

**PROCESS OF
DECLARATION
OF PROTECTED
AREAS UNDER THE
WILD LIFE (PROTECTION)
ACT OF INDIA 1972**

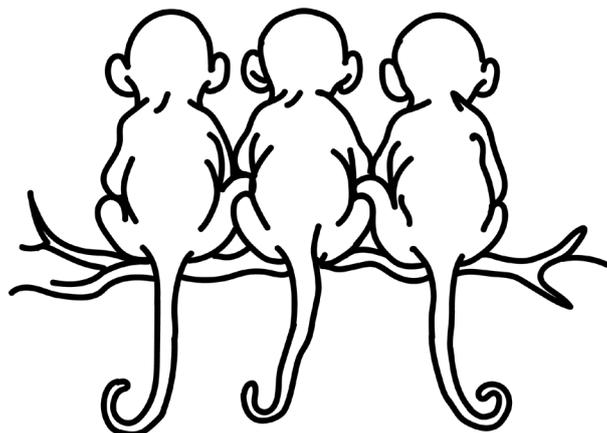
(as Amended till 2023)



ABBREVIATION TABLE

Policy Brief -Process of Declaration of Protected Areas under the Wild Life Protection Act of India (as Amended till 2023)

CFR	Community Forest Rights
COR	Community Reserve
CR	Conservation Reserve
CWW	Chief Wild Life Warden
FRA	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
IFR	Individual Forest Rights
LARR	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
NBWL	National Board for Wild Life
NP	National Park
NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority
PAs	Protected Areas
WLPA	Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
WLS	Wild Life Sanctuary



UNDERSTANDING PROTECTED AREAS

The Wild Life Protection Act 1972 (WLPA) defines¹ Protected Areas (PAs) as “...a National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, a Conservation Reserve or a Community Reserve notified under sections 18, 35, 36A and 36C of the Act.” According to the Act, such areas are “to be notified on the basis of their rich ecological, floral, faunal, geo-morphological, natural and zoological importance”. Both, the state and central government, have the power to declare such PAs.

These PAs are regulated and managed exclusively by the state authorities as provided under the Act. The categories of National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary were included in the principal Act of 1972. An amendment to the Act in 2002, added two more categories to include areas under the ownership of multiple government agencies as Conservation Reserves and those under community ownership as Community Reserves. The 2023 amendment has also included lands under private ownership under Community Reserves.

This brief details the processes involved in the declaration and management of these Protected Areas under the WLPA. It contains information on the process of:

- a. Initial notification
- b. Process of inquiry into and the settlement of rights of the people
- c. Final notification
- d. Management and administration of PAs
- e. Activities allowed/not allowed in the PAs



OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY BRIEF

This policy brief was developed with a focus on the complexities involved in the expansion of existing PAs, and the declaration of new ones, particularly in terms of their impact on the rights of local communities. These processes often have far-reaching implications for communities dependent on these landscapes for their livelihoods, cultural identity, and survival. They are frequently left out of decision-making processes. By addressing these nuances, the brief seeks to highlight how such expansions or declarations and relocations intersect with legal and policy frameworks, creating challenges and opportunities for ensuring equitable and inclusive conservation practices.

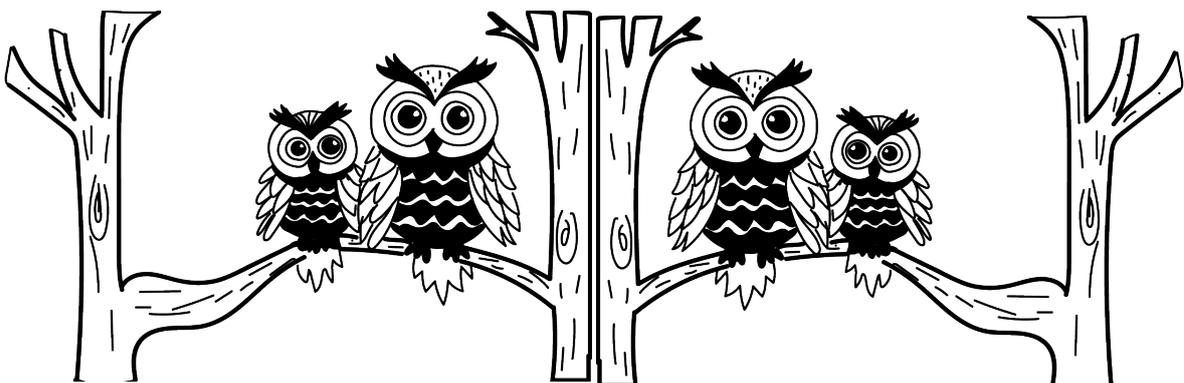
It aims to provide a clear understanding of the relevant laws, incorporating the latest amendments and their interpretations, to make these legal frameworks more accessible and comprehensible for everyone including community members. The brief seeks to simplify the legal requirements for declaring PAs and emphasises the importance of reading these provisions in conjunction with the FRA to ensure communities are well-informed about their rights and the legal processes that affect them.

