



South Asia

Zoo and Related Legislation

South Asia, formerly known as the Indian Subcontinent, consists of seven countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Maldives. In 1990, only India, the largest country, had many zoos. At that time there were about 300 zoos in that country. Today – 2002 – there are 180 zoos in India consisting of zoological gardens and parks, mini zoos and deer parks. That is 120 less zoos than there were in 1990. What happened ?

Zoo legislation is what happened.

In 1991 a Zoo Act was passed by the Parliament which provided for a Central Zoo Authority to set up, monitor, regulate captive animals facilities and close substandard ones. Central Zoo Authority wasted no time in creating Zoo Rules which served as the standard by which zoos could be inspected and requested to improve, or if they didn't, to close down. It took time for this mechanism to start working in earnest but by 1996 there were significantly less zoos in India and by 2002, 120 had been put out of business. Zoos which are permitted to operate are called “recognized” by law in India. They are not “recognized” forever. Every three years, another inspection is done and the process of requesting improvements is reinstated.

What did NOT take time in India was the almost immediate curtailment of mushroom growth of zoos. From the time of Project Tiger in the 1970's up to the passage of the Zoo Act, the number of zoos in the country had skyrocketed. From a scant 21 at the time of Independence in 1947 to 145 known zoos in 1987, the number had increased to 300 by the time Central Zoo Authority put together its list. From the day that the Central Zoo Authority announced that all zoos, including new zoos coming up, had to register with the government, the mushroom growth of zoos came to a screeching halt. Although a few applications came in, the actual starting of new zoos since the Zoo Act has been almost nil. We mean to state that this is a good thing, because there are problems and pitfalls in India (and the rest of South Asia as well) which require that an individual or an institution or an industry think and think again before opening a live wild animal facility.

Such is the power of zoo legislation and licensing. The information below will review the status of zoo licensing, legislation and standards briefly as an introduction to the collection of acts, policies, guidelines and plans of the seven South Asian countries. Pakistan has perhaps two dozen government captive wild animal facilities according to our information, and a couple of private ones. Bangladesh has seven zoos, six attached to a governmental agency. Sri Lanka and Nepal have one main zoo. Bhutan has a captive breeding center which is to be developed into a mini zoo, and Maldives had no zoo facility. Of these countries, only India and Sri Lanka have very specific legislation for zoological gardens. Other countries have some legislation regarding import and export of animals that only indirectly affect zoos.

Table : South Asian Countries and Zoo Legislation

Country	No. zoos	Date of legislation	Name of legislation
Bangladesh	6		Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974, 1984
			Report of a meeting to begin the process of drawing up zoo legislation for Bangladesh, October 2002
			Recommendations for Govt. of Bangladesh from Zoo Directors of other South Asian countries
Bhutan	1		Nil
India	180	1972	The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act,
		1991	Zoo Authority Act.
		1992	Recognition of Zoos Rules, 1992
		1996	Guidelines for Creation of Rescue Centres
		1996	Guidelines for Setting up of Deer Parks
		1996	Guidelines for Disposing Carcass of Animals in Zoos
		1996	Guidelines for Safari Parks
		1998	National Zoo Policy, 1998
		2000	Decisions of the Parliamentary Committee 2000
		2001	Amendments to Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2001
Maldives	N/a		
Nepal	1		National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation # 2030
Pakistan	~24	1974	Punjab wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act 1974, and the Rules framed thereunder 1975 (Annexure –1).
Sri Lanka	3	1982	National Zoological Gardens Act
			Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance, 1956
			Animals (Amendment) Act, No. 10 of 1968

Summary of Zoo legislation situation, country by country

Bangladesh

There is no zoo legislation in Bangladesh, although the government is aware of the need for it and a group of zoo and wildlife professionals are actively pursuing it. There are currently seven zoos in Bangladesh, all but one are run by government agencies of some type. The Dhaka Zoo, Dhaka and the Rangpur Zoo, Rangpur are run by Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture. Several zoos are run by the Deputy Commissioner of the town or city where they are located, such as Chittagong Zoo, Chittagong, Rajsahi Zoo, Rajsahi and Comilla Zoo, Comilla. Finally there is the Jahanbad Zoo, in Khulna run by the Army Administration and a private mini-zoo called the Kirmitola Golf Club Mini Zoo.

Bhutan

There is only one small rescue center in Bhutan. There are plans to convert it into a mini-zoo. There is, so far as is known, no zoo or captive wildlife legislation in Bhutan.

India

In South Asia, India has the most zoos by far and also the most elaborate and organized zoo legislation. Specific zoo legislation in India dates from the Bangalore Forest Act of 1904, which included a provision allowing zoo directors to fine individuals who committed acts of vandalism in zoos. In individual states, legislation was passed for the protection of wildlife. The Bombay Wildlife Act (1951) provided for governmental supervision over zoos, with inspection by a government-appointed inspector. The Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was established in 1952 and had a Zoo Wing which met frequently and framed provisions and suggestions to improve

Indian zoos from an educational, a welfare, and even a conservation perspective. The Indian Board for Wildlife was not only supportive of zoos in theory, but also very particular that the zoos maintain high standards.

The Indian Wildlife Protection Act in 1972 made provisions for zoos and museums, allowing the capture of animals for zoos and the keeping of skins and trophies for museums. In this Act, little more was done than to define captive animals and zoos.

In 1973, after conducting an extensive inspection, an Expert Committee on Zoos recommended a National Zoo Policy and a central body to coordinate the zoos, but this proposal was not instituted for two decades.

Between the formation of the IBWL and the passage of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 60 animal facilities were set up, and in the next two decades more than 250 zoos were established. In 1987 the Ministry of Environment formulated a draft zoo policy and circulated it to wildlife agencies, zoos, and concerned non-governmental organizations, but the proposal was considered too restrictive and was redrafted by committee in 1989. It was eventually decided that the draft zoo policy alone would not have sufficient force to improve the zoos, so legislation was drafted and attached to the Wildlife Protection Amendments Act in 1991. This legislation provided for the formation of a Central Zoo Authority (CZA) that could draft norms and standards for animal keeping and care and generally coordinate and monitor zoos. In 1992 the “Recognition of Zoos” rules, Norms and Standards for zoos, formulated by a core committee of the Central Zoo Authority, provided guidelines of size and quality and set up a procedure for all captive-animal facilities to register with and submit to inspection by the CZA. Failure to comply with the CZA’s norms and standards can result in closure of a zoo; compliance results in recognition by the CZA, without which a zoo cannot operate.

An interesting feature of the Indian Zoo Act (1991) is that it was deliberately worded to include the country’s more than 50 travelling menageries. Also, it categorizes zoos as being one of four types: large, medium, small, or mini (which includes deer parks), based on a formula that takes into account the size of the zoo, the number of animals and species, the number of endangered species, and the number of visitors, with each zoo type having its own criteria for recognition. For example, large zoos must have two veterinarians, while mini zoos are required to have only one visiting veterinarian.

The Indian Zoo Act is sometimes difficult to enforce owing to the fact that the Central Zoo Authority is a federal body and the Indian states, which have much independence, are not always compliant. Also, it has proved much harder to close facilities, even very bad ones, than envisioned. The CZA had, however, succeeded in closing 120 substandard zoos in India by 2001, a feat that created its own set of problems. The placement of hundreds of former zoo animals, most of them common and many of them unfit for conservation purposes, proved to be a daunting challenge.

In the interim, guidelines for a variety of special facilities and activities were created, a National Zoo Policy was formulated and approved by Parliament, and decisions of a Parliamentary Committee have been added to the existing regulations. In 2001, revisions to the Act were passed that provide more detailed standards for different sizes and types of zoos, more flexibility in some areas and more attention to collection planning for conservation.

India's collection of legislation is a good reference, but many zoo policy makers from different countries in Asia have said they could not use it for their country as it is too strict. This, despite the fact that when the rules were formulated a policy of "feasibility" rather than perfection, suggested by then current Environment Minister, was attempted. In practice, the zoos have not been able to come up to the "feasible" standards so quickly, but steady improvement is observable.

Now (November 2002), it has been suggested that the Central Zoo Authority develop individual taxon standards and guidelines for maintaining animals in captivity, such as on the model of New South Wales in Australia. Some animal orders are more difficult to keep than others and require detailed guidelines on enclosures, nutrition, health, behaviour, etc. It has yet to be decided what form these detailed instructions will take but it will prove a great boon to the animals, as well as to those who want to keep them in good condition.

Nepal

Nepal has only one zoo, the Central Zoo, which is managed by the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation. Nepalese wildlife legislation permits live animal specimens to be collected from the wild only for scientific purposes; the details of these regulations are included in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation 2030 and amendments. Animals have been collected for foreign zoos under this regulation but only in very special cases. There are a variety of related legislative acts and related sets of rules for such areas as national park and wildlife conservation, forests, the export and import of animals, and environmental conservation. In the late 1990s concerned officials identified a need for legislation governing captive animals and zoos, but as yet there was no specific initiative to create such legislation. In addition to the zoo, there are captive breeding centers for elephant, gharial and musk deer under the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

Pakistan

In Pakistan, wildlife is treated as a provincial rather than a federal matter. There are four provinces, each having its own wildlife department headed by a minister. Wildlife habitats are under the jurisdiction of the forest departments of each province. There are six separate laws that pertain to wildlife, most of which date to the mid-1970s, with only one amendment in 1990. This legislation has no direct relationship with CITES, and when import or export takes place, the CITES certificate is issued by an agency of the federal Ministry of Environment, the National Council for Conservation of Wildlife. There is no separate zoo legislation as such. However, in order to start a zoo in, for example, Punjab Province, permission from the provincial wildlife department is required, as is a license fee of 2,000 rupees per animal. There are penalties for keeping wild animals illegally, ranging from confiscation of the animals to substantial fines and imprisonment of up to six months.

Zoos may capture animals from the wild in Pakistan, but they may do so only for research purposes and only with special permission from the head of the wildlife department. There are no standards for exhibition of animals or inspections although there is animal welfare legislation.

Pakistan does not have a specific Zoo Act or Policy nor any legislation about captive wild animals, but there is good legislation about wildlife in all the four provinces, that is, in Azad Kashmir, in Northern Areas and in Federal Territory of Islamabad. The basic outline of legislation is about the same with a few differences according to local conditions, especially in

the Rules framed under the Act called Punjab wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act 1974, and the Rules framed thereunder 1975 (Annexure-1).

Recently six major ungulate species viz., Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*), Axis deer (*Axis axis*), Chinkara (*Gazella bennettii*), Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*), and Punjab Urial (*Ovis orientalis punjabiensis*) were shifted from Schedule III (Protected animals and birds) to Schedule II allowing their captive breeding in the Private Sector. Relevant notification and rules are also attached as Annexure –2.

Lahore Zoo is a semi-autonomous organization, so far being run following a constitution framed in 1969. With the changing circumstances, the Constitution has been revised and may be adopted shortly. A new Zoo is envisioned at Faisalabad for which a Constitution has been formulated. A Zoo in Punjab, Bahawalpur Zoo is a Government Organization, and all the Government Policies/ Administrative norms apply to it. A network of 22 Captive Breeding Centres has been established in the Punjab province. These are again Government Organizations and run on the pattern of Bahawalpur Zoo.

