Sec.34(3) inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.22A.

¹¹ Sec.35(1) Provision added by Act 44 of 1991, sec.23

¹² Sec. 35(3) " 19 to 26 (both inclusive)" between "the provisions of sections' and "shall, as far as" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.23.

¹³ Sec.35(7) "cattle" substituted by "livestock" by Act 44 of 1991, sec.23.

¹⁴ Sec.35(8) "section 33" after "clause (a), (b) and (c) of "substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.23.

¹⁵ Sec.36 Declaration of "Game Reserve".-(1) The State Government may, by notification, declare any area closed to hunting for such period as may be specified in the notification.

(2) No hunting of any wild animal shall be permitted in such reserve except under and in accordance with a licence, issued under this section by the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer."

omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 24.

¹⁶ Sec38. "Section 19 to 35 after "provisions of" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.25.

[1CHAPTER -IVA]

CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY AND RECOGNITION OF ZOOS

38A. Constitution of Central Authority. 2 - (1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the Central Zoo Authority (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the Authority), to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Authority shall consist of

- (a) Chairperson;
- (b) such number of members not exceeding ten; and
- (c) Member - Secretary; to be appointed by the Central Government.

38B. Term of office and conditions of service of chairperson and members etc.–

(1) The chairperson and every member shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified by the Central Government.

(2) The chairperson or a member may, by writing under this hand, addressed to the Central Government, resign from the office of chairperson or, as the case may be, of the Member.

(3) The Central Government shall remove a person from the office of chairperson or member referred to in sub-section (2) if that person.

- (a) becomes an undischarged insolvent,
- (b) gets convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude;
- (c) becomes of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
- (d) refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting;
- (e) is, without obtaining leave or absence from the authority, absent from three consecutive meetings of the Authority; or
- (f) in the opinion of the Central Government has so abused the position of chairperson or member as to render that person's continuance in office detrimental to the public interest:

Provided that no person shall be removed under this clause unless that person has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

(4) A vacancy caused under sub-section (2) or otherwise shall be filled by fresh appointment.

(5) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of appointment of chairperson, members and Member-Secretary of the Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

(6) The Authority shall, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, employ such officer and other employees as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the Authority.

(7) The terms and conditions of service of the officers and other employees of the authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

(8) No act or proceeding of the Authority shall be questioned or shall be invalid on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancies or defect in the constitution of the Authority.

38C. Functions of the Authority. – The Authority shall perform the following functions, namely:

- (a) specify the minimum standards for housing, unkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept in a zoo;
- (b) evaluate and assess the functioning of zoos with respect to the standards or the norms as may be prescribed;
- (c) recognise or derecognize zoos;
- (d) identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility in this regard to a zoo;
- (e) co-ordinate the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding purposes;
- (f) ensure maintenance of stud-books of endangered species of wild animals bred in captivity;

- (g) identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in a zoo;
- (h) co-ordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India;
- (i) co-ordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for the purposes of zoos;
- (j) provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines;
- (k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to zoos.

38D. Procedure to be regulated by the Authority. – (1) The Authority shall meet as and when necessary and shall meet at such time and place as the chairperson may think fit.
(2) The Authority shall regulate its own procedure.
(3) All orders and decisions of the Authority shall be authenticated by the Member-Secretary or any other officer of the Authority duly authorised by the Member-Secretary in this behalf.

38E. Grants and loans to Authority and constitution of fund. – (1) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the Authority grants and loans of such sums of money as that Government may consider necessary.
(2) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Central Zoo Authority Fund and there shall be credited thereto any grants and loans made to the Authority by the Central Government all fees and charges received by the Authority under this Act and all sums received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.
(3) The Fund referred to in sub-section (2) shall be applied for meting salary, allowances and other remuneration of the members, officer and other employees of the Authority and the expenses of the Authority in the discharge of its functions under this Chapter and expenses on objects and for purposes authorised by this Act.
(4) The Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
(5) The accounts of the Authority shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Authority to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
(6) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Authority under this Act shall have the same rights and privileges and the authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General generally has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Authority.
(7) The accounts of the Authority as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government by the Authority.

38F. Annual report. - The Authority shall prepare in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government.

38G. Annual report and audit report to be laid before Parliament. - The Central Government shall cause the annual report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein, in so far as they relate to the Central Government, and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after the reports are received before each House of Parliament.

38H. Recognition of Zoos. – (1) No zoo shall be operated without being recognised by the Authority.

Provided that a zoo being operated immediately before the date of commencement of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991 may continue to operate without being recognised for a period of [eighteen months from the date of such commencement and³] if the application seeking recognition is made within that period, the zoo may continue to be operated until the said application is finally decided or withdrawn and in case of refusal for a further period of six months from the date of such refusal.

(2) Every application for recognition of a zoo shall be made to the Authority in such form and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(3) Every recognition shall specify the conditions, if any, subject to which the applicant shall operate the zoo.

(4) No recognition to a zoo shall be granted unless the Authority, having due regard to the interests of protection and conservation of wild life, and such standards, norms and other matters as may be prescribed, is satisfied that recognition should be granted.

(5) No application for recognition of a zoo shall be rejected unless the applicant has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(6) The Authority may, for reason to be recorded by it, suspend or cancel any recognition granted under sub-section (4):

Provided that no such suspension or cancellation shall be made except after giving the person operating the zoo a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(7) An appeal from an order refusing to recognise a zoo under sub-section (5) or an order suspending or canceling a recognition under sub-section (6) shall lie to the Central Government:

(8) An appeal under sub-section (7) shall be preferred within thirty days from the date of communication to the applicant, of the order appealed against:

Provided that the Central Government may admit any appeal preferred after the expiry of the period aforesaid if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal.

38I. Acquisition of animals by a zoo. – Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no zoo shall acquire or transfer any wild animal specified in Schedule I and Schedule II except with the previous permission of the Authority.

38J. Prohibition of teasing etc., in a zoo. – No person shall tease, molest, injure or feed any animal or cause disturbance to the animals by noise or otherwise, or litter the grounds in a zoo.

¹ Chapter IVA inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.26

² The Central Zoo Authority was constituted vide S.O 113 (E), dated 3rd February, 1992 published in Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Extra -Ordinary Gazette of India, dated 3rd February, 1992

³ Sec.38H. “eighteen months from the date of such commencement” after the words “recognised for a period of” substituted by Act 26 of 1993, sec.2.

CHAPTER V

Trade or Commerce in Wild Animals,

Animal Articles and Trophies

39. Wild Animal, etc. to be Government property. - (1) Every –

(a) wild animal, other than vermin, which is hunted under Sec. 11 or sec.29 or sub-section (6) of sec 35 or kept or [bred in captivity or hunted₁] in contravention of any provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder, or found dead, or killed by [***] mistake;

(b) animal article, trophy or uncured trophy or meat derived from any wild animal referred to in Cl.(a) in respect of which any offence against this Act or any rule or order made thereunder has been committed;

[2(c) ivory imported into India and an article made from such ivory in respect of which any offence against this Act or any rule or order made thereunder has been committed.

(d) vehicle, vessel, weapon, trap or tool that has been used for committing an offence and has been seized under the provision of this Act.]

shall be the property of the State Government and, where such animal is hunted in a sanctuary or National Park declared by the Central Government such animal or any article, trophy, uncured trophy or meat [derived from such animal or any vehicle, vessel, weapon, trap, or tool used in such hunting, ₃] shall be the property of Central Government.

(2) Any person who obtains, by any means, the possession of Government property, shall, within forty-eight hours of obtaining such possession, report it to the nearest police station or authorised officer and shall, if so required, hand over such property to the officer in charge of such police station or such authorised officer, as the case may be.

(3) No person shall, without the previous permission in writing of the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer.

(a) acquire or keep in his possession, custody, or control, or

(b) transfer to any person, whether by way of gift, sale or otherwise, or

(c) destroy or damage

such Government property.

40. Declaration. – (1) Every person having at the commencement of this Act the control, custody, or possession of any captive animal specified in Sch. I or Part 11 of Sch. 11, or any uncured trophy derived from such animal or salted or dried skin of such animal or the musk of a musk deer or the horn of a rhinoceros, shall, within thirty days from the commencement of this Act, declare to the Chief Wildlife-Warden or the authorised officer the number and description of animal, or article of the foregoing description under his control, custody or possession and the place where such animal or article is kept.

(2) No person shall, after the commencement of this Act, acquire, receive, keep in his control, custody or possession, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise transfer or transport any animal specified in Sch. 1 or Part 11 of Sch. 11, any uncured trophy or meat derived from such animal, or the salted or dried skin of such animal or the musk of a deer or the horn of a rhinoceros, except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer.

[4(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall apply to a recognised zoo subject to the provisions of section 381 or to a public museum.]

(4) The State Government may, by notification, require any person to declare to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer any animal, article or trophy (other than the musk of musk deer or the horn of rhinoceros), or salted or dried skin derived from an animal specified in Sch. I or Part 11 of Sch. H in his control, custody or possession in such form, in such manner, and within such time as may be prescribed.

41. Inquiry and preparation of inventories. - (1) On receipt of a declaration made under sec.40, the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may, after such notice, in such manner and at such time as may be prescribed,

- (a) enter upon the premises of a person referred to in Sec.40;
- (b) make inquiries and prepare inventories of animal articles, trophies, uncured trophies, salted and dried skins, and captive animals specified in Sch. I and Part 11 of Sch. 11 and found thereon; and
- (c) affix upon the animals, animal articles, trophies of uncured trophies, identification marks in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) No person shall obliterate or counterfeit any identification mark referred to in this Chapter.

42. Certificate of ownership. - The Chief Wildlife Warden may, for the purposes of Sec. 40, issue a certificate of ownership in such form, as may be prescribed, to any person who, in his opinion, is in lawful possession of any wild animal or any animal article, trophy, or uncured trophy, and may, where possible, mark, in the prescribed manner, such animal article, trophy or uncured trophy for the purposes of Identification.

43. Regulation of transfer of animal etc. - (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), (3) and (4), a person (other than a dealer) who does not possess a certificate of ownership shall not

- (a) sell or offer for sale or transfer whether by way of sale, gift or otherwise, any wild animal specified in Sch. I or Part II of Sch. 11 or any captive animal belonging to that category or any animal article, trophy, uncured trophy or meat derived therefrom;
 - (b) make animal articles containing part or whole of such animal;
 - (c) put under a process of taxidermy an uncured trophy of such animal;
- except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer.

(2) Where a person transfers or transports from the State in which he resides to another State or acquires by transfer from outside the State any such animal, animal article, trophy or uncured trophy as referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of which he has a certificate of ownership, he shall, within thirty days of the transfer or transport, report the transfer or transport to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer within whose jurisdiction the transfer or transport is effected.

(3) No person who does not possess a certificate of ownership shall transfer or transport from one State to another state or acquire by transfer from outside the State any such animal, animal article, trophy or uncured trophy as is referred to in sub-section (1) except with the previous permission in writing of the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer within whose jurisdiction the transfer is to be effected.

(4) Before granting any permission under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer shall satisfy himself that the animal or article referred to therein has been lawfully acquired.

(5) While permitting the transfer or transport of any animal, animal article, trophy or uncured trophy, as is referred to in sub-section (1), the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer

- (a) shall issue a certificate of ownership after such inquiry as he may deem fit;
- (b) shall, where the certificate of ownership existed in the name of the previous owner, issue a fresh certificate of ownership in the name of the person to whom the transfer has been effected,.
- (c) may affix an identification mark on any such animal, animal article, trophy or uncured trophy.

6. Nothing in this section shall apply –

[⁵(a) to tail feather of peacock and animal articles or trophies made therefrom],

[⁶(b) to any transaction entered into by a recognised zoo subject to the provisions of Sec 381 or by a public museum with any other recognised zoo or public museum]

44. Dealings in trophy and animal articles without licence prohibited. – (1) [⁷Subject to

the provisions of Chapter VA, no person shall, except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted under sub-section (4), –]

(a) commence or carry on the business as

(i) a manufacturer of, or dealer in, any animal article, or

(ia) [8Omitted]

(ii) a taxidermist; or

(iii) a dealer in trophy or uncured trophy; or

(iv) a dealer in captive animal; or

(v) a dealer in meat; or

(b) cook or serve meat in any eating-house

[9(c) derive, collect or prepare, or deal in, snake venom,];

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent a person, who immediately before the commencement of this Act was carrying on the business or occupation specified in this sub-section, from carrying on such business or occupation for a period of thirty days from such commencement, or where he has made an application within that period for the grant of a licence to him, until the licence is granted to him or he is informed in writing that a licence cannot be granted to him.

[10Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the dealers in tail feathers of peacock and articles made therefrom and the manufacturers of such article.]

Explanation. – For the purposes of this section, “eating-house” includes a hotel, restaurant or any other place where any eatable is served on payment, whether or not such payment is separately made for such eatable or is included in the amount charged in board and lodging.

(2) Every manufacturer of, or dealer in animal article, or every dealer in captive animals, trophies or uncured trophies, or every taxidermist shall, within fifteen days from the commencement of this Act, declare to the Chief Wildlife Warden his stocks of animal articles, captive animals, trophies and uncured trophies, as the case may be, as on the date of such declaration and the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may place an identification mark on every animal article, captive animal trophy or uncured trophy, as the case may be.

(3) Every person referred to in sub-section (1) who intends to obtain a licence shall¹¹, make an application to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer for the grant of a licence.

(4) (a) Every application referred to in sub-section (3) shall be made in such form and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer.

[12(b) No licence referred to in sub-section (1) shall be granted unless the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer having regard to the antecedents and previous experience of the applicant, the implications which the grant of such licence would have on the status of wildlife and to such other matters as may be prescribed in this behalf and after making such inquiry in respect of those matters as he may think fit, is satisfied that the licence should be granted].

(5) Every licence granted under this section shall specify the premises in which and the conditions, if any, subject to which the licensee shall carry on his business.

(6) Every licence granted under this section shall

(a) be valid for one year from the date of its grant;

(b) not be transferable; and

(c) be renewable for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

(7) No application for the renewal of a licence shall be rejected unless the holder of such licence has been given a reasonable opportunity of presenting his case and unless the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer is satisfied that.

(i) the application for such renewal has been made after the expiry of the period specified thereof, or

- (ii) any statement made by the applicant at the time of the grant or renewal of the licence was incorrect or false in material particulars, or
- (iii) the applicant has contravened any term of condition of the licence, or any provision of this Act, or any rule made thereunder, or
- (iv) the applicant does not fulfill the prescribed conditions.

(8) Every order granting or rejecting in application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be made in writing.

(9) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall apply in relation to vermin.

