

**The  
Wildlife  
(Protection) Act, 1972  
(as amended upto 1991)**

**With  
Rules, 1973**

**The Wildlife  
(Transactions and Taxidermy)  
Rules, 1973**

**The Wildlife (Stock Declaration)  
Central Rules, 1973**

**The Wildlife (Protection) Licensing  
(Additional Matters for Consideration)  
Rules, 1983**

**Guidelines for Appointment of  
Honorary Wildlife Wardens**

**1992**

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# THE INDIAN WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

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## **PREFACE**

A landmark in nature conservation efforts was established in 1972 with the enactment of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act. The Government of India in an effort to promote effective implementation, decided to publish the Act as a priced publication. Subsequent amendments to the Act were made through Gazette notifications, spread over several years but were not incorporated as a simple handy updated volume at any time. It was to fill this lacuna and to fulfill a need that we published a consolidated, comprehensive edition spanning both the original Act, all the amendments, along with opinions and interpretations of luminaries in the sphere of Wildlife law.

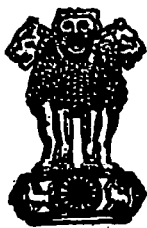
In October 1991, far reaching and hard hitting amendments have been made yet again to the Act. As such, they constitute a major step towards providing greater protection to Wildlife. Equally important, the Act has now acquired the much needed teeth through enhanced punishment for violations.

The scope of the new amendments is extremely wide, ranging from a total ban on the export of birds to upgrading conditions in Indian Zoos, captive breeding and hopefully reintroduction of endangered species into the Wild. While retaining all the relevant text and features of the old edition, this updated edition incorporating the 1991 amendments covers new grounds in both the content and form and presentation of an Act that has acquired much importance than ever before.

We are grateful to Mr. Ashok Kumar & Mr Vivek Menon from WWF, Mr. S.K. Mukherjee, Additional Director, Wildlife Institute of India and Mr P.L. Kankane, from the Ministry of Environment & Forests for their comments and technical assistance.

January 1992

**Publishers**



**Dr M.K. Ranjitsinh**  
Additional Secretary

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of**  
**Environment & Forests**  
**PARYAVARAN BHAWAN,**  
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**NEW DELHI-110003**

## **FOREWORD**

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 must be viewed in the perspective of the problems and outlook prevalent at that time. Hunting was very much an approved pastime and indeed, shooting of tigers was a status symbol. There was no unified legislation and in fact wildlife and forests was then totally a state subject under the Constitution. It was the personal interest and intervention of the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi that made it possible to not only have the legislation passed in Parliament, but to have it extended to the States, this being necessary since the subject, as mentioned above, was in the States List in the Constitution. There were certain species of animals which were gravely endangered and for which special provisions including stringent punishment, had to be provided for and parameters for the establishment and maintenance of protected areas such as national Parks and sanctuaries which would then be uniformly applicable throughout the country, had also to be included in the legislation. Restricted hunting of other species was also provided for and as one had hoped, this provision was not misutilized by the States, by and large.

Over these 19 years, however, the ethos and milieu has changed and new requirements have also come up. Trade in wildlife articles and the extension of and improvement in the management of our protected areas now constitute our priorities for action. Certain drawbacks had also become evident following the implementation of the Act in the past two decades. It was imperative, therefore, that a total evaluation of the Act be carried out and a comprehensive amendment be effected. In this process, we have received very valuable inputs from a number of experts including the members of the Standing Committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife, which was assigned the special task of scrutinising the proposals and formulating the final amendment of the 1972 Act. We owe a deep sense of gratitude to all those who have contributed to this effort, including the officers of the Law Department who have always been very helpful and understanding. We were also very encouraged by the unstinted support that the amendment, which was carried out in September, 1991, received from both Houses of Parliament, which made it very evident as to the deep interest and commitment that Parliament has in the protection of Wildlife and its habitat.

The very extensive amendments that have now been carried out need to be merged with the original Act, together with the two amendments that were carried out in the interim period. This would enable both the persons charged with the task of implementing the legislation as well as the public at large, to read the Act as one piece of legislation, rather than as a patchwork of amendments. In this direction, therefore, it was very essential that the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 as amended upto date, be published as one document and M/S Natraj Publishers have done a service to the country by carrying out this exercise and in publishing it in a book form.

  
(M.K. Ranjitsinh)

## **WILDLIFE PROTECTION AMENDMENT ACT, 1991**

### **SALIENT FEATURES**

**ASHOK KUMAR\***

The Wildlife Protection Act, (1972) was amended in 1991 in a way that greatly strengthened it and removed many an existing loophole. It was by far the greatest and most far reaching change in the Act so far. A few salient features of this amendment are as follows

1. The amendment Act came into effect on 2nd October, 1991 except for a few provisions where rules under the act are yet to be framed. The amendment has moved further towards providing greater protection to wildlife, and has enhanced the punishment for violations.
2. Quite possibly the most important provision from the point of view of individuals and NGOs is that for the first time, non-officials can directly take instances of violations of this act to the courts. Earlier when violations were detected by non-officials, they could merely report the matter to officials. Section 55(c) of the amendment Act reads as follows:  
"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 State Government or the officer authorised as aforesaid".  
Any person or an NGO who has evidence of an offence against this act can give a notice to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state concerned or to the central Government and if action is not taken within 60 days, a case can be filed in a competent court of law.
3. Section 9 of the Act prohibits hunting of all wildlife specified in schedules I, II, III and IV of the Act. Hereafter hunting and trapping licences cannot be issued for any of these species, and where already issued, such licences are to be cancelled. Public awareness and vigilance is needed to ensure that these directives are implemented.
4. The stocks of wildlife articles which is held by dealers licenced under the act is to be verified and identification stamps placed on each. In case of snake skins, the numbers run into thousands of pieces for the counting of which officials may not have adequate staff. It is believed that many trad-

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(\* Author is Director Designate, Traffic India)

ers have been using the old stock to acquire and sell fresh stocks. Some dealers have shown little or no reduction in stock over the years. It will be highly desirable if individuals and NGOs offer their services to Chief Wildlife Wardens to assist them in the task of stock verification and marking. Once this is done, there will be a definite time-table for the dealers to get rid of their stocks. Thereafter there will be no trade in wildlife or its derivatives except vermin. This is a step which wildlifers have demanded for long. They must now assist government officials in achieving it, and be vigilant where enforcement of the law is lacking.

5. Commercial felling and exploitation of wildlife (flora and fauna) has been banned in wildlife sanctuaries just as it is in National Parks. This is a substantial step forward.
6. Fresh fire arm licences will not be issued to persons residing within 10 kms of a wildlife sanctuary without the concurrence of the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state.
7. Trade in imported ivory and products carved from it would be banned with effect from 2nd April 1992. This will plug the loophole some dealers have been using to cover up acquisition of illegally obtained ivory of Asian elephants.
8. An important deterrent to poachers of wildlife and other offenders against this Act has been introduced. Hereafter vehicles, vessels, weapons, etc. used for committing an offence under the Act will be seized and will become government property.
9. Another important provision of the amended Act is that the transportation of wildlife (other than vermin) or wildlife products has been banned except with the permission of the Chief Wildlife Wardens or other authorised officers. Some traders in wildlife and their derivatives have been shifting their stocks illegally from state to state so far. This provision makes it illegal for transporters to accept such consignments.
10. Apart from the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act, India has also amended its export policy in 1991 bringing about a total ban on export of birds. This is in recognition of a long standing demand to curb this trade which involves needless mortality and cruelty. The amended Act extends protection to plant species for the first time. This omission in the original Act has been rectified. It is also to be noted that export of timber in logs or sawn sizes is banned.

11. The illegal trade in wildlife, wildlife products and their derivatives is as widespread as it is nefarious. Worldwide its value is said to be worth several billion dollars a year, and is next only to the illegal trade in narcotics. To give a few examples, before the government banned the exploitation of snake skins, the export of snake skins from India was estimated to be 2.5 million pcs per year. In value, musk obtained from the musk deer now sells at three times the price of gold. Wildlife products cover a wide range; recent seizures being that of mongoose hair going to U.K. for making brushes. Another example is the over exploitation of the nests of swiftlets to make soup.
12. It is necessary that the amended Act should receive the widest publicity. Individuals and NGOs must take an active role in its implementation. NGOs like WWF-India and TRAFFIC-India will make available technical and legal guidance when needed.
13. The amendment provides for the setting up of a Zoo Authority of India. This organisation will go a long way towards upgrading conditions in Indian zoos, exchange of specimens, maintenance of stud books, captive breeding and, hopefully, reintroduction of endangered species into the wild.

## CITES AND INDIA

**SAMAR SINGH\***

A major factor responsible for the decline of wildlife all over the world is trade and commerce. International trade in wildlife and products thereof is indeed big business. In the late 1960s and the early 1970s, the size of the trade grew to unprecedented proportions. This aroused such concern that an international treaty was drawn up in 1973 to protect wildlife against such over-exploitation and to prevent international trade from threatening species with extinction.

Known as CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora entered into force on 1st July, 1975, and now has 111 countries as Parties. In addition EEC has also joined as a member to the Convention. The *raison d'être* of the Convention is best stated in its Preamble in the following words:

"Recognising that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

Recognising, in addition, that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade;

Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end....."

CITES covers both wild animals and plants and the member countries act by banning commercial trade in an agreed list of currently endangered species and by regulating and monitoring trade in others that might become endangered. In a sense, CITES is a protectionist treaty in as much as international trade in species threatened with extinction is severely restricted. It is also a trading treaty in the sense that specimens of species, whose survival is less threatened, can and do enter international trade legally.

The provisions of CITES apply to species included in Appendix-I, Appendix-II or Appendix-III to the Convention, which need to be understood.

Appendix-I is expected to include "all species threatened with extinction which are, or may be affected by trade. The criteria for adding species to Appendix-I, adopted by the Parties, specify that if the status of a species is

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\* Author is an Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Environment & Forests Govt of India, New Delhi and a trustee of the WWF

seriously declining it should be listed even if there is only a probability of trade. In addition, whole genera should be listed "if most of their species are threatened with extinction and if identification of individual species within the genus is difficult." The objective of this requirement is to control trade in species, even if they are widespread and common, which look alike and could be confused with a threatened species. So as not to endanger them further, no permits are issued for international trade in these species unless there are very exceptional circumstances.

**Appendix-II** is intended to regulate international trade in species which are not sufficiently endangered to warrant inclusion in Appendix-I, but which could become endangered unless trade in them is controlled. Its purpose is also to control trade in species which are similar in appearance to and could be confused with those listed in Appendix-I. International trade in these species is permitted with proper documentation issued by the Government of the exporting country.

**Appendix-III** is meant to provide a mechanism whereby a Party which regulates trade in a species not listed in Appendix-I or it can seek international help in enforcing that regulation. Any Party can list a species in Appendix-III for this purpose. For instance, India has invoked this provision of CITES for seeking international help in controlling smuggling of reptile skins by listing four species of snakes in Appendix-III.

In addition, CITES clearly stipulates that Member States may enforce even stricter domestic controls than required by CITES, if they wish to give special protection to a listed species or may even ban trade in all their wildlife, as has been virtually done by India in the last few years.

The enforcement of CITES is naturally the responsibility of the Member States, who are required to establish Management and Scientific Authorities for the purpose. In most countries, enforcement of CITES regulations has been entrusted to customs officials. The Member States are also required to submit regular reports, including trade data and statistics, to the CITES Secretariat located in Switzerland. To ensure effective enforcement, the Secretariat headed by a Secretary-General acts as a clearing house for the exchange of information and liaison between the Member States and with other authorities and organisations.

On behalf of the CITES Secretariat, data on world trade in wildlife are collected and analysed by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU), which is a part of the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge, U.K. WTMU also receives and analyses relevant data and information from the IUCN/WWF TRAFFIC\* Offices in different countries. Thus, by monitoring the

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\* Trade Records Analysis of Flora \* Fauna in Commerce

trade closely, WTMU and the TRAFFIC network are able to assist the CITES Secretariat in its work, specially in highlighting the problem areas and issues. Recently on initiative from IUCN, WWF and Government of India, TRAFFIC India has been established.

While the Secretariat is responsible for the administration of CITES on a global basis, the real decision-making body on all matters related to CITES is the Conference of the Parties, the official title given to a meeting of all the Parties of the Convention. It meets regularly every two years and may hold extraordinary meetings on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties. Its main task is to review the implementation of the Convention and to make such recommendations as it deems appropriate.

The scope of the Conference is wide indeed. The financing of the Convention and the budget of the Secretariat is its direct concern. At every biennial meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the budget for the next two years is approved. When the financial support of the U.N. Environment Programme began to phase out, the Conference met in an extraordinary meeting in 1979 to amend the Convention in order to make the financial contributions from the Parties compulsory. It is also the direct responsibility of the Conference to consider and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the Convention. For instance, the recommendation that the Parties should use standardised permits on security paper and stamps arose from the meeting of the Conference held at New Delhi in 1981. The other major responsibility of the Conference is to review and up-date the lists of species included in the Appendices. In fact, this has been a regular feature of every meeting and takes considerable time and attention in the agenda of each meeting.

In order to facilitate its task, the Conference of the Parties has established several Committees, the most important of which is the Standing Committee. It is a permanent advisory committee with a voluntary membership of nine Parties, six of whom are from different geographical regions and the other three are representatives of the Depository Government (Switzerland) and the Governments of the host countries of the previous and the next meetings of the Conference. The chief mandate of the Standing Committee is to act on behalf of the Parties in between meetings, in accordance with the guidelines or directions given by the Parties. The Standing Committee also oversees the execution of the secretariat's budget, gives advice on matters brought to it by the Secretariat, and acts as 'bureau' at Conference meetings. It meets regularly: about twice a year. The other committees-the Technical Committee, the Nomenclature Committee, the Identification Manual Committee, the Ranching Committee and the Threatened Plants Committee- have specific roles and responsibilities and are expected to keep the Standing Committee informed of their work and activities from time to time, as well as to report to the Conference when it meets biennially.

So far, there have been seven regular meetings of the Conference of the Parties since CITES came into force in 1975-the first in 1976 at Berne (Switzer-

land); the second in 1979 at San Jose (Costa Rica); the third in 1981 at New Delhi (India); the fourth in 1983 at Gaborone (Botswana); the fifth in 1985 at Buenos Aires (Argentina) the sixth in 1987 at Ottawa (Canada) and the seventh in 1989 at Lausanne (Switzerland)

During this period, the number of Parties has risen steadily: from 36 in 1976 to 111 in 1991-two-third of whom are from the developing world, the producer countries. This is a very important development, which clearly demonstrates the widespread appeal and acceptability of CITES.

India has been in the forefront of CITES almost since the beginning. The Government of India deposited the instrument of ratification on 20th July, 1976, and became Party to the Convention from 18 October, 1976. Thereafter, it has been actively involved in CITES and has played a significant role throughout. Apart from participating actively in each of the seven meetings of the Conference of the Parties held so far, India hosted the third meeting at New Delhi from 25 February to 8th March, 1981. This was described by the CITES Secretary-General as "the best attended as well as hosted Conference of the Parties." It is worthy of note that it was for this meeting that the CITES logo was designed in India. It was liked generally and was finally adopted by the Parties.