For clarity, any overlaps with the FRA have been highlighted in green boxes.

A. WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

A Wild Life Sanctuary (“WLS”) is an area (other than an area comprised within Reserved Forests or territorial waters), declared as such by the State Government for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment on account of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological or zoological association or importance. Once declared, no unauthorised destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife or forest produce can take place within the boundaries of a WLS.

The procedure for the declaration of an area as a WLS is provided in Chapter IV of the WLPA.



1. DECLARATION OF A WLS

The declaration of a WLS can be majorly viewed as a seven-step process under the WLPA.

STEP 1 - DECLARATION OF INTENT

The State Government must first declare its **intention** to constitute an area as a WLS through an official **notification** which specifies as much as possible the situation² and limits of such an area.³ In cases where state governments have leased or transferred land (that is not a WLS), to the Central Government, and the latter deems the said land to fulfil the criteria of a WLS, then it has the power to do so.

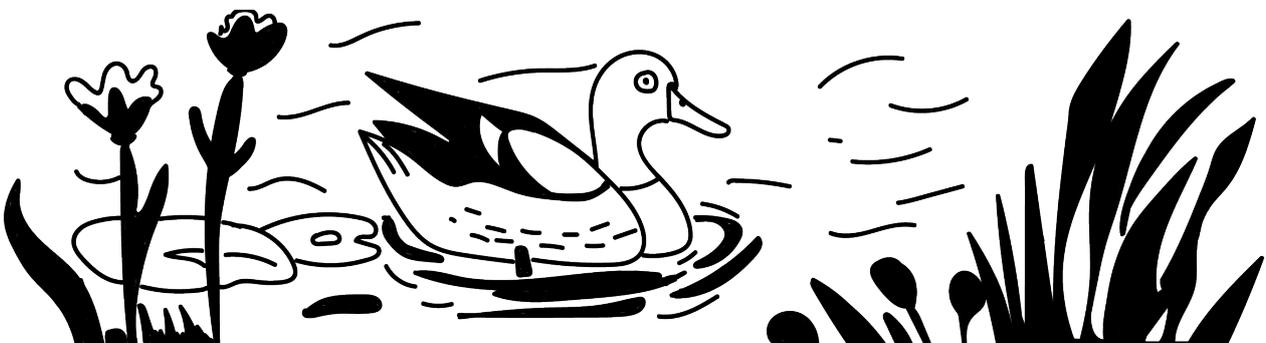
STEP 2 - APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTOR

Within 30 days of the notification being issued, the state government appoints an officer to act as a **Collector**⁴, to **enquire and determine** the existence, nature and extent of rights of any person in or over the land that falls within the limits of the proposed WLS.

STEP 3 - PROCLAMATION

Within 60 days of the issue of the notification, the collector must publish a **proclamation**, in relevant regional languages, in every town and village falling within the proposed area as well as in the neighbouring areas. The proclamation should:

- a. specify the situation and boundaries of the WLS.
- b. invite persons, claiming rights in or over the land, to submit a written claim to the collector within two months of the proclamation. It must be noted that rights that have been received after the notification of intent was issued, cannot be claimed, except those that were inherited (with or without a will).⁵



Section 4(1), read in conjunction with Section 2 (d) the Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA), provides for the recognition of forest rights of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers in finally notified wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.

STEP 4 - SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS & ACQUISITION

The Collector after **servicing notice to the claimant**, must, using government records and evidence presented to him expeditiously inquire into the claims and also, the existence of any rights prevailing but not claimed. In doing so, he is empowered to enter in or upon any land and survey, demarcate and make a map of the area, and is vested with the powers of a civil court to try a suit.

The collector may **pass an order admitting or rejecting a claim** in whole or in part and may either exclude such lands and rights from the limits of proposed WLS, or proceed to acquire such land or rights or allow the continuation of the right in or over the land within the limits of the WLS.

Under Section 6(1) of the FRA, read with Rule 8(c) and 15(5) of the FRA Rules, the collector does not have the right to reject a claim initiated by the gram sabhas, unless the district level forest rights committee decides so. Claims can be rejected by the district-level committee, only after re-verification of unsubstantiated claims, and, after hearing the aggrieved party's appeal. Further, settling of rights under the FRA, does not mean extinguishing of rights.⁶ Under Section 4(1) of the FRA, rights of forest-dwellers over forest resources that they have traditionally used and managed, are respected and allowed to continue, after they have been properly verified. Only where it has been established as under Section 2 (b) r/w Section 4 (2) (a) to (f) of the FRA that co-existence is not possible, rights of forest dwellers may be modified or resettled. In such a case, the free informed consent of the Gram Sabha must be obtained in writing.⁷

STEP 6 - ACQUISITION & COMPENSATION

In the event that the land of a claimant is to be acquired, such acquisition is to take place within two years from the initial notification, through voluntary agreement between the Government and the landholder as under the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 ("Land Acquisition Act"). The compensation may be either in the form of money or land or both as agreed by the parties. Where the claimant does not accept the award made in his/her favour they shall be entitled to proceed to claim relief against the award.