45. Suspension or calculation of licence. - Subject to any general or special order of the State Government the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may, for reason to be recorded by him in writing, suspend or cancel any licence granted or renewed under sec.44: Provided that no such suspension or cancellation shall be made except after giving the holder of the licence a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

46. Appeal. - (1) An appeal from an order refusing to grant or renew a licence under sec.44 of an order suspending or canceling a licence under sec. 45 shall lie

- (a) if the order is made by the authorised officer, to the Chief Wildlife Warden, or
- (b) if the order is made by the Chief Wildlife Warden to the State Government.

(2) In the case of an order passed in appeal by the Chief Wildlife Warden' under C1. (a) of sub-section (1), a second appeal shall lie to the State Government.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, every order passed in appeal under this section shall be final.

(4) An appeal under this section shall be preferred within days from the date of the communication, to be applicant, or the order appealed against.

Provided that the appellate authority may appeal preferred after the expiry of the period aforesaid if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal in time.

47. Maintenance of records. - A licensee under this Chapter shall-

- (a) keep records, and submit such returns of his dealings, as may be prescribed.
 - (i) to the Director or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, and
 - (ii) to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer, and
- (b) make such records available on demand for inspection by such officers.

48. Purchase of animal, etc., by licensee. - No licensee under this Chapter shall

- (a) keep in his control, custody, or possession
 - (i) any animal, animal article, trophy or uncured trophy in respect of which a declaration under the provisions of sub-section (2) of sec.44 has to be made but has not been made;
 - (ii) any animal or animal article, trophy, uncured trophy or meat which has not been lawfully acquired under the provisions of this Act or any rule of order made thereunder.

(b) (i) capture any wild animal, or

(ii) acquire, receive, keep in his control, custody, or possession, or sell, offer for sale, or transport, any captive animal specified in Sch. I or Part II of Sch. 11 or any animal article, trophy or uncured trophy, or meat derived therefrom, or serve such meat, or put under a process or taxidening or make animal article containing part or whole of such animal,

except in accordance with such rules as may be made under this Act:

Provided that where the acquisition, or possession, or control, or custody of such animal or animal article, trophy or uncured trophy entails the transfer or transport from one State to another, no such transfer or transport shall be effected except with the previous permission in writing of the Director or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf.

Provided further that no such permission under the foregoing proviso shall be granted unless the Director or the officer authorised by him is satisfied that the animal or article aforesaid

has been lawfully acquired.

[¹³**48A Restriction of transportation of wildlife.** - No person shall accept any wild animal (other than vermin) or any animal article, or any specified plant or part or derivative thereof, for transportation except after exercising due care to ascertain that permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden or any other officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf has been obtained for such transportation.]

49. Purchase of captive animal, etc. person other than a licensee. - No person shall purchase, receive or acquire any captive animal, wild animal other than vermin, or any animal article, trophy, uncured trophy, or meat derived therefrom otherwise than from a dealer or from a person authorised to sell or otherwise transfer the same under this Act.

[¹⁴Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a recognised zoo subject to the provision of section 38-1 or to a public museum.]

¹ Sec.39(1)(a) "or hunted" inserted in between "bred in captivity" and "in contravention" by Act 44 of 1991, sec.27. Sec.26(1)(a) The words "without a licence or" after "or killed" omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.27.

² Sec.39.(1)(c) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.27.

³ Sec.39(1) "derived from such animal" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.27.

⁴ Sec.40(3) "Nothing in sub-section (1) or (2) shall apply to a public museum or zoo." substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.28.

⁵ Sec.43(6)(a) "to animal articles or trophies made out of feathers of peacocks;" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.29.

⁶ Sec.43(6)(b) "to any transaction entered into by a public museum or zoo with any other public museum or zoo." substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.29.

⁷ Sec.44(1) Substituted by Act 28 of 1986, sec.2 for the words "Except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted under sub-section (4), no person shall".

⁸ Sec.44(1)(a)(ia) 'a manufacturer of, or dealer in, any article made of ivory imported into India;' omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.30.

⁹ Sec.44(1)(c) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.30.

¹⁰ Sec.44(1) Second provision substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.30.

¹¹ Sec.44(3) The words "written fifteen days from the commencement of this Act." omitted by Act 23 of 1992, sec.3.

¹² Sec.44(4) (b) substituted by Act 23 of 1982, sec.3.

¹³ Sec.48A Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.31.

¹⁴ Sec.49 "Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any transaction entered into by a public museum or zoo with any public museum or zoo." Substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.32

[CHAPTER VA] 1

**Prohibition of Trade or Commerce in Trophies,
Animal Articles, etc. derived from Certain Animals.**

49A. Definitions. - In this Chapter, –

(a) “scheduled animal” means an animal specified for the time being in Sch. I or Part 11 of Sch. 11;

(b) “scheduled animal article” means an article made from any scheduled animal and includes an article or object in which the whole or any part of such animal (has been used but does not include tail-feather of peacock, an article or trophy made therefrom and snake venom or its derivative; 2]

(c) “specified date” means -

(i) In relation to a scheduled animal on the commencement of the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986, the date of expiry of two months from such commencement.]

(ii) in relation to any animal added or transferred to Sch. I or part II of Sch. 11 at any time after such commencement, the date of expiry of two months such addition or transfer;

[(iii) in relation to ivory imported into India or an article made from such ivory, the date of expiry of 6 months from the commencement of the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment) Act 1991.^{3]}

49B. Prohibition of dealing in trophies, animal articles etc. derived from Scheduled

animals.- (1) Subject to the other provisions of this section, on and after the specified date, no person shall

(a) commence or carry on the business as –

(i) a manufacturer of, or dealer, in scheduled animal articles; or

[(ia) a dealer in ivory imported into India or article made therefrom or a manufacturer of such article; or^{4]}

(ii) a taxidermist with respect to any schedule animals or any parts of such animals;
or

(iii) a dealer in trophy or uncreed trophy derived from any scheduled animal; or

(iv) a dealer in any captive animal being scheduled animal; or

(v) a dealer in meat derived from any scheduled animals; or

(b) cook or serve meat derived from any scheduled animal in any eating-house.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this sub-section, “eating-house” has the same meaning as in the Explanation below sub-section (1) of Sec.44.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, no licence granted or renewed under sec. 44 before the specified date shall entitle the holder thereof or any other person to commence or carry on the business referred to in Cl. (a) of sub-section (1) of this section on the occupation referred into Cl (b) of that sub-section after such date.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), where the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient to do so in the public interest, it may, by general or special order published in the official Gazette, exempt, for purposes of export, any corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government (including a Government company within the meaning of Sec.617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), or any other law for -the time being in force, wholly or substantially financed by the Central Government, from the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2).

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), but subject to any rules which may be made in this behalf, a person holding a licence under sec-44 to carry on the business as a taxidermist may put under a process of taxidermy any scheduled animal or any part thereof,

(a) for or on behalf of the Government or any corporation or society exempted under sub-section (3), or

(b) with the previous authorisation in writing of the Chief Wildlife Warden, for and on behalf of any person for educational or scientific purposes.

49C. Declaration by dealer. - (1) Every person carrying on the business or occupation referred to in sub-section (1) of Sec.49B shall, within thirty days from the specified date, declare to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer,

(a) his stock, if any, as at the end of the specified date of -

(i) scheduled animal articles;

(ii) scheduled animals and part thereof;

(iii) trophies and uncured trophies derived from scheduled animals;

(iv) captive animals, being scheduled animals;

(v) ivory imported into India or article made therefrom.]

(b) the place of places at which the stocks mentioned in the declaration are kept; and

(c) the description of such items, if any, of the stocks mentioned in the declaration which he desires, to retain with himself for his bona fide personal use.

(2) On receipt of a declaration under sub-section (1), the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may take all or any of the measures specified in Sec.41 and for this purpose, the provisions of Sec. 41 shall , so far as may be, apply.

(3) Where, in a declaration made under sub-section (1), the person making the declaration expresses his desire to retain with himself any of the items of the stocks specified in the declaration for his bona fide personal use, the Chief Wildlife Warden, with the prior approval of the Director, may, if he is satisfied that the person is in lawful possession of such items, issue certificates of ownership in favour of such person with respect to all, or as the case may be, such of the items as in the opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden are required for the bona fide personal use of such person and affix upon such items identification marks in such manner as may be prescribed.

Provided that no such item shall be kept in any commercial premises.

(4) No person shall obliterate or counterfeit any identification mark referred to in sub-section (3),

(5) An appeal shall lie against any refusal to grant certificate of ownership under sub-section (3) and the provisions of sub-section (2), (3) and (4) of sec. 46 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to appeals under this sub-section.

(6) Where a person who has been issued a certificate of ownership under sub-section (3) in respect of any item,

(a) transfers such item to any person, whether by way of gift, sale or otherwise, or

(b) transfer or transports from the State in which he resides to another State any such item.

he shall, within thirty days of such transfer or transport, report the transfer or transport to the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer within whose jurisdiction the transfer or transport is effected.

(7) No person, other than a person who has been issued a certificate of ownership under sub-section (3) shall, on and after the specified date, keep under his control, sell or offer for sale or transfer to [any person any scheduled animal or scheduled animal article or ivory imported into India or any article made therefrom. 6]

1 Chap VA Inserted by Act 28 of 1986, sec.3.

2 Sec.49A(b) "has been used.... derivatives" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.33.

3 Sec.49(A)(c)(i) The word 'and after "commencement"; omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.33.

4 Sec.49B(1)(a)(ia) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.34.

5 Sec.49B(1)(a)(v) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.35.

⁶ Sec.49C(7) The words “any scheduled animal or a scheduled animal article or ivory imported into India or any article made therefrom.” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.35.

CHAPTER VI

Prevention and Detection of Offences

50. Power of entry, search, arrest and detention. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Director or any other authorised by him in this behalf or the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer or any forest officer or any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector may, if he has reasonable grounds for believing that any person has committed an offence against this Act,

(a) require any such person to produce for inspection any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat, [1 trophy, uncured trophy, or any specified plant or part or derivative thereof] in his control, custody or possession, or any licence, permit or any other document granted to him or required to be kept by him under the provisions of this Act;

(b) stop any vehicle or vessel in order to conduct search or inquiry or enter upon and search any premises, land, vehicle, or vessel in the occupation of such person, and open and search any baggage or other things in his possession;

[2(c) seize any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat, trophy or uncured trophy, or any specified plant or part or derivative thereof in respect of which an offence against this Act appears to have been committed, in the possession of any person together with any trap, tool, vehicle, vessel, or weapon used for committing any such offence and unless he is satisfied that such person will appear and answer any charge which may be preferred against him arrest him without warrant and detain him.

Provided that where a fisherman, residing within ten kilometres of a sanctuary or National Park, inadvertently enters on a boat not used for commercial fishing, in the territorial waters in that sanctuary or National Park, a fishing tackle or net on such boat shall not be seized.]

(2) [3 Omitted 1991]

(3) It shall be lawful for any of the officers referred to in sub-section (1) to stop and detain any person, whom he sees doing any act for which a licence or permit is required under the provisions of this Act, for the purposes of requiring such person to produce the licence or permit and if such person fails to produce the licence or permit, as the case may be, he may be arrested without warrant, unless he furnishes his name and address, and otherwise satisfies the officer arresting him that he will duly answer any summons or other proceedings which may be taken against him.

[(3A) Any officer of a rank not inferior to that of an Assistant Director of Wildlife Preservation or Wildlife Warden, who, or whose subordinate, has seized any captive animal or wild animal under clause (c) of sub-section (1) may give the same for custody on the execution by any person of a bond for the production of such animal if and when so required, before the magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

4]

(4) Any person detained, or things seized under the foregoing power, shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

(5) Any person who, without reasonable cause, fails to produce anything which he is required to produce under this section, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

(6) (a) Where any [5 meat or uncured trophy, specified plant or part or derivative thereof] is seized under the provisions of this section, the Asstt. Director of Wildlife Preservation or any other officer of a gazetted rank authorised by him in this behalf or the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer may arrange for the sale of the same and deal with the proceeds of such sale in such manner as may be prescribed.

(b) Where it is proved that the [6 meat or uncured trophy, specified plant or part or derivative thereof] seized under the provision of this section is not Government property, the proceeds of the sale shall be returned to the owner.

(7) Whenever any person is approached by any of the officers referred to in sub-section

(1) for assistance in the prevention or detection of an offence against this Act, or in apprehending persons charged with the violation of this Act, or for seizure in accordance with Ct. (c) of sub-section (1), it shall be the duty of such person or persons to render such assistance.

[7(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any officer not below the rank of an Assistant Director of Wildlife Preservation or Wildlife Warden shall have the powers, for the purpose of making investigation into any offence against any provision of this Act.

(a) to issue a search warrant;

(b) to enforce the attendance of witness;

(c) to compel the discovery and production of documents and material objects, and;

(d) to receive and record evidence.

(9) Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (8) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate provided that it has been taken in presence of the accused person. 8]

51. Penalties. - (1) Any person who 9[contravenes any provisions of this Act [10except Chapter VA and section 38J]] or any rule or order made thereunder or who commits a breach of any of the conditions of any licence or permit granted under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to [three years] or with fine which may extend to [twenty five thousand rupees] or with both.

Provided that where the offence committed is in relation to any animal specified in Scheduled I or Part 11 of Sch. 11, or meat of any such animal, animal article, trophy, or uncurled trophy derived from such animal or where offence [relates to hunting in, ox, altering the boundaries of] a sanctuary or a National Park, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than [one year] but may extend to six years and also with fine which shall not be less than [five thousand rupees11].

[Provided further that in the case of a second or subsequent offence of the nature mentioned in this sub-section, the term or imprisonment may extend to six years ‘ and shall not be less than two years and the amount of fine shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.]

[12 (1A) Any person who contravenes any provisions of Chapter VA, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a7 term which shall not be less then one year but which may extend to seven years and also with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.]

[(131B) Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 38J] shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Provided that in case of second or subsequent offence the term of imprisonment may extend to one year or the fine may extend to five thousand rupees.]

(2) When any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the Court trying the offence may order that any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, trophy, [14uncured trophy, meat, ivory imported into India or an article made from such ivory, any specified plant or part or derivative thereof] in respect of which the offence has been committed, any trap, tool, vehicle, vessel, or weapon used in the commission of the said offence be forfeited to the State Government and that any licence or permit, held by such person under the provisions of this Act, be cancelled.

(3) Such cancellation of licence or permit o r such forfeiture shall be in addition to any other punishment that may be awarded for such offence.