‘CITES’ as such has not been mentioned in the Punjab Wildlife Act but as signatories to the Convention, Pakistan follows the dictates. All the animals or animal products to be exported or imported have to obtain a licence from the National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife, an organization in the Federal Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development. While issuing such licences CITES Schedules are duly consulted.

Establishment of a ‘Zoo’ in the private sector is allowed in Sindh province only. Legislation is being framed in other provinces. Some animal collections are being maintained by interested individuals, institutions, without obtaining permission from the Department and these are usually ignored in the absence of a specific legislation.

There is no bar on starting a Zoo for anyone who fulfils the criteria, once it is allowed by the Government. Any one who applies for a Permit will get it on the payment of prescribed fee. Applications have to be filed for obtaining permission to keep the animals in captivity. Penalties prescribed in legislation for illegal hunting or capturing of animals are/can be imposed. This information was taken from correspondence with the Office of the Director General, Wildlife & Parks, Punjab, Lahore.

Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, a zoo, an elephant orphanage, a zoo farm and an upcoming new zoo are regulated under the National Zoological Gardens Act. Private zoos are not permitted in the country. The National Zoological Gardens Act and the Wildlife Conservation Act are the main legislative acts related to wild animals. The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance prohibits the collection of animals from the wild and the introduction of animals into the forest.

The National Zoological Gardens Act was passed in 1982 and covers the administration of the National Zoological Gardens of Sri Lanka (Colombo), including the duties of the director, financial matters pertaining to the zoo, the zoo advisory committee, and the zoo property. The act also provides regulations concerning the safety of visitors to the zoo and rules of behavior for visitors to ensure the animals’ safety. Feeding the animals is prohibited, as is the playing of radios and teasing or otherwise disturbing any animal on exhibit. In addition, there are other regulations regarding such things as bringing animals into the zoo, the parking of vehicles, and

the sale of items inside the zoo. This Act also covers the new government zoo which starts construction in 2002 in Pinnewalla. There is a new initiative (November 2002) to draw up more detailed zoo legislation and the Director of the National Gardens Organisation has requested material from this very site.

Note: Much of this information was taken from an essay written by this writer, entitled Asia, South : Legislation and Licensing(pp. 57-58), published in the Encyclopedia of the World's Zoos, edited by Catharine E. Bell, 3 vols., Chicago and London: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 2001. That essay has been updated here. S.Walker



South Asia

Indian Legislation related to Zoos and Captive Wild Animals



1972

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Definitions relevant to zoos :

(5) “Captive animal” means any wild animal, specified in Schedule I,II,III or IV, which is captured, kept or bred in captivity.

(25-A) “Recognised Zoo” means a zoo authorize under Section 38(H)

(39) “Zoo” means an establishment, whether stationary or mobile, where captive animals are kept for exhibition to the public but does not include a circus and an establishment of a licensed dealer in captive animals.

1991

Zoo Authority Act

Text of the Zoo Authority Act inserted on page 10 after Chapter IV of the recently passed 1991 Amendments to the Wildlife Protection Act , Chapter IVA

Central Zoo Authority and the Recognition of Zoos

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

2. The Authority shall consist of –

- a) Chairperson;
- b) Such number of members not exceeding ten; and
- c) Member-Secretary

to be appointed by the Central Government.

38B. (1) The chairperson and every Member shall hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf.

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

(3) The Central Government shall remove a person from the office of Chairperson or Member referred to In sub-section (2) If that person –

- (a) becomes an undischarged Insolvent;
- (b) gets convicted and sentenced to Imprisonment for an offence which. in the opinion of the Central Government, Involves moral turpitude;
- (c) becomes of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
- (d) refuses to act or becomes Incapable of acting,
- (e) Is, without obtaining leave of absence from the authority, absent from three consecutive meetings of the Authority; or
- (f) In the opinion of the central Government has so abused the position of Chairperson or Member as to render that person's continuance In office detrimental to the public Interest;

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

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

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

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

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

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

38C. The Authority shall perform the following functions, namely: -

(a) specify the minimum standards for housing, upkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept In a zoo;

(b) evaluate and assess the functioning of zoos with respect to the standards or the norms as may be prescribed;

(c) recognise or derecognize zoos;

(d) Identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility In this regard to a zoo;

(e) co-ordinate the acquisition, exchange, and loaning of animals for breeding purposes;

f) ensure maintenance of studbooks of endangered species of wild animals bred in captivity;

(g) identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in a zoo;

(h) co-ordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India;

(i) co-ordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for the purposes of zoos;

(j) provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines;

(k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to zoos

38D. (1) The Authority shall meet as and when necessary and shall meet at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

(2) This Authority shall regulate its own procedures

(3) All orders and decisions of the Authority shall be authenticated by the Member-Secretary or any other officer of the Authority duly authorize by the Member-Secretary in this behalf.

38E. (1) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, make to the Authority grants and loans of such sums of money as that Government may consider necessary.

(2) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Central Zoo Authority Fund and there shall be credited thereto any grants and loans made to the Authority by the Central Government, all fees and charges received by the authority under this Act and all sums received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.

(3) The Fund referred to in sub-section (2) shall be applied for meeting salary, allowances and other remuneration of the members, officers and other employees of the Authority and the expenses of the Authority in the discharge of its functions under this Chapter and expenses on objects and for purposes authorized by this Act.

(4) The Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(5) The accounts of the Authority shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Authority to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(6) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Authority under this Act shall have the same rights and privileges and the authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General generally has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Authority.

(7) The accounts of the Authority, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government by the Authority.

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

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

38H. (1) No zoo shall be operated without being recognised by the authority. Provided that a zoo began before commencement of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991 may continue to operate without being recognised for a period of six months from the date of such commencement and if the application seeking recognition is made within that period, the zoo may continue to be operated until the said application is finally decided or withdrawn and in case of refusal for a further period of six months from the date of such refusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

38-I Subject to the other provisions ofthis Act, no zoo shall acquire or transfer any wild animal specified In Schedule 1 and Schedule 11 except with the previous permission by a zoo of the Authority.

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



1992

Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992

To be published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi the 4th August, 1992.

NOTIFICATION GSR----- in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (f) and (g) of sub-section (i) of Section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

I. Short title and commencement :-

- 1) These rules may be called the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992.
- 2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

Definitions :- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- a) “Act” means the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972);
- b) “Enclosure” means any accommodation provided for Zoo animals;
- c) “Enclosure barrier” means a physical barrier to contain an animal within an enclosure;
- d) “Endangered species” means species included in Schedule I of the Act.
- e) “Form” means form set forth in Appendix A to these Rules;
- f) “Performing purposes” means any effort to force the animal to carry out unnatural acts including performance of circus tricks;
- g) “Stand-off- barrier” means a physical barrier set back from the outer edge of an enclosure barrier;
- h) “Zoo operator” means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the Zoo provided that-
 - i) in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof shall be deemed to be the zoo operator;
 - ii) in the case of a company, any director, manager, secretary or other officer, who is in-charge of and responsible to the company for the affairs of the zoo shall be deemed to be the zoo operator;
 - iii) in the case of a zoo owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government, or any local authority, the person or persons appointed to manage the affairs of the zoo by the Central Government, the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be shall be deemed to be the zoo operator.

3. Application for recognition:

An application under section 38 H of the Act for recognition of a zoo shall be made to the Central Zoo Authority in Form A.

4.Fees for application:

- a) There shall be paid in respect of every application under rule 3 a fee of rupees five hundred.
- b) The amount of the fee shall be paid through Demand Draft/Postal Order(s) in favour of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi.

5. Documents to be filed along with the application and particulars it should contain:

Every application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and shall contain clear particulars as to the matters specified in Form A.

6. Power to make inquiries and call for information:

Before granting recognition to a zoo under section 38 H of the Act, the Central Zoo Authority may make such inquiries and require such further information to be furnished, as it deems necessary, relating to the information furnished by the zoo in its application in Form A.

7. Form of recognition:

The recognition granted to a zoo shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :-

- a) that the recognition unless granted on a permanent basis, shall be for such period not less than one year as may be specified in the recognition ;
- b) that the zoo shall comply with such standards and norms as are or may be prescribed or imposed under the provisions of the Act and these rules from time to time.

8. Renewal of recognition:

- a) Three months before the expiry of the period of recognition, a authorize zoo desirous of renewal of such recognition may make an application to the Central Zoo Authority in Form A.
- b) The provisions of rules 3, rule 4, rule 5, rule 6, and rule 7 shall apply in relation to renewal of recognition as they apply in relation to grant of recognition except that, the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of recognition shall be rupees two hundred.

9. Classification of Zoos:

For the purposes of deciding standards and norms for recognition of zoos and monitoring and evaluating their performance, the zoos, on the basis of the area, number of animals and their variety exhibited, and the number of visitors, shall be classified into four categories as specified below :-

Table : Category of Zoo Defined -- Large\Medium\Small\Mini				
	Large	Medium	Small	Mini
Area of the Zoo in hectares	More than 75 hectare	More than 50-75 hectare	More than 20-50 hectare	Less than 20 hectare
Number of animals exhibited	More than 750	500-750	200-499	200
Animals Variety exhibited	More than 75 numbers	50-75	20-49	20
Number of endangered species Exhibited	More than 15	10-15	5- 9	Less than 5
Annual Attendance of Visitors per year	More than 7.5 lakhs	5-7.5 lakhs	2-5 lakhs	Less than 2.00 lakhs

10. Standards and norms subject to which recognition under section 38 H of the Act shall be granted :

The Central Zoo Authority shall grant recognition with due regard to the interests of protection and conservation of wild life, and such standards, norms and other matters as re specified below:-

General

- 1) The primary objective of operating any zoo shall be the conservation of wildlife and no zoo shall take up any activity that is inconsistent with this objective,
- 2) No zoo shall acquire any animal in violation of the Act or rules made thereunder.
- 3) No zoo shall allow any animal to be subjected to the cruelties as defined under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) or permit any activity that exposes the animals to unnecessary pain, stress or provocation, including use of animals for performing purposes.
- 4) No zoo shall use any animal, other than the elephants in plains and yalk in hilly areas for riding purposes or pulling any vehicle.
- 5) No zoo shall keep any animal chained or tethered unless doing so is essential for its own well being.
- 6) No zoo shall exhibit any animal that is seriously sick, injured or infirm.
- 7) Each zoo shall be closed to visitors at least once a week.
- 8) Each zoo shall be encompassed by a perimeter wall with at least two metres height from the ground level. The existing zoos in the nature of safaries and deer parks will continue to have chain link, fence of appropriate design and dimensions.
- 9) The zoo operators shall provide a clean and healthy environment in the zoo by planting trees, creating green belts and providing lawns and flower bed etc.
- 10) The built up area in any zoo shall not exceed twenty five per cent of the total area of the zoo. The built up area includes administrative buildings, stores, hospitals, restaurants, kiosks and visitor rest sheds etc, animal houses and pucca roads.
- 11) No zoo shall have the residential complexes for the staff within the main campus of the zoo. Such complex, if any, shall be separated from the main campus of the zoo by a boundary wall with a minimum height of two metres from the ground level.