A major achievement from India's angle was the important role played by the Indian Delegation throughout the third meeting. Apart from providing the Chairman for the Plenary Sessions, India chaired three important committees and played an active role in the meetings of the other committees set up by the Conference. At the end of the meeting, India was elected as Chairman of the Standing Committee, the most prestigious body of the Convention. It was been a unique honour to the country that India was elected as Chairman of the Standing Committee for subsequent meetings held at Gaborone (Botswana) in 1983, Buenos Aires (Argentina) in 1985 and at Ottawa in 1987. This was an exceptional honour, signifying the confidence and trust enjoyed by India amongst the CITES Parties. It has been my proud privilege to represent the country, throughout this period, on the CITES Standing Committee as well as the Leader of the Indian Delegations to the CITES meetings.

The period between 1981 and 1987 has been the most formative for CITES. During this period, the membership has almost doubled, making CITES the most popular and acceptable international treaty in the field of nature conservation. It is in these years that far-reaching decisions have been taken to improve the effectiveness of the treaty on a world-wide basis and specific measures have been initiated to forge regional bonds and cooperation as well as to plug significant gaps and loop-holes in the implementation of the Convention. It is also during the period that CITES has emerged as an independent financial entity. The establishment of a strong and separate Secretariat, with head quarters at Lausanne in Switzerland, is also a development of considerable significance. The role played by India throughout this period, specially as Chairman of the Standing Committee, has not been insignificant.

Perhaps the factor which has contributed most to India's image in the CITES network is its strong and consistent advocacy of conservation and as upholder of the basic philosophy of CITES "founded on the bed-rock of deep concern and cooperation between the producing countries and the consuming countries of the world." This was best exemplified at the Gaborone (1983) and Buenos Aires (1985) and Ottawa (1987) meetings, where the Indian Delegation spoke out forcefully on these issues and championed, at times almost single-handedly, the cause of conservation as opposed to consumption. It was in recognition of this role that, in a rather moving gesture, the representatives of more than 30 international and national non-government organisations signed and gave to the Indian Delegation at the Buenos Aires (1985) meeting, the following memorandum:

**"To the Delegation of India attending the Fifth Conference of the Parties to CITES:**

**We wish to express our deep gratitude and appreciation for the diligent efforts of India to uphold the letter and spirit of the Convention, in spite of increasing efforts to weaken the treaty.**

**Your Delegation's untiring work and eloquent spokespersonship in defence of the world's beleaguered fauna and flora are a credit to your country and an inspiration to the world."**

There is no doubt that as far as CITES is concerned, a special role and responsibility has devolved on India on the world scene. At home, arising from this added responsibility and in recognition of the need for proper implementation and enforcement of the Convention within the country, there are some important issues which need to be addressed urgently. These are set out below:

CITES is an international agreement, which must be implemented and enforced both by national policy and law. India's present Export-Import Policy is well attuned to the overall objectives of CITES. It is very important however that there should be regular periodic review of this policy to ensure that the objectives of CITES are not over-looked. The Ministry of Commerce and the Chief Controller of Import and Exports have to be particularly sensitive to this need and the decision of Parties to the Convention have always been implemented by Indian in letter and spirit. The recent ban on trade in African ivory under the Wild Life (Protection) Act is a glaring example.

The existing Indian machinery for the implementation and enforcement of not only CITES but also other restrictions on trade and commerce in wildlife and its products is neither adequate nor entirely effective. There is need for careful examination of this aspect with a view to identifying existing weaknesses in the system and to work out proposals to strengthen it. It is essential to provide a special cell in the office of the Director (Wildlife

Preservation) to handle all work relating to CITES. Special international status and obligations under the Convention devolve upon India to see that it sets an example of conscientiously observing the provisions of CITES. With this objective in mind not only strengthening of the offices of Regional Deputy Directors, Wildlife Preservation has been done, but sub-regional offices under the charge of Assistant Directors have been created at Cochin, Gowahati and Pathankot.

The need for close cooperation and coordination between the Wildlife Organisation at the Centre and those in the States as well as the Customs and Revenue Intelligence cannot be overemphasised. A complete understanding of rules and procedures on both sides and a spirit of mutual help and cooperation must be ensured, specially to check smuggling.

There should also be energetic and consistent efforts to educate the public regarding the objectives of CITES, and to enlist public support for its enforcement. To attain this objective, there can be nothing better than enlightened public opinion and cooperation. The non-governmental organisations can play a very useful role in this regard and their help and cooperation should be taken.

Finally, the need for separate legislation to implement CITES, in India also needs to be examined for obvious reasons.

On a global basis, it has to be recognised that CITES has been in force for just over a decade within which considerable progress has been made. Most of the wildlife trading nations have become Parties and many exporting countries are strengthening their ability to control exploitation of their natural resources. The quality of available data and statistics on international wildlife trade has improved considerably and the controls on such trade are being improved steadily to deal with gaps and inconsistencies revealed by the analysis of export and import records. Besides, efforts are being made to strengthen regional cooperation to these ends. These are no mean achievements for an international treaty with only a decade of existence behind it.

On the other side of the balance sheet are some gaps in the geographical coverage; the lack of commitment even in financial terms-on the part of some Parties; the weaknesses arising from slack enforcement and implementation; and the complexity of procedures and appendices. However, the growing awareness amongst the Parties about their responsibilities and the very system established by the treaty, including the involvement of nongovernment organisations, holds promise for the future. CITES has come of age and can no longer be ignored.

As far as India is concerned, it is to be hoped that it will continue to play the role which has rightly devolved on it on the CITES arena.



**CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED  
SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

	<b>-State</b>	<b>Date of ratification</b>
1.	Afghanistan	30.10.1985
2.	Algeria	23.11.1983
3.	Argentina	08.01.1981
4.	Australia	29.07.1976
5.	Austria	27.01.1982
6.	Bahamas	20.06.1979
7.	Bangladesh	20.11.1981
8.	Belgium	03.10.1983
9.	Belize	19.08.1986
10.	Benin	28.02.1984
11.	Bolivia	06.07.1979
12.	Botswana	14.11.1977
13.	Brazil	06.08.1975
14.	Brunei Darussalam	04.05.1990
15.	Bulgaria	16.01.1991
16.	Burkina Faso	13.10.1989
17.	Burundi	08.08.1988
18.	Cameroon	05.06.1981
19.	Canada	10.04.1975
20.	Central African Republic	27.08.1980
21.	Chad	02.02.1989
22.	Chile	14.02.1975
23.	China	08.01.1981
24.	Colombia	31.08.1981
25.	Congo	31.01.1983
26.	Costa Rica	30.06.1975
27.	Cuba	20.04.1990
28.	Cyprus	18.10.1974
29.	Denmark	26.07.1977
30.	Dominican Republic	17.12.1986
31.	Ecuador	11.02.1975
32.	Egypt	04.01.1978
33.	El Salvador	30.04.1987
34.	Ethiopia	05.04.1989
35.	Finland	10.05.1976
36.	France	11.05.1978
37.	Gambia	26.08.1977
38.	Gabon	13.02.1989

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39.	Germany, Federal Republic of	22.03.1976
40.	Ghana	14.11.1975
41.	Guatemala	07.11.1979
42.	Guinea	21.09.1981
43.	Guinea Bissau	16.05.1990
44.	Guyana	27.05.1977
45.	Honduras	15.03.1985
46.	Hungary	29.05.1985
47.	India	20.07.1976
48.	Indonesia	28.12.1978
49.	Iran, Islamic Republic of	03.08.1976
50.	Israel	18.12.1979
51.	Italy	02.10.1979
52.	Japan	06.08.1980
53.	Jordan	14.12.1978
54.	Kenya	13.12.1978
55.	Liberia	11.03.1981
56.	Liechtenstein	30.11.1979
57.	Luxembourg	13.12.1983
58.	Madagascar	20.08.1975
59.	Malawii	05.02.1982
60.	Malaysia	20.10.1977
61..	Malta	17.04.1989
62.	Mauritius	28.04.1975
63.	Mexico	02.07.1991
64.	Monaco	19.04.1978
65.	Morocco	16.10.1975
66.	Mozambique	25.03.1981
67.	Namibia	18.12.1990
68.	Nepal	18.06.1975
69.	Netherlands	19.04.1984
70.	New Zealand	10.05.1989
71.	Nicaragua	06.08.1977
72.	Niger	08.09.1975
73.	Nigeria	09.05.1974
74.	Norway	27.07.1976
75.	Pakistan	20.04.1976
76.	Panama	17.08.1978
77.	Papua New Guinea	12.12.1975
78.	Paraguay	15.11.1976
79.	Peru	27.06.1975
80.	Philippines	18.08.1981
81.	Poland	12.12.1989
82.	Portugal	11.12.1980
83.	Rwanda	20.10.1980
84.	Saint Lucia	15.12.1982
85.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	30.11.1988
86.	Senegal	05.08.1977
87.	Seychelles	08.02.1977
88.	Singapore	30.11.1986
89.	Somalia	02.12.1985
90.	South Africa	15.07.1975
91.	Spain	30.05.1986

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92.	Sri Lanka	
93.	Sudan	04.05.1979
94.	Surinam	26.10.1982
95.	Sweden	17.11.1980
96.	Switzerland	20.08.1974
97.	Tanzania, United Republic of	09.07.1974
98.	Tailand	29.11.1979
99.	Togo	21.01.1983
100.	Trinidad and Tobago	23.10.1978
101.	Tunisia	19.01.1984
102.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	09.09.1976
103.	United Arab Emirats	
104.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	08.02.1990
105.	United States of America	02.08.1976
106.	Uruguay	14.01.1974
107.	Vanuatu	02.04.1975
108.	Venezuela	17.07.1989
109.	Zaire	24.10.1977
110.	Zambia	20.07.1976
111.	Zimbabwe	24.11.1980
		19.05.1981

## CITES AND THE TRAFFIC NETWORK

SUJIT MUKHERJEE\*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is growing concern worldwide on the plight of endangered species of plants and animals. Whilst it is clear from the Fossil record that extinction is a natural phenomenon, an inevitable outcome of evolution, it is also a fact that rate of extinction is increasing rapidly as a result of man's activities.

1.2 Undoubtedly the major reason for the decimation of many natural plant and animal population is loss of suitable habitat through clearing of vast areas for urban and industrial development, agriculture, grazing and to meet the local fuel wood requirement. Other reasons include uncontrolled commercial utilisation, scientific study, amateur collecting and competition from introduced plant and animals.

1.3 Over exploitation of wild living resource for trade has been one of the major factor responsible for depletion of resources. Ever increasing world population means that more and more consumers are making more and more demands for an infinite variety of Wildlife and Wildlife Products. Trade is also notorious for its wastage. For live animals and plants, tremendous members are killed during capture or collection, holding, transport or quarantine before actually reaching the market place. Ignorance about species leads to early deaths in the hands of even the best intentioned consumers. Wildlife trade is also a big business and turn over rate is so high that when ever there is demand, a way will be found to supply it and if the demand can not be supplied legally, there will always be plenty of people to meet it in other ways. This is why illegal trade in wildlife is probably the world's number two largest illegal business (narcotics are worth more).

### 2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Recognition of need for international cooperation in wildlife trade was first achieved in 1963 at the eighth General Assembly of the IUCN when the concept of international trade was discussed. A draft of a convention was subsequently prepared by IUCN and sent to governments for consideration in 1967. Further drafts incorporating amendments were prepared in 1969 and 1971. The proposal for convention was adopted formally by the United Nations conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June 1972 and in March 1973.

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- 2.2 The United States of America hosted a conference in Washington D.C. to prepare and adopt a convention on export, import and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants. Eighty-Eight states were represented by delegates or observers and the text of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)** sometime known as the **Endangered Species Convention** or the **Washington convention** was finalised.
- 2.3 The convention came into force on 1st July 1975 after ten nations had ratified it, i.e. they had made necessary provisions in their national legislation for implementation of CITES. India became party to CITES from 18th October, 1976 and till date 111 countries of the world are party to CITES and it has achieved successful partnership between governments, legal traders and conservation organizations that work for the benefit of all.
- 2.4 The convention is designed to regulate trade in species of wildlife and in particular to ensure international cooperation in controlling or preventing trade in species threatened with extinction. A ban is imposed on all commercial trade in species agreed by the parties to be threatened with imminent extinction, and a strong system of international control is implemented for those species in which trade is significant factor which could affect their survival. At the same time the convention avoids interference with legitimate international commerce in species which can withstand rational exploitation and provide international cooperation to governments who seek such cooperation to control over exploitation of some common species of that country.
- 3. ADMINISTRATION**
- 3.1 The convention operates through a system of permits issued by the exporting and importing countries in accordance with the requirements set out in the various articles of CITES. These requirements include the designation of management and scientific authorities by each country which joins the convention designation ports of export and import of wildlife, publication of annual report of wildlife trade, participation in the conference of the parties which takes place once in two years and such other actions.
- 3.2 Management authorities have the responsibility to grant permits and certificates for imports and exports in consultation with the scientific authorities on the biological and scientific aspects of the proposed trade. Scientific authorities also have the task of monitoring trade in species protected by CITES, and assisting the management authorities in regulatory procedures.

- 3.3 Inspector General of Forests and Director, Wildlife Preservation, Govt. of India are the designated management authority for implementation of CITES in India who are advised by Zoological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute as designated scientific authorities. Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras are the designated ports of import and export of Wildlife in India.
- 3.4 The legislative basis for implementation of CITES in India lies in exports-imports control orders and Customs Act of 1962 at the points of imports and exports and by the State Chief Wildlife Wardens (CWLW) under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with its amendments elsewhere. The CWLWs also issue licenses to the dealers and manufacturers of wildlife items. They also issue legal procurement certificate (LPC) to the exporters of wild flora/fauna to establish the legality of the consignment in question (that would also include LPC for all specified plants under cultivation). The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the State Police, Forest Department, Coast Guards and other Para-military forces posted in borders provide assistance in controlling illegal trade in wildlife.

#### 4. APPENDICES

- 4.1 Taxa protected by CITES are listed in one of the three Appendices. Appendix-I includes all species threatened with extinction which are, or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species is subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and may be authorised in exceptional circumstances.
- 4.2 Trade in species in Appendix-I cannot proceed without both export and import certificate issued by the management authorities of importing and exporting countries. Appendix-II species are those (a) which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilisation incompatible with their survival, and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in (a) above may be brought under effective control. It also provides inclusion in Appendix-II of species which are not endangered themselves but which are similar in appearance to endangered or potentially endangered species in order to allow practical regulation of trade in endangered or potentially endangered species.
- 4.3 The convention provides for an Appendix-III to include all species

which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other parties in the control of trade. Species for Appendix-III can not be listed until they become parties to the convention.

#### 4.4 Number of families, genera and species (of India) affected by CITES:

	Family	Genera
<b>Appendix-I</b>		
Mammalia	21	62
Aves	12	26
Reptilia	08	21
Amphibia	01	01
Flora	04	06
<b>Appendix-II</b>		
Mammalia	14	41
Aves	15	38
Reptilia	06	15
Amphibia	01	02
Insecta	01	06
Mollusca	01	02
Hydeozoa	02	02
Alcyonaria	01	01
Flora*	11	12

\* This includes cultivated plants of ARALICARIACEAE Spp., CACTACEAE Spp. in India and all grp of ORCHIDACEAE, CYCADACEAE and CYATHEACEAE Spp. excepting those which are included in Appendix-I

<b>Appendix-III</b>		
Mammalia	05	26
Reptilia	02	04

## 5. HOW CITES WORKS

5.1 CITES relies on a system of permits to regulate trade in wildlife. The system is operated by the CITES. Parties themselves, with the Secretariate (located at Lausanne, Switzerland) providing assistance where required, checking the authenticity or permits, and alerting national and international agencies when breaches of the convention seem likely to occur. The system is shown in the flow-chart.