(4) Where any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the court may direct that the licence, if any, granted to such person under the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959) for possession of any arm with which an offence against this Act has been committed, shall be cancelled, and that such person shall not be eligible for a licence under the Arms Act, 1959, for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

[15(5) Nothing contained in section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) or in the Probation of offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958) shall apply to a person convicted of an offence with respect to hunting in a sanctuary or a National Park or of an offence against any provision of Chapter VA unless such person is under eighteen years of age.]

52. Attempts and abetment. - Whoever attempts to contravene, or abets the contravention of, any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of order made thereunder shall be deemed to have contravened that provision or rule or order, as the case may be.

53. Punishment for wrongful seizure. - If any person, exercising powers under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any other person on the pretence of seizing it for the reasons mentioned in sec. 50, he shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

54. Power to compound offences. - (1) [16The Central Government may, by notification empower the Director of Wildlife Preservation or any other officer and the State Government], may, by notification, empower the C-1-def Wildlife Warden or any officer or a rank not inferior to that of a Deputy Conservator of Forests,

(a) to accept, from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Act, payment of a sum of money by way of composition of the offence which such person is suspected to have committed; and .

(b) when any property that has been seized is liable to be forfeited, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On payment of such sum of money or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and the property, other than Government property, if any seized, shall be released and no further proceedings in respect of the offence shall be taken against such person.

(3) The officer compounding any offence may order the cancellation of any licence or permit granted under this Act to the offender, or if not empowered to do so, may approach an officer so empowered, for the cancellation of such licence or permit.

(4) The sum of money accepted or agreed to be accepted as composition under C1. (b) of sub-section (1) shall, in no case, exceed the sum of two thousand rupees.

Provided that no offence, for which a minimum period of imprisonment has been prescribed in sub-section (1) of sec51, shall be compounded.

[17**55 Cognizance of offences.** - No court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act on the complaint of any person other than

(a) the Director of Wildlife Preservation or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government; or

(b) the Chief Wildlife Warden, or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government; or

(c) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint, to the Central Government or the officer authorised as aforesaid.]18

56. Operation of other laws not barred. - Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for the time being in force, for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

57. Presumption to be made in certain cases. - Where, in any prosecution for one offence against this Act, it is established that a person is in possession, custody or control of any captive animal, animal article, [meat, trophy, uncured, trophy, specified plant, or part or derivative thereof, 19] it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, the burden of proving which shall lie on the accused, that such person is in unlawful possession, custody or control of such captive

animal, animal article, meat, [trophy, uncured trophy] specified plant, or part or derivative thereof.]

58. Offences by companies. - (1) Where an offence against this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence against this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary, or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this Section,

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm

1 Sec. 50(1)(a) The words “meat, trophy or uncured” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.36

2 Sec.50(1)(c) “seize any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat trophy or uncured trophy in the possession of any person and appearing to him to be Government property, together with any trap, tool, vehicle, vessel, or weapon used for committing any such offence and, unless; he is satisfied that such person will appear and answer any charge which may be preferred against him arrest him without warrant, and detain him.” substituted by Act 44 of 1991 sec.36.

3 Sec.50(2) “Any officer of a rank not inferior to that of an Assistant Director of Wildlife Preservation or Wildlife Warden, who, or whose subordinate, has seized any trap, tool, vehicle, vessel, or weapon under CL(c) of sub-section (1), may release the same, on the execution by the owner thereof a bond for the production of the property so released, if and when required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.” omitted by Act 44 of 1991 sec.36.

4 Sec.50.(3A) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.36.

5 Sec.50(6)(a) The words “meat or uncured trophy” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.36.

6 Sec.50(6)(b) The words “meat or uncured trophy” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.36.

7 Sec.50(8) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.36.

8 Sec.50(9) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 36.

9 Subs. by Act 28 of 1986, sec.4. for the certain words (w.e.f 20th November, 1986).

10 Sec.51(1) The words “contravenes any provision of this Act” substituted by Act 28 of 1986, sec.4. and the words “except Chapter VA” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.37. The words “two years” and “two thousand rupees” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 37.

11 Sec.51(1) The words “or altering the boundaries of”, six months”, and “five thousand rupees” occurring in the first provision substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 37.

The second provision substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.37.

12 Sec.51(1A) Ins by Act 28 of 1986, sec.4. (w.e.f. 20th November, 1986).

13 Sec.51 (1B) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 37.

14 Sec.51(2) The words “uncured trophy or meat” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.37

15 Sec.51(5) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.37.

16 Sec. 54(1) The words “The State Government” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.38.

17 Sec. 55 “No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act except on the complaint of the Chief Wildlife Warden or such officer as the State Government may authorise in this behalf.” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 39.

18 Sec. 55(c) came into force w.e.f. 20.4.1995 vide S.O. No. 344(E) Dt. 7.4.95 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Sec.3(ii) Dt. 18.4.95.

19 Sec.57. The words “meat or trophy and uncured trophy” substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.40.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

59. Officers to be public servants. - Every officer referred to [in Chapter II and the chairperson, members, member-secretary, officers and other employees referred to in chapter IVA¹] and every other officer exercising any of the powers conferred by this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of sec.21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

60. Protection of action taken in good faith. - (1) No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or other employee of the Central Government or the State Government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the State Government or any of its officers or other employees, for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

[² (3) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Authority referred to in Chapter IVA and its chairperson, member, member secretary, officers and other employees for any thing which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.]

[³ **(60A) Reward to persons.** - (1) When a court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the court may when passing judgement order that the reward be paid to a person who renders assistance in the detection of the offence or the apprehension of the offenders out of the proceeds of fine not exceeding twenty percent of such fine.

(2) When a case is compounded under section 54, the officer compounding may order reward to be paid to a person who renders assistance in the detection of the offence or the apprehension of the offenders out of the sum of money accepted by way of composition not exceeding twenty percent of such money].

61. Power to alter entries in schedules. – (41) The Central Government may, if it is of the opinion that it is expedient so to do, by notification, [⁴add or delete any entry to or from any schedule] or transfer any entry from one part of the schedule to another part of the same schedule or from one schedule to another.

(2) [⁵Omitted 1991]

(3) On the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) ⁶[***] the relevant schedule shall be deemed to be altered accordingly, provided that every such alteration shall be without prejudice to anything done or omitted to be done before such alteration.

(4) [⁷Omitted 1991]

62. Declaration of certain wild animal to be vermin. - [⁸The Central Government] may by notification, declare any wild animal other than those specified in Sch. I and part 11 of Sch H to be vermin for any area and for such period as may be specified therein and so long as such notification is in force, such wild animal shall be deemed to have been included in Sch.V.

63. Power of Central Government to make rules. - [⁹(1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) conditions and other matters subject to which a licensee may keep any specified plant in his custody or possession under section 17F;

(b) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of appointment of chairperson, members and members-secretary under sub-section (5) of Section 38I3;

(c) the terms and conditions of service of the officer and other employees of the Central Zoo Authority under sub-section (7) of section 38I3;

(d) the form in which the annual statement of accounts of Central Zoo Authority shall be prepared under sub-section (4) of Section 38E;

(e) the form in which and the time at which the annual report of Central Zoo Authority shall be prepared under section 38F;

(f) the form in which and the fee required to be paid with application for recognition of a zoo under sub-section (2) of section 38H;

(g) the standards, norms and other matters to be considered for granting recognition under sub-section (4) of section 38H;

(h) the form in which declaration shall be made under sub-section (2) of section 44;

(i) the matters to be prescribed under clause (b) sub-section (4) of section 44;

(j) the terms and conditions which shall govern transaction referred to in clause (b) of section 48;

(k) the manner in which notice may be given by a person under clause (c) of section 55;

(1) the matters specified in sub-section (2) of section 64 in so far as they relate to sanctuaries and National Parks declared by the Central Government]

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive session aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

64. Power of State Government to make rules.— (1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in respect of matters which do not fall within the purview of Sec.63

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the term of office of the members of the Board referred to in Cl. (g) of sub-section (1) of Sec.6 and the manner of filling vacancies among them;

(b) allowances referred to in sub-section (4) of Sec.6;

(c) the forms to be used for any application, certificate, claim, declaration, licence, permit, registration, return, or other document, made, granted, or submitted under the provisions of this Act and the fees, if, any therefor;

(d) the conditions subject to which any licence or permit may be granted under this Act;

(e) the particulars of the record of wild animal (captured or killed) to be kept and submitted by the licensee;

[10(ee) the manner in which measures for immunization of live-stock shall be taken;]

(f) regulation of the possession, transfer, and the sale of captive animals, meat, animal articles, trophies, and uncured trophies;

(g) regulation of taxidermy;

(h) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed under this Act.

65. Rights of Scheduled Tribes to be protected. - Nothing in this Act shall affect the hunting rights conferred on the Scheduled Tribes of the Nicobar Islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by notification of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, NO. 40/97/1'. No.G-635. Vol. III, dated the 28th April, 1967 published at pages I to 5 Extraordinary issue of the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette, dated 28th April, 1967.

66. Repeal and savings. – (1) As from the commencement of this Act, every other Act relating to any matter contained in this Act and in force in a State shall, to the extent to which that Act or -any provision contained therein corresponds, or is repugnant, to this Act or any provision contained in this Act, stand repealed :

Provided that such repeal shall not–

(i) affect previous' operation of the Act so repealed, or any thing duly done or suffered thereunder;

(ii) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under the Act so repealed;

(iii) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the Act so repealed; or

(iv) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, and punishment may be imposed, as if the aforesaid Act had not been repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal,

(a) anything done or any action taken under the Act so repealed (including any notification, order, certificate, notice, or receipt issued, application made, or permit granted) which is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act as if this Act were in force at the time such thing was done or action was taken, and shall continue to be in force, unless and until superseded by anything done or an action taken under this Act;

(b) every licence granted under any Act so repealed and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been granted under the corresponding provisions of this Act and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force for the unexpired portion of the period for which such licence had been granted.

(3) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any sanctuary or National Park declared by a State Government under any Act repealed under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a sanctuary or National Park, as the case may be, declared by the State Government under this Act and where any right in or over any land in any such National Park which has not been extinguished under the said Act, at or before the commencement of this Act, the extinguishment of such rights, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[¹¹(4) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby further declared that where any proceeding under any provision of Sections 19 to 25 (both inclusive) is pending on the date of commencement of the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991, any reserved forest or a part of territorial waters comprised within a sanctuary declared under section 18 to be a sanctuary before the date of such commencement shall be deemed to be a sanctuary, before the date of such commencement shall be deemed to be a sanctuary declared under section 26A.]

¹ Sec.59 The words "in chapter VII" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.41.

² Sec.60(3) Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.42.

³ Sec 60A Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.43.

⁴ Sec.61(1) "add any entry to any schedule" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.44.

⁵ Sec 61(2) "The Central Government may, if it is of the opinion that it is expedient so to do, any notification, transfer any entry from Sch.II, Sch. III, Sch.IV or Sch.V to Sch.I and may also transfer any entry from Part I of sch, II or Sch III, IV or Sch, V to any other schedule," omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.44.

⁶ Sec.61(3) The words "or sub-section (2)" omitted by Act 44.of 1991, sec.44.

⁷ Sec.61(4) "If any alteration of any schedule made by the State Government under sub-section (2) is repugnant to any alteration made therein by the Central Government under sub-section (1), then the alteration made by the Central Government, whether made before or after the notification made by the State Government, shall prevail and the alteration made by the State Government shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

Provided that any such lateration made by the State Government, if it has been made with the previous consent of the Central Government, shall prevail in that State.

Provided further that nothing in the foregoing proviso shall prevent the Central Government from modifying or cancelling, at any time, the lateration made by the State Government." Omitted by Act 44 of 1991

⁸ Sec.62. The words "subject to the provisions of Sec.61 the State Government" substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.45.

⁹ Sec.63(l) Substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.46.

¹⁰ Sec.64(2)(ee) Inserted by Act 44 of 199 1, sec.47.

¹¹ Sec.66 (4) Inserted by Act 44 of 199 1, sw.48.

THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

(No. 53 of 1972)

(9th September, 1972)

An Act to provide for the protection of [Wild animals, birds and plants]¹ and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.

² [***]

CHAPTER 1

Preliminary

1. Short title, extent, and commencement, - (1) This Act may be called the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

³(2) It extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.*]

⁴(3) It shall come into force in a State or Union Territory to which it extends, on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provision of this Act or for different States or Union Territories.

2. Definitions - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(1) “animal” includes amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles, and their young, and also includes, in the cases of birds and reptiles, their eggs,

⁵(2) “animal article” means an article made from any captive animal or wild animal, other than vermin, and includes an article or object in which the whole or any part of such animal [has been used and ivory imported into India and an article made therefrom].

⁶(3) [Omitted 1991.1]

(4) “Board means the Wildlife Advisory Board constituted under subsection (1) of Sec. 6;

(5) “captive animal” means any animal, specified in Schedule 1, Schedule II, Schedule III or Schedule IV, which is captured or kept or bred in captivity;

⁷(6) [Omitted 1991.1]

(7) “Chief Wildlife Warden” means the person appointed as such under C1. (a) of sub-section (1) of Sec.4;

⁸[(7A) “Circus” means an establishment, whether stationary or mobile where animals are kept or used wholly or mainly for the purpose of performing tricks or manoeuvres;]

(8) “closed area” means the area which is declared under sub-section (1) of Sec.37 to be closed to hunting;

(9) “Collector” means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district;

(10) “commencement of this Act”, in relation to –

(a) a State, means commencement of this Act in that State.

