

**Bill No. 205 of 2022**

**THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2022**

By

SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN, M.P.

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BILL

*further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- |             |  |                               |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 5           | <b>1.</b> (1) This Act may be called the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022.   | Short title and commencement. |
| 53 of 1972. | (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.                       | Amendment of Section 8.       |
| 10          | <b>2.</b> In section 8 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), sub-section (c) shall be omitted. | Amendment of Schedule III.    |
|             | <b>3.</b> In Schedule III of the principal Act, entry (19) shall be omitted.   | Amendment of Schedule V.      |
|             | <b>4.</b> In Schedule V of the principal Act, after entry (7), the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—<br><br>“8. Wild boar”.            |                               |

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The farmers in the State of Kerala and elsewhere in the country have been deeply disturbed by wild animals over the past few years. This man-animal conflict has increased in the last few years. The farmers have been agitated due to the condition as it has put them in a worse situation, especially after what they had to suffer throughout the pandemic. The farmers have been suffering due to wild animals breaching into human settlement but, wild boar in particular, has been notoriously the chief architect of this suffering. There were 64 cases of wild animals breaching into human settlements in the first month of this year itself. Since then, the problem has only risen. While other wild animals including wild buffalo and elephants form a major chunk of this problem, the wild boars bring to the table a multi-faceted problem.

The wild boar not only destroys the crops but also is a direct threat to human life as well. There have been instances of the wild boar attacking humans and moreover, also carrying a pathogen that causes zoonosis. The number of wild boars has increased over the last ten years, while the resources remain limited and thus pushes these wild animals to try to claim territories within human settlements. Boring of ditches, construction of fences, solar and other attempts have failed to prevent such wild animal attacks. This amendment in the existing law demands the wild boar to be declared as vermin. This would allow the usage of rubber pellets against these animals to keep them away. The Government should allow the farmers to safeguard their crops by using self-defensive ways so as to get rid of the wild boars in the region without any further delay including advise of the concerned Stated Board for wild life which takes undue and lengthy period of time in amending the schedule to declare any wild animal as vermin.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
1 August, 2022.

THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN

ANNEXURE

EXTRACT FROM THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

(Act No. 53 of 1972)

8. It shall be the duty of <sup>1</sup>[State Board for Wild Life] to advise the State Government,—

Duties of State Board for Wild Life.

(a)\* \* \* \*

(b)\* \* \* \*

(c) in any matter relating to the amendment of any Schedule;

\* \* \* \*

SCHEDULE III

[See sections 2, 8, 9, 11 and 61]

1. \* \* \* \*

19. Wild pig (*Sus scrofa*)

\* \* \* \*

SCHEDULE V

[See sections 2, 8, 61 and 62]

1. \* \* \* \*

6. Rats

7. \* \* \* \*

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*(Shri Thomas Chazhikadan, M.P.)*