5.2 CITES export permits are frequently forged and great care is now taken to make this act difficult as possible special security paper and use of special security stamps are used which make forgery very difficult for products like skins, hides, etc. numbered security tags are attached to prevent fraud.

(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.

## **51. Penalties**

(1) Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act except Chapter V A and section 38 J 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 three years or with fine which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees, or with both.

Provided that where the offence committed in relation to any wild animal specified in Schedule I or Part II of Sch. II, or meat of any such animal, animal article, trophy, or uncured trophy derived from such animal or where offence relate to hunting or 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 rupees.

Provided further that in case of a second or subsequent offence of the nature mentioned in this sub-section, the term of 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.

(1-A) Any person who contravenes any provisions of Chapter V-A shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to seven years and also with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.

(1-B) Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 38-J 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, uncured trophy, meat, ivory imported

into India or an article made from such ivory, any specified plant or part of 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 or 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.
- (5) Nothing contained in Section 360 of the code of criminal procedure, 1973 or in probation of offenders Act, 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 V-A unless such person is under eighteen years of age.

#### Comments

#### Question of Sentence

In the under-noted case, so far as the merit of the case is concerned, it is no doubt concluded by the concurrent findings of the Courts below and the High Court has got very limited power to interfere with the concurrent findings of the Courts below in its revisional jurisdiction. So far as the sentence awarded to the petitioners is concerned, it is submitted that the occurrence took place in 1974, i.e. ten years ago, and no fruitful purpose would be served in sending the petitioners, who are on bail, again to jail after a lapse of ten years. It is pleaded that the sentence be converted into some fine. The ends of justice would be fully met if the sentence of rigorous imprisonment of three months is altered into a fine of Rs. 50/- each. The fine must be paid by each of the petitioners within two months from today. If the petitioners fail to pay the fine within the time specified, the modification in the sentence would become inoperative.

**If it is an offence for a person holding a licence to go about with a loaded gun in his possession**

To convict the accused under the Act, it is necessary to prove that he had

either killed or attempted to kill one of the animals or birds mentioned in the Schedules. But there is no evidence to show that he had actually fired at any bird or animal, much less at any mentioned in the Schedules of the Act. It is no offence for a person holding a licence to go about with a loaded gun in his possession. Therefore the conviction could be quashed.

**Conviction - When could be set aside**

The petitioner was questioned and he is said to have made a statement admitting his guilt. This statement was reduced to writing. That a complaint was then filed in the court of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. The complaint was proceeded with and the evidence of the respondent and of one of the *panchas* came to be recorded. On the basis of this evidence, the learned Magistrate proceeded to frame a charge. On the charge being framed, the accused pleaded "guilty". By his order and judgement dated the 13th of April 1983, the learned Magistrate convicted the petitioner on various counts, and sentenced him. That in the evidence of the prosecution witness there is no mention whatsoever that the articles seized were or are made of the skins of such lizards or snakes, the species whereof have been enumerated in any one of the several Schedules. That there are over 2,500 species of lizards and over 3,000 species of snakes, a position borne out by the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and if this be so, it was incumbent on the prosecution to lead evidence to show that the articles seized were made of the skins of such lizards and snakes such as were specified in one or the other Schedule of the said Act. That since the prosecution failed to establish this fact, the prosecution must fail. The *panchnama* has, of course, been put in, but this can only establish the fact of what was seized at the time of the raid and no more, and cannot advance the prosecution case any further. The provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, have been designed to prevent discrimination and commercial exploitation of rare species of animals and reptiles, and prosecutions need to be undertaken and conducted in all seriousness. In this matter, however, right from the complaint till the completion of the evidence the approach of the prosecution has been casual inasmuch as the prosecution has failed to adduce any evidence that the articles seized were made of the skins of such lizards or snakes as were enumerated in one or the other Schedule. In the result, the conviction and sentence is set aside.

In the evening of the 8th of May, 1975, a tiger was shot dead by the accused-petitioner at about 5.30 pm at Changlai Camp, while on sentry duty. The accused, prior to shooting, informed the Guard Commander of the presence of the tiger and the Commander instructed that 2-3 rounds might be fired into the air to scare it away, but while this was being done the tiger, instead of fleeing, charged at the accused who fired two shots at it, one hitting the left shoulder blade and the other the chest, and so hit, the tiger jumped and fell dead a few yards away. In the instant case it is in record that the accused did not go out of his post while the tiger approached him. On three shots being fired in the air, the

animal, instead of fleeing away, charged at the accused seeing which the accused fired two shots to kill, which killed the tiger. The Deputy Commissioner, while convicting the accused under Sec. 51 (1), followed the spirit of the Act to protect wildlife but the provisions of Sec. 11 were not brought to his notice.

**No fault can be found with the acquittal where the evidence is insufficient**

The respondents were charged with having allegedly killed two tigers on 21/22 March, 1978, by administering poison and skinned them, which was punishable under Sec. 51 of the Act. The prosecution case, in brief, was that the appellants had mixed aldrin into the water for drinking by animals, which resulted in the death of two tigers. Thereafter, they took away those tigers and skinned them. On receiving this information the Range Officer informed the police authorities. Later on, the tiger skins, nails, and meat were seized from some of the respondents. During the trial the first witness for the prosecution stated that the police did not interrogate the respondents in his presence. He also denied that anything was seized in his presence. According to him he was called to the police station where he saw the tiger skins, etc. He did not know who had brought the tiger skins, etc. to the police station. He also denied any memorandum having been made in his presence though he admitted his signatures on the memorandums and seizure memos. The witness was, therefore, declared hostile and was permitted to be cross-examined. The second witness also denied that any of the respondents was interrogated in his presence. He further denied any seizure from the respondents. In spite of this, he admitted his signatures on the memorandums and seizure memos. This witness was also declared hostile and cross-examined. During the cross-examination, he admitted that the tiger skins were seized in his presence and that he had signed the seizure memo. He also admitted that the respondents were his relatives and belonged to his village. He admitted that the memorandums and seizure memos were written at the Thana. Evidence of this witness is also not sufficient to hold that the respondents had given statements leading to the recovery of the seized articles. The third witness did not support the prosecution, as during the cross-examination he was not able to say how much aldrin was sufficient to kill a tiger. He did not also know how much aldrin was found in the stomachs of the tigers killed. According to him, aldrin was an agricultural insecticide easily available in the market. Except for these there is no other witness to connect the respondents with the crime. The aforesaid evidence, however, does not indicate that the respondents had either mixed aldrin, or given any statement leading to recovery of the articles at their instance. The evidence being insufficient, no fault can be found with the acquittal of the respondents.

## **52. Attempts and abetment**

Whoever attempts to contravene, or abets the contravention of, any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or 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) The Central Government may by notification, empower the Director of Wildlife Preservation or any other officer and the State Government by notification, empower the Chief Wildlife Warden or any officer of 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 Cl. (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 Sec. 51, shall be compounded.

**Comments**

**Jurisdiction to file the complaint**

A Wildlife Warden in Palamau National Park submitted a forwarding

report on 28 th December, 1974, to the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Latehar alleging, *inter alia*, that while he along with the other staff was on patrolling duty in the Betla Reserve Forest, he heard a gunshot. When the patrolling party reached the junction of Roads No. 2 and 5, they heard some sounds of people talking and saw that a bison was lying dead and one of the petitioners was standing with a gun while the other petitioners were skinning the dead animal. The patrolling party could catch only petitioners 1 to 3 and it was alleged that petitioner 4 managed to escape. The complainant prepared a seizure list on the spot and arrested petitioners 1 to 3. Therefore a complaint was filed on the basis of which Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Latehar took cognizance against the petitioners and they were put on trial. It was submitted that the entire conviction and sentence was bad in law and fit to be set aside because the complaint had not been filed by an officer who was either the Chief Wildlife Warden or an officer authorized under the Act by the State Government. It may be relevant to mention here that Sec. 5(2) of the Act also gives powers to the authorities concerned to delegate his power to any of his subordinate officers. Therefore it could not be said that the complainant had no jurisdiction or no authority to file the complaint.

#### **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 Central 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 State Government or the officer authorised as aforesaid.

#### **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, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, the bureau of proving which shall be 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 of the company, such 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 purposes 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.

**References**

1. Subs. by Act 28 of 1986, Sec. 4 for the certain words (w.e.f. 20th November, 1986).
2. Ins. by Act 28 of 1986, Sec. 4 (w.e.f. 20th November, 1986).
3. Jagdish Singh vs. State of Bihar, 1985 Cr. L.J.1314 at p.1316 (Pat.)
4. Batan Singh vs. Emperor, 29 Cr.L.J. 238 at p. 238 (Lah.)
5. Refique Ramzan Ali vs. A.A. Jalgaonkar, 1984 Cr. L.J.1460 (2) at pp.1461, 1462, 1463 (Bom); 1985 Mah. L.R.258:1984 Cr. L.R.262 (Mah.)

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- 6. Trilok Bahadur Rai vs. State of Arunachal Pradesh, 1979 Cr.L.J.1404 at pp.1404, 1405 (Gau.)**
- 7. State of Madhya Pradesh vs.Subke Baboo, 1986(2) Crimes 232 at pp.232,233(M.P.).**
- 8. Jagdish Singh vs.State of Bihar, 1985 Cr.L.J.1314 at pp.1315,1316(Pat)**

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

#### **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 compensation not exceeding twenty percent of such money".

#### **61. Power to alter entries in Schedules**

- (1) The Central Government may, if it is of the opinion that it is expedient so

to do, by notification, add or delete any entry to 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) [Omitted 1991]
- (3) On the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) 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) [Omitted 1991]

**62. Declaration of certain wild animals to be vermin**

The Central Government may, by notification, declare any wild animal other than those specified in Sch. I and Part II of Sch. II 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**

(1) Central Governemnt 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 member-Secretary under sub section (5) of Section 38B;
- (c) the terms and conditions of service of the officers and other employees of the Central zoo Authority under sub-section (7) of section 38B;
- (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 38 H;
- (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; -(l) 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 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.

**64. Power of State Government to make rules**

- (1) The Stated Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in respect of matters 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 animals (captured or killed) to be kept and submitted by the licensee;
  - (ee) the manner in which measures for immunisation 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/F.No. G-635, Vol.III, dated the 28th April, 1967 published at pages 1 to 5 of the Extraordinary issue of the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette, dated the 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 the 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 any 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 provi-

sions 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 ational 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 had 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.
- (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 reserve 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 declared under Section 26A".

#### References

- 1. Subs. by Act 23 of 1982, Sec.4.
- 2. Ins. by Act 28 of 1986, Sec. 5 (w.e.f 20th November, 1986).

## SCHEDULE I

(See Secs. 2, 8, 9, 11, 40, 41, 43, 48, 51, 61 and 62)

### PART I

#### Mammals

- <sup>1</sup>[1. Andaman wild pig (*Sus andamanensis*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[1-A. Bharal (*Ovis nahura*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[1-B. Binturong (*Arctictis binturong*)]
2. Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*)
- <sup>2</sup>[2-A. \* \* \* \* \*]
3. Brow-antlered deer or thamin (*Cervus eldi*)
- <sup>3</sup>[3-A. Himalayan brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[3-B. Capped langur (*Presbytis pileatus*)]
4. Caracal (*Felis caracal*)
- <sup>2</sup>[4-A. Catacean spp.]
5. Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- <sup>4</sup>[5-A. Chinese pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[5-B. Chinkara or Indian gazelle (*Gazella gazella bennetti*)]
6. Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)
- <sup>2</sup>[6-A. Crab-eating macaque (*Macaca irus umbrosa*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[6-B. Desert cat (*Felis libyca*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[6-C. Desert fox (*Vulpes bucopus*)]
7. Dugong (*Dugong dugon*)
- <sup>2</sup>[7-A. Ermine (*Mustela erminea*)]
8. Fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*)
- <sup>1</sup>[8-A. Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[8-B. \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[8-C. \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[8-D. Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[8-E. Gaur or Indian bison (*Bos gaurus*)]
9. Golden cat (*Felis temmincki*)
10. Golden langur (*Presbytis geei*)

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1. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 5th October 1977.
  2. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
  3. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24th November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec. 3(i) dated 24th November, 1986.
  4. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec.3 (i) dated 3rd September, 1977.

- <sup>1</sup>[10-A. Giant squirrel (*Ratufa macroura*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[10-B. Himalayan ibex (*Capra ibex*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[10-C. Himalayan tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*)]
- 11. Hispid hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*)
- <sup>1</sup>[11-A. Hog badger (*Arctonyx collaris*)]
- 12. Hoolock gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock*)
- <sup>2</sup>[12-A. \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>1</sup>[12-B. Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus*)]
- 13. Indian lion (*Panthera leo persica*)
- 14. Indian wild ass (*Equus hemionus khur*)
- <sup>3</sup>[15. Indian wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*)]
- 16. Kashmir stag (*Cervus elaphus hanglu*)
- <sup>2</sup>[16-A. Leaf monkey (*Presbytis phayrei*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[16B. 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*)
- <sup>1</sup>[20-A. Little Indian porpoise (*Neomeris phocaenoides*)]
- 21. Lynx (*Felis lynx isabellinus*)
- 22. Malabar civet (*Viverra megaspila*)
- <sup>4</sup>[22-A. Malay or sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*)]
- 23. Marbled cat (*Felis marmorata*)
- 24. Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)
- <sup>4</sup>[24-A. Mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*)]
- 25. Musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*)
- <sup>1</sup>[25-A. Nilgiri langur (*Presbytis johni*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[25-B. Nilgiri tahr (*Hemitragus hylocrius*)]
- 26. Nayan or great Tibetan sheep (*Ovis ammon hodgsoni*)
- 27. Pallas's cat (*Felis manul*)
- 28. Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*)

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- 1. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24 November, 1986 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec. 3(i) dated 24th November 1986.
  - 2. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec 3(i), dated 2nd October 1980.
  - 3. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.
  - 4. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec. 3(i) dated 5th October, 1977.

29. Pygmy hog (*Sus salvanius*)
- <sup>1</sup>[29-A. Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*)]
30. Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)
31. Rusty-spotted cat (*Felis rubiginosa*)
- <sup>2</sup>[31-A. Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[31-B. Clawless otter (*Aonyx cinerea*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[31-C. Sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*)]
32. Slow loris (*Nycticebus coveang*)
33. Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*)
- <sup>3</sup>[32-A. Small Travancore flying squirrel (*Petinomys fuscopapillus*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[33-A. Snubfin dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*)]
34. Spotted linsang (*Prionodon pardicolor*)
35. Swamp deer (all sub-species of *Cervus duvauceli*)
36. Takin or Mishmi takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*)
- <sup>2</sup>[36-A. Tibetan antelope or chiru (*Panthelops hodgsoni*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[36-B. Tibetan fox (*Vulpes ferrilatus*)]
37. Tibetan gazelle (*Procapra picticaudata*)
38. Tibetan wild ass (*Equus hemionus kiang*)
39. Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)
40. Urial or shapu (*Ovis vignei*)
41. Wild buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)
- <sup>2</sup>[41-A. Wild yak (*Bos grunniens*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[41-B. Tibetan wolf(*Canis lupus chanco*)]

## PART II

### Amphibians and Reptiles

- <sup>2</sup>[1. \* \* \*]
- <sup>1</sup>[1-A. \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[1-B. Audithia turtle (*Pelochelys bibroni*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[1-C. Barred, oval, or yellow monitor lizard (*Varanus flavescens*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[1-D. Crocodiles (including the estuarine or saltwater crocodile) (*Crocodilus porosus* and *Crocodilus palustris*)]

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1. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October 1980
  2. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i) dated 5th October 1977.
  3. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24 November 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.
  4. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.