(b) any provision of this Act, means commencement of that provision in the concerned State;

(11) “dealer” means any person who carries on the business of buying and selling any captive animal, animal article, trophy, uncured trophy, [⁹meat or specified plant];

(12) “Director” means the person appointed as Director of Wildlife Preservation under C1 (a). of sub-section (1) of Sec. 3;

[(12A) “Forest Officer” means the Forest Officer appointed under clause (2) of Sec.2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (¹⁰16 of 1927);]

(13) [Omitted 1991. ¹¹]

(14) “Government property” means property, referred to in sec.39; [or sec. 17H¹²]

(15) “habitat” includes land, water, or vegetation which is the natural home of any wild animal;

(16) “hunting”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes,

(a) capturing, killing, poisoning, snaring, and trapping or any wild animal and every

attempt to do so,

(b) driving any wild animal for any of purposes specified in sub clause

(c) injuring or destroying or taking any part of the body of any such animal, or in the case of wild birds or reptiles, damaging the eggs of such birds or reptiles, or disturbing the eggs or nests of such birds or reptiles;

7) "land" includes canals, creeks, and other water channels, reservoirs, rivers, streams and lakes, whether artificial or natural, [marshes and wetlands and also includes boulders and rocks; ¹³]

(18) "licence" means a licence granted under this Act;

¹⁴[(18A) "Live-stock" includes buffaloes, bulls, bullocks, camels, cows, donkeys, goats, horses, mules, pigs, sheep, yak and also includes their young;*]

(19) "manufacturer" means a manufacturer of animal articles;

(20) "meat" includes blood, bones, sinew, eggs, fat and flesh, whether raw or cooked, of any wild animal other than vermin;

(21) "National Park" means an area declared, whether under sec.35. or sec.38 or deemed, under sub-section (3) of sec.66. to be declared, as a National Park

(22) "notification" means a notification published in the official Gazette;

(23) "permit" means a permit granted under this Act or any rule made thereunder;

(24) "Person" includes a firm;

(25) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

¹⁵[(25A) "recognised zoo" means a zoo recognised under section 38H;

(25B) "reserve forest" means the forest declared to be reserved by the State Government under sec.20. of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927);*]

(26)¹⁶"sanctuary" means an area declared, whether under sec. [26(A)⁵] or sec 38, or deemed, under sub section (3) of Sec.66 to be declared, as a wildlife sanctuary;

¹⁷[(27) "specified plant" means any plant specified in Schedule VI;*]

(28) "special game" means any animal specified in Sec.II;

(29) "State Government", in relation to a Union Territory, means the Administrator of that Union Territory appointed by the President under Art 239 of the Constitutions ;

(30) "taxidermy", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the curing, preparation or preservation of trophies;

[(30A) "territorial waters" shall have the same meaning as in Sec.3. of Territorial waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976); ¹⁸]

(31) "trophy" means the whole or any part of any captive animal or wild animal, other than vermin, which has been kept or preserved by any means, whether artificial or natural, and includes,

(a) rugs, skins, and specimens of such animals mounted in whole or in part through a process of taxidermy, and

(b) antler, horn, rhinoceros horn, feather, nail, tooth, musk, eggs, and nests;

(32) "uncured trophy" means the whole or any part of any captive animal, other than vermin, which has not undergone a process of taxidermy, and includes a [freshly killed wild animal ambergris, musk and other animal products];

(33) "vehicle" means any conveyance used for movement on land, water or air, and includes buffalo, bull, bullock, camel, donkey, elephant, house, and mule;

(34) "vermin" means any wild animal specified in Sch.V;

(35) "weapon" includes ammunition, bows and arrows, explosives, firearms, hooks, knives, nets, poison, snares, traps, and any instrument or apparatus capable of anaesthetizing, decoying, destroying, injuring or killing an animal;

(36) "wild animal" means any animal found wild in nature and includes any animal specified in Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule, IV or Schedule V, wherever found;

(37) “wildlife” includes any animal, bees butterflies, crustacean, fish and moths; and aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat;

(38) “Wildlife Warden” means the person appointed as such under C1. (b) of sub-section (1) of Sec.4;

[(39) “zoo” means an establishment, whether stationary or mobile, where captive animals are kept for exhibition to the public but does not include a circus and an establishment of a licenced dealer in captive animals. ^{19]}

The Act has been made applicable in various States and Union Territories as under:

1. Andaman and Nicobar, w.e.f. Ist July 1973, vide G.S.R.332 (E), dated Ist July, 1973.
2. Andhra Pradesh, w.e.f. Ist July 1973, vide G.S.R.371 (E), dated Ist August, 1973.
3. Arunachal Pradesh, w.e.f. 15th May 1973.
4. Assam, w.e.f. 25th January 1977, vide G.S.R.33 (E), dated 25th January, 1977.
5. Bihar, w.e.f. Ist February 1973, vide G.S.R.40 (E), dated Ist February, 1973.
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli, w.e.f. Ist September 1973, vide G.S.R.441(E), dated Ist September, 1973.
7. Delhi, w.e.f. Ist June 1973,
8. Gao Daman and Diu, w.e.f. 16 July 1973, vide G.S.R.629 (E), dated 16th July, 1973.
9. Gujarat, w.e.f. Ist February 1973, vide G.S.R.62 (E), dated Ist February, 1973.
10. Haryana, w.e.f. 12th March July 1973, vide G.S.R.63 (E), dated 12 March, 1973.
11. Himachal Pradesh, w.e.f. 2nd April ly 1973, vide G.S.R.190 (E), dated 2nd April, 1973.
12. Kerala, w.e.f. Ist June 1973, vide G.S.R.293 (E), dated Ist June, 1973.
13. Lakshdweep, w.e.f. Ist November 1973, vide G.S.R.481(E), dated Ist November, 1973.
14. Madhya Pradesh, w.e.f. 25 January 1973, vide G.S.R.28 (E), dated 25 January, 1973.
15. Maharashtra, w.e.f. Ist June 1973, vide G.S.R.296 (E), dated Ist June, 1973.
16. Manipur, w.e.f. 15th May 1973, vide G.S.R.269 (E), dated 15th May, 1973.
17. Meghalaya, w.e.f. Ist April 1977
18. Mizoram, w.e.f. Ist October 1974, vide G.S.R.407 (E), dated Ist October, 1974.
19. Mysore, w.e.f. Ist July 1973, vide G.S.R.355 (E), dated Ist July, 1973.
20. Nagaland, w.e.f. 18th December 1981, vide G.S.R.668 (E), dated 18thDecember
21. Orissa, w.e.f. 14th August 1974, vide G.S.R.364 (E), dated 14th August, 1974.
22. Punjab, w.e.f. Ist April 1975.
23. Rajasthan, w.e.f. Ist September 1973, vide G.S.R.410 (E), dated Ist September, 1973.
24. Sikkim, w.e.f. Ist May 1976, vide G.S.R.311 (E), dated Ist May, 1976.
25. Tamil Nadu, w.e.f. Ist January, 1974.
26. Tripura, w.e.f. 2nd October 1973, vide GS.R.465 (E), dated 2nd October, 1973.
27. Union Territory of Chandigarh, w.e.f. 2nd December 1974, vide G.S.R.674 (E), dated 2nd December, 1974.
28. Union Territory of Pondicherry, w.e.f. Ist March 1975, vide G.S.R.62 (E), dated Ist March, 1975
29. Uttar Pradesh, w.e.f. Ist February 1973.
30. West Bengal, w.e.f. Ist May 1973, vide G.S.R.224 (E), dated Ist May, 1973.

¹ Substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 2(w.e.f. 2.10.1991)

² Preamble omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 3.

³ Sec. 1(2) It extends, in the first instance, , to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Berigal, and to all the Union Territories, and it shall also extend to such other State as may adopt this Act by 44 of 1991, sec 4.

⁴ (3) “or may become extended in future”, after “to which it extends” omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec 4

⁵ Sec. 2(2) “and Ivory imported into India and an article made therefrom;” appended by Act. 44 of 1991, sec 5.

⁶ Sec. 2 (3) “big game” means any animal specified in Schedule III;” omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec

5.

7 Sec. 2 (6) "Cattle" includes buffaloes, bulls, bullocks, camels cows domestic, elephants, donkeys, goats, horses, mules, pigs and sheep, and also includes their young," omitted by Act 44 of 1991, sec 5.

8 Sec.2 (7A) inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec. 5.

9 Sec.2 (11) "meat or specified plant," appended by Act 44 of 1991, sec.5.

10 Sec.2 (12A) "Inserted by Act 44 of 1991 sec. 5.

11 Sec.2 (13) "game reserve" means an area declared under sec. 36 to be a game reserved;" omitted by Act 44 of 1991. sec. 5.

12 Sec.2 (14) "or sec. 17H;" appended by Act 44 of 1991, sec.5.

13 Sec.2 (17) "marshes and wetlands" inserted after "whether artificial of natural," by Act 44 of 1991, sec.5.

14 Sec.2 (18A) "inserted by Act 44 of 1991 sec. 5.

15 Sec.2 (25A) inserted by Act 44 of 1991 sec. 5.

16 Sec. 2 (26) "26(A)" substituted after "whether under sec. " by Act 44 of 199 1, sec 5.

17 Sec.2 (26A) inserted by Act 44 of 1991 sec. 5.

18 Sec.2 (27) "small game" means any animal specified in sch. IV "substituted by Act 44 of 1991, sec.5.

Sec 2 (30A) inserted by Act 44 of 199 1, sec 5.

19 Sec.2 (39) inserted by Act 44 of 1991, sec 5.

THE INDIAN WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

(as amended upto 1993)

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Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with Amendments Made in 1988

An Act to provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

- (1) This Act may be called the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 25th day of October, 1980.

2. Restriction on the dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing-

- (i) that any reserved forest (within the meaning of the expression "reserved forest" in any law for the time being in force in that State) or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved;
- (ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose;
- (iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government;
- (iv) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reafforestation.

Explanation - For the purpose of this section, "non-forest purpose" means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for-

- (a) the cultivation of tea, coffee, spices, rubber, palms, oil-bearing plants, horticultural crops or medicinal plants;

(b) any purpose other than reafforestation;

but does not include any work relating or ancillary to conservation, development and management of forests and wildlife, namely, the establishment of check-posts, fire lines, wireless communications and construction of fencing, bridges and culverts, dams, waterholes, trench marks, boundary marks, pipelines or other like purposes.

3. Constitution of Advisory Committee.

The Central Government may constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it may deem fit to advise that Government with regard to-

(i) the grant of approval. under Section 2; and

(ii) any other matter connected with the conservation of forests which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

3A. Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Whoever contravenes or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of Section 2, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to fifteen days.

3B. Offences by the Authorities and Government Departments.

(1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed -

(a) by any department of Government, the head of the department; or

(b) by any authority, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the authority for the conduct of the business of the authority as well as the authority;

shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render the head of the department or any person referred to in clause (b), liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence punishable under the Act has been committed by a department of Government or any authority referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of; or is attributable

to any neglect on the part of any officer, other than the head of the department, or in the case of an authority, any person other than the persons referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1), such officer or persons shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

4. Power to make rules.

(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

5. Repeal and saving.

(1) The Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980 is hereby replaced.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the provisions of the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

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THE INDIAN FOREST ACT, 1927

(16 of 1927)

[21st September, 1927]

An Act to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce; It is hereby enacted a follows:

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and extent.—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Forest Act, 1921

1[(2) It extends to the whole of India except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States.

(3) It applies to the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Coorg, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; but the Government of any State may by notification in Official Gazette bring this Act into force² in the whole or any specified part of that State which this Act extends and where it is not in force.]

2. Interpretation clause.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids;

(2) "Forest-officer" means, any person whom ³ [* * *] the State Government or any office empowered by ³ [* * *] the State Government in this behalf, may appoint to carry out all any of the purposes of this Act or to do anything required by this Act or any rule ^m thereunder to be done by a Forest-officer;

(3) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rule made thereunder;

(4) "forest-produce" includes—

(a) the following whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds,⁴[kuth] and myrabolams, and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from a forest, that is to say

- (i) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not herein before mentioned, of trees,
 - (ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants,
 - (iii) wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and
 - (iv) peat, surface soil, rock and minerals (including lime-stone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines or quaries);
- 5[(4A) "ownee" includes a Court of Wards in respect of property under the superintendence or charge of such Court;]
- (5) "river" includes any stream, canal, creek or other channels, natural or artificial;
 - (6) "timber" includes trees, when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not; and
 - (7) "tree" includes palms, bamboos, skumps, brush-wood and canes.

CHAPTER II

OF RESERVED FORESTS

3. Power to reserve forests.—The State Government may constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Notification by State Government.—(1) Whenever it has been decided to constitute any land a reserved forest, the State Government shall issue a notification in the Official Gazette—

- (a) declaring that it has been decided to constitute such land a reserved forest;
- (b) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land; and
- (c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this Chapter.

Explanation.—For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

(2) The officer appointed under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest-office except that of Forest Settlement-officer.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the State Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest-office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement-officer under this Act.

5. Bar of accrual of forest-rights.—After the issue of a notification under section 4, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of the Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land except in accordance with such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf.

6. Proclamation by Forest Settlement-officer.—When a notification has been issued under section 4, the Forest Settlement-officer shall publish in the local vernacular in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section 4 or section, 5 within such period either to present to the Forest Settlement-officer a written notice specifying or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. Inquiry by Forest Settlement-officer.—The Forest Settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section 6, and shall at some convenient place inquire into all claims duly preferred under that section, and the existence of any rights mentioned in section 4 or section 5 and not claimed under section 6 so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.

8. Powers of Forest Settlement-officers.—For the purpose of such inquiry, the Forest Settlement-officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorised by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(b) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

9. Extinction of rights.—Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section 6, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by inquiry under section 7, shall be extinguished, unless before the notification under section 20 is published, the person claiming them satisfies the Forest Settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not prefer-ring such claim within the period fixed under section 6.

10. Treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation.—(1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest Settlement-officer shall record a statement setting forth the particulars of the claim and of any local rule or order under which the practice is allowed or regulated, and submit the statement to the State Government, together with his opinion as to whether the practice should be permitted or prohibited wholly or in part.

(2) On receipt of the statement and opinion, the State Government may make an order permitting or prohibiting the practice wholly or in part.

(3) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer may arrange for its exercise

(a) by altering the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(b) by causing certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and giving permission to the claimants to practise shifting cultivation therein under such conditions as he may prescribe.

(4) All arrangements made under sub-section (3) shall be subject to the previous sanction of the State Government.

(5) The practice of shifting cultivation shall in all cases be deemed a privilege subject to control, restriction and abolition by the State Government.

11. Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.—(1) In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land, other than a right of way or right of pasture, or a right to forest produce or a water-course, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

(2) If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer shall either

(i) exclude such land- from the limits of the proposed forest; or

(ii) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or

(iii) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894).

(3) For the purpose of so acquiring such land

(a) the Forest Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894);

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section 9 of that Act;

(c) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(d) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.

12. Order on claims to rights of pasture or to forest-produce.—In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

13. Record to be made by Forest Settlement-officer.—The Forest Settlement officer, when passing any order under section 12, shall record, so far as may be practicable,—

(a) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right; and

(b) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups fields (if any), and the designation and position of all buildings (if any) in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

14. Record where he admits claim.—If the Forest Settlement-officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section 12, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, and such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.

15. Exercise of rights admitted.—(1) After making such record the Forest Settlement officer shall, to the best of his ability, having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted.

(2) For this purpose the Forest Settlement-officer may

- (a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or
- (b) so alter the limits of the proposed forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or
- (c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-overpage produce, as the case may be, to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed forest, and under such rules, as may be made in this behalf by the State Government.