Administrative and Staffing Pattern:

- 12) Every zoo shall have one full-time officer in-charge of the zoo. The said officer shall be delegated adequate administrative and financial powers as may be necessary for proper upkeep and care of zoo animals.

13) Every large and medium zoo shall have at least one full-time curator having the sole responsibility of looking after the upkeep of animals and maintenance of animal enclosures.

14) Each large zoo shall have at least two full-time veterinarians and medium and small zoo shall have at least one full-time veterinarian. The mini zoo may at least have arrangement with any outside veterinarian for visiting the zoo every day to look after the animals.

Animal Enclosures – Design, Dimensions and other Essential Features

15) All animal enclosures in a zoo shall be so designed as to fully ensure the safety of animals, caretakers and the visitors. Stand of barriers and adequate warning signs shall be provided for keeping the visitors at a safe distance from the animals.

16) All animal enclosures in a zoo shall be so designed as to meet the full biological requirements of the animals housed therein. The enclosures shall be of such size as to ensure that the animals get space for their free movement and exercise and the animals within herds and groups are not unduly dominated by individuals. The zoo operators shall take adequate safeguards to avoid the animals being unnaturally provoked for the benefit of viewing by public and excessive stress being caused by visibility of the animal in the adjoining enclosures.

17) The zoo operators shall endeavor to simulate the conditions of the natural habitat of the animal in the enclosures as closely as possible. Planting of appropriate species of trees for providing shade and constructing shelters which would merge in the overall environment of the enclosures, shall also be provided. Where ever it is technically feasible, only moats shall be provided as enclosure barriers.

18) The enclosures housing the endangered mammalian species mentioned in Appendix I to these rules, shall have feeding and retiring cubicles/cell of minimum dimension given in the said appendix. Each cubicle/cell shall have resting, feeding, drinking water and exercising facilities, according to the biological needs of the species. Separate accommodation shall be provided for pregnant animals. Proper ventilation and lighting for the comfort and well being of animals shall be provided in each cell / cubicle / enclosure.

19) proper arrangement of drainage of excess of water and arrangements for removal excreta and residual water from each cell/cubicle/enclosure shall be made.

20) Designing of any new enclosure for endangered species shall be finalized in consultation with the Central Zoo Authority.

Hygiene, Feeding and Upkeep

21) Every zoo shall ensure timely supply of wholesome and unadulterated food in sufficient quantity to each animal according to the requirement of the individual animals, so that no animal remains undernourished.

22) Every zoo shall provide for a proper waste disposal system for treating both the solid and liquid wastes generated in the zoos.

23) All left over food items, animal excreta and rubbish shall be removed from each enclosure regularly and disposed of a manner congenial to the general cleanliness of the zoo.

24) The zoo operators shall make available round the clock supply of potable water for drinking purposes in each cell/enclosure/cubicle.

25) Periodic application of disinfectants in each enclosure shall be made according to the directions of the authorized Veterinary officer of the zoo.

Animal Care, Health and Treatment

26) The animals be handled only by the staff having experience and training in handling the individual animals. Every care shall be taken to avoid discomfort, behavioral stress or physical harm to any animals.

27) The condition and health of all animals in the zoo shall be checked every day by the person in-charge of their care. If any animal is found sick, or unduly stressed the matter shall be reported to the veterinary officer for providing treatment expeditiously.

28) Routine examination including parasite checks shall be carried out regularly and preventive medicines including vaccination to be administered at such intervals as may be decided by the authorized veterinary officers.

29) The zoo operators shall arrange for medical check-ups of the staff responsible for upkeep of animals at least once in every six months to ensure that they do not have infections of such diseases that can infect the zoo animals.

30) Each zoo shall maintain animal history sheets and treatment card in respect of each animal of endangered species, identified by the Central Zoo Authority.

Veterinary Facilities

31) Every large and medium zoo shall have full-fledged veterinary facilities including properly equipped veterinary hospital, basic diagnostic facilities and comprehensive range of drugs. Each veterinary hospital shall have isolation and quarantine wards for newly arriving animals and sick animals. These wards should be so located as to minimise the chances of infection spreading to other animals of the zoo.

32) Each veterinary hospital shall have facilities for restraining and handling sick animals including tranquilizing equipments and syringe projector. The hospital shall also have a reference library on animal health care and upkeep.

33) The small and mini zoos, where full fledged veterinary hospital is not available, shall have at least a treatment room in the premises of the zoo where routine examination of animals can be undertaken and immediate treatment can be provided.

34) Every zoo shall have a post-mortem room. Any animal that dies in a zoo shall be subjected to a detailed post-mortem and the findings recorded and maintained for a period of at least six years.

35) Each zoo shall have a graveyard where the carcasses of dead animals can be buried without affecting the hygiene and the cleanliness of the zoo. The large and medium zoos shall have incinerator for disposal of the carcasses and other refuse material.

Breeding of Animals

36) Every zoo shall formulate a programme for captive breeding of only such animals as are approved by the Central Zoo Authority for that zoo. They shall abide by the guidelines and directives of the Central Zoo Authority in this regard.

37) Every zoo shall keep the animals in viable, social groups. No animal will be kept without a mate for a period exceeding one year unless there is a legitimate reason for doing so or the animal has already passed its prime and is of no use for breeding purposes. In the event of a zoo failing to find a mate for any single animal within this period, the animal shall be shifted to some other place according to the directions of the Central Zoo Authority.

38) No zoo shall be allowed to acquire a single animal of any variety except when doing so is essential either for finding a mate for the single animal housed in the said zoo or for exchange of blood in a captive breeding group.

39) Every zoo shall take up regular exchange programmes of animals so as to prevent the traits or ill effects of inbreeding. To achieve this objective each zoo shall maintain a stud book in respect of every endangered species.

40) To safeguard against uncontrolled growth in the population of prolifically breeding animals, every zoo shall implement appropriate population control measures like separation of sexes, sterilization, vasectomy, tubectomy and implanting of pallets etc.

41) No zoo shall permit hybridization either between different species of animals or different races of the same species of animals.

Maintenance of Records and Submission of Inventory to the Central Zoo Authority

42) Every zoo shall keep a record of the birth acquisitions, sales, disposals and deaths of all animals. The inventory of the animals housed in each zoo as on 31st March of every year shall be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority by 30th April of the same year.

43) Every zoo shall also submit a brief summary of the death of animals in the zoo for every financial year, along with the reasons of death identified on the basis of post-mortem reports and other diagnostic tests, by 30th April of the following year.

44) Every zoo shall publish an annual report of the activities of the zoo in respect of each financial year. The copy of the said annual report shall be made available to the Central Zoo Authority, within two months, after the end of the financial year. The report shall also be made available to the general public at a reasonable cost.

Education and Research

45) Every enclosure a zoo shall bear a sign board displaying the scientific information regarding the animals exhibited in it.

46) Every zoo shall publish leaflets, brochures and guide books and make the same available to the visitors either free of cost or at a reasonable price.

47) Every large and medium zoo shall make arrangements for recording, in writing, the detailed observations about the biological behaviour, population dynamics and veterinary care of the animals exhibited as per directions of the Central Zoo Authority so that a detailed database could be developed. The database shall be exchanged with other zoos as well as the Central Zoo Authority.

Visitor Facilities :

48) The zoo operators shall provide adequate civic facilities like toilets, visitor sheds, and drinking water points at convenient places in the zoo for visitors.

49) First-aid equipments including anti-venom shall be readily available in the premises of the zoo.

50) Arrangements shall be made to provide access to the zoo for disabled visitors including those in the wheel chair.

Development and Planning

51) Each zoo shall prepare a long-term master plan for its development. The zoo shall also prepare a management plan, giving details of the proposal and activities of development for next six years. The copies of the said plans shall be sent to the Central Zoo Authority.



**Appendix A – Application for Getting Recognition from the
Central Zoo Authority under Section 38 H (Sub-section 2)
Form – A**

To
The Member-Secretary,
Central Zoo Authority of India,
NEW DELHI.

We want to get recognition under section 38 H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of----- . Bank draft/Postal Order for Rs.500/- drawn in favour of Central Zoo Authority is also enclosed. The required information in respect of ----- is as under:

- 1.Name of the Zoo:
- 2.Location of the Zoo and Area:
- 3.Date of establishment:
- 4.Name of controlling authority/Operator:
- 5.Total number visitors to the Zoo during the last three years(Year wise):
- 6.Total number of days on which zoo is open to visitors during a calendar year.
- 7.Number of animals exhibited by the zoo:

Stock position during current financial year	Number of Spp exhibited	Births	Acquisition	Deaths	Disposals on application date
Mammals					
Birds					
Reptiles					
Amphibians					
Fishes and					
Invertebrates					

- 8.Total number of enclosures:
 - i) Open air moated enclosures.
 - ii) Closed cages/aviaries.
- 9.List of endangered species bred during last 3 years.
- 10.Veterinary facilities:

Whole time veterinarian is available or not

Facilities available in the Veterinary Hospital

 - i. Operation theatre/Surgical room

- ii. X-ray facility
- iii. Squeeze cages
- iv. In-door patient ward
- v. Quarantine ward
- vi. Dispensary
- vii. Nursery for hand-rearing animal babies
- viii. Pathological laboratory
- ix. Tranquilising equipments/drugs

11. Whether the following facilities exist in the zoo.

- i. Kitchen
- ii. Food store
- iii. Deep Freeze
- iv. Potable water facility
- v. Food authorize d Van/Rickshaw etc.

12. Sanitary care and disease control: whether –

- i. Pollution free water to animals for drinking is available?
- ii. Proper drainage system exists in enclosures?
- iii. Regular disposal of refuse material is done?
- iv. Programme for control of pests and predators exists?
- v. Preventive measures like deworming and vaccination are being provided?

13. Amenities to visitors:

- a) Public facilities like toilets/bathrooms exists?
- b) Sufficient number of drinking water taps available?
- c) Visitor information uthor and nature interpretation center are available?
- d) Zoo education facilities have been provided?
- e) Public telephone booths are available?
- f) Kiosks and Restaurants are available at the zoo?

14. Safety measures for visitors ... whether –

- a) Effective stand-off barriers have been provided around enclosures?
- b) Adequate number of warning sign board exist?
- c) First-Aid measures are available?

15. Budget of the zoo for last 3 years

Revenue	Grants	Total expenditure
---------	--------	-------------------

16. Annual Report, Guide books, Brochure any other publication (copies enclosed)

17. Master plan of the Zoo (copy enclosed)



Appendix I
Minimum Prescribed Size for Feeding/Retiring Cubicle/Enclosures for
Important Mammalian Species of Captive Animals

Name of the Species Size of the cubicle\enclosures – length x breadth x height in metres.