- <sup>1</sup>[1-E. Terrapin (*Batagur baska*)]
- 1-F. Eastern hill terrapin (*Melanochelys tricarinata*)
2. Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)
- <sup>2</sup>[3. Ganges soft-shelled turtle (*Trionyx gangeticus*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[3-A. Golden gecko (*Calodactyloides aureus*)]
4. Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
5. Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata*)
- <sup>1</sup>[6. \* \* \* \* \*]
7. Indian egg-eating snake (*Elachistodon westermanni*)
8. Indian soft-shelled turtle (*Lissemys punctata*)
9. Indian tent turtle (*Kachuga tecta tecta*)
- 9-A. Kerala Forest Terrapin (*Hoesemys sylratiea*)
11. Leathery turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)
12. Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
13. Oliveback loggerhead turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)
14. Peacock-marked soft-shelled turtle (*Trionyx hurum*)
- <sup>1</sup>[14-A. Pythons (Genus *Python*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[14-B. Sail terrapin (*Kachuga kachuga*)]
- 14-C. Spotted black terrapin (*Geoclemys hamiltoni*)
- <sup>4</sup>[15. \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>4</sup>16. \* \* \*]
- <sup>4</sup>[17. \* \* \*]
- <sup>2</sup>[17-A. \* \* \*]

### PART III

#### Birds

- <sup>2</sup>[1. Andaman teal (*Anas gibberifrons albogularis*)]
- 1-A. Assam bamboo partridge (*Bambusicola fytchii*)
- <sup>2</sup>[1-B. Bazar (*Aviceda jerdoni* and *Aviceda leuphotes*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[1-C. Bengal florican (*Eupodotis bengalensis*)]
- 1-D. Black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*)

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1. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24 November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.
  2. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.
  3. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 5th October, 1977.
  4. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.

- 1-E. Blood pheasants (*Ithaginis cruentus tibetanus*, l.c.kuseri)
- <sup>1</sup>[1-F. \* \* \*]
2. Cheer pheasant (*Catreus wallichi*)
- <sup>1</sup>[2-A. Eastern white stork (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[2-B. Forest spotted owlet (*Athene blewitti*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[2-C. Frogmouths (Genus *Batrachostomus*)]
3. Great Indian bustard (*Choriotis nigriceps*)
4. Great Indian hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*)
- <sup>1</sup>[4-A. Hawks (fam. Accipitridae)]
- <sup>2</sup>[4-B. Hooded crane (*Grus monacha*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[4-C. Hornbills (*Ptiloaeus tickelli austeni*, *Aceros nipalensis*, *Rhyticeros undulatus ticheursti*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[4-D. Houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[4-E. Hume's bar-backed pheasant (*Symaticus humiae*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[4-F. Indian pied hornbill (*Anthraceroceros malabaricus*)]
5. Jerdon's courser (*Cursorius bitorquatus*)
6. Lammergeier (*Gypaetus barbatus*)
7. Large falcons (*Falco peregrinus*, *F. biarmicus*, *F. chicquera*)
- <sup>2</sup>[7-A. Large whistling teal (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[7-B. Lesser florican (*Sypheotides indica*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[7-C. Monal pheasants (*Lophophorus impejanus*, *L. sclateri*)]
8. Mountain quail (*Ophrysia superciliosa*)
9. Narcondam hornbill (*Rhyticeros (undulatus) narcondami*)
- <sup>3</sup>[9-A. \* \* \*]
10. Nicobar megapode (*Megapodius freycinet*)
- <sup>2</sup>[10-A. Nicobar pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica pelewensis*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[10-B. Osprey or Fish eating eagle (*Pandion haliaetus*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[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*)

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1. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
  2. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i) dated 3rd September, 1977.
  3. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24 November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec. 3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.

- <sup>1</sup>[14-A. \* \* \*]  
<sup>2</sup>[14-B. Tibetan snow cock (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*)]  
 15. Tragopan pheasants (*Tragopan melanocephalus*, *T. blythii*, *T. satyra*, *T. temminckii*)  
 16. White-bellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)  
 17. White-eared pheasant (*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*)  
<sup>3</sup>[17-A. White spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)]  
 18. White-winged wood duck (*Cairina scutulata*)

## PART IV

### Crustacea and Insects

#### <sup>3</sup>[1. Butterflies and Moths

##### Family Amathusidae

*Discophora deo deo*  
*Discophora sondaica muscina*  
*Faunis faunula faunuloides*

Common English name  
 Duffer, banded  
 Duffer, common  
 Pallid fauna

##### Family Danaidae

*Danaus gautama gautamoides*  
*Euploea crameri nicevillei*  
*Euploea midamus roepstorfti*

Tigers  
 Crow, spotted black  
 Crow, blue-spotted

##### Family Lycaenidae

*Allotinus drumila*  
*Allotinus fabius penormis*  
*Amblopala avidiena*  
*Amblypodia ace arata*  
*Amblypodia alea constanceae*  
*Amblypodia ammon ariel*  
*Amblypodia arvina ardea*  
*Amblypodia asopia*

Darkie, crenulate/great  
 Angled darkie  
 Hairstreak, Chinese  
 Leaf blue  
 Rosy oakblue  
 Malayan bush blue  
 Purple brown tailless oakblue  
 Plain tailless oakblue

1. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
2. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.
3. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24 November, 1986, published in the gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.

*Amblypodia comica*  
*Amblypodia opalina*  
*Amblypodia zeta*  
*Biduanda melisa cyana*  
*Callophrys leechii*  
*Castalius rosomon alarbus*  
*Charana cepheis*  
*Chloria othona*  
*Deudorix epijarbas amatius*  
*Everes moorei*  
*Gerydus biggsii*  
*Gerydus symethus diopeithes*  
*Heliophorus hybrida*  
*Horaga albimacula*  
*Jamides ferrari*  
*Liphyra brassolis*  
*Listeria dudgeni*  
*Logania Watsoniana subfasciate*  
*Lycaenopsis binghami*  
*Lycaenopsis haraldus ananga*  
*Lycaenopsis purpa prominens*  
*Lycaenopsis quadriplaga dohertyi*  
*Nacaduba noreia hampsonii*  
*Polymnatus orbitulus leela*  
*Pratapa icetas mishmia*  
*Simiskina phalena harterti*  
*Sinthus virgo*  
*Spindasis elwesi*  
*Spindasis rukmini*  
*Strymonidia mackwoodi*  
*Tajuria ister*  
*Tajuria luculentus nela*  
*Tajuria yajna yajna*  
*Thecla ataxus zulla*  
*Thecla bieti menlora*  
*Thecla letha*  
*Thecla paona*  
*Thecla pavo*  
*Virachola smilis*

**Family Nymphalidae**  
*Apatura ulupi ulupi*

Comic oakblue  
 Opal oakblue  
 Andaman tailless oakblue  
 Blue posy  
 Hairstreak, ferruginous  
 Pierrot, common  
 Mandarin blue, Cachar  
 Tit, orchid  
 Comelian, scarce  
 Cupid, Moore's  
 Bigg's brownie  
 Great brownie  
 Sapphires  
 Onyxes  
 Caeruleans  
 Butterfly, moth  
 Lister's hairstreak  
 Mottle, Watson's  
 Hedge blue  
 Hedge blue, Felder's  
 Common hedge blue  
 Naga hedge blue  
 Lineblue, white-tipped  
 Greenish mountain blue  
 Royal, dark blue  
 Brilliant, broadlanded  
 Spark, pale  
 Silverline, Elwes's  
 Silverline, khaki  
 Hairstreak, Mackwood's  
 Royal, uncertain  
 Royal, Chinese  
 Royal, chestnut and black  
 Wonderful hairstreak  
 Indian purple hairstreak  
 Watson's hairstreak  
 Paona hairstreak  
 Peacock hairstreak  
 Guava blues

Emperor, tawny

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*Argynnis hegemone*  
*Calinaga buddha*  
*Charaxes durnfordi nicholi*  
*Cirrochroa fasciata*  
*Diagora nicevillei*  
*Dilipa morgiana*  
*Doleschallia bisaltide andamana*  
*Eriboea moori sandakanus*  
*Eriboea schreiberi*  
*Eulaceura manipurensis*  
*Euthalia durga splendens*  
*Euthalia iva*  
*Euthalia khama curvifascia*  
*Euthalia telchinia*  
*Helcyra hemina*  
*Hypolimnas missipus*  
*Limenitis austenia purpurascens*  
*Limenitis zulema*  
*Melitaea shandura*  
*Neptis antilope*  
*Neptis aspasia*  
*Neptis columella kankana*  
*Neptis cydippe kirbariensis*  
*Neptis ebusa*  
*Neptis jumbah binghami*  
*Neptis manasa*  
*Neptis nyctens*  
*Neptis poona*  
*Neptis sankara*  
*Panthoporia jina jina*  
*Panthoporia reta moorei*  
*Prothoe franckii regalis*  
*Sasakia funebris*  
*Sephisa chandra*  
*Symbrenthia silana*  
*Vanessa antiopa yednula*

**Family Papilionidae**

*Chilasa clytia clytia f. commixtus*  
*Papilio elephenor*  
*Papilio liomedon*  
*Parnassius aeco geminifer*

Silver-washed fritillary  
 Freak  
 Rajah, chestnut  
 Yeomen  
 Siren, scarce  
 Emperor, golden  
 Autumn leaf  
 Malayan nawab  
 Blue nawab  
 Emperor, Tytler's  
 Barons/Counts/Duchesses  
 Duke, grand  
 Duke, Naga  
 Baron, blue  
 Emperor, white  
 Eggfly, danaid  
 Commodore, grey  
 Admirals  
 Fritillaries/Silverstripes  
 Sailer, veriegated  
 Sailer, great hockeystick  
 Sailer, short-banded  
 Sailer, Chinese yellow  
 Sailer, lascar  
 Sailer, chestnut-streaked  
 Sailer, pale hockeystick  
 Sailer, hockeystick  
 Lascar, Tytler's  
 Sailer, broad-banded  
 Bhutan sergeant  
 Malay staff sergeant  
 Begum, blue  
 Empress  
 Courtier, eastern  
 Jester, scarce  
 Admirables

**Common mime**

Spangle, yellow-crested  
 Swallowtail, Malabar banded  
 Apollo

# THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

*Parnassius delphi*  
*Parnassius hannyngtoni*  
*Parnassius imperator augustus*  
*Parnassius stoliczkanus*  
*Polydorus coonsambilanga*  
*Polydorus crassipes*  
*Polydorus hector*  
*Polydorus neville*  
*Polydorus plutonius pembertoni*  
*Polydorus polla*

## Family Pieridae

*Aporia harrietae harrietae*  
*Baltia butleri sikkima*  
*Colias colias thrasibulus*  
*Colias dubi*  
*Delias sanaea*  
*Pieris krueperi devta*

## Family Satyridae

*Coelites nothis adamsoni*  
*Cyllogenes janetae*  
*Elymnias peali*  
*Elymnias penanga philansis*  
*Erabia annada annada*  
*Erabia narasingha narasingha*  
*Lethe, distans*  
*Lethe dura gammiee*  
*Lethe europa tamuna*  
*Lethe gemina gafuri*  
*Lethe guluihal guluihal*  
*Lethe margaritae*  
*Lethe ocellata lyncus*  
*Lethe ramadeva*  
*Lethe satyabati*  
*Mycalesis orseis pawtilus*  
*Parargemenava maeroides*  
*Yothima doherthy persimilis*

<sup>1</sup>[1-A. Coconut or Rubber crab (*Birgus latro*)]

<sup>1</sup>[2 dragonfly (*Epioplebia laidlawi*)]

Banded apollo  
Hannyngton's apollo  
Imperial apollo  
Ladakh banded apollo  
Common clubtail  
Black windmill  
Crimson rose  
Nevill's windmill  
Chinese windmill  
Denicey's windmill

Black veins  
White butterfly  
Clouded yellows  
Dwarf clouded yellow  
Jezebel, pale  
Butterfly cabbage/White II

Cat's eye, scarce  
Evening brown, scarce  
Palmfly, Peal's  
Palmfly, painted  
Argus, ringed  
Argus, mottled  
Forester, scarce red  
Lilacfork, scarce  
Bamboo tree brown  
Tytler's tree brown  
Forester, dull  
Tree brown, Bhutan  
Mystic, dismal  
Silverstripe, single  
Forester, pallid  
Bushbrown, purple  
Wall dark  
Five ring, great

1.

Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.

## SCHEDULE II

(See Secs. 2,8,9,10,11,40,41,43,48,51,61 and 62)

### PART I

1.       \*\*\*
- <sup>1</sup>[1-A.   Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*)
- <sup>2</sup>[2.     Bengal porcupine (*Atherurus mecrourus assamensis*)
3.       \*\*\*
- <sup>1</sup>[3-A.   Bonnet macaque (*Macaca radiata*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[3-B.   \*\*\*
- <sup>3</sup>[3-C.   Cetatean spp. (other than those listed in Sch. I and Sch. II Part II)]
- <sup>2</sup>[4.     \*\*\*\*\*]
- <sup>1</sup>[4-A.   Common langur (*Presbytis entellus*)]
- <sup>4</sup>[5.     \*\*\*]
- <sup>2</sup>[6.     \*\*\*\*\*]
7.       Ferret badgers (*Melogale moschata*, *M. personata*)
- <sup>2</sup>[8.     \*\*\*\*\*]
- <sup>2</sup>[9.     \*\*\*\*\*]
- <sup>2</sup>[10.    \*\*\*\*\*]
11.      Himalayan crestless porcupine (*Hystrix hodgsoni*)
- <sup>3</sup>[11-A.  Himalayan newt or salamander (*Tyletrotiton verrucosus*)]
- <sup>4</sup>[12.    \*\*\*]
- <sup>4</sup>[13.    \*\*\*\*\*]
- <sup>4</sup>14.    \*\*\*\*\*]
- <sup>2</sup>[15.    \*\*\*\*\*]
16.      Pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*)
- <sup>2</sup>[17.    \*\*\*\*\*]
- <sup>1</sup>[17-A.  Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*)]
- <sup>4</sup>[18.    \*\*\*\*\*]

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1.       Vide Notification dated 29 August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.
  2.       Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 5th October, 1977.
  3.       Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24 November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.
  4.       Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.