16. Commutation of rights.—In case the Forest Settlement-officer finds it impossible having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest, to make such settlement under section 15 as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall, subject to such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf, commute such rights, by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

17. Appeal from order passed under section 11, section 12, section 15 or section 16.—Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest-officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement-officer under section 11, section 12, section 15 or section 16, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than that of a Collector, as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint to hear appeals from such orders:

Provided that the State Government may establish a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the State Government, and when the Forest Court has been so established, all such appeals shall be presented to it.

18. Appeal under section 17.—(1) Every appeal under section 17 shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the authority competent to hear the same.

(2) If the appeal be to an officer appointed under section 17, it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue.

(3) If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal, and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

(4) The order passed on the appeal by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, as the case may be, shall, subject only to revision by the State Government, be final.

19. Pleadings.—The State Government, or any person who has made a claim under this Act, may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on its or his behalf before the Forest Settlement-officer, or the appellate officer or Court, in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

20. Notification declaring forest reserved.—(1) When the following events have occurred, namely:—

(a) the period fixed under section 6 for preferring claims have elapsed and all claims (if any) made under that section or section 9 have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement-officer;

(b) if any such claims have been made, the period limited by section 17 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement-officer has, under section 11, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the State Government shall publish a notification in the Official Gazette, specifying definitely, according to boundary-marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which is to be reserved, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by the notification.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

21. Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.—The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the local vernacular to be published in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

22. Power to revise arrangement made under section 15 or section 18.—The State Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section 20, revise any arrangement made under section 15 or section 18, and may for this purpose rescind or modify any order made under section 15 or section 18, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section 15 be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section 12 be commuted under section 16.

23. No right acquired over reserved forest, except as here provided.—No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest except by succession or under a

grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the notification under section 20 was issued.

24. Rights not to be alienated without sanction.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 23, no right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15 shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the State Government:

Provided that, when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house.

(2) No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 14.

25. Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forests.—The Forest-officer may, with the previous sanction of the State Government or of any officer duly authorised by it in this behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest, provided that a substitute for the way or water-course so stopped, which the State Government deems to be reasonably convenient, already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof.

26. Acts prohibited in such forests.—(1) Any person who—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5, or

(b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the State Government in this behalf, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest;

or who, in a reserved forest—

(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may notify in this behalf,

(d) trespasses or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;

(e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, or bums any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;

(g) quarries stone, bums lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;

(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(i) in contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the State Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares; or

(j) in any area in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit

(a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the state Government; or

(b) the exercise of any right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15, or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government under section 23.

(3) Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest, the State Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

27. Power to declare forest no longer reserved.—(1) The State Government may,⁶[* * *] by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under the Act shall cease to be a reserved forest.

(2) From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS

28. Formation of village-forests.—(1) The State Government may assign to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called village-forests.

(2) The State Government may make rules for regulating the management of village forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

(3) All the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules so made) apply to village-forests.

CHAPTER IV

OF PROTECTED FORESTS

29. Protected forests.—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare the provisions of this Chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which,, is not included in a reserved forest but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled.

(2) The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "protected forest".

(3) No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been inquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the State Government thinks sufficient. Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved:

Provided that, if, in the case of any forest-land or waste land, the State Government thinks that such inquiry and record are necessary, but that they will occupy such length of time as in the meantime to endanger the rights of Government, the State Government may, pending such inquiry and record, declare such land to be a protected forest, but so as not to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

30. Power to issue notification reserving trees, etc.—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette,

(a) declare any trees or class of trees in a protected forest to be reserved from a date fixed by, the notification;

(b) declare that any portion of such forest specified in the notification shall be closed for such term, not exceeding thirty years, as the State Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons, if any, over such portion shall be suspended during such terms, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the right suspended in the portion so closed; or

(c) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of, any forest-produce in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in any such forest.

31. Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.—The Collector shall cause a translation into the local vernacular of every notification issued under section 30 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

32. Power to make rules for protected forests.—The State Government may make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

- (a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests;
- (b) the granting of licences to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licences by such persons;
- (c) the granting of licences to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade, and the production
- d) the payments, if any, to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce;
- (e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payment shall be made;
- (f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;
- (g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;
- (h) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section 30;
- (i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;
- (j) hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares in such forests and the killing or catching of elephants in such forests in areas in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force;
- (k) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section 30; and
- (l) the exercise of rights referred to in section 29.

33. Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30 or of rules under section 32.--(1) Any person who commits any of the following offences, namely:–

- (a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or bums any tree reserved under section 30, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;
- (b) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, quarries any stone, or bums any lime or charcoal or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest-produce;
- (c) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;
- (d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any tree reserved under section 30, whether standing fallen or felled, or to say closed portion of such forest;
- (e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such tree or closed portion;
- (f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;
- (g) permits cattle to damage any such tree;
- (h) infringes any rule made under section 32,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a protected forest, the State Government may, notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section, direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of any right of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

34. Nothing in this Chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.–Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 32, or, except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section 30, or as regards any rights the exercise of which has been suspended under section 33, in the exercise of any right recorded under section 29.

CHAPTER V

**OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING
THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT**

35. Protection of forests for special purposes.-(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste-land

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;

(b) the pasturing of cattle; or

(c) the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:-

(i) for protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches;

(ii) for the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes and in the valleys of hilly tracts, the prevention of land slips or of the formation of ravines, and torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

(iii) for the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

(iv) for the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

(v) for the preservation of the public health.

(2) The State Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.

(3) No notification shall be made under sub-section (1) nor shall any work be begun under sub-section (2), until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land calling on him to show cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, as the case may be, and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf and have been considered by the State Government.

36. Power to assume management of forests.-(1) In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section 35, or if the purposes of any work to be-constructed under that section so require, the State Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land and after considering his objections, if any, place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to such forest or land.

(2) The net profits, if any, arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said owner.

37. Expropriation of forests in certain cases.—(1) In any case under this Chapter in which the State Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-Officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the State Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894).

(2) The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section 35 may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the State Government shall require such forest or land accordingly.

38. Protection of forests at request of owners.—(1) The owner of any land or, if there more than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein amounting in the aggregate at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector their desire

(a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest-officer as a reserved or a protected forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or

(b) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land.

(2) In either case, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

CHAPTER VI

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE

39. Power to impose duty on timber and other forest-produce.—(1) The 7[Central Government] may levy a duty in such manner, at such places and at such rates as it may declare by notification in the Official Gazette on all timber or other forest-produce

(a) which is produced in 8[the territories to which this Act extends], and in respect of which the Government has any right;

(b) which is brought from any place outside 8[the territories to which this Act extends].

9[* * *]

(2) In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied ad valorem the 7[Central Government] may fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

(3) All duties on timber or other forest-produce which, at the time when this Act comes into force in any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the State Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duty levied under the provisions of this Act.

¹⁰[(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the State Government may, until provision to the contrary is made by ¹¹[Parliament], continue to levy any duty which it was lawfully levying before the commencement¹² of ¹³[the Constitution], under this section as then in force:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section authorises the levy of any duty which as between timber or other forest-produce of the State and similar produce of the locality outside the State, discriminates in favour of the former, or which, in the case of timber or other forest-produce of localities outside the State, discriminates between timber or other forest-produce of one locality and similar timber or other forest-produce of another locality.]

40. Limit not to apply to purchase-money or royalty.—Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount, if any, chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT

41. Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest produce.—(1) The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the State Government, and it may make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may

(a) prescribe the routes by which alone timber or other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved into, from or within ¹⁴[the State];

(b) prohibit the import or export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorised to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to the Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee, royalty or charge due thereon, or, to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depots to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it, and the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at and removed from such depots;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches or leaves into any such river or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the prevention or removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of sawpits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or making of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, or the possession or carrying of marking hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property marks for timber, and the registration of such marks; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

(3) The State Government may direct that any rule made under this section shall not apply to any specified class of timber or other forest-produce or to any specified local area.

¹⁵[**41A. Powers of Central Government as to movements of timber across customs frontiers.**--Notwithstanding anything in section 41, the Central Government may make rules to prescribe the route by which alone timber or other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved into or from ¹⁶[the territories to which this Act extends) across any customs frontier as defined by the Central Government, and any rules made under section 41 shall have effect subject to the rules made under this section.]

42. Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41.-(1) The State Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the contravention thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

(2) Such rules may provide that penalties which are double of those mentioned in subsection (1) may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.

43. Government and Forest-officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depot.—The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depot established under a rule made under section 41, or while detained elsewhere, for the purposes of this Act; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

44. All persons bound to aid in case of accidents at depot.—In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depot, every person employed at such depot, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger or securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER VIII

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER

45. Certain kinds of timber to be deemed property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.—(1) All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk;

all wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered in accordance with the rules made under section 41, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise; and

in such areas as the State Government directs, all unmarked wood and timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government, unless and until any person establishes his right and title thereto, as provided in this Chapter.

(2) Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 51 and may be brought to any depot which the Forest-officer may notify as a depot for the reception of drift timber.

(3) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section.

46. Notice to claimants of drift timber.—Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section 45. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice, a written statement of such claim.

47. Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.—(1) When any such-statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit,

either reject the claim after according his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

(2) If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons who he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from any such Court for its disposal.

(3) Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within three months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

(4) No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section.

48. Disposal of unclaimed timber.-If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period fixed by the notice issued under section 46, or on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period fixed by section 47, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 47, in such other person free from all encumbrances not created by him.

49. Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.-TN

Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect any timber collected under section 45, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously fraudulently,

50. Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.-No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sum on account thereof as may be due under any rule made under section 51.

51. Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.-(1) The State Government in make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:

(a) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section 45;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing or disposing such timber; and

(d) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used marking such timber.

(2) The State Government may prescribe, as penalties for the contravention of any rule made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

52. Seizure of property liable to confiscation.-(1) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce together with all tools, boats, carts or cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(2) Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

53. Power to release property seized under section 52.-Any Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger who, or whose subordinate, has seized any tools, boats, carts or cattle under section 52, may release the same on the execution by the owner thereof a bond for the production of the property so released, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

54. Procedure thereupon.-Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

55. Forest-produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation.--(1) All timber or forest produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

56. Disposal on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.-When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and, in any other case, may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

57. Procedure when offender not known or cannot be found.-When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom the Magistrate deems to be entitled to the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person, if any, claiming any right thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he may produce in support of his claim.

58. Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.-The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

59. Appeal from orders under section 55, section 56 or section 57.-The officer made the seizure under section 52, or any of his official superiors, or any person claim to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section 55, section 56 or section 57, appeal therefrom to the Court to which appeals made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on an appeal shall be final.

60. Property when to vest in Government.-When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 55 or section 57, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 59 for an appeal from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

61. Saving of power to release property seized.-Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the State Government, from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 52.

62. Punishment for wrongful seizure.-Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable for confiscation under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

63. Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks.—Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste land to which the provisions of this Act are applied,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or with both.

64. Power to arrest without warrant.—(1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions of this Act as to release on bond, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise such arrest for any act which is an offence under Chapter IV unless such act has been prohibited under clause (c) of section 30.

65. Power to release on a bond a person arrested.—Any Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger, who, or whose subordinate, has arrested any person under the provisions of section 64, may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

66. Power to prevent commission of offence.—Every Forest-officer and Police officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

67. Power to try offences summarily.—The District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government may try summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

68. Power to compound offences.-(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, empower a Forest officer—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 62 or section 63, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

69. Presumption that forest-produce belongs to Government.-When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER X

CATTLE-TRESPASS

70. Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.-Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest any portion of a protected forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing shall be deemed to be cattle doing damages to a public plantation within the meaning of section II of Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), and may be seized and impounded as such by Forest-officer or Police-officer.

71. Power to alter fines fixed under that Act.-The State Government may, notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed under section I the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 70 of this Act such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding following, that is to say:-

For each elephant ten rupees

For each buffalo or camel two rupees

For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull,

bullock, cow, or heifer one rupee

For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid eight annas

CHAPTER XI

OF FOREST-OFFICERS

72. State Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.-(1) The State Government may invest any Forest-officer with all or of the following powers, that is to say:-

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of documents and material objects;

(c) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898); and

(d) power to hold an inquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such inquiry, to receive and record evidence.

(2) Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of accused person.

73. Forest officers deemed public servants.-All Forest-officers shall be deemed be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).

74. Indemnity for acts done in good faith.-No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

75. Forest-officers not to trade.-Except with the permission in writing of the State Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in or outside 17[the territories to which this Act extends].

CHAPTER XII

SUBSIDIARY RULES

76. Additional powers to make rules.-The State Government may make rules

- (a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act;
- (b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscation under this Act;
- (c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and
- (d) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

77. Penalties for breach of rules.-Any person contravening any rule under this Act, for the contravention of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

78. Rules when to have force of law.-All rules made by the State Government under this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have effect as if enacted therein.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

79. Persons bound to assist Forest-officers and Police-officers.-(1) Every person who exercises any right in a reserved or protected forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall forthwith take steps, whether so required by any Forest-officer or Police officer or not,-

- (a) to extinguish any forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information;
 - (b) to prevent by any lawful means in his power any fire in the vicinity of such forest of which he has knowledge or information from spreading to such forest,
- and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid-

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed such forest in discovering and arresting the offender.

(2) Any person who, being bound so to do, without lawful excuse (the burden of proof which shall lie upon such person) fails—

(a) to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police officer any information required by sub-section (1);

(b) to take steps, as required by sub-section (1), to extinguish any forest fire in reserved or protected forest;

(c) to prevent, as required by sub-section (1), any fire in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest or

(d) to assist any Forest-officer or Police officer demanding his aid in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence, or, when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which extends to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

80. Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.—(1)

If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, a share in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the State Government may either—

(a) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

(2) When the State Government undertakes under clause (a) of sub-section (1) the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions contained in Chapters 11 and IV shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

81. Failure to perform service for which a share in produce of Government forest is employed.—If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights or to any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to

confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the State Government that such service is no longer so performed:

Provided that no such share be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the State Government.

82. Recovery of money due to Government.—All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

83. Lien on forest-produce for such money.—(1) When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid.

(2) If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(3) The surplus, if any, if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.

84. Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.—Whenever it appears to the State Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894).

85. Recovery of penalties due under bond.—When any person, in accordance with any provision of this Act, or in compliance with any rule made thereunder, binds himself by any an bond or instrument to perform any duty or act or covenants by any bond or instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such bond or instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (9 of 1872), be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

¹⁸[**85A. Saving for rights of Central Government.**—Nothing in this Act shall authorise a Government of any State to make any order or do anything in relation to any property not vested in that State or otherwise prejudice any rights of the Central Government or the Government of any other State without the consent of the Government concerned.]

86. Repeals.— [Rep. by Repealing and Amending Act, 1947 (2 of 1948), sec.2 and Sch.]

THE SCHEDULE.-[Enactments Repealed.] Rep. by sec.2 and Sch., ibid.