FAMILY – Felidae:

Tiger and lions	2.75x1.80x3.00
Panther	2.00x1.50x2.00
Clouded leopard & snow leopard	2.00x1.50x2.00
Small cats	1.80x1.50x1.50

FAMILY – Elephantidae

Elephant	8.0x6.0x5.5
----------	-------------

FAMILY – Rhinocertidae

One-horned Indian Rhinoceros	5.0x3.0x2.5
------------------------------	-------------

FAMILY – Cervidae

Brow-antlered deer	3.0x2.0x2.5
Hangul	3.0x3.0x2.5
Swamp deer	3.0x2.0x2.5
Musk deer	2.5x1.5x2.0
Mouse deer	1.5x1.0x1.5

FAMILY – Bovidae

Nilgiri tahr	2.5x1.5x2.0
Chinkara	2.5x1.5x2.0
Four horned antelope	2.5x1.5x2.0
Wild Buffalo	3.0x1.5x2.0
Indian Bison	3.0x2.0x2.5
Yak	4.0x2.0x2.5
Bharal,Goral,wild sheep	2.5x1.5x2.0

FAMILY – Equidae

Wild Ass	4.0x2.0x2.5
----------	-------------

FAMILY – Ursidae

All types of Indian bears	2.5x1.8x2.0
---------------------------	-------------

FAMILY – Canidae

Jackal,wolf & wild dog	2.0x1.5x1.5
------------------------	-------------

FAMILY – Viverridae

Palm civet	2.0x1.0x1.0
------------	-------------

Large Indian Civet & Binturong	2.0x1.5x1.0
--------------------------------	-------------

FAMILY – Mustellidae

Otters, all types	2.5x1.5x1.0
-------------------	-------------

Ratel and Hog badger	2.5x1.5x1.0
----------------------	-------------

Martens	2.0x1.5x1.0
---------	-------------

FAMILY – Pracyonidae

Red panda	3.0x1.5x1.0
-----------	-------------

FAMILY – Lorisidae

Slow loris and Slender loris	1.0x1.0x1.5
------------------------------	-------------

FAMILY – Cercopithecidae

Monkeys and langurs.	2.0x1.0x1.5
----------------------	-------------

(S.S. HASURKAR) JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA (NO.F.6-3/91-WL.I)



1996

Guidelines for Creation of Rescue Centres

(Issued to Chief Wildlife Wardens of States vide Central Zoo Authority D.O. letter No.7-4/95-CZA dated 16.10.1996)

“The issue of the over crowding of zoos with rescued animals and confiscated animals has been a matter of serious concern to the Central Zoo Authority. Due to unscheduled arrival of large number of animals at the zoo, the animals have to be housed in sub-standard and dingy enclosures. This in conjunction with inadequate health care leads to large scale mortality among new arrivals. Consequently, the reputation of the concerned zoo is tarnished and at times the very existence of the zoo is questioned.

The Central Zoo Authority, after detailed deliberations, has decided that zoos should accept only such animals for which appropriate housing facilities are available and which have some display value also.

The remaining rescued/confiscated animals should normally be housed in separate facilities located outside the display area of the zoo. The norms of housing, upkeep and health care of such animals would be same as are prescribed under “Recognition of zoo rules, 1992”. The only exception would be that moated barriers need not be provided.

Where such facility can not be constructed within the zoo premises because of limitation of space, the facilities should be constructed on some other land in the vicinity so that the orphanage can continue as a satellite to the zoo. This would not only reduce the operational cost of the orphanage, but would also provide improved upkeep and health care to the animals. The live stock register of the orphanage and the zoo should be kept separately. The State Government should provide additional budget for upkeep of the animals in the orphanage including the capital cost like construction of additional enclosures.

The setting up of orphanages independent from the zoo normally should not be allowed because these orphanages invariably end up in unplanned and sub-standard zoos.

I shall be grateful if the decision of the Central Zoo Authority is implemented in the zoos of your State with immediate effect”.



1996

Guidelines for Disposing Carcass of Animals In Zoos

(Issued to Directors/Curators of Large/Medium/Small Zoos
vide Central Zoo Authority letter No.24-2/95-CZA dated 24.1.1996)

“The Technical Committee of Central Zoo Authority discussed the mode of disposal of carcasses of the animals that die in zoos. The normal method of disposal of carcasses should be either burying or burning.

Special care has to be taken in respect of carcasses of leopards, lions and tigers. These should be disposed of by burning in the presence of zoo directors themselves, so that the possibilities of skeleton/trophies being smuggled into illegal trade can totally be ruled out. Skinning of animals and processing their skins for making trophies leads not only in wastage of government money but also involves the risk of some of these trophies being smuggled into clandestine trade.

The carcasses of animals that die of anthrax or such other communicable diseases should be disposed of only by burying, without opening the body cavity”.



1996

Guidelines for Setting up of Deer Parks

1. Area of the deer park should be atleast five hectares.
2. The deer park should be at a reasonable distance from the residential accommodations and roads, so that the animals are not provoked unnecessary
3. The zoo/deer park should have a small treatment room.
4. The zoo should have a postmortem room.
5. Arrangement should be made with a Veterinarian to check the health of animals daily.
6. Arrangement for round the clock supply of potable water should be made in the animal enclosure.
7. The number of animals in the deer parks should not be more than one animal for larger ungulates and three animals per acre for smaller ungulates.
8. safe-guard against inbreeding, periodic exchange of animals specially males, should be made with other zoos.
9. Fodder trees and shade trees should be planted in the zoo area.
10. Night shelter/kraals should be constructed for the deer
- .



1998

(Indian) National Zoo Policy

Ministry of Environment & Forests *Resolution*
New Delhi, the 28th October, 1998

1. Preamble:

1.1. The growing awareness for nature & wildlife conservation has made zoos a popular institution. Estimates indicate that 10% of the world's population visit zoos every year. There are about 350 animal collections in India, which are visited by more than 50 million people annually.

1.2. While there is a history of scientific interest, conservation and welfare of captive wild animals in the country, many zoos have evolved from menageries and private collections, and most zoos until the last two decades were set up mainly for entertainment and recreation. As wildlife resources were abundant in the past, scientific knowledge about the behavioural and biological requirement of animals did not receive adequate attention, with the result that scientific management of wild animals in captivity has evolved slowly.

1.3. The need for making conservation as one of the main objectives of management of zoos was realised by Government of India soon after independence and the Indian Board for Wildlife made important recommendations in this regard. The Government set up an Expert Committee on Management of Zoos in November, 1972 and its recommendations were accepted in June, 1973. The recommendations are relevant even now for improving the management of zoos. The National Wildlife Action Plan of 1983 again emphasised the role of *exsitu* conservation in national conservation efforts. However, because of varied ownership patterns and divergent nature of animal collections not much was achieved.

1.4. Today when wildlife habitats are under severe pressure and a large number of species of wild fauna have become endangered, the zoos have not only to sustain their own populations but also augment the depleting populations of endangered species in the wild. This new role has been acknowledged by the global conservation community and Article 9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

1.5. As zoos are visited by a large number of visitors, zoos are a potent tool for educating people about the close linkage between protection of natural areas and maintaining the life supporting processes of nature. Well-planned and appropriately designed zoos can sensitize visitors to the dangers of a hostile or indifferent attitude towards nature.

1.6. In India, many well designed zoos were set up in some of the states but for the most part, zoos have not been able to meet the challenges imposed by the changing scenario and still

continue with the legacy of the past, i.e. displaying animals under conditions which are neither congenial to the animals nor educative and rewarding to the visitors.

1.7. The amendment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, in 1991, provided for the enforcement of mandatory standards and norms for management of zoos through the Central Zoo Authority. However, it is realised that the objectives of the Act can be achieved only through co-operation and participation of various government agencies, non-governmental organisations and people at large.

1.8. The National zoo Policy aims at giving proper direction and thrust to the management of zoos by mustering co-operation and participation of all concerned.

2. Objectives:

2.1 The main objective of the zoos shall be to complement and strengthen the national efforts in conservation of the rich biodiversity of the country, particularly the wild fauna. This objective can be achieved through the following protocol:-

2.1.1 Supporting the conservation of endangered species by giving species, which have no chance of survival in wild, a last chance of survival through coordinated breeding under *exsitu* conditions and raise stocks for rehabilitating them in the wild as and when it is appropriate and desirable.

2.1.2 To inspire amongst zoo visitors empathy for wild animals, an understanding and awareness about the need for conservation of natural resources and for maintaining the ecological balance.

2.1.3 Providing opportunities for scientific studies useful for conservation in general and creation of a data base for sharing between the agencies involved in *insitu* and *exsitu* conservation.

2.1.4 Besides the aforesaid objectives, the zoos shall continue to function as rescue centres for orphaned wild animals, subject to the availability of appropriate housing and upkeep infrastructure. Where appropriate housing and upkeep is not available, State Governments and the Central Government would ascertain setting up rescue facilities in off-the-display areas of the zoo, subject to the availability of land.

3. Strategy for achieving the objectives:

3.1 General Policy about Zoos:

3.1.1 Since zoos require a significant amount of resources in the form of land, water, energy and money, no new zoo shall be set up unless a sustained supply of resources including finance and technical support are guaranteed.

3.1.2 Zoos shall prepare a long-term masterplan for development to ensure optimum utilisation of the land, water, energy and finance.

3.1.3 Every Zoo shall maintain a healthy, hygienic and natural environment in the zoo, so that the visitors get an adequate opportunity to experience a natural environment.

3.1.4 Zoos shall give priority to endangered species in their collection and breeding plans. The order of preference for selection of species shall be (in descending order) locality, region, country and other areas.

3.1.5 Zoos shall regulate the number of animals of various species in their collection in such a way that each animal serves the objectives of the zoo. For achieving this objective, a detailed management plan of every species in the zoo shall be prepared.

3.1.6 Every zoo shall endeavour to avoid keeping single animals or non-viable sex ratios of any species. They shall cooperate in pooling such animals into genetically, demographically and socially viable groups at zoos identified for the purpose.

3.1.7 Zoos shall avoid keeping surplus animals of prolifically breeding species and if required, appropriate population control measures shall be adopted.

3.2 Acquisition of Animals:

3.2.1 Except for obtaining founder animal's for approved breeding programme and infusion of new blood into inbred groups, no zoo shall collect animals from the wild.

3.2.2 Zoos shall not enter into any transaction involving violation of the law and provisions of international conventions on wildlife conservation.

3.2.3 Zoos shall not enter into any transaction in respect of their surplus animals with any commercial establishment. Even the animal products should not be utilised for commercial purposes. The trophies of the animals could, however, be used for educational or scientific purposes.

3.3 Animal Housing:

3.3.1 Every animal in a zoo shall be provided housing, upkeep and health care that can ensure a quality of life and longevity to enable the zoo population sustain itself through procreation.

3.3.2 The enclosure for all the species displayed or kept in a zoo shall be of such size that all animals get adequate space for free movement and exercise and no animal is unduly dominated or harassed by any other animal.

3.3.3 Each animal enclosure in a zoo shall have appropriate shelters, perches, withdrawal areas, wallow, pools, drinking water points and such other facilities which can provide the animals a chance to display the wide range of their natural behaviours as well as protect them from extremes of climate.

3.4. Upkeep of Animal Collections:

3.4.1 Zoos shall provide diet to each species which is similar to its feed in nature. Where for unavoidable reasons any ingredients have to be substituted, due care will be taken to ensure that the substitute fulfills the nutritional requirement of the species.