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19. Stump-tailed macaque (*Macaca speciosa*)  
<sup>1</sup>[20. \* \* \* \* \*]  
 21. \* \* \*  
 22. Wild dog or dhole (*Cuon alpinus*)  
<sup>1</sup>[23. \* \* \* \* \*]  
<sup>2</sup>[24. Chameleon (*Chameleo calcaratus*)]  
 25. Spiny-tailed lizard or sanda (*Uromastix hardwickii*)

PART II

<sup>1</sup>[1. Beetles,

Family Carabidae

Agonotrechus andrewesi	Nisotra semicoerulea
Amara brucei	Nisotra striatipennis
Amara elegantula	Nonarthra patkaia
Brachinus atripennis	Psylliodes plana
Brososoma gracile	Psylliodes shira
Brosopus bipillifer	Sebaethe cervina
Broter ovicollis	Sebaethe patkaia
Calathus amaroides	Sphaeroderma brevicorne
Callistominus belli	
Chalenius championi	Family Cucujidae
Chlaenius kanarae	Carinophloeus raffrayi
Chalenius masoni	Cucujus bicolor

Family Chrysomelidae

Acrocrypta rotundata	Cucujus grouvelle
Bimala indica	Cucujus imperialis
Clitea indica	Heterojinus semilactaneus
Gopala pita	Laemophloeus belli
Griva cyanipennis	Laemophloeus incertus
Nisotra cardoni	Pediacus rufipes

Nisotra cardoni

Nisotra madurensis

Nisotra nigripennis

Family Inoeplidae

Inoeplus albonotalus

1. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.  
 2. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.

**Family Amathusidae**

*Aemona amathusia amathusia*  
*Amathusia philippus andamanicus*  
*Amathusia amythaonam*  
*Discophora deo deodoides*  
*Discophora lepida lepida*  
*Discophora timora andamanensis*  
*Enispe cynus*  
*Faunis sumeus assama*  
*Sticopthalma noumahal*  
*Thauria aliris amplifascia*

**Family Danaidae**

*Euploea melanoleuca*  
*Euploea midamus rogenhoferi*

**Family Erycinidae**

*Abisara kausambi*  
*Dodona adonira*  
*Dodona dipoea*  
*Dodona egeon*  
*Libythea lepita*

**Family Hesperidae**

*Baoris philippina*  
*Bebasa sena*  
*Halpe homolea*

**Family Lycaenidae**

*Allotinus subviolaceus manychus*  
*Amblypodia aberrans*  
*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 ganesa watsoni*  
*Amblypodia paraganesa zephpreeta*  
*Amblypodia paralea*  
*Amblypodia silhetensis*  
*Amblypodia suffusa suffusa*  
*Amblypodia yendava*  
*Apharitis tilacinus*  
*Araotes lapithis*  
*Artipe eryx*  
*Bindahara phocides*  
*Bothrinia chennellii*  
*Castalius roxus manluena*  
*Catapoecilma delicatum*  
*Catapoecilma elegans myositina*  
*Charana jalindra*  
*Cheriterlla truncipennis*  
*Chliaria kina*  
*Deudoryx hypargyria gaetulia*  
*Enchrysops onejus*  
*Everes kalaroi*  
*Heliphorus androcles moorei*  
*Horaga onyx*  
*Horaga viola*  
*Hypolycaena nilgirica*  
*Hypolycaena theclodes nicobarica*  
*Iraota rochana boswelliana*  
*Jamides alectokandulana*  
*Jamides celeodus pura*  
*Jamides kankena*  
*Lampides boeticus*  
*Lilacea albocaerulea*  
*Lilacea atroguttata*  
*Lilacea lilacea*  
*Lilacea melaena*  
*Lilacea minimis*  
*Logania massalia*  
*Lycaenesthes lycaenina*  
*Mahathala ameria*

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*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*  
*Polymmatus devanica devanica*  
*Polymmatus metallica metallica*  
*Polymmatus orbitulus jaloka*  
*Polymmatus yeonghusbandi*  
*Poritia erycinoides elisei*  
*Poritia hewitsoni*  
*Poritia plusrata geta*  
*Pratapa bholes*  
*Pratapa blanka*  
*Pratapa deva*  
*Pratapa icetas*  
*Rapala buxaria*  
*Rapala chandrana chandrana*  
*Rapala nasala*  
*Rapala refulgens*  
*Rapala rubida*  
*Rapala scintilla*  
*Rapala ophinx ophinx*  
*Rapala varuna*  
*Spindasis elima elima*  
*Spindasis lohita*  
*Spindasis nipalicus*  
*Suasa lisides*  
*Surendra todara*  
*Tajuria albiplaga*  
*Tajuria cippus cippus*  
*Tajuria culta*  
*Tajuria diaeus*

*Tajuria illurgoodes*  
*Tajuria illurgis*  
*Tajuria jangala andamanica*  
*Tajuria melastigma*  
*Tajuria sebonga*  
*Tajuria thydia*  
*Tajuria yajna istroides*  
*Tarucus callinara*  
*Tarucus dharta*  
*Thaduka multicaudata kanara*  
*Thecla ataxus ataxus*  
*Thecla bitei*  
*Thecla icana*  
*Thecla jakamensis*  
*Thecla kabrea*  
*Thecla khasia*  
*Thecla kirbariensis*  
*Thecla suroia*  
*Thecla syla assamica*  
*Thecla vittata*  
*Thecla ziba*  
*Thecla zoa*  
*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 lscippe*  
*Calinaga buddha brahman*  
*Charaxes aristogiton*

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**Charaxes fabius sulphureus**  
**Charaxes nabruba**  
**Charaxes marmax**  
**Charaxes polyxena heman**  
**Chersonesia rahria arahrioides**  
**Cyrestis cocles**  
**Diagora persimilis**  
**Doleschallia bisaltide malabarica**  
**Eriboea athamas andamanicus**  
**Eriboea delphis**  
**Eriboea dolon**  
**Eriboea lissainei**  
**Euripus consimilis**  
**Euripus halitherses**  
**Euthalia anosia**  
**Euthalia cocytus**  
**Euthalia duda**  
**Euthalia durga durga**  
**Euthalia evalina landabilis**  
**Euthalia francaiae**  
**Euthalia gauda acontius**  
**Euthalia lepidea**  
**Euthalia merta eriphylea**  
**Euthalia nara nara**  
**Euthalia patala taoana**  
**Euthalia teuta**  
**Herona marathus andamana**  
**Hypolimnas missipus**  
**Hypolimnas polynice birmana**  
**Kallima albofasciata**  
**Kallima alompora**  
**Kallima philarchus horsfieldii**  
**Limenitis austenia austenia**  
**Limenitis damava**  
**Limenitis dudu**  
**Melitaea robertsi lutko**  
**Neptis ananta**  
**Neptis anjana nashona**  
**Neptis aurelia**  
**Neptis magadha khasiana**

**Neptis nandina hamsoni**  
**Neptis narayana**  
**Neptis radha radha**  
**Neptis soma**  
**Neptis zaida**  
**Neurosigma doubledayi doubledayi**  
**Pantoporia asura asura**  
**Pantoporia kanwa phorkys**  
**Pantoporia larymna siamensis**  
**Pantoporia pravara acutipemnis**  
**Pantoporia ranga**  
**Parthenos sylvia**  
**Penthema lisarda**  
**Symbrenthia niphanda**  
**Vanessa egea agnicula**  
**Vanessa lalburn**  
**Vanessa polychloros fervida**  
**Vanessa praroides dohertyi**  
**Vanessa urticae rizama**

## Family Papilionidae

**Bhutanitis liderdallii**  
**Chilasa epycides epycides**  
**Chilasa paradoxa telearchus**  
**Chilasa slateri slateri**  
**Graphium aristus anticrates**  
**Graphium arycles arycles**  
**Graphium eurypylus macronius**  
**Graphium evemon albociliates**  
**Graphium gyas gyas**  
**Graphium megarus megarus**  
**Papilio bootus**  
**Papilio buddha**  
**Papilio fuscus andamanicus**  
**Papilio machaon verityi**  
**Papilio mayo**  
**Parnassius charltonius charltonius**  
**Parnassius epaphus hillensis**  
**Parnassius jacquemonti jacquemonti**  
**Polydorus latreillei kabrua**

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*Polydorus plutonius tyleri*  
*Teinopalpus imperialis imperialis*

**Family Pieridae**

*Aporia nabellica*  
*Appias albina darada*  
*Appias indra shiva*  
*Appias lyncida latifasciata*  
*Appias wardica*  
*Baltia butleri butleri*  
*Cepora nadiana remba*  
*Cepora nerissa dapha*  
*Colias eocandica hinducucica*  
*Colias eogene*  
*Colias ladakensis*  
*Colias stoliczka miranda*  
*Delias lativitta*  
*Dercas lycorias*  
*Euchloe charltonia lucilla*  
*Eurema andersoni ormistoni*  
*Metaporia agathon*  
*Pieris deota*  
*Pontia chloridice alpina*  
*Saletara panda chrysaea*  
*Valeria avatar avatar*

**Family Satyridae**

*Aulocera brahminus*  
*Cyllogenes suradeva*  
*Elymnias melilas milamba*  
*Elymnias vasudeva*  
*Erebia annada suroia*  
*Erebia hygriva*  
*Erebia kalinda kalinda*  
*Erebia manii manii*  
*Erebia scanda opima*  
*Erites falcipennis*  
*Hipparchis heydenreichi shandura*  
*Lethe atkinsoni*  
*Lethe baladeva*  
*Lethe brisanda*

*Lethe goalpara goalpara*  
*Lethe insana insana*  
*Lethe jalaurida*  
*Lethe kabrua*  
*Lethe latiaris latiaris*  
*Lethe moelleri moelleri*  
*Lethe naga naga*  
*Lethe nicetella*  
*Lethe pulaha*  
*Lethe scanda*  
*Lethe serbonis*  
*Lethe siderea*  
*Lethe sinorix*  
*Lethe tristigmata*  
*Lethe violaceodicta kanjupkula*  
*Lethe visrava*  
*Lethe yama*  
*Maniola davendra davendra*  
*Melanitis zitanus*  
*Mycalesis adamsoni*  
*Mycalesis anaxias*  
*Mycalesis botama chamba*  
*Mycalesis heri*  
*Mycalesis lepcha bethami*  
*Mycalesis malsarida*  
*Mycalesis misenus*  
*Mycalesis mestra*  
*Mycalesis mystes*  
*Mycalesis suavis*  
*Neorina hilda*  
*Neorina patria westwoodii*  
*Oeneis buddha gurihwalica*  
*Parantirrhoea marshali*  
*Parage maerula maerula*  
*Ragadia crisilda crito*  
*Rhaphicera stricus kabrua*  
*Ypthima bolanica*  
*Ypthima lycus lycus*  
*Ypthima mathora mathora*  
*Ypthima similis affectata*  
*Zipotis saitis*

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1(c) CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

No. IN.NR \_\_\_\_\_  
Valid until \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: INDIA

This certificate is issued to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ who declare that they are aware of the  
provisions of the Convention, for the purpose of exporting Rose ringed. Parakeet  
(Psittacula krameri) species listed in Appendix III of the Convention as specified  
below:

Male	Female	Total
------	--------	-------

These specimens are consigned to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED BY:

Signature of Assistant  
Management Authority-CITES

Place: New Delhi

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Applicant for the Certificate

EXPORT ENDORSEMENT

Quantity

LPC No. \_\_\_\_\_ dt. \_\_\_\_\_

Jt. CCI&E Quota No. &

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Bill No. \_\_\_\_\_

WLI Inspection

Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature  
Official Stamp & title

Date \_\_\_\_\_



कन्य राज कान्छुओं और कान्छुओं की कान्छों में रहने वाली  
कान्छियों को कान्छुओं के कान्छों को कान्छियों के कान्छों को

CONVENTION ON  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF  
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

**पिपि**  
**EXPORT**  
**दुः पिपि**  
**RE-EXPORT**

**1. पर्यटन**  
**PERMIT**

**2. Valid until** तक के लिए वैध

2. **बरेल्लो (नाम व पत्ता, देश)**  
**Consignee (name and address, country)**

4. अनुमति प्राप्त (नाम तथा पता, देश)  
Permittee (name and address, country)

**5. विशेष दर्ज**  
**Special conditions**

6. प्रमुख प्राधिकारी, देश का नाम, रत्न राष्ट्रीय सील/मुहर  
Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of  
Management Authority



7/१५. मूत्र का पीपे का दाबमय भाग तथा रैडायल भाग (संक्षेप प्रकाशित)

COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) OF ANIMAL OR PLANT

2. प्रधान विधियों तथा संज्ञा  
बहिष्त प्राप्त या प्रकृति का विवरण  
(आवृत्ति/दिन यदि सीमित हो)  
 Description of part or derivative,  
 including identifying marks or  
 numbers (age/sex if live)

10. परिशिष्ट संख्या  
तथा स्रोत (उपग्र. सं.  
ए. २१ सी.)  
Appendix No.  
and source  
(W. C. A. or O.)

11. मात्रा, व्यूहों  
की संख्या तथा/निम्न  
वजन (कि०मी०)  
Quantitatively, number  
of specimens and/  
or net weight (kg.)

Country of origin\*

परमिट नं०  
Permit No.

\*Country in which specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated.

13. यह परमिट **THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED BY :** द्वारा जारी किया गया

स्थान/Place                      तारीख/Date

हस्ताक्षर/Signature      कार्यालय चहर तथा पदनाम/Official stamp and title

१४. निर्यात दृष्टांतः  
EXPORT ENDORSEMENT :

15. **वसतन/हवाई मार्ग-बिल संख्या:**  
Bill of Lading/Air Way-Bill Number

आंक 7 बेसिए	माता
8.30 बिक्री :	Quantity

3. **निर्गत का पत्र/Point of exportation** **तारीख/Date** **हस्ताक्षर/Signature** **सर्वोच्च अधिकारी का पत्र/Official stamp and title**  
 NGIRAKND - 5851/85 - 2-3-87 - 5,000.

**APPENDIX II  
ANNEXURE - I**

**FORMS OF PERMITS/CERTIFICATES**

**1(a) EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Valid upto \_\_\_\_\_  
Export Through \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE UNDER CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

Being satisfied that the ivory articles numbering (\_\_\_\_\_) pieces  
Gross Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Kg. being exported by M/s \_\_\_\_\_ to  
M/s \_\_\_\_\_ vide GSP (*Loxodonta atricana*)  
and was acquired before the provision of the present Convention applied to that speci-  
men, as Management Authority, in terms of Para 2 of Article VII of the Convention on  
International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, issue this certificate  
permitting export of the articles as above.

(Signature & Stamp of  
applicant for the permit)

Place:

Date:

(Signature & Stamp of the Asst. Management Authority)

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTES:** Original Copy should be surrendered to the Management Authority of  
the State of Import.

A stamped copy of invoice is attached with the original certificate.

Signature & Stamp of the Authorities inspecting.

(a) On exportation

(b) On importation

**Wood & Timber, namely:-**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(i) Processed Timber of all species.</p>                           | <p>Export of processed timber of all species species except Red sanders wood will be allowed to all permissible destinations."</p>  |
| <p>(ii) Sandalwood in the form of dust, chips, flakes and powder.</p> | <p>"Export of chips of rough, irregular size and shape and of different sizes and with a weight not exceeding 50 grammes each will be allowed allowed by the Chief Conservator of Forests for Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu or Karnataka.</p>  |
| <p>(iii) Handicrafts made of sandal wood.</p>                         | <p>Export allowed on production of a certificate from the Regional officer of the All India Handicrafts Board to the effect that the value addition of Handicraft made of Sandal wood is a minimum of 300 per cent of the average basic price of sandal wood per M.T. announced by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) from time to time. Export of such sandal wood handicrafts shall be allowed, which are complete and have no scope further mutilation of raw material. These shall not be semi-finished/rough carved or with superficial surface/etching.</p> |
| <p>(iv) Matching finished sandalwood products, namely:</p>            | <p>The maximum weight in respect of each of of the item/products will be 25 gms. per piece and with minimum value addition of 250% for each.</p>  |
- 
1. Visiting Cards.
  2. Blades for ladies hand fans.
  3. Outer cases and dials of watches.
  4. Any other product of similar nature meeting the above specification and value addition norms.

**THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972**

**31. Lamb Fur Skin.** Export will be allowed only through Four major ports viz. New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras subject to pre-shipment inspection by the Deputy Director, Wildlife Preservation posted at the above ports.

**32. Leathers-**

**42. Portion of Plants, the namely:-**

**(a) Plants**

**Portion of plants to be allowed for export.**

<b>(i)</b>	<b>Bentickia</b>	<b>Whole Plant</b>	<b>Export allowed subject to production of:</b>
	<b>Coddapanna Berry</b>		
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Dalbergia</b>	<b>Seeds.</b>	<b>(i) Certificate from the Chief</b>
	<b>lalifolia Roxb.</b>		<b>Conservar of Forests or Chief</b>
<b>(iii)</b>	<b>Lavatera</b>	<b>Fruit/Seeds</b>	<b>Wildlife Warden or the Officer.</b>
	<b>Gamb.</b>		<b>authorised by them that the</b>
			<b>is of plantation or nursery</b>
			<b>organised through</b>
<b>(iv)</b>	<b>Mangolia pterocarpa</b>		
	<b>Roxb.</b>	<b>Seeds</b>	
<b>(v)</b>	<b>Paraguilega grandi</b>	<b>Root Stocks/</b>	<b>(ii)Pre-shipment Inspection</b>
	<b>flora O.R. Dram</b>	<b>Seeds</b>	<b>Certificate and.</b>
	<b>and Hutchison</b>		
<b>(vi)</b>	<b>Pinanga gracillis</b>	<b>Whole Plant</b>	<b>(iii)Convention on International</b>
	<b>Bl.</b>		<b>Trade in Endangered Species</b>
			<b>of Wild Fauna and Flora Certificate.</b>
<b>(vii)</b>	<b>Pinanga generadiana</b>		
	<b>Wall.</b>	<b>Seeds.</b>	
<b>(viii)</b>	<b>Populus</b>		
	<b>gambleidode</b>	<b>Cutting seeds</b>	
<b>(ix)</b>	<b>Pterocarpus dalberg</b>		
	<b>iodes Roxb.</b>	<b>Seeds</b>	
<b>(x)</b>	<b>Santalum album.</b>	<b>Seeds</b>	
	<b>(b) Botanical Plants.</b>		
	<b>Dischidia Refliciana</b>		
	<b>R.Br.</b>	<b>Whole Plant</b>	

**Note:** The above regulations are however relaed and export permitted by firms on obtaining certificates from the Chief Conservator of Forests or Chief Wildlife Warden or the Officer authorized by them, that the material is of plantation or nursery origin.

**PART C**

**ITEMS EXPORT OF WHICH IS ALLOWED UNDER OPEN GENERAL LICENCE SUBJECT TO PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.**

S.No.	ITEM	Conditions to be fulfilled/documents to be produced.
2.	(i) All seeds of Trees, Hedge ornamental plants, flowers and <i>Gloria superba</i> (Liliaceae).	Export allowed subject to certificate from the Seeds Certification Agency/concerned Department of the State Govt. that the Seeds to be exported are not Foundation and Breeder seeds.
4.	All cultivated varieties of Orchids.	<p>(i) Certificate from Chief Wildlife Warden about the Orchids being of cultivated origin and pre-shipment inspection by representatives of Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests will be necessary. .</p> <p>(ii) Minimum Export Price fixed by the Govt of India from time to time.</p>
29.	Kuth( <i>Costus lappa</i> Syn. <i>Saussurea lappa</i> (c.b. Ci. Asteraceae), cultivated in pvt. lands and derivatives except wild varieties.	<p>1. (i) Minimum Export Price fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time. .</p> <p>(ii) Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of wild fauna and Flora (CITES) Certificates.</p> <p>(iii)Pre-shipment inspection by Regional Deputy Director, Wildlife Preservation, Ministry of Environment, Forests &amp; Wildlife.</p> <p>(iv)Certificate of origin from Chief Wildlife Warden/Deputy Commissioner or their Nominees.</p>

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(ii) in Schedule I, the existing Part 'B' shall be substituted by the following namely:-

**LIST 2**

**Items allowed for export subject to specified conditions.**

**PART A**

**Items allowed for Export 'On Merits' subject to clearance by the Export Licensing Committee:-**

S.No.	DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEMS
2.	Barks and seeds of Forestry species.
6.	Frozen Semen of animals.
14.	(i) Red Sanders wood in the form of chips and powder. (ii) Processed timber made out of Red Sander Wood.
17.	Synthetic musk
18.	Venom of snakes (in manufactured form).

**PART B**

**ITEMS EXPORT OF WHICH IS ALLOWED AGAINST CEILING.**

S.No.	DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEMS
5.	Peacock tail feathers and articles/handicrafts manufactured therefrom.
10.	Live sheep and goat (adult).

THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

- 27. *Gyatheax gigantea*.
- 28. *Cyeas Beddolei*.
- 29. *Rauwolfia canescens*.
- 30. *Dioscorea prazeri*.
- 31. *Acconitum heterophyllum*.
- 32. *Berberts aristata*.
- 33. *Coptis teeta*.
- 34. *Nardostashys jatamansi*.
- 35. *Physoihaima praclta*.
- 36. *Pravaltia serpumlia*.
- (xiii) Egyptian clover (Barsem), *Trifolmu alaxtum* seeds.
- (xiv) Lucrene (Alfalfa) *Medicago satiya* seeds.
- (xv) Persion clover (Shaftal *Trifolum re-supinatum* seeds).
- (xvi) Saffron seeds or corms (Planting material for saffron).
- (xvii) *Nux Vomica* seeds, bark, leaves, root and powder thereof.
- (xix) Wheat seeds and Paddy seeds (Wild variety).
- (xx) Seeds of ornamental plants (Wild variety).
- (xxi) Kuth (*Costus lappa* syn. *Saussurea lappa* CB CL-Asteraceae)
- 49. (i) Sea shells.  
(ii) Sea weeds all types.
- 50. Silk worms.
- 53. Uncrushed bones other than fish bones.
- 57. Wattle Bark.
- 58. The export of all forms of wild-life (dead or alive or part thereof or produce therefrom) including stuffed animals in whole or part are completely banned except for those mentioned in Part 2. In exceptional circumstances where export is for specific scientific or zoological purposes, the prior clearance of the Department of Environment and Forests and Wildlife who will consider each case on merits prior to issue of an export licence, will be necessary.
- 59. Wild Orchids.
- 60. (i) Wood and Timber, all species in log and sawn sizes.  
(ii) Cane.  
(iii) Bamboo  
(iv) Veneers of Sandal Wood.  
(v) Tokobashira.

39. Onion seeds.
40. Paper Grade pulp including bamboo pulp excluding
48. Seeds, namely:-
  - (i) Cashewnut seeds.
  - (ii) Green manure seeds other than dhaincha and Barseem seeds.
  - (iii) Gaur seeds(whole)
  - (iv) Jute seeds.
  - (v) Lemongrass seeds and roots.
  - (vi) Mesta seeds.
  - (vii) Pepper cuttings or rooted cuttings of Pepper.
  - (viii) Pterocarpus santalinus (Red Sanders) Seeds.
  - (ix) Rubber seeds.
  - (x) Russa Grass Seeds and tufts.
  - (xi) Santalum album (Sandal wood).
  - (xii) (a) Plants, Plant portion and derivatives:-
    1. Aconitum deinorrhizum (Stapt-Ranunculaceae).
    2. Atropa acuminata (Royle exlindi solanaceae).
    3. Aristolochia sopp. (Aristolochiaceae).
    4. Angiopteris spp. (Fern).
    5. Balanophora spp. (Balanophoraceae).
    6. Colchicum luteum (Baker-Liliaceae).
    7. Commihora wighti (Arn-Bhandari Burseraceae).
    8. Coptis gigantea (Wall ex Hook-Cyathea).
    9. Cyathea gigantea (Wall ex Hook-Cyatheaceae).
    10. Dioscorea deltoidea (Well ex Kunth-Diossoreaceae).
    11. Drosera bwemanni (Vahl-Droseraceae).
    12. Drosera indica (Linn Drosevaceae).
    13. Gentiana Kurroo (Boyle-Gentinaceae).
    14. Gloriosa superba (Liliaceae) other than Gloriosa superba (Liliaceae) Seeds grown in the farms.
    15. Gnetum spp. (Gnetaceae).
    16. Iphigenia Kunth (Liliaceae)
    17. Meconopsis betonicifolia (Franchet-Papaveraceae).
    18. Mardostachys grandiflora (DC-Valeninaceae).
    19. Nepenthes khasiana (Hook-F-Nepenthaceae).
    20. Osmuna claytoniana (Osmundaceae).
    21. Osmuna regalis (Osmundaceae).
    22. Podophylium hexandrum (Royle-Podophyllaceae).
    23. Rauwolfia serpentina (Linn. Benth ex Kurz Apocynaceae).
    24. Rhododennrom spp. (Ericaceae).
    25. Rheum emoi (Wall ex Mesin Rolygonaceae).
    26. Arundinaria launsarensia.

19. Forestry Seeds, Foundation and Breeder Seeds, all varieties/categories.
20.
  - (i) Frogs and Parts thereof (including processed frogs).
  - (ii) Fresh and frozen silver pomfrets of weight less than 200 gms. from the ports of Tuticorin, Madras, Kakinada, Vishakapatnam, Paradeep and Calcutta and less than 300 gms. from all other ports.
21. Fur of domestic animals, excluding Lamb fur skin.
25. Grass other than decorative and non-edible grass.
27. Gums and resins, namely:-  
Oleo resins ex-pinus longifolia.
29. Hides and skins, namely:-
  - (i) cuttings and fleshing of hides and skins used as raw materials for manufacture of animal glue gelatine.
  - (ii) Raw hides and skins, all types, excluding Lamb fur skin.
  - (iii) All categories of semi-processed hides and skins including E.I. tanned and wet blue hides and skins and crust leather.
  - (iv) Clothing leather-Fur suede/hair hair-on suede/shearing suede leathers.
  - (v) Fur leathers.
30.
  - (i) Human skeletons and parts thereof.
  - (ii) Skeletons other than human skeletons and parts thereof.
31. Ivory and Ivory products made out of unmanufactured ivory.
32. Manufactured articles made out of:-
  - (i) Reptile/snake skins.
  - (ii) Mongoose hair.
33. Manufactured articles made out of:-
  - (i) Porcupine quills.
  - (ii) Shed Antlers (of Chital and Sambhar).
38. Oil seeds namely:-
  - (1) Castor seed.
  - (2) Cotton seed.
  - (3) Linseed.
  - (4) Sunflower seed.
  - (5) Soyabean,
  - (6) Mustard/Rape seed.

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (ii) OF THE  
GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, DATED 3rd September, 1991)

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

NEW DELHI, the 3rd September, 1991

**ORDER**

**EXPORTS TRADE CONTROL No. F(G)O, 1988/AM(96)**

S.O. (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Exports (Control) Order, 1988 namely:-

1. (1) This order may be called the Exports (Control) (Sixteenth Amendment) Order, 1991.  
  
(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Exports (Control) Order 1988,-
  - (1) In Schedule 1, the existing Part 'A' shall be substituted by the following:-

**SCHEDULE I  
COMMODITIES SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL**

**LIST I**

Items Export of which is not allowed.

---

S.No.	Description of the Item.
-------	--------------------------

---

- |     |                                |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1.  | Angora Goat Hair or Mohair.    |
| 7.  | Canthardine Beetles.           |
| 11. | Cinchona Seeds and barks.      |
| 14. | Diosgenin and Dioscorea roots. |
| 17. | Exotic Birds                   |

## **EXTRACT FROM EXPORT POLICY**

An extract from Export Trade Control dated 3rd September 1991 is given below. The extract contains details of wildlife species whose export is banned or regulated. Details of certain non-wildlife species are included since some of these could be used for misdeclaration of wildlife species. **IT IS COMPULSORY THAT WHENEVER ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR PLANT ORIGIN ARE OFFERED FOR EXPORT, CUSTOMS SHOULD INFORM THE REGIONAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR (WILDLIFE), GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND TAKE HIS CLEARANCE BEFORE CLEARING THE CARGO FOR EXPORT.** Some instances have come to light where this did not take place. Renewed instructions to this effect will be issued soon by the Government.

Among wildlife and its derivatives totally banned for export is wood and timber, all species in log and sawn sizes. Export of Sandalwood is allowed in the form of dust, chips, flakes and powder.

Special mention is to be made of S.No. 58 of list 1 of the order which bans the export of all forms of wildlife except those mentioned in Part 2. Regular information has been coming in of attempts at by-passing these regulations by misdeclaration or outright smuggling. In interest of wildlife protection great vigilance is required by all the enforcement agencies, not merely by the traditional agencies, but equally by the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the Indian Coast Guards.

## THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

(Protection) Act, 1972, should be delegated to them:

- (a) Power to inspect records of licences under Section 47 (b) of the Act;
- (b) Powers of entry, search, seizure, and detention under Section 50 for prevention and detection of offences under the Act.

- 16. Suitable Honorary Wildlife Wardens could be authorized also to file complaints in courts in accordance with Section 55 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Normally, however, an Honorary Wildlife Warden should bring the offence detected by him to the notice of the Wildlife Warden having jurisdiction for making proper investigation and lodging a complaint in the Court as laid down in Section 55 of the Act.
- 17. Apart from the above, the State Government may delegate any other power under the aforesaid Act, as it may consider necessary.

### General

- 18. Just as it is expected that the Honorary Wildlife Wardens should assist the State Wildlife organization, it is equally essential that the Chief Wildlife Warden and the whole State machinery responsible for the protection of wildlife should take all possible steps to associate the Honorary Wildlife Wardens in their work. This can be achieved best by fostering a spirit of mutual trust and confidence.
- 19. No staff or vehicle support can be provided to Honorary Wardens as a matter of course. However, if the circumstances warrant, the departmental staff should provide all possible help and assistance. Instructions to this effect should be issued by the State Government to all concerned officers in the field.
- 20. It is also appropriate that the actual expenses incurred by an Honorary Warden on travel by public transport for carrying out the duties assigned to him should be reimbursed by the State Government. In addition, all actual expenses incurred in the detection of an offence under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, which leads to successful prosecution may be reimbursed after due verification.
- 21. The State Government should recognize outstanding work or service rendered by any Honorary Warden. Such recognition can be by way of a letter of commendation, or a certificate signed by the Minister in charge of the Department, or the membership of the State Wildlife Advisory Board. Cash grants could also be considered in suitable cases.

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11. Each Honorary Warden should be issued an Identity Card having his signature and photograph duly attested by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The Chief Wildlife Warden should also give each Honorary Warden a small booklet containing the Wildlife (Protection) Act and the Rules made thereunder as well as the duties, responsibilities, and powers of an Honorary Wildlife Warden.
12. The State Government may, at its discretion, terminate the appointment of an Honorary Wildlife Warden at any time, without assigning reasons.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

13. The main duty and responsibility of an Honorary Wildlife Warden is to assist wholeheartedly the State organization responsible for wildlife conservation work, especially with regard to the following matters:
  - (a) Control of poaching and clandestine trade in wild animals and products/articles thereof.
  - (b) Detection and prosecution of offences under the Wildlife (Protection) Act and the Rules made thereunder.
  - (c) Preventing damage to the habitat of wildlife.
  - (d) Identification and selection of areas suitable to be declared as sanctuaries, national parks, closed areas, etc., as well as measures for their proper protection.
  - (e) Measures for dealing with the problem of damage by wild animals to life and property, including the assessment and payment of compensation, etc.
  - (f) Carrying the message of conservation to the people and enlisting public support for nature and wildlife conservation. This effort should be specially directed towards the communities living in or near the declared wildlife reserves.
  - (g) Any other matter connected with the protection of wildlife, which may be entrusted by the Wildlife Advisory Board or the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State, from time to time.