¹ Subs. by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956, for sub-sections (2) and (3).

² This Act has been declared to be in force in the Khondmals District by the Khondmals Laws Regulation 1936 (4 of 1936), sec. 3 and Sch; and in the Angul District by the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936 (5 of 1936) sec. 3 and Sch.

This Act has been extended to :-

(1) Berar (partially) by the Berar Laws Act, 1941 (4 of 1941).

(2) The Province of Coorg, see Coorg Gazette, 1930, Pt. I p. 94.

(3) The Delhi Province, see Gazette of India, 1933, Pt. IIA, p. 293.

(4) The whole of Madhya Pradesh, by M.P. Act 23 of 1958.

(5) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, by Reg. 6 of 1963, sec. 2 and Sch. I (w.e.f. 1.7.1965).

(6) Pondicherry by Reg. 7 of 1963, sec. 3 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1.10.1963).

(7) Goa, Daman and Diu by Reg. II of 1963, sec. 3 and Sch.; and

(8) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands by the Reg. 8 of 1965, sec. 3 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1.10.1967).

(9) Sikkim by S.O. 1138 (E), dated 1st December, 1988 (w.e.f. 20.4.1989).

³ The words "the G.G. in C., or" omitted by the A.O. 1937.

⁴ Ins. by Act 26 of 1930, sec. 2.

⁵ Ins. by Act 3 of 1933, sec. 2.

⁶ The words "subject to the control of the G.G. in C.," omitted by the A.O. 1937.

⁷ Subs. by the A.O. 1937, for "L.G."

⁸ Subs. by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956, for "Part A States and Part C States".

⁹ The proviso omitted by the A.O. 1937.

¹⁰ Ins. by the A.O. 1937 as amended by para. 2 and Sch. to the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Supplementary Order, 1937.

¹¹ Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "the Central Legislature"

¹² *i.e.* the 26th January, 1950.

13 Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935".

14 Subs. by the A.O. 1937, for "British India".

15 Ins. by the A.O. 1937.

16 Subs. by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956, for "Part A States and Part C States".

17 Subs. by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956, for "Part A States and Part C States"

18 Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for the former section 85A which had been inserted by the A.O. 1937.

SCHEDULE I

(Sections 2, 8,9,11, 40,41, 48,51, 61 & 62)

PART I MAMMALS

- [1. Andaman Wild pig (*Sus sorofa andamanensis*)]
²[1-A. Bharal (*Ovisnahura*)]
²[1-B. Binturong (*Arctictis Binturong*)]
2. Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) ²[2-A. •*•]
3. Brow-antlered Deer or Thamin (*Cervus eldi*) ³[3-A. Himalayan Brown bear (*Ursus Arctos*)] ³[3-B. Capped Langur (*Presbytis pileatus*)]
4. Caracal (*Felis caracal*) [4-A. Catecean specials]
5. Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
⁴[5-A. Chinese Pangolin (*Mainis pentadactyla*)]
'[5-B. Chinkara or India Gazelle (*Gazella gazella bennetti*)]
6. Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) ²[6-A. Crab-eating Macaque (*Macaca irus umbrosa*)] ²[6-B. Desert Cat (*Felis libyca*)]
³[6-C. Desert fox (*Vulpes bucapus*)]
7. Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) ²[7-A. Ermine (*Mustele erminea*)]
8. Fishing Cat (*Felis viverrina*)
^a[8-A. Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*)]
²[8-B. *••]
³[8-C. ***]
³[8-D. Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*)]
³[8-E. Gaur or Indian bison (*Bos gaurus*)]
9. Golden Cat (*Felis temmincki*)
10. Golden Langur (*Presbytis geei*) ³[10-A. Giant squirrel (*Ratufa macroura*)]
[10-B. Himalayan Ibex (*Capra ibex*)]
'[10-C. Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*)]
11. Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*) ³[11-A. Hog badgar (*Arconyx collaris*)]
12. Hoolock (*Hyloba tes hoolock*)
1 Vide Notification No. FJ11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 5-10-1977.
2 Vide Notification No. Fl-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.
3 Vide Notification No. S.O. 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.
4 Vide Notification No. F] 11012/31 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.
- '[12-A. •••]
²[12-B. Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*)]
13. Indian Lion (*Panlhera leo persica*)
14. Indian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus khur*) ³[15. Indian Wolf (*Canis lupas pallipes*)]
16. Kashmir Stag (*Cervus elaphus hanglu*) ^J[16-A. Leaf Monkey (*Presbytis phayrei*)]
'[16-B. Leopard or Panther (*Panthera pardus*)]

17. Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*)
18. Lesser or Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)
19. Lion-tailed Macaque (*Macaca silenus*)
20. Loris (*Loris tardigradus*)
- ²[20-A. Little Indian Porpoise (*Neomeris phocaenoides*)]
21. Lynx (*Felis lynx isabellinus*)
22. Malabar Civet (*Viverra megaspila*) ¹[22-A. Malay or Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*)]
23. Marbled Cat (*Felis marmorata*)
24. Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) ⁴[24-A. Mouse Deer (*Tragulus meminna*)]
25. Musk Deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) ²[25-A. Nilgiri Lungur (*Presbytis johni*)] ²[25-B. Nilgiri Tahr (*Hemitragus hylocrius*)]
26. Nyan or Great Tibetan Sheep (*Ovis ammon hodgsoni*)
27. Pallas's Cat (*Felis manul*)
28. Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*)
29. Pygmy Hog (*Sus salvanius*) ¹[29-A. Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*)]
30. Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)
31. Rusty spotted Cat (*Felis rubiginosa*) [31-A. Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*)]
- ²[31-B. Clawless Otter (*Aonyx cinerea*)] ²[31-C. Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*)]
32. Slow Loris (*Nycticebus couceang*)
- [32-A. Small Travancore Flying Squirrel (*Petinomys fuscocapillus*)]
33. Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*)
- 1 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.
- 2 Vide Notification No. S.O. 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.
- 3 Vide Notification No. FJ11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.
- 4 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 5-10-1977.

- ¹[33-A. Snubfin Dolphin (*Oreaella brevicastris*)]
34. Spotted Linsang (*Prionodon pardicolor*)
35. Swamp Deer (All sub-species of *Cervus d uvauceli*)
36. Takin or Mishmi Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*) ²[36A. Tibetan Antelope or Chiru (*Panthelops hodgsoni*)] ¹[36B. Tibetan Fox (*Vulpes ferrilatus*)]
37. Tibetan Gazelle (*Procapra picticaudata*)
38. Tibetan Wild Ass (*Equus beminus kiang*)
39. Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)
40. Urial or Shapu (*Ovis vignei*)
41. Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) ²[41-A. Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)] ¹[41-B. Tibetan Wolf (*Canis lupus chanco*)]
- [42. Wroughton's free tailed bat (*Otomops wroughtoni*)
43. Salim Ali's fruit bat (*Latidens salimalii*)

PART II AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

[1. Agra Monitor Lizard (*Varanus griseus* (Daudin))]

⁴[1A. *••]

'[IB. Audithia Turtle (*Pelochelys bibroni*)]

[IC. Barred, Oval, or Yellow Monitor Lizard (*Varanus flavescens*)]

[ID. Crocodiles (including the Estuarine or salt water crocodile) (*Crocodilus porosus* and *Crocodilus palustris*)]

'[IE. Terrapin (*Batagur basika*)]

IF. Eastern Hill Terrapin (*Melanochelys tricarinata*)

2. Gharial (*Gravialis gangeticus*)

[3. Ganges Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx gangeticus*)]

'[3A. Golden Gecko (*Calodactylus aureus*)]

4. Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia Mydas*)

5. Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata* inlscata)

'[6. •••]

7. Indian Egg-eating Snake (*Elachistodon westermanni*)

8. Indian Soft-shelled Turtle (*Lissemys punctata punctata*)

9-A. Kerala Forest Terrapin (*Hoesemys sylratica*)

10. Large Bengal Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*)

11. Leathery Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

12. Logger Head Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

13. Olive Back Logger Head Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)

14. Peacock-marked Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx hurum*)

1 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

2 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 5-10-1977.

3 Inserted vide Notification No. SO 1085(E), dt. 30-9-2002, w.e.f. 11-10-2002.

4 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

5 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRYfWL), dt. 29-8-1977.

'[14-A. Pythons (Genus *Python*)]^J[14-B. Sail terrapin (*Kachuga Kachuga*)] 14-C.

Spotted black Terrapin (*Geoclemys hamiltoni*)²[15. •••]²[16. •»•]²[17. ***]³[17-A. Water Lizard (*Varanus salvator*)]

"[PART IIA FISHES

1. Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*)⁵[2. Shark and Ray

(i) *Anoxypristis cuspidata* (ii) *Carcharhinus hemiodon*

(iii) *Glyphis gangeticus* (iv) *Glyphis glyphis*

(v) *Himantura fluviatilis* (vi) *Pristis microdon*

(vii) *Pristis zijsron* (viii) *Rhynchobatus djiddensis*

(ix) *Urogymus asperrimus*.]

PART III BIRDS⁶[1. Andaman Teal (*Anas gibberifrons allagularis*)] 1-A. Assam

Bamboo Partridge (*Bambusicola fytchii*)³[1 -B. Bazas (*Aviceda jeordone* and *Aviceda*

leuphotes)] [1-C. Bengal Florican (*Eupodotis bengalensis*)] 1-D. Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*)

1-E. Blood Pheasants (*Ithaginis cruentus tibetanus*, *Ithaginis Cruentus kuseri*) ²[1F. ***]

2. Cheer Pheasant (*Catreus wallichii*)

²[2A. Eastern White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*)] ³[2B. Foret-spotted Owlet (*Athene blewitti*)] * [2C. Frogmouths (Genus *batrachostomus*)]

3. Great Indian Bustard (*Choriotis nigriceps*)

4. Great Indian Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*) ²[4A. Hawks (*Accipitridae*)]

³[4B. Hooded Crane (*Grus monacha*)]

³[4C. Hornbills (*Ptilolaemus tickelli austeni*, *Aceros nipalensis*, *Rhyticeros undulatus ticehursti*)] ³[4D. Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*)] ³[4E. Humes Bar-backed Pheasant (*Syrmaticus humiae*)] ³[4F. Indian Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros malabaricus*)]

5. Jerdon's Courser (*Cursorius bitorquatus*)

6. Lammergeier (*Gypaetus barbatus*)

1 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

2 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

3 Vide Notification No. FJ11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.

4 Inserted vide Notification No. 1-2/2001-WL-I, dt. 28-5-2001.

5 Substituted vide Notification No. 1-4/95-WL, dt. 5-12-2001, w.e.f. 6-12-2001.

6 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 5-10-1977.

7. Large Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*, *Falco biarmicus* and *Falco chicuera*) ³[7A Large Whistling Teal (*Anatidae*)]

¹[7B. Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indica*)]

¹[7C. Monal Pheasants (*Lophophorus impeyanus*, *Lophophorus Sclateri*)]

8. Mountain Quail (*Ophrysia superciliosa*)

9. Narcondam Hornbill [*Rhyticeros (undulatus) narcondami*] ¹[9-A. ***]

10. Nicobar Megapode (*Megapodius freycinet*) [10-A Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica pelewensis*)]

²[10-B. Osprey or Fish-eating Eagle (*Pandion haliaetus*)]

²[10-C. Peacock Pheasants (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*)]

11. Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

12. Pink-headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*)

13. Sclater's Monal (*Lophophorus sclateri*)

14. Siberian White Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*) ³[14-A- **>]

²[14-B. Tibetan Snow-Cock (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*)]

15. Tragopan Pheasants (*Tragopan melanocephalus*, *Tragopan blythii*, *Tragopan satyra*, *tragopan temminckii*)

16. White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaetus leucogaster*)

17. White-eared Pheasant (*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*) ¹[17-A. White Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)]

18. White-winged Wood Duck (*Cairina scutulata*)

⁴[19. Swiftlets (*Collocalia unicolor* and *Collocalia fusiphaga*)]

20. Hill myna (*Gracula religiosa intermedia*, *Gracula religiosa peninsularis*, *Gracula religiosa indica* and *Gracula religiosa amanesis*)
21. Tibetan ear pheasant (*Crossoptilon harmani*) 22- Kalij pheasant (*Lophur leucomelana*)
23. Lord Derby's parakeet (*Psittacula derbyana*)
24. Vultures (*Gyps indicus*, *Gyps bengalensis*, *Gyps tenuirostris*)
25. White bellied heron (*Ardea insignis*)

PART IV

CRUSTACEA AND INSECTS '[1.] Butterflies and Moths

Family Amathusidae	Common English name
<i>Discophora deo deo</i>	Duffer, banded
<i>Discophora sondaica muscina</i>	Duffer, common
<i>Faunis faunula faunuloides</i>	Pallid fauna
Family Danaidae	
1 Re-numbered vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.	
2 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.	
3 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.	
4 Inserted vide Notification No. SO 1085(E), dt. 30-9-2002, w.e.f. 11-10-2002.	
<i>Danaus gautama gautamoides</i>	Tigers
<i>Euploea crameri nicevillei</i>	Crow, spotted Black
<i>Euploea midamus roepstorfti</i>	Crow, Blue-spotted
Family Lycaenidae	
<i>Allotinus drumila</i>	Darkie, crenulate/Great
<i>Allotinus fabius penormis</i>	Angled darkie
<i>Amblopala avidiena</i>	Hairstreak, Chinese
<i>Amblypodia ace arata</i>	Leaf
Blue	
<i>Amblypodia alea constanceae</i>	Rosy Oakblue
<i>Amblypodia ammonariel</i>	Malayan Bush blue
<i>Amblypodia arvina ardea</i>	Purple Brown tailless Oakblue
<i>Amblypodia asopia</i>	Plain tailless Oakblue
<i>Amblypodia comica</i>	Comic Oakblue
<i>Amblypodia opalima</i>	Opal Oakblue
<i>Amblypodia zeta</i>	Andaman tailless Oakblue
<i>Biduanda Melisa Cyana</i>	
<i>Biduanda melisa cyana</i>	Blue posy
<i>Callophrys leechii</i>	Hairstreak, Ferruginous
<i>Castalius rosimon alarbus</i>	Pierrot, common
<i>Charana cephes</i>	Mandar in Blue, Cachar
<i>Chloria othona</i>	Tit,
orchid	
<i>Deudorix epijarbas amatius</i>	Cornelian, scarce
<i>Everes moorei</i>	Cupid, Moore's