3.4.2 For the well-being of the animals, round the clock supply of potable drinking water shall be made available to all animals kept in the zoo.

3.4.3 With the objective of avoiding human imprinting and domestication of animals, zoos shall prevent physical handling of animals by the staff to the extent possible.

3.4.4 Zoos shall not allow any animal to be provoked or tortured for the purpose of extracting any performance or tricks for the benefit of the visitors or for any other reason.

3.5 Health Care:

3.5.1 Zoos shall ensure availability of the highest standards of veterinary care to all the animals in their collection.

3.5.2 Adequate measures shall be taken by every zoo for implementing wildlife health and quarantine rules and regulations. Appropriate vaccination programmes shall also be taken up for safeguarding against infectious diseases. Timely action to isolate infected animals from the zoo population shall also be taken to avoid further spread of disease.

3.6 Research and Training:

3.6.1 The zoos shall encourage research on the biology, behaviour, nutrition and veterinary aspects of animals in their collection. They shall also endeavour for creation of expertise on zoo architecture and landscape designing, co-operation of recognised institutions already working in relevant fields in this regard shall be taken.

3.6.2 Zoos shall endeavour for transfer of technical skills available in the field for zoo personnel. The Central Government, Central Zoo Authority and State Government shall provide due support to zoos in these efforts. Assistance of Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) and other institutions within India and abroad, having appropriate expertise shall be taken in this regard.

3.6.3 Zoos shall also endeavour for dissemination of information on scientific aspects of management through publication of periodicals, journals news letters and special bulletins. Help of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and government institutions shall also be availed in such efforts. The Central Zoo Authority shall provide technical and financial support to the Indian Zoo Directors Association (IZDA) and other institutions in this regard.

3.7 Breeding Programme For Species:

3.7.1 Before taking up breeding programme of any species, zoos shall clearly identify the objectives for which the breeding programme is being taken up. The targeted numbers for the programme would be decided keeping in view the identified objectives.

3.7.2 All zoos shall cooperate in successful implementation of identified breeding programmes by way of loaning, pooling or exchanging animals for the programme and help creation of socially, genetically and demographically viable groups even at the cost of reducing the number of animals or number of species displayed in individual zoos.

3.7.3 Breeding programmes shall be taken up by zoos after collection of adequate data like biology, behaviour and other demographic factors affecting the programme, including the minimum number of founder animals and the quantum of housing facilities available.

3.7.4 Programmes for breeding of zoo animals for re-introduction in the wild shall be taken up after getting approval of the State Government, the Central Zoo Authority and the Central Government as the case may be.

3.7.5 Zoos shall give priority in their breeding programmes to endangered species representing the zoo-geographic zones in which they are located.

3.7.6 For carrying out breeding programmes in a scientific and planned manner the zoo shall mark every individual animal involved in the programme in an appropriate manner and maintain appropriate records.

3.7.7 Zoos shall take utmost precaution to prevent inbreeding. They shall avoid artificial selection of traits and make no explicit or implicit attempts to interbreed various genera, species and sub-species.

3.7.8 Special efforts shall be made to avoid human imprinting of the stocks raised for reintroduction purposes by providing off exhibit breeding facilities.

3.8 Education And Outreach Activity:

3.8.1 Each zoo should have a well drawn-up plan for educating the visitors as well as others in the community. Zoos shall keep a close liaison with other *ex-situ* facilities in this regard.

3.8.2 The central theme of the zoo education programme being the linkage between the survival of various species and protection of their natural habitat, enclosures which allow the animals to display natural behaviour are crucial to zoo education. Zoos shall, therefore, display animals in such enclosures only where the animals do not suffer physiological and psychological restraint.

3.8.3 Attractive and effective signage methods and interactive displays to explain activities of various species to visitors, published education material and audio-visual devices are proven methods for driving home the conservation message. A formal education programme should also be pursued for strengthening the education message.

3.8.4 Besides signage, the zoos shall also use guided tours, talks by knowledgeable persons and audio-visual shows for effectively communicating the message of conservation to the visitors.

3.8.5 The help of universities, colleges and non-governmental organisation shall be taken to educate the students about the benefits of supporting nature conservation programmes.

3.9 Extension Activities:

3.9.1 To provide the urban population with a window to nature and to serve as green lungs for the polluting environment, zoos shall extend their expertise and help to State Governments and local authorities to create nature parks extending over extensive areas near big cities.

3.10 Amenities To Visitors:

3.10.1 Zoos shall provide basic civic amenities to the visitors like toilets, drinking water points, shelters and first-aid facilities. Ramps shall also be provided for the benefit of visitors in wheel chairs for approach to animal enclosures and other civic amenities.

3.10.2 Zoos shall not provide any infrastructure for recreation/entertainment of visitors that is inconsistent with the stated objective of zoos.

(F.No.26-1/95-CZA)

Vishwanath Anand,Secy.



2000

Decisions of the Parliamentary Committee on Environment regarding Zoos

This should be conveyed by the Chairman on behalf on the Committee:

After studying all the matters regarding the zoos in India and also listening to the Central Zoo Authority and officials of the Environment Ministry, these are a few of the conclusions reached by the Committee.

- a) The Central Zoo Authority should have a minimum of Rs 10 crore as its current budget is inadequate to manage 61 main zoos and hundreds of small ones and also utilise the money for remaking and funding master plans of renovation.
- b) The Central Zoo Authority should have more staff. We understand that even the sanctioned posts have not been filled as yet.
- c). The Central Zoo Authority should see to it that master plans for renovation are made by every zoo using the help of the architect designated by the CZA and that construction work is started immediately. Most zoos are following instructions with a lapse of 5 - 10 years during which thousands of animals die of bad cages and infighting.
- d). The Ministry should see it that Zoos that have not been recognised by the CZA or have been asked to close down should be made to do so immediately. Provision should be made to do so immediately. Provision should be made by the CZA to relocate the animals. For this purpose, the Ministry should get lands designated as rescue centres in the 4 corners of the country to which animals can be sent if a zoo is closed down.
- c). The Central Zoo Authority should see to it that master plans for renovation are made by every zoo using the help of the architect designated by the CZA and that construction work is started immediately. Most zoos are following instructions with a lapse of 5-10 years during which thousands of animals die of bad cages and infighting.
- d). The ministry should see it that Zoos that have not been recognised by the CZA or have been asked to close down should be made to do so immediately. Provision should be made by the CZA to relocate the animals. For this purpose, the ministry should get lands designated as rescue centres in the 4 corners of the country to which animals can be sent if a zoo is closed down.
- e). Many zoos have single animals. The purpose of a zoo is to breed rare and endangered species. Single animals serve no purpose and these are usually animals that are extremely costly. In our inspection we have discovered that most zoos use these animals as power play and refuse to send them to other zoos. All single animals should be put into a common pool and it is upto the CZA to reallocate them depending on the state of the zoo. No animals should be sent to zoos

that are badly run and managed. Zoos with single animals should immediately inform the CZA and the animals should be relocated.

f). It is not necessary for all zoos to have reptile houses as these are of no amusement value for visitors as the animals do not move, of no breeding value as reptiles like snakes do not breed in captivity. Therefore all reptiles that are given to zoos as rescued animals should be released in the wild. No reptiles should be kept in zoos in glass boxes. Most zoos cannot provide temperatures that are suitable. Delhi zoo snakes died to cold, each zoo has a minimum of 20% mortality and this is a great loss of India.

g). No zoos should have more than 10-15 species and these should only be of endangered animals there should be no common animals in any zoo - camels, elephants, common birds, etc. should be strictly banned as these take up a lot of space and are usually badly kept.

h). All zoos should have qualified doctors. It has come to our notice that many zoos do not have doctors or do not have doctors who are trained in wildlife management of medicine. Most zoos do not have tranquiliser guns or have any knowledge of how to use them. We have lost 50 deer in Delhi and Pune Zoo and Sangai and other deer in Trivandrum Zoo due to over tranquilisation. Therefore each state should have, in their veterinary colleges, a wildlife medicine course.

i). Zoos that have been evaluated and have not carried out the orders given to them for adjustments and changes to be made by the CZA should be asked to shut down.

j). It has come to our notice that a large number of zoos are run by the municipality and by Forest Departments. These have a very high mortality rate and are run very badly. They should all be closed down. Amritsar Zoo, the Governor's Mini Zoo in Chandigarh, the Gwalior and Indore Zoo, should be shut down immediately.

k) Zoos that are so old that they cannot be remedied should be shut and the State government should be asked to take immediate action. Trichur Zoo is the worst in India and no remedial action is possible. Therefore the Kerala government should be asked by the Ministry to shut it down.

l) No new zoos should be allowed anywhere:- notwithstanding the pleas of the state. Our animals have become even more endangered because of the tremendous depletion caused by the zoos. Until such time that they become serious breeding centres instead of amusement parks there should be no more zoos. In fact, the present zoo should be halved and the money tripled.

m) All states should be told that the money earned by the zoo should be immediately given to it in its own fund. In most cases the money goes to the state exchequer or to the municipality.

Chairperson



2001

Amendments to the 'Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992

Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification
New Delhi, the 10th July, 2001

G.S.R. 520(E). – In exercise of the power conferred by clauses (g) of sub-section (1) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Central Government hereby makes following rules to amend the 'Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992', namely: -

1. (1) These rules may be called the Recognition of Zoo (Amendment) Rules, 2001
- (2) They shall come into force the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1972,

(i) In rule 2 for clause (d), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely: --

“(d) ‘Endangered Species’ means species included in Schedule I and Schedule II of the Act except black buck”.

“(dd) Critically endangered species means indigenous species whose total number in all the zoos put together does not exceed 200 but shall include tiger, Asiatic lion and panther”.

(ii) For rule 9, the following shall be substituted, namely: --

“(9) For the purposes of deciding standards and norms for recognition of zoos and monitoring and evaluating their performance, the zoos, on the basis of number of animals, species, endangered species and number of animals of endangered species exhibited, shall be classified into four categories as specified below: --

Category of the Zoo	Large	Medium	Small	Mini
Number of animals exhibited	> 750	500-750	200-499	< 200
Number of species exhibited	>75	50-75	20-49	< 20
Number of endangered species Exhibited	>15	10-15	5-9	--
Number of animals of endangered species exhibited	> 150	100-149	50-99	--

(iii) After rule 9, the following rule shall be inserted, namely : --

“(9A) Central Zoo Authority may allow a mini zoo to keep animals of endangered species subject to the condition prescribed by it with regard to health, care, facilities and upkeep of animals including deployment of supervisory level staff including veterinarian.”

(iv) In rule 10,

(a) Under the heading “General” – after (11), the following shall be inserted, namely:–

"(11A) Every zoo shall prepare a collection plan of animals to be housed and displayed in the zoo, keeping due regard to the availability of land, water, electricity and climatic condition of the area".

(b) For clauses (12) and (13), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“(12) Every zoo shall have one full-time officer in-charge of the zoo. The said officer shall be delegated adequate administrative and financial powers to purchase feed and medicine and carry out emergency repair of animal enclosures, as may be necessary for proper upkeep and care of zoo animals.