STEP 7 - FINAL NOTIFICATION

When all rights in respect of lands proposed to be included in the WLS have become vested in the State Government, the State Government shall **publish a notification** specifying the limits of the area which shall be within the WLS and declare the said area to be a WLS. If any part of the territorial waters is to be included, prior approval of the Central Government is to be obtained by the State Government. The limits of such territorial waters shall be determined in consultation with the Chief Naval Hydrographer.

Section 4(1)(a) of the FRA recognises and vests forest rights in claimants⁸ and, in the concerned gram sabhas where forest resource rights have been claimed⁹, even in a WLS or NP.

No alteration of the boundaries of a WLS shall be made by the State Government except on a recommendation of the National Board for Wildlife.

It should be noted that under the FRA, the district collector is responsible for making necessary corrections in government records regarding recognised forest rights. This also includes any rights recognised within protected areas¹⁰.



2. MANAGEMENT OF A WLS

The authority to control, manage, and protect a WLS is vested with the Chief Wildlife Warden (CWW). This must be done in accordance with a **management plan** approved by them. These plans should follow the **guidelines of the Central Government**.¹¹ Management powers of the CWWs include the authority to:

- a. Construct necessary roads, bridges, buildings, fences or barrier gates; and any other works that may be necessary for the sanctuary. For the construction of tourist lodges, hotels, zoos, or safari parks for commercial purposes inside the WLS, prior approval from the National Board for Wildlife needs to be taken.
- b. Ensure the security and preservation of the sanctuary and animals there in.
- c. Improve the habitat.
- d. Regulate, control or prohibit grazing or movement of live-stock within the sanctuary, in the interest of wildlife.
- e. Immunise live-stock kept in or grazing within five kilometres of WLS.
- f. Grant permits for entry or residence within the boundaries of the WLS for various purposes.¹²

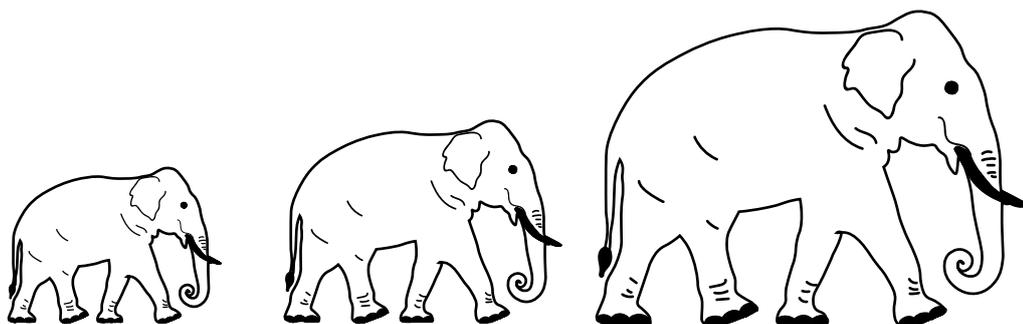
As per FRA, all these responsibilities are also vested with concerned gram sabhas, if their CFR areas fall within the boundaries of the WLS.¹³ The management responsibility of such areas lies with the community forest management committees of the gram sabhas, and should be carried out as per the guidelines set out in the Conservation and Management Plans.¹⁴ As far as they deem necessary, the committee shall integrate their conservation and management plans with those prepared by the forest department. In case of construction activity, as indicated in point 1 above, permission of the concerned gram sabhas will also be necessary, if the proposed construction affects a CFR area.¹⁵ Under powers granted to them through Section 5, concerned gram sabhas also have the authority to carry out the responsibilities listed under points 2 to 6 above.

An Advisory Committee consisting of the CWW or their nominee as prescribed in the Act as the head, a member of the State Legislature within whose constituency the WLS is located, three representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, two representatives of non-governmental organisations and three individuals active in the field of wildlife conservation, one representative each from departments dealing with home and veterinary matters, Honorary Wildlife Warden, if any, and the officer-in-charge of the sanctuary as Member-Secretary.¹⁶ This committee shall provide advice on possible measures for better conservation and management of the WLS including, the participation of people living within and around the sanctuary.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONS RESIDING INSIDE A WLS

Persons who reside within the WLS also have certain responsibilities that contribute to the management and governance of the WLS. These include¹⁷:

- a. To prevent the commission of an offence under the WLPA within the sanctuary.
- b. To help discover and arrest the offender if there is reason to believe that an offence under the Act has been committed.
- c. To report the death of any wild animal and safeguard its remains until the CWW or an authorised officer takes charge of it.
- d. If they have knowledge of a fire within the WLS, to extinguish and prevent the spread of the same, as the case may be, by lawful means available to them .
- e. To assist the CWW and other officers if they seek their aid in preventing the commission of an offence under the Act.



4. ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED WITHIN A WLS

Activities in a WLS are usually prohibited unless approved by the CWW or those permitted under the Act. Prohibited activities include,

a. Entry or residence within the WLS by outsiders, except if the person is a public servant on duty, has been permitted by the CWW or authorised officer to reside within the sanctuary, has a right over immovable property within the sanctuary, is passing through the WLS along a public highway, is a forest rights holder and, the dependents of the aforesaid persons.¹⁸

b. Altering, destroying, moving or defacing any boundary marks in the WLS with the intention of causing damage or 'wrongful gain' as defined in the Indian Penal Code, 1860.¹⁹

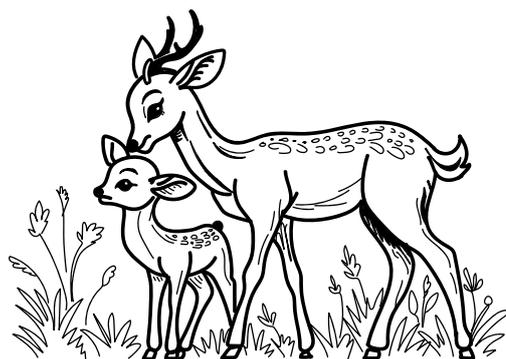
c. Teasing or molesting any wild animal.²⁰

d. Littering the grounds of the WLS.²¹

e. Investigation or study of wildlife & related purposes, photography & filmmaking (without impacting the habitat), scientific research, tourism and transaction of business with a person residing within the sanctuary except by way of a permit from the CWW.

f. Unauthorized destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife or forest produce.²² A permit for the same shall only be granted if the State Government is satisfied after consultation with the NWB, that the said activity is required for the improvement and better management of wildlife. Non-commercial removal of forest produce for the bona fide needs of the people living in and around the sanctuary is also permissible.

g. Alteration of the flow of water in or out of the WLS except by way of a permit from the CWW.²³ A permit for the same shall only be granted if the State Government is satisfied after consultation with the National wildlife Board, that the said activity is required for the improvement and better management of wildlife.



- h. Setting or kindling a fire or leaving a fire burning in the WLS.²⁴
- i. Entry into the WLS with a weapon unless authorised by the CWW.²⁵
- j. Use of chemicals, explosives or other substances which can cause injury or endanger wildlife within the sanctuary.²⁶
- k. Grazing or movement of non-immunised live-stock within the WLS.²⁷
- l. Possession of arms in the WLS unless registered with the CWW or the authorised officer.²⁸

As per the FRA, the above mentioned activities are prohibited in CFR areas falling within a protected area, unless the concerned gram sabha has approved it as per the community forest management plan.²⁹

B. NATIONAL PARK

A National Park ("NP") is an area declared as such by the State Government for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wild life therein or its environment on account of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological or zoological association or importance. Once declared, no unauthorised destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife or forest produce can take place within the boundaries of a NP. The major distinction between a WLS and NP is the degree of restriction, or the level of activity allowed in the protected areas. The degree of restriction is higher in a NP. For instance, while grazing or movement of livestock is permitted in a WLS unless regulated by the CWW, these activities are totally prohibited in a NP. Section 35 of WLPA clarifies that the procedure for the declaration of an area as a NP is common to the procedure for declaration of a WLS. Declaration of a NP can be majorly viewed as a six-step process under the WLPA, similar to that for WLSs.³⁰ Please refer to page 4-6 of this document for an overview of the process of declaration of an NP.



Prior to the enactment of the FRA, no rights were allowed to be continued in a NP, distinguishing it from a WLS. The FRA allows for rights to continue in a NP, unless it is established that coexistence is impossible in that particular context.³³ In such events, the FRA mandates that the rights recognition process, and, land allocation with facilities at the relocation site be completed, before any resettlement or alternative package to secure the livelihoods of the forest dwellers is carried out. Further, the FRA requires that before any resettlement is carried out³², the free, informed, written consent of concerned gram sabhas be taken.³³

1. Management of a NP

The authority to control, manage and protect a NP is vested with the CWW. This must be done in accordance with management plans approved by them. These plans should follow **the guidelines of the Central Government.**³⁴ Management powers of the CWWs are the same as those in WLSs.

An Advisory Committee, similar to that constituted for a WLS, shall advise on possible measures for better conservation and management of the NP including the participation of people living within and around the NP. At the same time, persons residing within a NP have certain responsibilities, which are the same as those for a WLS (Please refer to pg 6 for detailed information).