### **Powers**

14. In accordance with sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, an Honorary Wildlife Warden appointed under sub-section (1) (c) of Section 4 shall be subordinate to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State and under Section 59 of the aforesaid Act, he shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Protection for action taken in good faith is provided under Section 60 of the Act.
15. With a view to making the Honorary Wildlife Wardens useful and effective it is necessary that the following specific powers under the Wildlife

the interests of nature and wildlife conservation.

Any person involved in commercial exploitation of wildlife should not be considered.

- (c) Capacity to render help to the official machinery.
  - (d) Local standing which make him/her effective, especially in conveying the conservation message.
5. An important point to bear in mind is the identification of areas particularly prone to poaching, e.g. forests in the vicinity of urban centres and cantonments or close to sanctuaries and national parks. Likewise, centres of clandestine trade in wildlife and products thereof should be identified; so also areas where damage to people or their property from wild animals is heavy. Selection of persons as Honorary Wildlife Wardens must be related to such problem areas because it is these areas which need priority attention and where public participation is needed most.

#### **Procedure for Appointment**

- 6. Under Section 6 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, every State and Union Territory has a Wildlife Advisory Board to aid and advise the Government in matters connected with the protection of wildlife. The appointment of an Honorary Wildlife Warden should be generally with the recommendation of this Advisory Board. The Chief Wildlife Warden should submit the proposals for this purpose at the meeting(s) of the Board and then seek the orders of the Government.
- 7. While recommending any person for such appointment, the criteria laid down in paras 4 and 5 above must be kept in mind by the Board.
- 8. The appointment of an Honorary Wildlife Warden should, in the first instance, be generally for a period of one year. Thereafter on the recommendation of the Wildlife Advisory Board, it may be renewed for a period not exceeding 2-3 years at a time.
- 9. The Wildlife Advisory Board of each State/Union Territory should review the functioning of the scheme of Honorary Wildlife Wardens at least once every year.
- 10. The appointment order of an Honorary Wildlife Warden should clearly specify the jurisdiction, which should normally be a district or a few districts, in the area where the person resides. However, there is no objection to making members of the State Wildlife Advisory Board Honorary Wardens for larger areas.

## **GUIDELINES FOR APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY WILDLIFE WARDENS**

### **The Need**

1. People's participation and support is crucial for nature and wildlife conservation. One of the important ways of enlisting such support is by involving the community leaders and other persons of standing, who have the interest as well as the capacity to render assistance for this cause. Such assistance can be very useful in control over poaching and clandestine trade in wild animals or their articles, identification of relatively less known wildlife refuges needing protection, carrying the message of conservation to the people living in and around the sanctuaries and national parks, and related matters. This objective can be accomplished if really suitable public men are identified and appointed Honorary Wildlife Wardens, with their responsibilities, duties, and powers clearly defined.

### **Legal Status**

2. Section 4 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, empowers the State Governments to appoint
  - (a) a Chief Wildlife Warden;
  - (b) Wildlife Wardens; and
  - (c) such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act.

Honorary Wildlife Wardens can be appointed under sub-section (c) of Section 4 of the Act. Under Section 59 of the aforesaid Act, such Honorary Wildlife Wardens shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

### **Criteria for Selection**

3. It is very important that the right persons are selected for appointment as Honorary Wildlife Wardens. Every State has a Chief Wildlife Warden and it is mainly his duty to recommend the names of suitable persons for this purpose. However, in order to assist him in this regard as well as to introduce a measure of wider participation, the members of the State Wildlife Advisory Board should be requested to suggest suitable names, especially from their own areas.
4. The following criteria should be kept in mind while assessing the suitability of a person as an Honorary Wildlife warden:
  - (a) Genuine concern for wildlife conservation.
  - (b) Personal record free of involvement in any activity detrimental to

**THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) LICENSING  
(ADDITIONAL MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION)  
RULES, 1983**

**G.S.R. 328 (E), dated 13th April, 1983<sup>1</sup>**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Cl. (a) of sub-section (1) of Sec.63, read with Cl. (b) of sub-section (4) of Sec. 44 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely

**1. Short title, extent, and commencement**

- (1) These rules may be called the Wildlife (Protection) Licensing (Additional Matters for Consideration) Rules, 1983.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

**2. Definition**

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, "Act" means the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972).

**3. Additional matters for consideration for grant of licence under Sec. 44 of the Act**

For the purposes of granting a licence referred to in sub-section (1) of Sec. 44 of the Act, the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorized officer, as the case may be, shall, in addition to the matters specified in Cl. (b) of sub-section (4) of that Section, have regard to the following other matters, namely.

- (i) capacity of the applicant to handle the business concerned with reference to facilities, equipment, and suitability of the premises for such business;
- (ii) the source and the manner in which the supplies for the business concerned would be obtained;
- (iii) number of licences for the relevant business already in existence in the area concerned;
- (iv) implications which the grant of such licence would have on the hunting or trade of the wild animals concerned

Provided that no such licence shall be granted if the said implications relate to any wild animal specified in Sch. I or Part II of Sch. II to the Act, except with the previous consultation of the Central Government.

**References**

1. Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II Sec.3(i) dated 13th April 1983.

THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

3. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in captive animals:
  - (i) Species and sex.....
  - (ii) Number.....
  - (iii) Adult or juvenile.....
  - (iv) Premises where kept.....
4. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in trophies:
  - (i) Description including name of animal from which derived.....
  - (ii) Number.....
  - (iii) Dimensions or weight.....
  - (iv) Premises where kept.....
5. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in uncured trophies:
  - (i) Description including name of animal from which derived.....
  - (ii) Number.....
  - (iii) Dimensions or weight.....
  - (iv) Premises where kept.....
6. Remarks, if any .....

I do hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place:

Signature of the person making the declaration

Date:

References

1. Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II Sec. 3(i) dated 25th January, 1973.
2. The same Rule has been extended to the following States as below:
  1. Bihar, vide G.S.R. 41(E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II Sec.3(i) dated 1st February, 1973.
  2. Haryana, vide G.S.R. 64(E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II Sec. 3(i), dated 12th March, 1973.
  3. Himachal Pradesh, vide G.S.R. 191 (E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II Sec.3(i) dated 2nd April, 1973.
  4. Maharashtra, vide G.S.R. 297 (E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II Sec.3(i), dated 1st June, 1973.
  5. Pondicherry, vide G.S.R. 63(E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II Sec. 3(i), dated 1st March, 1975.

**THE WILDLIFE (STOCK DECLARATION)  
CENTRAL RULES, 1973<sup>1</sup>**

**G.S.R.29(E)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Cl. (a) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 63 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely

**1. Short title and commencement**

(1) These rules may be called the Wildlife (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973.

(2) They shall come into force in the State of Madhya Pradesh on the 25th January, 1973, and in other States<sup>2</sup> and Union Territories on such date as the Central Government may, by notification appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different States and Union Territories.

**2. Declaration by manufacturer of, dealer or taxidermist in, animal article, etc.**

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 the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, declare his stock of animal articles, captive animals, trophies, and uncured trophies, as the case may be, as on the date of such declaration to the Chief Wildlife Warden in the form given below.

**Form of Declaration**  
(See sub-section (2) of Sec. 44)

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden  
State or Union Territory of.....

1. Full name and address of the manufacturer/dealer/taxidermist making the declaration .....
2. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in animal articles:
  - (i) Description including name of animal from which derived.....
  - (ii) Number.....
  - (iii) Dimensions or weight.....
  - (iv) Premises where kept.....

**FORM VII**

(See sub-rule (5) of Rule 8)

**Permission to transport specified animal, etc.**

Shri..... holding Licence No. .... granted under  
Sec.44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), is hereby permit-  
ted to transport in the manner prescribed below specified animal/animal  
article/cured trophy/uncured trophy derived from specified animal,  
from..... to.....

- (i) Mode of transport.....
- (ii) Route.....
- (iii) Period allowed for transport.....
- (iv) Remarks.....
- Issued by me this..... day of.....

Signature  
Designation

Seal:

Place:

Date:

*Strike out whichever is not applicable*

**FORM VI**

(See sub-rule (2) of Rule 8)

**Application for permission to transport specified animal etc.**

To

The

Sir,

I, ..... residing at..... Taluk....., District....., holding Licence No....., granted under Sec. 44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), request that I may be granted permission to transport the following:

- (1) Species of specified animal or from which the animal article/cured trophy/uncured trophy is derived.....
- (2) Number.....
- (3) Description (including sex if possible).....
- (4) Identification mark, if any.....
- (5) Source of procurement and the Licence/Permission No.....
- (6) Certificate of ownership, if any.....
- (7) Mode of transport.....
- (8) Route.....
- (9) Period required for transport.....
- (10) Destination.....

2. I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information furnished herein is true and complete.

Signature of the applicant

Place:

Date:

*Strike out whichever is not applicable*

**FORM V**

(See sub-rule (5) of Rule 5)

**Permission to purchase specified animal, etc.**

**S/Shri.....is/are hereby permitted to purchase specified animal/animal article/trophy/uncured trophy derived from specified animal of the following description from..... for the purpose of.....**

**Number and description of:**

**(a) specified animal.....**

**(b) animal article.....**

**(c) trophy.....**

**(d) uncured trophy .....**

**Issued by me this..... day of.....**

**Signature  
Designation**

**Seal:**

**Place:**

**Date:**

**Note: This permission shall be valid up to a period of one month from the date of issue.**

***Strike out whichever is not applicable***

**FORM IV**

(Sec sub-rule (2) of rule 5)

**Application for permission to purchase specified animal, etc.**

To

The

Sir,

I/We.....residing at....., Taluk.....,  
District....., request that I/We may be granted permission to purchase  
specified animal/animal article/trophy/uncured trophy derived from specified  
animal of the following description, from a Licence:

(1) Number and description of

- (a) specified animal.....
- (b) animal article.....
- (c) trophy.....
- (d) uncured trophy.....

(2) Purpose for which the purchase is to be made.....

(3) I/We hereby declare that to the best of my/our knowledge and belief the  
information furnished herein is true and complete.

Signature(s) of the applicant(s)

Place:

Date:

*Strike out whichever is not applicable*

**FORM III**

(See sub-rule (1) of Rule 4)

**Report of Stocks**

To  
The

1. Full name, address, and Licence No. of the licensee
2. Stock held on the date of report in specified animals:
  - (a) Species and sex.....
  - (b) Number.....
  - (c) Adult or juvenile.....
  - (d) Premises where kept.....
3. Stock held on the date of report in animal articles:
  - (a) Description, including species of animal from which derived.....
  - (b) Number.....
  - (c) Dimension or weight.....
  - (d) Premises where kept.....
4. Stock held on the date of report in trophies:
  - (a) Description, including species of animal from which derived.....
  - (b) Number.....
  - (c) Dimension or weight.....
  - (d) Premises where kept.....
5. Stock held on the date of report in uncured trophies:
  - (a) Description, including species of animal from which derived.....
  - (b) Number.....
  - (c) Dimension or weight.....
  - (d) Premises where kept.....
6. Remarks, if any.....

I do hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the person making declaration

Place:  
Date:

*Strike out whichever is not applicable*

**FORM II**

(See sub-rule(5) of Rule 5)

**Permission to acquire, receive, keep in control custody,  
or possession specified animal or animal article, etc.  
or put under process of taxidermy or make animal article**

Shri.....holding Licence No..... granted under Sec. 44(4) of the  
Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) is hereby permitted to acquire to  
keep under his control/custody/possession specified animal/animal article/tro-  
phy/uncurred trophy/meat derived from specified animal, of the following de-  
scription, or put under process of taxidermy or make animal article containing  
part or whole of such animal:

- (1) Species of animal.....
- (2) Description (including sex, if given in the application).....
- (3) Number .....
- (4) Source from which to be obtained.....
- (5) Licence/Permission No. of the source from which to be  
obtained .....
- (6) Particulars of the Certificate of Ownership.....
- (7) Identification mark, if any.....
- (8) Premises in which to be kept.....
- (9) Purpose for which permitted to acquire/receive/keep in control/custo-  
dy/possession .....
- (10) If permitted to put under process of taxidermy or to make animal  
article:
  - (a) No. of trophies/articles to be made.....
  - (b) Description of such trophies/articles.....
  - (c) To whom they should be returned.....
  - (d) Probable date by which they would be returned.....

Issued by me this..... day of.....

**Signature & Designation**

**Seal:**

**Place:**

**Date:**

*Strike out whichever is not applicable*

**FORM I**

(See sub-rule (2) of Rule 3)

**Application for permission to acquire, receive, keep  
specified animal, animal article, etc. or put under process  
of taxidermy or make animal article**

To

The.....  
.....  
.....

Sir,

I,.....resident of..... Taluk....., District....., and  
holding License No.....granted under Sec. 44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection)  
Act of 1972 (53 of 1972), request that I may be granted permission to  
acquire/receive/keep in my control/custody/possession specified animal/animal  
article/trophy/uncured trophy/ meat derived from specified animal and/or put  
under process of taxidermy/make animal article containing part/whole of such  
animal.

2. I furnish below the particulars in relation to such specified animal/animal  
article/trophy/uncured trophy/meat:

- (1) Species of animal
- (2) Number
- (3) Description (including sex, if possible)
- (4) Source from which to be obtained .....
  - (i) Address and Licence No. if any.....
  - (ii) Whether declaration made/permission/licence obtained under  
Secs. 40, 43, or 44 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and if so  
the particulars:  
.....
- (5) Particulars of certificate of ownership.....
- (6) Identification mark, if any.....
- (7) Premises in which intended to be kept.....
- (8) Purpose for which to be acquired/received/ kept in control/  
custody/possession:  
.....
- (9) If to be put under process of taxidermy or to make animal articles,
  - (a) No. of trophies/articles to be made.....
  - (b) Description of such trophies/articles.....
  - (c) To whom will they be returned.....
  - (d) Probable date by which they will be so returned.....

3. I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the infor-  
mation furnished herein is true and complete.

.....  
Signature of the applicant

*Strike out whichever is not applicable*

**THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972**

sub-rule (3) of Rule 3, sub-rule (3) of Rule 5, or sub rule (3) of Rule 8, may prefer an appeal

- (i) if the order is made by an officer other than the Chief Wildlife Warden, to the Chief Wildlife Warden, or
  - (ii) 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 Cl. (i) of sub-rule (1), a second appeal shall lie to the State Government.
- (3) 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.

ally numbered.

- (2) The duplicate and the triplicate copy of the voucher shall be retained by the licensed dealer, licensed taxidermist, or licensed manufacturer, and the original copy of the voucher shall be given to the person referred to in sub-rule (7) of Rule 5 or sub-rule (1) of Rule 6.
- (3) Every book containing blank vouchers shall be presented to the officer for affixing his initials or stamps on such book before it is brought into use.
- (4) (a) Every licensed dealer, licensed taxidermist, or licensed manufacturer shall send in monthly batches, not later than the seventh day of every month, the duplicate copies of vouchers retained by him, to the officer.  
(b) Every permission surrendered to a licensed dealer at the time of sale shall also be enclosed along with the duplicate copies aforesaid.