(13) Every large, medium and small zoo shall have an official with masters degree in Wildlife Science/Zoology as a full time curator solely responsible for looking after the upkeep of animals and maintenance of animal enclosures”.

(c) After clause (14), the following shall be inserted, namely:-

“(14A) Every zoo shall have veterinarians of following description and qualifications:

Category	Sr. Vet	Jr. Vet.
Large Zoo	1	1
Medium Zoo	1	0
Small Zoo	1	0

Sr. Veterinary Officer: shall have B.V.Sc. & AH having experience of working in a zoo recognised by Central Zoo Authority for at least by five years.

Veterinary Officer: B.V.Sc. & AH with diploma in zoo and wildlife animal health care management or masters degree in Wildlife Diseases and Management from a recognised university”.

(d) Under the heading “Animal Enclosures-Design, Dimensions and other Essential Features” – For clause (16), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“All animal enclosures in a zoo shall be so designed as to meet the full biological requirements of the animal housed therein. The enclosures shall be of such size as to ensure that the animals get space for their free movement and exercise and the animals within herds and groups are not unduly dominated by individuals. In case of species, which cannot be kept in groups for behavioural or biological reasons, separate enclosures will be provided for each animal. The enclosures will not be smaller than the dimensions given in appendix H to these rules”.

(e) After clause (16), the following shall be inserted, namely:-

“(16A) Zoo operators shall provide appropriate screening between the adjacent enclosures to safeguard against the animals getting excited or stressed because of the visibility of animals in other enclosures”.

(f) For clauses (17) and (18), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“(17) The zoo operators shall endeavour to simulate the conditions of the natural habitat of the animal in the enclosures as close as possible. Planting of appropriate species of trees for providing shade and shelters, which merge in the overall environment of the enclosures, shall also be provided. Depending upon the availability of land and technical feasibility, moat shall be provided as enclosure barrier.”

(18) Every mammal in the zoo shall be provided food inside a feeding cell/retiring cubicle or feeding kraal. The number and size of feeding cells or kraals will also be such that the dominant animals do not deprive other animals from getting adequate food. The endangered mammalian species shall be provided individual feeding cells/night shelters of the dimensions as specified in appendix I to these rules. Each cubicle/cell have resting, feeding, drinking water and exercising facilities according to the biological needs of the species. Proper ventilation and lighting for the comfort and well-being of animals shall be provided in each cell/cubicle/enclosure”.

(g) In clause (20), for the words "in consultation with", the words "with the approval of" shall be substituted.

(h) Under the heading "Veterinary Facilities", the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"(31A) Every zoo operator shall provide one qualified lab assistant/compounder for assisting the veterinarian in health care of the zoo animals"

(i) For clause (35), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(35) Each zoo shall have proper facility for disposal of carcasses without affecting the hygiene of the zoo. However, carcasses of large cats shall be disposed off only by burning in presence of director or an officer not below the rank of a curator duly authorised by the director".

(j) Under the heading "Breeding of Animals", For clause (36), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(36) Every zoo shall keep in its collection only such number of animals and such species for which appropriate housing facility exists. The zoo operators shall be responsible for ensuring that the number of animals of any species does not go beyond the holding capacity of the enclosures available in the zoo and housing standards are not compromised for keeping the excessive numbers".

(k) For clause (39), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(39) All zoos shall participate in planned breeding programme of endangered species approved by Central Zoo Authority in consultation with Chief Wild Life Warden of the State. For this purpose, they shall exchange animals between zoo, by way of breeding loans, gifts etc. as per the directions of Central Zoo Authority".

(i) Under the heading "Maintenance of Records and Submission of Inventory to the Central Zoo Authority". For clause (43), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(43) Every zoo shall also submit a brief summary of the death of animals in the zoo for every financial year, along with the reasons of death identified on the basis of post-mortem reports and other diagnostic tests, by 30th April of the following year. In case of death of critically endangered species, a report along with details specified above shall be submitted to Central Zoo Authority within twenty four hours".

(m) For clause (44), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(44) Every zoo shall submit an annual report of the activities of the zoo in respect of each financial year to the Central Zoo Authority. With respect to mini zoos, a consolidated report may be submitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden of the respective State/U.T."

(v) In Appendix-I, In column 2, for the heading "Size of the cubicle/enclosures, length x breadth x height in meters, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Size of feeding cubicle/Night shelter (Length x Breadth x Height in meters)",



“Appendix-II

Minimum Prescribed Size for Outdoor Open Enclosure for Important Mammalian Species of Captive Animals

SI. No.	Name of the Species	Minimum size of outdoor enclosure (per pair)	Minimum area extra per additional animal
<hr/>			
		Square meter	
Family – Felidae			
1.	Tiger and lions	1000	250
2.	Panther	500	60
3.	Clouded leopard	400	40
4.	Snow leopard	450	50
Family – Rhinocerotidae			
5.	One-horned Indian Rhinoceros	2000	375
Family – Cervidae			
6.	Brow-antlered deer	1500	125
7.	Hangul	1500	125
8.	Swamp deer	1500	125
Family – Bovidae			
9.	Wild buffalo	1500	200
10.	Indian bison	1500	200
11.	Bharal, Goral, Wild sheep & Serow	350	75
Family – Equidae			
12.	Wild Ass	1500	200
Family – Ursidae			
13.	All types of Indian bears	1000	100
Family – Canidae			
14.	Jackal, Wolf and Wild dog	400	50

	Family – Procyonidae		
15.	Red panda	300	30
	Family – Cercopithecidae		
16.	Monkeys and langurs	500	20

Note: 1. The dimensions have been given only in respect of the species, which are commonly displayed in zoos.

2. No dimensions for outdoor enclosure have been prescribed for Chinkara and Chowsingha because of the problem of infighting injuries. These animals may be kept in battery-type enclosures of the dimensions suggested by the Central Zoo Authority.

3. The designs of enclosures for Schedule I species, not covered by this Appendix, should be finalised only after approval of the Central Zoo Authority.

[F.No. 7-4-99 (8A)]

S.C. SHARMA, Addl. DGF (Wildlife) & Director, Wildlife Preservation

Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India vide GSR 711(E) dated 6-8-1992.



South Asia

Sri Lankan Legislation related to Zoos and Captive Wild Animals



1982

National Zoological Gardens Act, No. 41 of 1982

Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
National Zoological Gardens Act, No.41 of 1982
(Certified on 24th November, 1982)
Printed on the orders of Government

1982

National Zoological Gardens Act, No. 41 of 1982

Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
National Zoological Gardens Act, No.41 of 1982
(Certified on 24th November, 1982)
Printed on the orders of Government

An Act to provide for the Administration and Management of the National Zoological Gardens, to Provide for the Establishment of the Zoo Development and Welfare Fund; and for Matters Connected Therewith or Incidental Thereto

Be it enacted by the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as follows:-

1. This Act may be cited as the National Zoological Gardens Act, No.41 of 1982.
2. (1) For the purposes of the administration of the National Zoological Gardens there shall be appointed

- (a) a person to be or to act as the Director of the National Zoological Gardens.
- (b) persons to be or to act as Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of the National Zoological Gardens; and
- (c) such other officers and servants as may be necessary for the purpose of this Act.

(2) All officers and servants appointed for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning and for the purposes of the Penal Code.

Part I

General Duties and Powers of the Director of the National Zoological Gardens

3. (1) The Director of the National Zoological Gardens (hereinafter referred to as the “Director”) shall be responsible for the supervision, control and administration of the affairs and business of the National Zoological Gardens (hereinafter referred to as the “Zoo”)

(2) The Director may, for the purposes of subsection (1), delegate any of his powers to a Deputy or Assistant Director or to any officer of the Zoo.

4. The Director may take steps within the Zoo.

- (a) to construct enclosures, roads, buildings and fences, to provide water supplies and to carry out such other works as he may consider necessary for the management of the Zoo;
- (b) to ensure the safety of the animals in the Zoo;
- (c) to regulate and control vehicular traffic;
- (d) to provide special areas for the parking of vehicles;
- (e) to ensure the safety of the visitors to the Zoo; and
- (f) to protect any farm maintained by the Zoo and the produce thereof.

5. (1) Any person who-

- (a) enters the Zoo without a valid ticket issued at the entrance of the Zoo, on payment of the appropriate fee;
- (b) refuses or fails to produce his ticket when requested to do so by the Director or any Deputy or any Assistant or any person authorized by the Director;
- (c) sells or transfers or attempts to sell or transfer a ticket issued to him in order to enable any other person to enter the Zoo;
- (d) engages in feeding any animal in any area within the Zoo where such feeding is prohibited by a notice,
- (e) uses any radio or other sound equipment in any area within the Zoo where the use of such equipment is prohibited by a notice;
- (f) uses photographic equipment within the Zoo without the prior approval of the Director
- (g) leads any animal into the Zoo without the prior approval of the Director;
- (h) within the Zoo carries or has in his possession or under his control any gun, cartridge, firearm or other explosive of any description;
- (i) discharges or attempts to discharge any gun or use any explosives;
- (j) enters any area within the Zoo into which entry is prohibited by a notice;
- (k) within the Zoo teases, annoys, disturbs, harasses or injures any animal or acts in any other manner which is in any way detrimental to the safety or health of any animal on exhibition;
- (l) within the Zoo obstructs, threatens or hinders any employee of the Zoo;
- (m) removes or damages any property belonging to the Zoo;
- (n) parks a vehicle outside the parking areas provided by the Director;

- (o) within the Zoo, distributes or exhibits any hand bill, placard, poster, notice or any such document, without the prior approval of the Director;
- (p) drives a motor vehicle in any area within the Zoo, where driving of motor vehicles is prohibited; and
- (q) sells or exhibits for sale any article within the Zoo, without the prior approval of the Director, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) Every person who is found guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

6. (1) The Director may, at any time, compound any offence under subsection (1) of section 5, by accepting a sum of one hundred rupees by way of composition for the offence committed, and where a prosecution has been entered against any person for any such offence, the Director may with the consent of the court before which prosecution is pending, compound such offence at any time before judgment and may withdraw such prosecution.

(2) The sum of money accepted by the Director under subsection (1), shall be credited to the Zoo Development and Welfare Fund established under this Act.

7. It shall be lawful for the court before which an offender is convicted of an offence to direct in respect of any fine that may be imposed for such offence that any share not exceeding one-half thereof or of so much as shall actually be recovered be awarded to the Zoo Development and Welfare Fund established under this Act.

Part II

Zoo Development and Welfare Fund

8. (1) A Fund to be called the Zoo Development and Welfare Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund") shall be established for the purposes of this Act.

(2) There shall be paid into the Fund—

- (a) all such sums of money as may be received by way of donations from any source whatsoever;
- (b) all such sums of money as may be recovered by the Director under section 6;
- (c) all such sums of money as may be recovered by way of fines
- (d) all such sums of money as may be received by the sale of garden produce; and
- (e) all other sums of money received by the Zoo by way of any income from any source whatsoever.

(3) The following sums of money shall, subject to the prior approval of the Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance, be paid out of the Fund

- (a) all such sums of money as may be necessary to provide ancillary services to the visitors to the Zoo;
- (b) all such sums of money as may be necessary to provide welfare and incentive schemes to the employees of the Zoo; and
- (c) all expenditure required for the purposes of this Act unless otherwise specifically provided for.