Under the FRA, the authority to control, manage and protect a CFR area within a NP, is vested with the concerned Community forest management Committees of gram sabhas, as per the guidelines set out in their community forest management plan, even as they have certain responsibilities to protect and conserve the biodiversity within their CFR area. ³⁵

2. Activities prohibited within the NP

All activities prohibited in a WLS are applicable in a NP as well, unless approved by the CWW³⁶ or those permitted under the Act. Further, grazing or entry of live-stock is completely prohibited unless the live-stock is used as a vehicle by any person authorised to enter the NP.³⁷

Similar to the WLS, provisions of the FRA are applicable for activities inside a NP. ³⁸

C. CONSERVATION RESERVE

A CR is an area, owned by the state government declared as such, after consultations with local communities, for the purpose of protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat.³⁹ These are usually areas adjacent to NPs, WLSs or areas that link protected areas. The state government must consult with the central government when declaring areas that belong to the latter as CRs. The state government while notifying the CR shall describe the boundaries of the area, through easily understood landmarks.⁴⁰

CRs have lesser restrictions than NPs and WLSs, with the intention of facilitating conservation in connecting/ buffer areas of PAs.

1. Management of a Conservation Reserve

The authority to control, manage and protect a CR is vested with the CWW. ⁴¹This must be done in accordance with management plans approved by them. These plans should follow the guidelines of the central government.⁴² Management powers of the CWW include the authority to :

- a. Ensure the security and preservation of the reserve and its wildlife.
- b. Carry out steps for improvement of the habitat.

Under the FRA, the authority to control, manage and protect a CFR area within a CR, is vested with the concerned Community Forest Management Committees of gram sabhas, as per the guidelines set out in their community forest management plan, even as they have certain responsibilities to protect and conserve the biodiversity within their CFR area. ⁴³

2. Institution for management of a Conservation Reserve

A Conservation Reserve Management Committee, constituted by the State Government, will advise on possible measures for better conservation and management of the CR, including the participation of people living within and around the CR. ⁴⁴ This committee will also advise CWW in matters related to the CR. The committee will be comprised of :

- a. A representative of the forest or wildlife department as Member Secretary.
- b. one representative of each Village Panchayat in the CR's jurisdiction.
- c. Three representatives of NGOs working in the field of wildlife conservation.
- d. one representative each from the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

As per the provisions of the FRA, the gram sabha or other village level institutions in areas where forest rights have been recognised, have the right to regulate forest resources and take decisions for the protection of biodiversity and wildlife.⁴⁵ They also have the power to sustainably manage forest resources through the preparation of conservation and management plans.⁴⁶ Rules relating to CRs must be applied in tandem with aforementioned powers of the gram sabha.

3. Responsibilities of inhabitants in a Conservation Reserve

Similar to that for WLSs and NPs, there are responsibilities to be undertaken by persons who reside within a CR (please see pg 6 of this document).

4. Prohibited activities within the Conservation Reserve

Unlike activities prohibited in a WLS or a NP, only specific activities mentioned under the Act are prohibited including :

- a. Altering, destroying, moving or defacing any boundary marks in the CR with the intention of causing damage or 'wrongful gain' as defined in the Indian Penal Code, 1860.⁴⁷
- b. Teasing or molesting any wild animal.⁴⁸
- c. Littering in a CR.⁴⁹
- d. Deliberately setting or kindling a fire or leaving a fire burning in the CR.⁵⁰
- e. Use of chemicals, explosives or other substances which can cause injury or endanger wildlife within the CR.⁵¹

Please note that management practices of communities that involve burning may be permitted in CFR areas falling within the boundaries of a CR, through powers granted to the gram sabha under the FRA.⁵²



D. COMMUNITY RESERVE

A CoR is an area, declared by the State Government, that is not a part of a WLS, NP or CR, for the purpose of protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices.⁵³ Areas can be declared as CoR only when the community or individual whose private land it is, has volunteered to conserve its wildlife and habitat through such declaration. The state government while notifying the CoR shall describe the boundaries of the area through easily understood landmarks. CoR have lesser restrictions than NPs and WLSs, with the intention of facilitating conservation of natural areas.

1. Management of a Community Reserve

A Community Reserve Management Committee, constituted by the State Government, has the authority to conserve, manage and maintain a CoR. The committee is authorised to elect a Chairman who will also serve as the Honorary Wild Life Warden for the CoR.⁵⁴ The committee can establish its own procedures, including quorum. The composition of the committee is as follows:

a. Where the reserve is declared on community land⁵⁵:

1. Not less than five representatives nominated by the Village Panchayat or.
2. Not less than five representatives nominated by concerned gram sabhas, where such Panchayat do not exist.
3. one representative of the State Forest or Wild Life Department under whose jurisdiction the community reserve is located.

b. Where the reserve is declared on private land⁵⁶:

1. The owner of the land.
2. A representative of the State Forest or Wildlife Department under whose jurisdiction the community reserve is located.
3. A representative of the Panchayat concerned or the tribal community, as the case may be.