Gerydus biggsii
 Gerydus symethus diopeithes
 Heliophorus hybrida
 Horaga albimacula
 Onyxes
 Jamides ferrari
 Caeruleans
 Liphyra brassolis
 Listeria dudgenni
 Logania Watsoniana subfasciata
 Lycaenopsis binghami
 Lycaenopsis haraldus ananga
 Lycaenopsis puspa prominens
 Lycaenopsis quadriplaga dohertiya
 Nacaduba noreia hampsoni
 Polyommatus oritulus leela
 Pratapa lctas mishmia
 Simiskina phalena harterti
 Sinthusia Virgo
 Pale
 Spindasis elwesi
 Spindasis rukmini
 Strymon mackwoodi
 Tajuria ister

Bigg's Brownie
 Great Brownie
 Sapphires

Butterfly, Moth
 Lister's hairstreak
 Mottle, Wasten's
 Hedge Blue
 Hedge Blue, Felder's
 Common hedge Blue
 Naga hedge Blue
 Lineblue, White-tipped
 Greenish mountain Blue
 Royal, drak Blue
 Brilliant, Broadlanded
 Spark,
 Silverline, Elwes's
 Silverline, Khaki
 Hairstreak, Mackwood's
 Royal, uncertain

Tajuria luculentus nela
 Tajuria yajna yajna
 Thecla ataxus zulla
 Thecla bleti mendera
 Thecla letha
 Thecla paona
 Thecla pavo
 hairstreak
 Virchola smilis
 Blues Family Nymphalidae
 Apatura ulupi ulupi
 Argynnis hegemone
 Callnaga buddha
 Freak
 Charaxes durnfordi nicholi
 Cirrochroa fasciata
 Yeomen
 Diadora nicevillei
 Scarce
 Dillpa morgiana

Royal, Chinese
 Royal, Chestnut and Black
 Wonderful hairstreak
 Indian Purple hairstreak
 Watson's hairstreak
 Paona hairstreak
 Peacock

Guava

Emperor, Tawny
 Silver-washed fritillary

Rajah, Chestnut

Siren,

Emperor, Golden

Doleschallia bisaltide andamana	Autumn leaf
Eriboea moorei sandakanas	Mayanan Nawab
Eriboea schreiberi	Blue
Nawab	
Eulaceura manipurensis	Emperor, Tytler's
Euthalia durga splendens	Barons/Connis/Duchesses
Euthaliaiva	Duke,
Grand	
Euthalia Khama Curvifascia	Duke, Naga
Euthalia tellehinia	Baron,
Blue	
Helcyra hemina	Emperor, White
Hypolimnas missipus	Eggfly, Danaid
Limenitis austenia purpurascens	Commodore, Grey
Limenitis zulema	
Admirals	
Melitaea shandura	Fritillaries/Silverstripes
Neptis antilope	Sailer, variegated
Neptis aspasia	Sailer, Great Hockeystick
Neptis columella kankena	Sailer.Short-banded
Neptis cydippe kirbariensis	Sailer, Chinese yellow
Neptis ebusa ebusa	Sailer/Lascar
Neptis jumbah binghami	Sailer, chestnut-streaked
Neptis manasa	Sailer, Pale Hockeystick
Neptis nycteus	Sailer, Hockeystick
Neptis poona	Lascar, tytler's
Neptis sankara nar	Sailer, Broad-banded
Panthoporia jina jina	Bhutan sergeant
Panthoporia reta moorei	Malay staff sergeant
Prothoc franckii regalis	Begum, Blue
Sasakia funebris	
Empress	
Sophisa chandra	Courtier, Eastern

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Symbrenthia silana	Jester, Scarce
Vanessa antiopa yedunula	Admirables
Family Papilionidae	
Chilasa clytea clytea of commixtus	Common mime
Papilio elephenor	Spangle, yellow-crested
Papilio liomedon	Swallowtail, Malabar Banded
Parnassiusaecogeminifer	Apollo
Parnassius delphius	Banded apollo
Parnassius hannyngtoni	Hannyngton's apollo

Parnassius imperator augustus	Imperial apollo
Parnassius stoliekanuss	Ladakh Banded apollo
Polydorus coon sambilana	Common clubtail
Polydorus cerassipes	Black windmill
Polydorus hector	Crimson rose
Polydorus neville	Nevill's windmill
Polydorus plutonius pambertoni	Chinese windmill
Polydorus polla	Denicey's windmill
Family Pieridae	
Aporia harrietae harrietae	Black veins
Baltia butleri sikkima	White butterfly
Colias colias thrasibulus	Clouded yellows
Colias dubi	Dwarf clouded yellow
Delias samaca	Jezebel,
pale Pieris krueperi devta Butterfly cabbage/White II Family Satyriidae	
Coelitis mothis adamsoni	Cat's eye, 'Scarce
Cyllogenes janetae	Evening Brown, Scarce
Elymnias peali	Palmfly,
Peal's	
Elymnias penanga chilensis	Palmfly, Painted
Erebia annada annada	Argus, ringed
Erebia nara singha nara singha	Argus, Mottled
Lethe, distans	Forester, Scarce Red
Lethe dura gammiel	Lilacfork, Scarce
Lethe europa tamuna	Bamboo tree brown
Lethe gemina gafuri	Taylor's tree brown
Lethe guluihal guluihal	Forester, Dull
Lethe margaritae	Tree brown, Bhutan
Lethe ocellata lyncus	Mystic, dismal
Lethe ramadeva	Silverstripe, Single
Lethe satyabati	Forester,
pallid	
Mycalesis orseis nautilus	Bushbrown, Purple
Pararge menava maeroides	Wall dark
Ypthima doherrii persimilis	Five ring, Great

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'[1-A. Coconut or Robber Crab (Bigrus latro)] '[2. Dragon Fly (Epioplebia laidlawi)]

²**[PART IVA**

COELENTERATES 1 Reef Building Coral (All Scleractinians)

2. Black Coral (All Antipatharians)

3. Organ Pipe Coral (Tubipora musica)

4. Fire Coral (All Millipora Species) 5- Sea Fan (All Gorgonians)]

³**[PART IVB MOLLUSCA**

1. *Cassis cornuta*
2. *Charonia tritonis*
3. *Conus milneedwardsi*
4. *Cypraea rufa*
5. *Hippopus hippopus*
6. *Nautilus pompilius*
7. *Tridacna maxima*
8. *Tridacna squamosa*
9. *Tudicula spirallus*.

PART IV-C ECHINODERMATA Sea Cucumber (All Holothurians).]

SCHEDULE II

(Sections 2, 8, 9, 11, 40, 41, 43, 48, 51, 61, and 62)

PART I

i * * *

[1-A. Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*)]

[2. Bengal Porcupine (*Atherurus mecrouurus assamensis*)]

3. ***

3A. Bonnet macaque (*Macaca radiata*)]

⁵[3-B. ••")

⁶[3-C Cetatean spp. (other than those listed in Sch. I and Sch. II, Part II)]

»[4. *•*]

[4-A. Common langur (*Presbytis entellus*)]

1 Inserted vide Notification No. FI-28-/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

2 Inserted by Notification No. 1-4/95-WL-I, dt. 11-7-2001.

3 Substituted vide Notification No. 1-4/95-WL-I, dt. 5-12-2001 & corrected vide corrigendum Noti. No. 1-4/95/WL-I, dt. 19-2-2002.

4 Vide Notification No. F) 11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.

5 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY (WL), dt. 5-10-1977.

6 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

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**»!

•p.

²[6.

7. Ferrest Badgers (*Melogale moschata*, *Melogale personata*)

²[8. •*•]

²[9. ••]

²[10. ***]

11. Himalayan Crestless Porcupine (*Hystrix hodgsoni*)

[11-A. Himalayan Newtor Salamander (*Tyletrotiton verrucosus*)]

⁴[12. ***]

⁴[13. ***]

⁴[14. ••]

⁴[15. ••]

16. Pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*)]

³[17. "*)

³[17A. Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*)

⁴[18. "***]

19. Stump-tailed macaque (*Macaca speciosa*)

⁴[20. ••]

21. ***]

22. Wild dog or dhole (*Cuon alpinus*)

⁴[23. ***]

³[24. Chameleon (*Chameleon calcaratus*)] 25. Spiny-tailed Lizard or Sanda (*Uromastix hardwickii*)

PART II

⁴[1. Beetles]

Family Amathueidae

Aemona amathusia amathusia

Amathusia phildippus andamanicus

Amathuxida amythaon amythaon

Discophora deo deodoides

Discophora lepida lepida

Discophora timora andamanensi

Enispe cycnus

Faunis sumeus assama

Sticopthalma nourmahal

1 Vide Notification No. FI-28-/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

2 Substituted vide Notification No. 1-4/95-WL-1, dt. 5-12-2001 & corrected vide corrigendum Noti.No. 1-4/95/WL-1, dt. 19-9-2002.

3 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRYfWL), dt. 29-8-1977.

4 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY (WL), dt. 5-10-1977.

Thauria aliris amplifascia

Family Carabidae

Agonotrechus andrewesi

Amara brucei

Amara elegantula

Brachinus atripennis

Brososoma gracile

Brososoma bipillifer

Broterovicollis

Calathus amaroides

Callistominus belli

Chalenius championi

Chlaenius kanarae

Chalenius masoni

Chlaenius nilgircus

Family Chrysomelidae

Acrocrypta rotundata

Bimala indica

Clitea indica

Gopala pita

Griva cyanipennis
Nisotra cardoni
Nistora madurensis
Nistora nigripennis
Nistora semicoreulea
Nisotra striatipennis
Nonarthra patkaia
Psylliodes plana
Psylliodes shira
Sebaethe cervina
Sebaethe patkaia
Sphaeroderma brevicorne
Family Cucujidae
Carinophlocus raffrayi

Cucujus bicolor
Cucujus grouvelle
Cucujus imperialis
Heterojinussemilaetaneus
Laemophloeus belli
Laemoploeus incertus
Pediacus refipes
Family Danaidae
Euploea melanaleuca
Euploea midamus rogenhofer
Family Erycinidae
Abisara kausambi
Dodona adonira
Dodona dipoea
Dodona egeon
Libythea lepita
Family Hesperidae
Baoris phidippina
Bebasa sena
Halpe homolea
Family Inopeplidae
Inopeplus albonotalus
Family Lycaenidae
Allotinus subviolaceus manychus
Amblypodia aenea
Amblypodia agaba aurelia
Amblypodia agrata
Amblypodia alesia
Amblypodia apidanus ahamus
Amblypodia areste areste
Amblypodia bazaloides

Amblypodia camdeo
Amblypodia ellisi
Amblypodia fulla ignara

Amblypodia genesa watsoni
Amblypodia paraganesa zephyreeta
Amblypodia paralea
Amblypodia silhetensis
Amblypodia suffusa suffusa
Amblypodia yendava
Apharitis lilacinus
Araotes lapithis
Artipe eryx
Bindahara phocides
Bothrinia chennellia
Castalius roxus manluena
Catapoecilma delicatum
Catapoecilma elegans myositina
Charana jalindra
Cheritrella truncipennis
Chliaria kina
Deudoryx hypargyria gaetulia
Enchrysops cnejus
Everes kala
Helipphorus androcles moorei
Horage onyx
Horage viola
Hypolycaena nilgirica
Hypolycaena theclodies nicobarica
Iraota rochana boswelliana
Jamides alectokandulana
Jamides celeodus pura
Jamides coeruler
Jamides kankena
Lampides boeticus
Lilacea albocaerulea
Lilacea atroguttata
Lilacea lilacea

Lilacea melaena
Lilacea minima
Logania massalia
Lycaenesthes lycaenina
Mahathala ameria
Mahathala atkinsoni
Magisba malaya presbyter

Nacaduba aluta coelestis
Nacaduba ancyra aberrans
Nacaduba dubiosa fulva
Nacaduba helicon
Nacaduba hermus major
Nacaduba pactolus
Neucheritra febronia
Niphanda cymbia
Orthomiella pontis
Pithecopus fulgens
Polymmatius devanica devancia
Polymmatius metallica metallica
Polymmatius orbitulus jaloka
Polymmatius yeonghusbandi
Poritia erycinoides elsiei
Poritia hewitsoni
Poritia plsurata geta
Pratapa bhetes
Pratapa blanka
Pratapa deva
Pratapa icetas
Rapala buxaria
Rapala chandrana chandrana
Rapala nasaka
Rapala refulgens
Rapala rubida
Rapala scintilla

Rapala sphinx sphinx
Rapala varuna
Spindasis elima elima
Spindasis lohita
Spindasis nipalicus
Suasa lisides
Surendra todara
Tajuria albiplaga
Tajuria cippus cippus
Tajuria culta
Tajuria diaeus
Tajuria illurgioides
Tajuria illurgis
Tajuria jangala andamanica
Tajuria melastigma
Tajuria sebonga
Tajuria thyia

Tajuria yajna istroides
Tarucus callinara
Tarucus dharta
Thaduka malticaudata kanara
Thecla ataxus ataxus
Theclabitel
Thecla icana
Thecla jakamensis
Thecla kabreea
Thecla khasia
Thecla kirbariensis
Thecla suroia
Thecla syla assamica
Thecla vittata
Thecla ziba
Thecla zoa
Thecla zsta

Una usta
Yasoda tripunctata
Family Nymphalidae
Adolias cyanipardus
Adolias dirtea
Adolias khasiana
Apatura chevana
Apatura parvata
Apatura sordida
Apatura ulupi florenciae
Argynnis adippe pallida
Argynnis altissima
Argynnis clara clara
Argynnis pales horla
Atella alciope
Calinaga buddha brahaman
Charaxes aristogiton
Charaxes fabius sulphureus
Charaxes karruba
Charaxes marmax
Charaxes polyxena heman
Cheroonesia rahria rahrioides
Cyrestis cloces
Diagora persimilis
Doleschallia bisaltide malabarica
Eriboea athames andamanicus
Eriboea delphis

Eriboea dolen
Eriboea harcoea lissainei
Euripus consimilis
Equipus halitherses
Euthalia anosia
Euthalia cocytus
Euthalia duda

Euthalia durga durga
Euthalia evalina landabilis
Euthalia franciae
Euthalia garuda acontius
Euthalia lepidea
Euthalia merta eriphyle
Euthalia nara nara
Euthalia patala taozana
Euthalia teuta
Horona marathus andamana
Hypolimnas missipus
Hypolimnas polynice birmana
Kallima albofasciata
Kallima alompra
Kallima philarchus horsfieldii
Limenitis austenia austenia
Limenitis damava
Limenitis dudu
Melitaea robertsi lutko
Neptis aurelia
Neptis anjana nashona
Neptis aurelia
Neptis magadh khasiana
Neptis nandina hamsoni
Nethis narayana
Neptis radha radha
Neptis soma
Neptis zaida
Neurosigma doubledayi doubledayi
Pantoporia ksura ksura
Pantoporia kanwa phorkys
Pantoporia larymna siamensis
Pantoporia pravara acutipennis
Pantoporia ranga