(4) The Director shall be responsible for the Administration of the Fund

(5) The accounts of the Fund shall be audited by the Auditor - General.

Part III

Miscellaneous

9. (1) The Minister may appoint an Advisory Committee which shall consist of the Director as Chairman and of eleven other persons, for the purposes of advising the Director and Making recommendations to the Minister on all matters and questions relating to the Zoo.

(2) Meetings of the Advisory Committee shall be held at least twice every year.

(3) The Advisory Committee shall be entitled to determine its own procedure in any matter of procedure for which no provision is prescribed.

10. (1) Where the Director has reasonable grounds to believe that any animal purported to be the property of the Zoo, is in the custody or possession of any person, it shall be lawful for the Director or any person authorized in writing in that behalf to —

(a) enter and inspect any premises or vehicle in which he has reasonable grounds to believe that such animal may be found; and

(b) recover possession of such animal

(2) If the person, from whose possession or custody any animal was removed in terms of subsection (1), desires to regain possession of such animal, the burden of proving that such animal belongs to him, shall be on such person.

11. No suit or prosecution shall lie against any public officer for any act which in good faith is done or purported to be done under this Act.

12. Every person who assaults, obstructs, threatens, intimidates, abuses or insults any person exercising the powers, or discharging the duties conferred on him by this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

13. (1) The Minister may make regulations in respect of any matter required by this Act to be prescribed or in respect of which regulations are authorized by this Act to be made.

(2) Every regulation made by the Minister shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into operation on the date of such publication or on such later date as may be specified in the regulation.

(3) Every regulation shall, as soon as convenient after publication in the Gazette, be brought before Parliament for approval. Any regulation which is not so approved shall be deemed to be rescinded as from the date of its disapproval, but without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

(4) Notification of the date on which any regulation made by the Minister is so deemed to be rescinded shall be published in the Gazette.

14. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires

“animal” means any animal vertebrate, invertebrate and includes all categories of birds, fish or reptile; and “National Zoological Gardens” includes the public aquarium, the Zoo farm at Ratmalana and the elephant orphanage at Pinnawela, Rambukkana.



1956 Revision
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance

Government of Ceylon
Legislative Enactments
Chapter 475

Cruelty to Animals

An Ordinance to Make Better Provision for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

10th July 1907

Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1907, 19 of 1912, 43 of 1917, 9 of 1919, 23 of 1921, 16 of 1927, 17 of 1930, 12 of 1945

Act No. 22 of 1955

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance.

Offence of cruelty

2. (1) Any person who shall-
 - (a) cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, over-ride, abuse, or torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, over-ridden, abused, or tortured, any animal;
 - (b) by any act or omission cause unnecessary pain or suffering to any animal; or
 - (c) convey or carry, or cause to be conveyed or carried, in any ship, boat, canoe, or in any vehicle, basket, box or cage, or otherwise, any animal in such manner or position as to subject such animal to unnecessary pain or suffering,

Penalty

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Minister¹ to make rules as to the manner of keeping and treatment of animals.

(3) If any person contravenes any such rule, he shall be deemed for all purposes to have caused unnecessary pain or suffering to such animals.

If animal found in any place suffering pain by reason of starvation, &c., owner guilty of an offence.

3. If any animal is found in any place suffering pain by reason of starvation, mutilation, or other ill-treatment, the owner of such animal, and any superintendent or manager of such owner, shall severally be guilty of an offence, and shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with both:

Provided, however, that it shall be a good defense to any such charge if the owner of such animal, or if any such superintendent or manager, proves to the satisfaction of the court that the condition of the animal was not due to any act, omission, neglect, or default on his part.

Penalty for killing animals with unnecessary cruelty

4. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Penalty for using animals unfit for labour.

5. If any person uses in any work or labour any animal which by reason of any disease, infirmity, wound, sore, or other cause is unfit to be so used, or permits any such unfit animal in his possession or under his control to be so used, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Power of Minister to appoint infirmaries for the treatment of animals.

6. (1) The Minister¹ may appoint any institution established in Ceylon for the treatment of sick or injured animals to be an infirmary for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences under this Ordinance have been committed.
(2) Every such infirmary shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by any officer authorized in that behalf by the Minister.
(3) The Minister¹ may, whenever he thinks fit to do so, rescind any order made under subsection (1).
(4) The court before which a prosecution for such an offence has been instituted may direct that the animal in respect of which the offence is alleged or proved to have been committed shall be sent for treatment and care to an infirmary, and be there detained until it is, in the opinion of the court, again fit for the work or labour on which it has been ordinarily employed.
(5) The cost of the treatment, feeding, and watering of the animal in the infirmary shall be payable by the owner of the animal according to such scale of rates as the Government Agent of the administrative district may from time to time prescribe.

(6) If the owner refuses or neglects to pay such cost and to remove the animal within such time as the court may prescribe, the court may direct that the animal be sold, and the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of such costs.

(7) The surplus, if any, of the proceeds of sale shall on application made by the owner within two months after the date of the sale, be paid to him; and the deficit, if any, shall be recoverable from the owner by order of the court in the same manner as a fine, and when recovered shall be paid to the authorities of the infirmary.

Penalty for permitting diseased animals to die in any street

7. If any person without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal of which he is the owner to die in any street, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees, or in default to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months.

Limitation of time for prosecution

8. A prosecution for an offence against this Ordinance shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

Power to Magistrate &c., to direct destruction of suffering animals.

9. When any Magistrate, Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of Police, President of a Rural Court, or the divisional revenue officer of a division, has reason to believe that an offence under this Ordinance has been committed in respect of any animal, he may direct the immediate destruction of the animal, if in his opinion its sufferings are such as to render such a direction proper.

Municipal Veterinary Surgeon or any officer authorized by him may board any vessel in Colombo harbour and enter customs premises for inspecting any animals therein.

10. The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon or any officer authorized by him in writing to inspect diseased or disabled animals may board any vessel in Colombo harbour and may enter into the customs premises or any place appointed for the landing of cattle or the cattle mart or the quarantine station for the purpose of inspecting any animals therein and may destroy or order the immediate destruction of any animal found therein if the animal appears to him to be injured or diseased and, in his opinion, its sufferings are such as to render its immediate destruction proper.

Power to direct application of fines.

11. The Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance¹ may, by Order notified in the Gazette, notwithstanding any statutory enactment inconsistent therewith, direct that the whole or any part of any of the fines recovered in respect of offences under this Ordinance, which shall have been prosecuted by any offer of any society established in Ceylon for the prevention of cruelty to animals, shall be paid to such society

Provided that where in any area any such fines are by law or practice already appropriated to any public authority established in the area, such Order shall only take effect in the area subject to the consent of the public authority signified by resolution notified in the Gazette, and to the extent authorized by such resolution.

Offences under the Ordinance to be cognizable offences.

12. All offences against this Ordinance shall be deemed to be cognizable offences within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure code, and subject to all the provisions of the said Code relating to arrest without warrant:

Provided, however, the Rural Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Magistrates' Courts to try all offences under this Ordinance; and every Rural Court shall have power in respect of such offences to impose a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or, in default of payment, imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two weeks.

Power to detain animals

13. A peace officer may detain any animal in regard to which he shall have reasonable cause to believe that an offence under this Ordinance has been committed pending the trial of the offence, and in the event of a conviction the court may direct the reasonable cost of the maintenance of the animal pending the trial, to be recovered from the offender in the same manner as a fine.

Interpretation

14. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires-
- "**animal**" means any domestic or captured animal and includes any bird, fish or reptile in captivity; and
 - "**street**" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage, or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have access.



3rd Session 1967-68

Animals (Amendment) Act, No. 10 of 1968

Parliament of Ceylon

An Act to Amend the Animals Act, No. 29 of 1958

(Date of Assent: March 2, 1968)

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives of Ceylon in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Animals (Amendment) Act, No. 10 of 1968.

Amendment of section 3 of Act No. 29 of 1958

2. Section 3 of the Animals Act, No. 29 of 1958, hereinafter referred to as the "principal Act", is hereby amended as follows:-
 - (1) in paragraph (1), by the substitution, for the words "another; and, of the word "another;";
 - (2) in paragraph (2), by the substitution, for the word "permitted.", of the word "permitted;" and
 - (3) by the insertion, immediately after paragraph (2), of the following new paragraphs:

"(3) the stoppage and examination of vehicles in which animals are being transported; and
 - (4) the establishment of checking stations at which any vehicles may be required to stop to enable the officer in charge of such station to examine the vehicle for the purpose of ascertaining whether any animals are being transported in contravention of any regulation made under this Part."

Insertion of new sections 3A and 3B in the principal Act.

3. The following new sections are hereby inserted immediately after section 3, and shall have effect as sections 3A and 3B, of the principal Act:-

Power of Court to confiscate vehicles.

- 3A. Where any person is convicted of an offence under this Part or any regulations made thereunder, any vehicle used in the commission of such offence shall, in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence, be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation:

Provided, however, that in any case where the owner of the vehicle is a third party, no order of confiscation shall be made, if the owner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has taken all precautions to prevent the use of such vehicle or that the vehicle has been used without his knowledge for the commission of the offence.

Power to compound offences.

3B. (1) The Government Agent or the Director or any officer not below the rank of Divisional Revenue Officer or Agricultural Officer, empowered in that behalf by the Government Agent or the Director, as the case may be, may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any offence under this part or any regulations made thereunder, any sum of offence which may have been committed.

(2) In any case where a sum of money is accepted under sub-section (1), the officer compounding the offence shall forthwith release to the offender any animal in respect of which the offence has been committed or the vehicle used in the commission of the offence, and no further proceedings shall be taken against the offender.

(3) Where any offence is compounded under this section, the full facts of the case shall forthwith be reported to the Director.

4) All sums of money received under this section shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon.

For the purposes of section “Agricultural Officer” means a Divisional Agricultural Extension Officer or Agricultural Officer (Farm Management and Production)’.

Amendment of section 21 of the principal Act.

4. Section 21 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the words “ any land”, of the words “any private land”.

Amendment of section 23 of the principal Act.

5. Section 23 of the principal Act is hereby amended as follows:-

- (1) by the renumbering of that section as sub-section (1) of section 23;
- (2) in the renumbered sub-section (1) of that section, by the substitution,-
 - (a) for the expression “any pig”, of the expression “any pig or poultry”, and
 - (b) for the word “pigs”, of the words “pigs or poultry”;
- (3) by the insertion, immediately after renumbered sub-section (1) of that section, of the following new sub-section:-

‘(2) In this section, the term “poultry” means domestic fowl, turkeys, geese, or ducks’; and
- (4) in the marginal note to that section by the substitution, for the word “pigs.”, of the words “ pigs or poultry”.

Amendment of section 25 of the principal Act.