The main responsibility of the committee is to prepare and implement the management plan for the reserve and to take measures to ensure the protection of wildlife and its habitat.⁵

Where such Reserves fall within the ambit of a community forest area (as recognised under the FRA), the gram sabha will be the authority to manage the forest area through community forest management plan drawn up by the concerned gram sabha(s).⁵⁸

2. Responsibilities of inhabitants in a Community Reserve

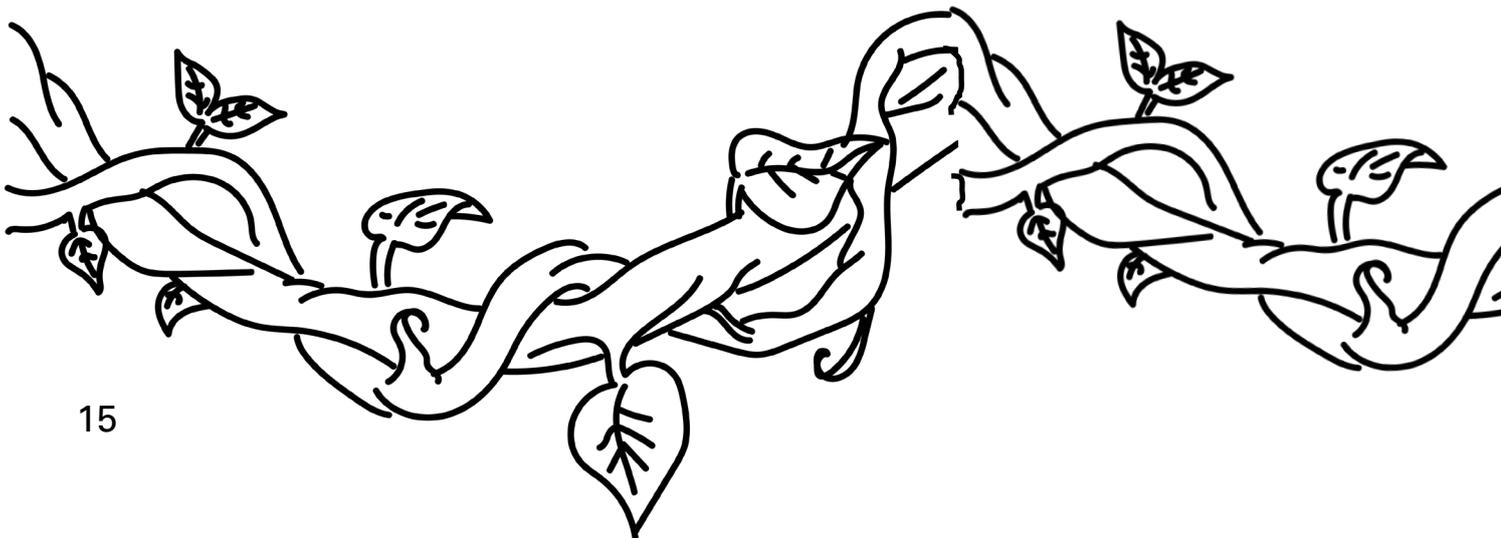
Similar to that for WLSs and NPs, there are responsibilities to be undertaken by persons who reside within the CoR (please see pg 6 of this document).⁵⁹

3. Prohibited activities within a Community Reserve

Unlike activities prohibited in a WLS or a NP, only specific activities mentioned under the Act are prohibited including :