**8. Transport of specified animal, etc.**

- (1) No licensee shall transport from one place to another within the State any specified animal, animal, article trophy, or uncured trophy derived therefrom, except with the previous permission of the officer.
- (2) Every application for such permission shall be made in Form VI.
- (3) On receipt of an application made under sub-rule (2) the officer may, after making such inquiry as he may think fit, and within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of the application, either grant or refuse to grant the permission.

Provided that no such permission shall be granted unless the officer is satisfied that the specified animal or animal article, trophy, or uncured trophy, referred to in sub-rule (1), has been lawfully acquired.

- (4) Where the officer refuses to grant the permission, he shall record the reasons for so doing and a copy of the reason so recorded shall be communicated to the licensee applying for the permission.
- (5) Every permission granted under sub-rule (3) shall be in Form VII.

**9. Appeal**

- (1) Any licensee or a person aggrieved by an order made by the Chief Wildlife Warden or any other officer granting the permission under

**THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972**

- (5) Every permission granted under sub-rule (3) shall be valid up to a period of one month from the date of issue of the same.
- (7) Every licensed dealer shall, at the time of each sale, issue a voucher in relation to the specified animal or animal article, trophy, or uncured trophy referred to in sub-rule (I), to the person authorized to purchase.
- (8) Each voucher shall contain the following particulars, namely
  - (a) date of issue of the voucher;
  - (b) the amount or price realized or to be realized;
  - (c) name and address of the licensed dealer issuing the voucher;
  - (d) name and address of the person to whom the voucher is issued;
  - (e) permission number of the person authorized to purchase;
  - (f) description of the specified animal/animal article/trophy/uncured trophy derived therefrom and number;
  - (g) whether such specified animal/animal article/trophy/uncured trophy was/were required to be declared under Sec.44 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), and if so, whether it/they has/have been declared;
  - (h) signaute of the licensed dealer issuing the voucher;
  - (i) signature of the person to whom the voucher is issued

**6. Taxidermy or making animal article**

- (1) Every licensed taxidermist or licensed manufacturer shall, at the time of returning the trophy or animal article, issue a voucher to the owner of the said trophy or animal article.
- (2) Each voucher shall contain the following particulars, namely
  - (a) date of issue of voucher;
  - (b) charges realized or to be realized;
  - (c) name and address of the licensed taxidermist/manufacturer issuing the voucher;
  - (d) name and address of the person to whom the voucher is issued;
  - (e) description of the trophy/animal article and number;
  - (f) whether uncured trophy/trophy/ animal article was required to be declared under Sec. 40 or Sec. 44 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), and if so, whether it/they has/have declared;
  - (g) signature of the licensed taxidermist/manufacturer issuing the voucher.

**7. Maintenance of vouchers**

- (1) The voucher referred to in Rules 5 or 6 shall be in triplicate and seri-

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after making such inquiry as he may think fit and within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the application, either grant or refuse to grant the permission;

Provided that no such permission shall be granted unless the officer is satisfied that the specified animal or animal article trophy, uncured trophy, or meat, referred to in subrule (1) has been lawfully acquired.

- (4) Where the officer refuses to grant the permission, he shall record the reasons for so doing and a copy of the reasons so recorded shall be communicated to the licensee applying for the permission.
- (5) Every permission granted under sub-rule (3) shall be in Form II.

**4. Submission of report of stocks**

- (1) Every licensee to whom permission has been granted under sub-rule (3) of Rule 3 shall submit, to the officer who had granted the said permission, report regarding the stocks of specified animal or animal article, trophy uncured trophy, or meat, referred to in sub-rule (1) of Rule 3, in Form III within a period of <sup>3</sup>[thirty days] of the acquisition, receipt, or keeping of the same in his control, custody, or possession.
- (2) The officer, after receiving such report, may arrange to affix identification marks on such stocks.

**5. Sale of specified animal, etc.**

- (1) No licensed dealer shall sell or offer for sale any specified animal or any animal article, trophy, or uncured trophy derived therefrom, except to a person authorized to purchase by a permission granted by the officer and where the sale is effected the purchaser shall surrender the permission to the licensed dealer.
- (2) Every application for permission to purchase shall be made in Form IV.
- (3) On receipt of an application made under sub-rule (2), the officer may, after making such inquiry as he may think fit, and within a period of ten days from the date of receipt of the application, either grant or refuse to grant the permission.
- (4) Where the officer refuses to grant the permission, he shall record the reasons for so doing and a copy of the reasons so recorded shall be communicated to the person applying for the permission.

**THE WILDLIFE (TRANSACTIONS AND TAXIDERMY)  
RULES, 1973**

**G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 9th April, 1973**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Cl. (b) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 63 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, (53 of 1972), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules.

**1. Short title, extent, and commencement**

- (1) These rules may be called the Wildlife (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973.
- (2) They extend to the whole of the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh.<sup>2</sup>
- (3) They shall come into force on the 9th April 1973.

**2. Definition**

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires

- (a) "Act" means the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972);
- (b) "form" means a Form appended to these rules;
- (c) "Licensee" means a licensee under Chapter V of the Act;
- (d) "officer" means the Chief Wildlife Warden or any other officer whom the State Government may, for the purposes of these rules, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint;
- (e) "specified animal" means any animal which is specified in Sch. I, or Part II of Sch. II, to the Act and which is
  - (i) captured or kept or bred in captivity, or
  - (ii) found wild in nature.

**3. Acquiring, receiving, or keeping specified animal, etc. in control, custody, or possession or put under process of taxidermy or make articles, etc.**

- (1) No licensee shall
  - (i) acquire, receive, keep in his control, custody, or possession, any specified animal or any animal articles, trophy, uncured trophy, or meat derived therefrom, or
  - (ii) put under a process of taxidermy or make animal articles containing part or whole of such animal, except with the previous permission of the officer.
- (2) Every application for such permission shall be made in Form I.
- (3) On receipt of an application made under sub-rule (2), the officer may,

**Family Lycaenidae**

*Tarucus ananda*

**Family Nymphalidae**

*Euthalia lubentina*

**Family Pieridae**

*Appias agathon ariaca*

*Appians libythea*

*Appias nero galba*

*Prioneris sita*]

**SCHEDULE V**

(See Secs. 2, 8, 61 and 62)

**Vermin**

1. Common crow
- <sup>1</sup>[2. \* \* \* \* ]
3. Fruit bats
- <sup>1</sup>[4. \* \* \* ]
5. Mice
6. Rats
- <sup>2</sup>[7. \* \* \*]

**SCHEDULE VI**

(See Section 2)

1. Beddomes cycad (*Cycas beddomei*)
2. Blue vanda (*Vanda coerulea*)
3. Kuth (*Saussurea lappa*)
4. Ladies slipper orchid (*Paphiopedilum S*)pp.
5. Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*)
6. Red vanda (*Renanthera imschootiana*)

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1. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec3(i) dated 5th October 1977.
  2. Vide Notification, Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October 1980.

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- <sup>1</sup>[12. Snakes <sup>2</sup>[other than those species listed in Sch. 1, Pt.II; and Sch.II, Pt.II]:
- (i) Amblycayhalidae
  - (ii) Amilidae
  - (iii) Boidae
  - (iv) Colubridae
  - (v) Dasypeptidae
  - (vi) Elapidae (cobras, kraits, and coral snakes)
  - (vii) Glauconidae
  - (viii) Hydrophidae (freshwater and sea snakes)
  - (ix) Ilysidae
  - (x) Leptotyphlopidae
  - (xi) Typhlopidae
  - (xii) Uropeltidae
  - (xiii) Viperidae
  - (xiv) Xenopeltidae]
- <sup>1</sup>[13. Freshwater frogs (*Rana* spp.)]
- <sup>1</sup>[14. Three-keeled turtle (*Geomyda tricarinata*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[15. Tortoises (*Testudinidae*, *Tryonichidae*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[16. Viviparous toads (*Nectophrynoides* spp.)]
- <sup>1</sup>[17. Voles]
- <sup>1</sup>[18. Butterflies and moths:

**Family Danaidae**

*Euploea core simulatrix*

*Euploea crassa*

*Euploea dioeletianus ramsahai*

*Euploea mulciber*

**Family Hesperidae**

*Baoris farri*

*Hasora vitta*

*Hyarotis adrastus*

*Oriens concinna*

*Pelopidas assamensis*

*Pelopidas sinensis*

*Polytrema discreta*

*Polytrema rubricans*

*Thoressa hiori*

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1. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
  2. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24th November, 1986 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.

THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

39. Lorikeets (Psittacidae)
40. Magpies including the Hunting magpie (Corvidae)
41. Mannikins (Estrildinae)
42. Megapodes (Megapodidae)
43. Minivets (Campephagidae)
44. Munias (Estrildinae)
45. Mynas (Sturnidae)
46. Nightjars (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 (Charadriinae)
57. Quails (Phasianidae)
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 curlews (Burhinidae)
66. Storks (Ciconiidae)
67. Stilts (Recurvirostridae)
68. Sunbirds (Nectariniidae)
69. Swans (sic) (Anatidae)
70. Teals (Anatidae)
71. Thrushes (Turdinae)
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 (Zosteropidae)
79. Woodpeckers (Picidae)
80. Wrens (Troglodytidae)

THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

4. Barbets (Capitonidae)
5. Barnowls (Tytoninae)
6. Bitterns (Ardeidae)
7. Brown-headed gull (*Larus brunnicephalus*)
8. Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)
9. Buntings (Emberizidae)
10. Bustards (Otididae)
11. Bustard-quails (Turnicidae)
12. Chloropsis (Irenidae)
13. Comb duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*)
14. Coots (Rallidae)
15. Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)
16. Cranes (Gruidae)
17. Cuckoos (Cuculidae)
- 17-A. Curlews (Scolopacinae)
18. Darters (Phalacrocoracidae)
19. Doves including the Emerald dove (Columbidae)
20. Drongos (Dicruridae)
21. Ducks (Anatidae)
22. Egrets (Ardeidae)
23. Fairy bluebirds (Irenidae)
24. Falcons (Falconidae), except the shaheen and peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*), the saker and laggar falcons (*F. biarmicus*), and the redheaded merlin (*F. chicquera*)
25. Finches including the chaffinch (Fringillidae)
26. Flamingos (Phoenicopteridae)
27. Flowerpeckers (Dicaeidae)
28. Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)
29. Geese (Anatidae)
30. Goldfinches and allies (Carduelinae)
31. Grebes (Podicipitidae)
32. Herons (Ardeidae)
33. Ibises (Threskiornithidae)
34. Ioras (Irenidae)
35. Jays (Corvidae)
36. Jacanas (Jacanidae)
- 36-A. Junglefowl (Phasianidae)
37. Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)
38. Larks (Alaudidae)

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2. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24th November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November 1986.

# SCHEDULE IV

(Sec Secs. 2, 8, 9, 11, and 61)

- <sup>3</sup>[1.       \* \* \* \* \* 8 \*]
- <sup>1</sup>[1-A.   \* \* \*].
- <sup>3</sup>[2.       \* \* \*]
- 3.       \* \* \*]
- <sup>1</sup>[3-A.   Five-striped palm squirrel (*Funambulus pennanti*)
- 4.       Hares (Black Naped, Common Indian, Desert, Himalayan mouse hare)
- <sup>4</sup>[4-A.   Hedgehog (*Hemiechinus auritus*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[4-B.   \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[4-C.   \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[4-D.   \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[4-E.   Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*)]
- <sup>3</sup>[5.       \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[6.       \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>4</sup>[6-A.   Mongoose (all species of genus *Herpestes*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[6-B.    ]
- <sup>2</sup>[7.       \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>4</sup>[7-A.   Polecats (*Vormela peregusna*, *Mustela putorius*)]
- <sup>2</sup>[7-B.   \* \* \* ]
- 8.       \* \* \*
- <sup>2</sup>[8-A.   \* \* \* ]
- <sup>3</sup>[9.       \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[9-A.   \* \* \*]
- 10.      \* \* \*
- <sup>5</sup>[11.    Birds <sup>2</sup>[(other than those which appear in other Schedules)]:
  - 1. Avadavat (*Estrildinae*)
  - 2. Avocet (*Recurvirostridae*)
  - 3. Babblers (*Timaliinae*)

- 
- 1. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
  - 2. Vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 5th October 1977.
  - 3. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24th November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November, 1986.
  - 4. Vide Notification dated 29th August, 1977, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 3rd September, 1977.
  - 5. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec3(i), 2nd October, 1980.

## SCHEDULE III

(See Secs. 2, 8, 9, 11 and 61)

- <sup>1</sup>[1. \* \* \* \*]
2. Barking deer or muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*)
- <sup>2</sup>[3. \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[4. \* \* \* \*]
5. Chital or spotted deer (*Axis axis*)
- <sup>3</sup>[6. \* \* \* \*]
7. Gorals (*Nemorhaedus goral*, *N. hodgsoni*)
- <sup>3</sup>8. \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>2</sup>[9. \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>3</sup>[10. \* \* \* \*]
11. Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)
12. Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*)
- <sup>3</sup>[13. \* \* \* \*]
14. Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)
- [15. \* \* \* \*]
16. Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*)
- [17. \* \* \* \*]
- [18. \* \* \* \*.I]
19. Wild pig (*Sus scrofa*)

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1. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24th November 1986 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 24th November 1986.
  2. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec 3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
  3. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 5th October, 1977.

- <sup>1</sup>[1-A. Civets (all species of Viverridae except Malabar civet)]
- <sup>1</sup>[1-B. Common fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*)]
- <sup>1</sup>1-C. Flying squirrels (all species of the genera *Bulopetes*, *Petaurista*, *Pelomys*, and *Eupetaurus*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[1-D. Giant squirrels (*Ratufa indica*, and *R.bicolor*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[2. \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>2</sup>[2-A. Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[2-B. Jackal (*Canis aureus*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[2-C. Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[2-D. Marmots (*Marmota bobak himalayana*, *M.caudata*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[2-E. Martens (*Martes foina intermedia*, *M.flavigula*, *M. watkinsii*)]
- <sup>1</sup>[3. \* \* \* \* \*]
- <sup>1</sup>[4. \* \* \*]
- 4. Otters (*Lutra*, *L. perspicillata*)
- [4-A. Pole cats (*Vermela peregusna*, *M.putorius*)
- 4-B. Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*, *V.montana*, *V.griffithi*, )
- [5. Sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*)]
- [5-A. Sperm whale (*Physter macrocephalus*)]
- [6. \* \* \* \*]
- [7. Weasels (*Mustela sibirica*, *M.kathian*, *M.altaica*)]
- [8. Checkered keelback snake (*Xeno chrophis piscator*)
- 9. Dhaman or rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*)
- 10. Dog-faced water snake (*Cerberus rhynchopi*)
- 11. Indian cobras (all sub-species of the genus *Naja*)
- 12. King cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*)
- 13. Oliveaceous keelback snake (*Artretium schistosum*)
- 14. Russel's viper (*Vipera russelli*)
- 15. Varanus species (excluding yellow monitor lizard)

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- 1. Vide S.O. 859(E), dated 24th November, 1986, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.(i), dated 24th November, 1986.
  - 2. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 2nd October, 1980.
  - 3. Vide Notification, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt.II, Sec.3(i), dated 5th October, 1977.