Parthenos sylvia
Penthema lisarda

Symbrenthia niphanda

Vanesa egea agnicula

Vanesa lalbum

Vanesa polychloros fervida

Vanesa prarsoides dohertyi

Vanesa urticae rizama

Family Papilionidae

Bhutanitis liderdalei liderdalei

Chilasa epycides epycides

Chilasa paradoxa telearchus

Chilasa slateri slateri

Graphium aristeus anticrates

Graphium arycles arycles

Graphium eurypylus macronius

Graphium evemon albociliates

Graphium gyas gyas

Graphium megarus megarus

Papilio bootes

Papilio buddha

Papilio fuscus andamanicus

Papilio machaon verityi

Papilio mayo

Parnassius charltonius charltonius

Parnassius epaphus hillensis

Parassius jacquemonti jacquemonti

Polydorus latreillei kabrua

Polydorus plutonius tytleri

Teinopalpus imperialis imperialis

Family Pieridae

Aporia nabellica

Appias albina darada

Appias indra shiva

Appias lyncida latifasciata

Appias wardi

Baltia butleri butleri

Cepora nadian remba

Cepora nerissa dapha

Colias ecocandiea hinducucica

Colias eogene

Colias ladakensis

Colias stoliczkana miranda

Delias lativitta

Dercas lycorias

Euchloe charltonia lucilla

Eurema andersoni ormistoni

Metaporia agathon
Pieris deota
Pontia chloridice alipina
Saletara panda Chrysaea
Valeria avatar avatar
Family Satyridae
Anlocera brahminus
Cyllogenes suradeva
Elymnias malelas nnilamba
Elymnias vasudeva
Erebia annada suroia
Erebia hygriva
Erebia kalinda kalinda
Erebia mani marti
Erebia seanda opima
Erites falcipennis
Hipparchis hoydenreichi shandura
Lethe atkinsoni
Lethe baladeva
Lethe brisanda
Lethe goalpara goalpara

Lethe insana insana
Lethe jalaurida
Lethe kaubra
Lethe latiaris latiaris
Lethe moelleri moelleri
Lethe naga naga
Lethe nicetella
Lethe pulaha
Lethe scanda
Lethe serbonis
Lethe siderca
Lethe sincrix
Lethe tristigmata
Lethe violaceopicta kanjupkula
Lethe visrava
Lethe yama
Maniola davendra davendra
Melanitis zitenius
Myscalesis adamsoni
Mycalesis anaxias
Mycalesis quotama chamka
Mycalesis heri
Mycalesis lepcha bethami

Mycalesis malsarida
 Mycalesis mestra
 Mycalesis misenus
 Mycaleis mystes
 Mycalesis suavolens
 Neorina hilda
 Neorina patria westwoodii
 Oeneis buddha quaurhwalica
 Parantirrhoea marshali
 Pararge eversmanni cash mirensis
 Pararge maerula maefula

Ragadia crislda crito
 Rhapicera sttriens kabrua
 Ypthima bolanica
 Ypthima lycus lycus
 Ypthima mathora mathora
 Ypthima similis affectata
 Zipotis saitis
 ,

- [1-A. Civets (all species of Viverridae except Malabar civet)]
- '[1-B. Common fox (Vulpes bengalensis)]
- ¹[1-C. Flying squirrels (all species of the genera Bulopetes, Petaurista, Pelomys and Eupetaurus)]
- '[1-D. Giant squirrels (Ratufa macroura Ratufa indica, and Ratufa bicolor)]
- '[2. Himalayan brown bear (Ursus arctos)]
- ²[2A. Himalayan black bear (Selenarctos thibetanus)]
- ¹[2B. Jackal (Canis aureus)]
- ¹[2C. Jungle cat (Felis chaus)]
- '[2D. Marmots (Marmota bobak himalayana, Marmota caudata)]
- '[2E. Martens (Martes foria intermedia, Martes flovigule, Martes gwatkinsii)]
- '[3. ***]
- 4. Otters (Luthra, L. perspicillata)
- ³[4-A. Pole cats (Vormela peregrina, Mustela putorius)]
- 4-B. Red fox (Vulpes vulpes, vulpes montana, vulpes griffithi, vulpes pusilla)
- '[5. Sloth bear (Melursus ursinus)]
- ¹[5A. Sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus)]
- ^a[6. ***]
- '[7. Weasells (Mustela Sibirica, Mustela kathian, Mustela altaica)]
- '[8. Checkered keelback snake (Xenochrophis piscator)]
- 9. Dhaman or rat snake (Ptyas mucosus)
- 10. Dog-faced water snake (Carbrus rhynchops)
- 11. Indian cobras (all sub-species belonging to genus Naja)
- 12. King cobra (Ophiophagus hannah)
- 13. Oliveaceous keelback (Artibeus schistosum)

14. Russel's viper (*Vipera ruselli*)
15. *Varanus* species (excluding yellow monitor lizard)
- ⁴[16. Mongooses (All species of genus *Herpestes*)
17. Grey jungle fowl (*Gallus sonnerati*)]

- 1 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11 -1986.
- 2 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.
- 3 Vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY (WL), dt. 5-10-1977.
- 4 Inserted vide Noti. No. 1085(E), dt. 30-9-2002, w.e.f. 11-10-2002.

SCHEDULE III

(Sections 2, 8¹["] 9, 11 and 611*

²[1. ***]

2. Barking deer or muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*)

³[3. ***]

'[4. »••]

5. Chital (*Axis axis*)

^x[6. ••]

7. Gorals (*Nemorhaedus goral*, *Nemorhaedus hodgsoni*)

¹[8. ••]

⁴[9. ***]

'[10. ***]

11. Hegdeer (*Axis porcinus*)

12. Hyæna (*Hyaena hyaena*) */13. ***]

14. Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)

'[15. **⁴]

16. Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*)

'[17.

'[IS-19. Wild pig (*Sus scrofa*)

⁴ [20. Sponges (all calcareans)]

1 Omitted by Act 44 of 1991, w.e.l. 2-10-1991.

2 Omitted Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

3 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

4 Inserted vide Noti. No. I-4/95/WL-I, dt. 11-7-2001.

5 Omitted by Act 44 of 1991, w.e.f. 2-10-1991.

6 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

7 Vide Notification No. FI 28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

8 Vide Notification No. FJ11012/31 /76 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.

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SCHEDULE IV

(Sections 2, 8, 9, 11 and 61)

⁵[¹*1

⁶[1. ••]

⁷[1-A. •»•]

²[2. ••]

³[3. *"]

³[3-A. Five-striped plam squirrel (*Funambulus pennanti*)]

4. Hares (Black Naped, Common Indian, Desert, Himalayan mouse hare)

⁸[4-A. Hedge hog (*Hemiechinus auritus*)]

²[4-B. ***]

²[4-C. *••]

²[4-D. ***]

²[4-E. Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*)]

²[5. *»1

1 Omitted by Act 44 of 1991, w.e.l. 2-10-1991.

2 Omitted Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

3 Vide Notification No. FI-28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

4 Inserted vide Noti. No. 1-4/95/WL-1, dt. 11-7-2001.

5 Omitted by Act 44 of 1991, w.e.f. 2-10-1991.

6 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.

7 Vide Notification No. FI 28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

8 Vide Notification No. FJ11012/31 /76 FRY(WL), dt. 29-8-1977.

'[6. ***]

²[6-A. •»»]

³(6-B. ***]

³[7. ***J

⁴[7-A. Pole cats (*Vormela peregusna*, *Mustela putorius*)]

*[7-B. ***]

8. [»»*]

³[8-A. ••]

'[9. ***]

'[9-A. *»»]

10. [*••]

11. Birds ⁴[(other than those which appear in other Schedules)]:

1. Avadavat(*Estrildinae*)

2. Avocet (*Recurvirostridae*)

3. Babblers (*Timaliinae*)

4. Barbets (*Capitonidae*)

5. Barnowls (*Tytonknae*)

6. Bitterns (*Ardeidae*)

7. Brown-headed gull (*Larus brunnicephalus*)
8. Bulbuls (*Pycnonotidae*)
9. Buntings (*Emberizidae*)
10. Bustards (*Otididae*)
11. Bustard-Quails (*Turnicidae*)
12. Chloroppsis (*Irenidae*)
13. Comb duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*)
14. Coots (*Rallidae*)
15. Cormorants (*Phalacrocoracidae*)
16. Cranes (*Gruidae*)
17. Cuckoos (*Cuculidae*) 17-A. Curlews (*Seoalopacinae*)
18. Darters (*Phalacrocoracidae*)
19. Doves including the Emerald Dove (*Columbidae*)
20. Drongos (*Dicruridae*)
21. Ducks (*Anatidae*)
22. Egrets (*Ardeidae*)
23. Fairy Blue Birds (*Irenidae*)
24. Falcons (*Falconidae*), excepting the Shaheen and Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*), the shaker or chorrug, shanghar and laggar falcons (*F. biarmicus*), and the redheaded merlin (*F. chicquera*)
25. Finches including the chaffinch (*Fringillidae*)
26. Flamingos (*Phoenicopteridae*)

- 1 Omitted vide Notification No. SO 859(E), dt. 24-11-1986.
- 2 Omitted vide Notification No. SO 1085(E), dt. 30-9-2002, w.e.f. 11-10-2002.
- 3 Omitted vide Notification No. FJ 11012/31/76 FRY(WL), dt. 5-10-1977.
- 4 Inserted vide Notification No. FI-28/78-FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980, w.e.f. 2-10-1980.

27. Flowerpeckers (*Dicaeidae*)
28. Flycatchers (*Muscicapidae*)
29. Geese (*Anatidae*)
30. Goldfinch and allies (*Carduelinae*)
31. Grebes (*Poicipididae*)
32. Herons (*Ardeidae*)
33. Ibises (*Threskiornithidae*)
34. Iorars (*Irenidae*)
35. Jays (*Corvidae*)
36. Jacanas (*Gacaniidae*)
- 36A Junglefowl (*Phasianidae*)
37. Kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*)
38. Larks (*Alcedinidae*)
39. Lorikeets (*Psittacidae*)
40. Magpies including the Hunting magpie (*Corvidae*)
41. Mannikins (*Estrildinae*)
42. Megapodes (*Megapodidae*)

43. Minivest (Campephagidae)
44. Munias (Estrildinae)
45. Mynas (Sturnidae)
46. Nightijara (Caprimulgidae)
47. Orioles (Oriolidae)
48. Owls (Strigidae)
49. Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)
50. Parakeets (Psittacidae)
51. Partridges (Phasianidae)
52. Pelicans (Pelecanidae)
53. Pheasants (Phasianidae)
54. Pigeons (Columbidae) except the Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)
55. Pipits (Motacillidae) 55-A. Pittas (Pittidae)
56. Plovers (Charadriidae)
57. Quails (Rhasianidae)
58. Rails (Rallidae)
59. Rollers or Blue Jays (Coraciidae)
60. Sandgrouses (Pteroclididae)
61. Sandpipers (Scolopacinae)
62. Snipes (Scolopacinae)
63. Spurfowls (Phasianidae)
64. Starlings (Sturnidae)
65. Stone Curlew (Burhinidae)
66. Storks (Ciconiidae)
67. Stilts (Recurvirostridae)
68. Sunbirds (Nectariniidae)
69. Swans (Anatidae)
70. Teals (Anatidae)
71. Thrushes (Turdidae)

(*Columba livia*)

72. Tits (Paridae)
73. Tree pies (Corvidae)
74. Trogons (Trogonidae)
75. Vultures (Accipitridae)
76. Waxbills (Estrildinae)
77. Weaver Birds or Bayas (Ploceidae)
78. White-eyes (Zosteropidesa)
79. Woodpeckers (Picidae)
80. Wrens (Troglodytidae)

¹[12. Snakes ²[other than those species listed in Sch. II; Pt. II; and Sch. II, Pt. II]:

- (i) Amblycephalidae
- (ii) Amilidae
- (iii) Boidae
- (iv) Colubridae
- (v) Dasypetidae (Egg-eating snakes)

- (vi) Elapidae (Cobras; Kraits, and Coral Snakes)
- (vii) Glaucconidae
- (viii) Hydrophidae (Fresh water and sea snakes)
- (xi) Tlysiidae
- (x) Leptotyphlopidae
- (xi) Typhlopidae
- (xii) Uropeltidae
- (xiii) Viperidae
- (xiv) Xenopeltidae]

³[13. Fresh Water Frogs (*Rana* spp.)]

¹[14. Three-keeled Turtle (*Geoemydas tricarinata*)]

¹[15. Tortoise (*Testudinidae*, *Tryonychidae*)]

¹[16. Viviparous toads (*Nectophrynoides* sp.)]

¹[17. Voles]

^J[18. Butterflies and Moths]

Family Danaidae *Euploca core simulatrix*

Euploca crassa

Euploca diocletianus ramsayi

Euploca muleiber

Family Hesperilidae

Baoris farri

Hasora vitta

Hyarotis adrastus

Oriens concinna

1 Vide Notification No. Fl 28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

2 Vide Notification No. SO 859(E). dt. 24-11-1986.

3 Vide Notification No. Fl 28/78 FRY(WL), dt. 9-9-1980.

Pelopidas assamensis

Pelopidas sinensis

Polytrema discreta

Polytrema rubricans

Thoressa horioerei

Family Lycaenidae

Tarucus ananda

Family Nymphalidae

Euthalia lubentina

Family Pieridae

Aporia agathon ariaca

Appias libythea

Appiad nero galba Prioneris sita

*[19. Mollusca

(i) *Cypraea lamacina*

- (ii) *Cypraea mappa*
- (iii) *Cypraea talpa*
- (iv) *Fasciolaria trapezium*
- (v) *Harpulina arausiaca*
- (vi) *Lambis chiragra*
- (vii) *Lambis chiragra arthritica*
- (viii) *Lambis crocea*
- (ix) *Lambis millepeda*
- (x) *Lambis scorpius*
- (xi) *Lambis truncata*
- (xii) *Placenta placenta*
- (xiii) *Strombus plicatus siboldi*
- (xiv) *Trochus niloticus*
- (xv) *Turbo marmoratus*]

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¹[SCHEDULE VI

(Section 2)

1. Beddomes' cycad (*Cycas beddomei*)
2. Blue Vanda (*Vanda soerulec*)
3. Kuth (*Saussurea lappa*)
4. Ladies slipper orchids (*Paphiopedilum* spp.)
5. Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*)
6. Red Vanda (*Ranathra inschootiana*)]

1 Inserted by Act 44 of 1991, w.e.f. 2-10-1991.