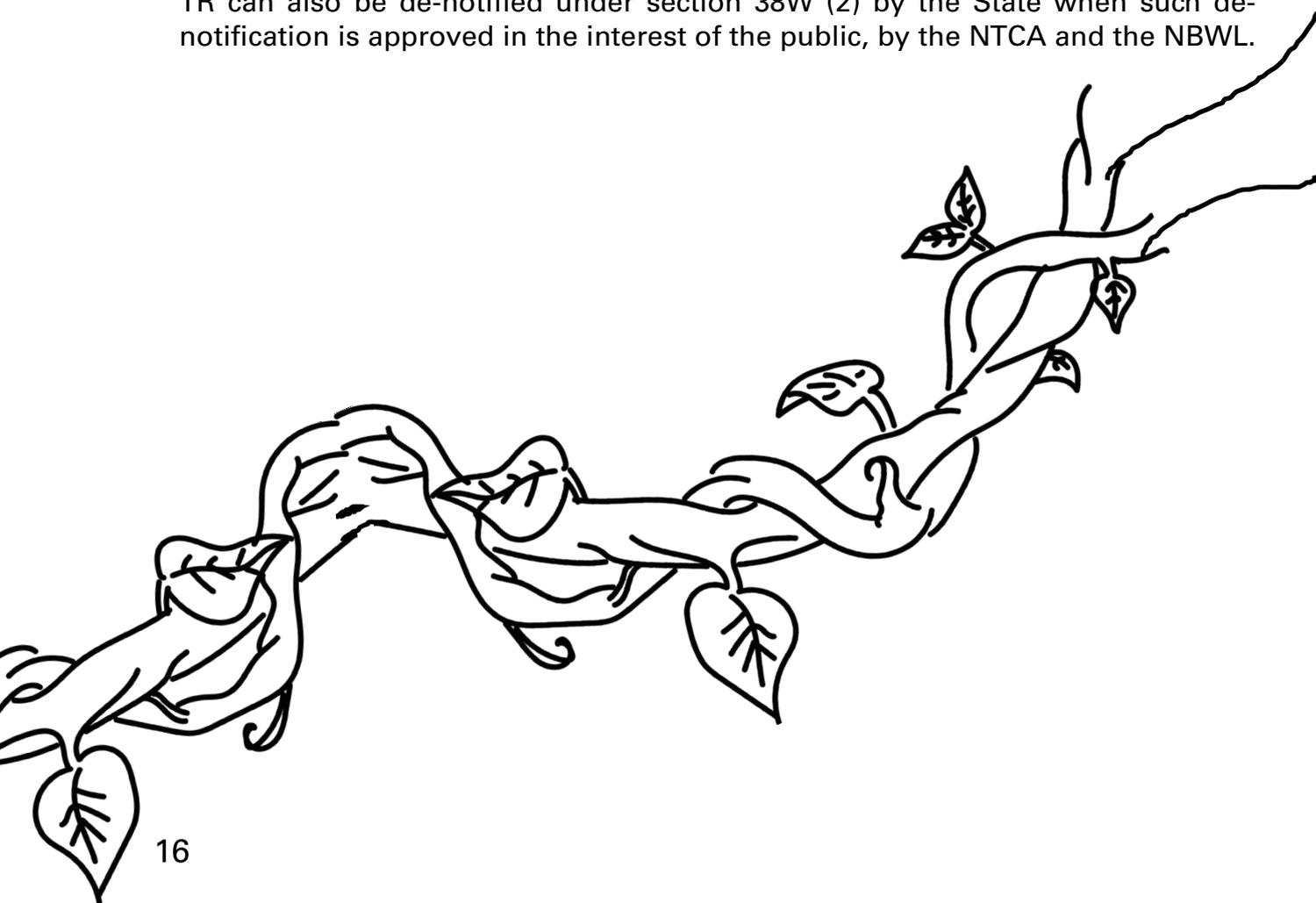
- a. Change in land-use, after the area is notified as a CoR; unless approved by the State Government and through a resolution passed by the management committee.⁶⁰
- b. Altering, destroying, moving or defacing any boundary marks in the CoR with the intention of causing damage or 'wrongful gain' as defined in the Indian Penal Code, 1860.⁶¹
- c. Teasing or molesting any wild animal.⁶²
- d. Littering.⁶³
- e. Deliberately setting or kindling a fire or leaving a fire burning in the Community Reserve.⁶⁴
- f. Use of chemicals, explosives or other substances which can cause injury or endanger wildlife within the CoR.⁶⁵

The FRA grants gram sabhas the powers to change land-use (with certain restrictions) of forest area, if the said forest area comes within the ambit of a CFR area that falls within a CoR.⁶⁶ Further, management practices of communities that involve burning may be permitted in CFR areas falling within the boundaries of a CoR.⁶⁷



POINTS TO NOTE

- ★ In addition to the State Government, Section 38 of the WLPA vests the **Central Government** with the power to declare areas which the State Government **has leased or transferred to it** and, which are **not a part of a sanctuary as sanctuaries, national parks or conservation reserves**. In such cases however, the area must satisfy requirements pertaining to declaration, management and conduction of activities within its bounds as applicable to the protected area in question under the Act.
- ★ Once declared, the WLPA does not provide a mechanism for any of the 4 categories of protected areas covered in this brief to be de-notified or de-classified as a Protected Area. Rather, under section 26A (3) and 35 (5), the State Government on the recommendation of the National Board for Wild Life ("NBWL"), may alter the boundaries of a WLS and a NP respectively. No procedure is provided for either the alteration of boundary or the de-notification of conservation and community reserves. Thus, land once handed over by communities and individuals to the Government for declaration as a CR or CoR, cannot be recovered by the concerned community or individual. In contrast to this, as under section 38 (W) (1), the boundaries of a TR can be altered on the recommendation of the NTCA and the approval of the NBWL. TR can also be de-notified under section 38W (2) by the State when such de-notification is approved in the interest of the public, by the NTCA and the NBWL.



END NOTES

¹Section 2 (24 A), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²Description of the area by roads, rivers, ridges or other landforms and/or by well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.

³Section 18 (2), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

⁴Section 18B, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

⁵Section 20, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

⁶Pg 26 Frequently Asked Questions on the FRA. (<chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfindmkaj/https://forestrights.nic.in/pdf/FAQ.pdf>)

⁷Section 4 (2) (e).

⁸Sec 5 (d) under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

⁹Sec 3 (1)(i) and Sec 4(1) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

¹⁰Sec 3(1)(i) along with Rule 8(f) and 8(g) in addition to Rule 15(6) and Rule 12A(9) under the FRA

¹¹Sec 33, the Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

¹²Sec 28 of Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972 and Sec 3(1)(i) under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

¹³Sec 3 (1)(i) along with Sec 5 FRA and Rules 4 (1) (e) and (f) FRA Rules.

¹⁴Rule 4 (e) and (f) under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007.

¹⁵Sec 5 under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

¹⁶Sec 33B, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

¹⁷Sec 27 (2), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

¹⁸Sec 27 (1) of the WLPA and Sec 4(1) of the FRA

¹⁹Sec 27 (3), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁰27 (4), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²¹Id.

²²Sec 29, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²³Sec 29, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁴Sec 30, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁵Sec 31, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁶Sec 32, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁷Sec 33A (2), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁸Sec 34, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

²⁹Sec 3(1)(i) and Sec 5 read with Rules 4(e), (f) and (g) of the FRA

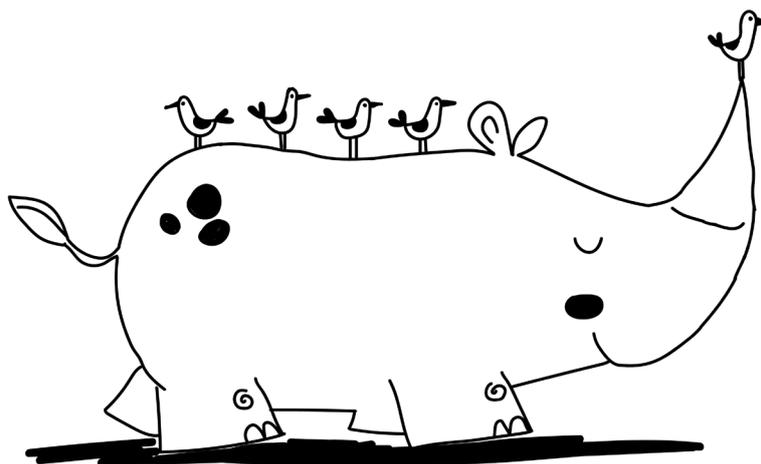
³⁰Sec 35, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.

³¹Sec 4(1) and Sec 4(2)(c) of the FRA

³²Sec 4(5) Sec 4(2)(f) of the FRA

³³Sec 4(2)(e) of the FRA.

- ³⁴Sec 35(8), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ³⁵Sec 5 and Rule 4(e) and (f) under the FRA
- ³⁶Sec 25(6), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ³⁷Sec 35 (7), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ³⁸Sec 5 and Rule 4 (e) and (f) of the FRA
- ³⁹Sec 36A, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴⁰Sec 36A r/w Sec 18 (2) Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴¹Sec 36A r/w Sec 33, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴²Sec 35(8), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴³Sec 5 and Rule 4(e) and (f) under the FRA
- ⁴⁴Sec 36B, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴⁵Sec 5 of the FRA.
- ⁴⁶Rule 4 (1) (e), (f), (g) and Rule 4(3) of the FR Rules.
- ⁴⁷Sec 36A r/w 27 (3), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴⁸Sec 36A r/w 27 (4), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁴⁹Id.
- ⁵⁰Sec 36A r/w 30, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵¹Sec 36A r/w 32, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵²Sec 5 and Rules 4(e), (f) and (g) of the FRA
- ⁵³Sec 36C, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵⁴Sec 36D (1), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵⁵Sec 36D (2)., Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵⁶Sec 36D (2A), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵⁷Sec 36D (3), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁵⁸Rule 4(1)(e) and 4(1)(f) of the FRA
- ⁵⁹Sec 36C read with Sec 27(2), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁶⁰Sec 36C (3), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁶¹Sec 36C r/w Sec 27 (3), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁶²Sec 36C r/w Sec 27 (4), Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁶³Id.
- ⁶⁴Sec 36C r/w Sec 30, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁶⁵Sec 36C r/w Sec 32, Wild Life (Protection Act), 1972.
- ⁶⁶Sec 3(2) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- ⁶⁷Sec 5 and Rules 4(e), (f) and (g) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.





POLICY BRIEF

Process of Declaration of Protected Areas under the Wild Life Protection Act of India
(as Amended till 2023)

Published by

Kalpavriksh Apt 5 Shree Dutta Krupa , Deccan Gymkhana, Pune 411004,

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