6. Section 25 of the principal Act is hereby amended as follows:-
- (1) in sub-section (2) of that section, by the substitution, for the word “made,”, of the words “made, or that such sum cannot be recovered under sub-section (3),”; and
 - (2) by the insertion, immediately after sub-section (2), of the following new sub-section:-
 - (3) The Court shall have power to order any animal seized under this Part to be sold by public auction, and where any animal is so sold, the proceeds of the sale shall, by order of Court, be disposed of in the prescribed manner.”.

Amendment of section 26 of the principal Act.

7. Section 26 of the principal Act is hereby amended as follows:-
- (1) in paragraph (b), by the substitution, for the words “given ; and”, of the word “given;”;
 - (2) by the relettering of paragraph I as paragraph (e); and
 - (3) by the insertion, immediately after paragraph (b), of the following new paragraphs:-
 - “I the custody and maintenance of animals seized, in cases where the person seizing the animals is unable to maintain the animals;
 - (d) the production in Court of animals seized, the sale of such animals and the disposal of proceeds of sale; and “

Insertion of new section 26A in the principal Act.

8. The following new section is hereby inserted immediately after section 26, and shall have effect as section 26A, of the principal Act:-

‘Definition of certain terms for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

26A. In this Part of this Act,-

- (a) “Crown land” does not include any land which is in the possession or occupation of any person by or under the authority of a permit, grant, or any other instrument by whatsoever name or designation called, issued or made by or on behalf of the Crown under any written law;
- (b) “private land” includes any Crown land which is in the possession or occupation of any person by or under the authority of a permit, grant, or any other instrument by whatsoever name or designation called, issued or made by or on behalf of the Crown under any written law;
- (c) “owner or occupier”, in relation to any private land, includes any person in possession or occupation of that land by or under the authority of a permit, grant or any other instrument by whatsoever name or designation called, issued or made by or on behalf of the Crown under any written law, or any other person acting by or under the direction of such owner or occupier.”.

Insertion of new section 37A in the principal Act.

9. The following new section is hereby inserted immediately after section 37, and shall have effect as section 37A, of the principal Act:-

Special provision regarding jurisdiction to try certain offences.

37A. (1) Any offence under this Act committed by reason of a contravention of any of the provisions of Part IV of this Act, or of any regulation made under this Act in respect of any matter for which such regulation is authorized to be made by that Part, shall,-

(a) if there is a Rural Court having jurisdiction over the place at which such offence was committed, be triable by that Court ; or

(b) if there is no Rural Court, be summarily triable by the Magistrate's Court having jurisdiction over the place at which such offence was committed.

(2) Any Rural Court trying an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have power to inflict the full penalty provided for that offence notwithstanding any limitation of its ordinary powers of jurisdiction”.

Amendment of section 38 of the principal Act.

10. Section 38 of the principal Act is hereby amended in the definition of “animal”, by the substitution, for the words “goat or pig;”, of the words “goat or pig or poultry;”.



Pakistan Legislation related to Zoos and Wildlife

The Punjab Wildlife Protection act (Pakistan)

Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Notification The 1st February, 1974

No. PAP/Legis. 2(36) 73-74/12 – The Punjab Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Bill, 1973 having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab on the twenty eighth day of January, 1974 and assented to by the Governor of the Punjab on the 1st day of February, 1974 is hereby published as an Act of the Provincial Legislature of the Punjab and amended vide Ordinance dated the 8th March, 1983 and Notification No. Legis –2(54)/90/11 dated, the 30th March, 1991.

The Punjab Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 1974

Punjab Act No. II of 1974

(First published, after having received the assent of the Governor of the Punjab, in the Gazette of the Punjab (Extraordinary) dated, the 1st February, 1974).

AN ACT

To provide for the protection, preservation, conservation and management of wildlife in the Province of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the protection, preservation, conservation and management of wildlife in the Province of the Punjab, in the manner here-in-after appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows
(Preamble)

1. This Act may be called the Punjab Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1974. (Short title, extent and commencement)
2. It extends to the whole of the Province of the Punjab.
3. It shall come into force at once and shall be deemed to have taken effect on and from the day the Punjab Ordinance Temporary Enactment Act, 1973 (Punjab Act No. VI of 1973), in so far as it enacted the provisions of the Punjab Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Ordinance, 1972 (Ordinance, XXI of 1972), expired.

4. Nothing hereinafter provided shall be deemed to authorize any person to hunt in the reserved or protected forest as constituted and declared under the provisions of the Forest Act, 1927 (Act, XVI of 1927).

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise required, the following words (Definitions) and expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say –
 - a) “**Board**” means the Punjab Wildlife Management Board constituted under section 5;
 - b) “**Certificate**”, “**license**”, “**Special license**”, “**permit**”. Or “**Special Permit**” mean respectively a certificate, a license, a special license, a permit or a special permit granted or issued under this Act;
 - i) “**National Park**” means an area declared as such under section 17;
 - s) “**Wild animal**” means a wild bird or animal specified in the First and Third Schedules;
 - t) “**Wildlife**” includes organic resources, animals, birds, reptiles, vegetation soil and water;

9. No person shall –
 - i) hunt any wild animal by means of a set gun, drop spear, deadfall, gun trap, explosive, projectile, bomb, grenade, baited hook, net, snare or any other trap, an automatic weapon , or a service weapon of ammunition used by the Pakistan Army or by Police Force or by means of any drug or chemical substance, likely to anesthetize, paralyse, uthori or render incapable an animal whether partly or totally through a projectile or otherwise
 - ii) hunt any protected animal;
 - iii) hunt any game animal except under a permit and in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the rules;

- 21). (1) Whosoever contravenes or attempts to contravene : (Penalties)
 - i) any provisions of sections 9,10,11,12,13,14,15 and 28 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to a period of two years or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both , subject to minimum imprisonment of one year and a fine of one thousand rupees and suspension of licence or permit granted or issued to him under this Act for a period of five years;
 - ii) any provisions of sections 16,17 and 18 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine of ten thousand rupees or with both subject to minimum imprisonment for a period of two years and fine of five thousand rupees with confiscation of the weapon or vehicle used in such contravention ; and
 - iii) any provision of this Act or any rule for the contravention of which no specific penalty is provided shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both”

- 2) Whoever interferes or attempts to interfere in the performance of any functions or in the discharge of any duties under this Act, shall be punished as in clause (I) of sub-section (1)



Bangladesh Legislation related to zoos and wildlife

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Forest Directorate
Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974.

Deputy Controller,
Bangladesh Government Press, Tejgaon, Dhaka
1984.

Contents

Chapter 1

The Laws

Section

1. Short title and extent
2. Interpretation clause
3. Appointment of Officers
4. Constitution of Bangladesh Wildlife Advisory Board
5. Definition of Game and Protected Animals
6. Acts prohibited
7. Use of Hawks for hunting
8. Animals, trophies and meat to be the Government property
9. Date fixed for lawful possession of wildlife and issue of certificate
10. Penalty for failure, concealment and counter fitting of lawful possession of wild animals
11. Transfer of animals under lawful possession
12. Import of wild animals and their parts and duty of Customs Officer
13. Export of game animals
14. Transit of animals through Bangladesh
15. Dealer's permit
16. Power to stop for checking any animal, person package, vessel, and vehicle, on suspicion by an appointed officer
17. Seizure of animals along with firearms, nets, traps, etc
18. Demand of lawful possession certificate
19. Persons bound to assist under this Act
20. Disposal of seized property subject to speedy and natural decay
21. Acts not to be an offence
22. Animals, trophies, meat under proceedings, deemed to be Government property
23. Constitution of Wildlife Sanctuary, National Parks and Game Reserves

24. Constitution of Private Game Reserve
25. Interference by any one in the discharge of the duties of an appointed Officer is an offence
26. Punishment under this Act
27. Cognizance of an offence by court
28. Relationship with other laws
29. Confiscation in absence of the offender
30. Set up of Mobile court
31. Power to arrest without warrant
32. Power to release the offender on execution of bond
33. Lawful means to prevent commission of an offence
34. Offences under this Act to be tried by 1st Class Magistrate
35. Provisions for disposal of offences summarily
36. Power to compound offences under this Act by an appointed officer
37. Registration of firearms
38. Power to vest authority in any officer by the Government
39. All officers deemed to be public servants
40. Firearms to be treated as part of uniforms up to the rank of junior Wildlife scouts
41. No suit to be made against any officer
42. Duties of Police officers
43. Use of firearms for private defence
44. Power to delegate authority to the subordinates
45. Permission for killing of animals
46. Authority vested to Government for exclusion and in exclusion of animals in the schedules
47. Rules to be prescribed by the Government
48. Acts repealed

Chapter II

The Schedules

First Schedule

Part I

Part II

Second Schedule

Third Schedule

Reptiles

Birds

Mammals

Chapter III

The Notifications

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extraordinary, Part IIIA, dated the 28th March 1973)

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Law and
Parliamentary Affairs**

(Law Division)

Notification

No. 195-Pub.- 28th March 1973. The following Act made by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister, of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the 27th March 1973, is hereby published for general information:-

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs

(Law Division)

President's Order No. 23 of 1973

Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the preservation, conservation and management of wild life in Bangladesh;

Now, Therefore in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following Order :

- (1) This Act may be called the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extraordinary, Part III, dated the 17th July 1973)

Bangladesh Parliament

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 17th July, 1973, and are hereby published for general information:

Act No. XVII of 1973

An Act to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), for the purpose here in after appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. **Short title and commencement** – (1) This Act may be called the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- (2). It shall come into force at once and shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 27th day of March, 1973.

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extraordinary, Part V, dated the 12 February 1974)

Act No. XVII of 1974

An Act further to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), for the purpose here in after appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :-

1. Short Title – This Act may be called the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974.

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

- (a) “**capture**” means the taking alive of any wild animal
- (b) “**dealer**”, in relation to wild animals, trophies or meat means any person who, in course of trade or business carried on by him whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person,-
 - (i) sells, purchases or barter any wild animal, trophy or meat, or
 - (ii) cuts, carves, polishes, preserves, cleans, mounts or otherwise prepares any animal’s trophy or meat, or
 - (iii) manufactures any article from trophies or meat
- (c) I “**game reserve**” means an area declared by the Government as such for the protection of wild life and increase in the population of important species wherein capturing of wild animals shall be unlawful.
- (d) “**Government**” means the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
- (e) “**hunt**” means
 - (i) Killing, capturing, poisoning, snaring and trapping of any wild animal and any attempt to do so, or
 - (ii) driving any wild animal for any of the purposes specified in sub clause (I) or
 - (iii) Injuring or destroying or taking any part of the body of such wild animal or taking of nests or eggs of wild birds and reptiles;
- (f) “**licence**”, “**special licence**” “**permit**” and “**special permit**” mean respectively, a licence, a special licence, a permit or a special permit granted or issued under this Act or the rules made there under;
- (g) “**meat**” means fat, blood, flesh or any edible part of a wild animal, whether fresh or preserved;
- (h) “**national park**” means comparatively large areas of outstanding scenic and natural beauty with the primary object of protection and preservation of scenery, flora and fauna

in the natural state to which access for public recreation and education and research may be allowed;

(i) “**offence**” means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rule made there under

(j) “**officer**” means any person appointed in this behalf to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made there under to be done by an officer, and includes a Forest Officer as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Forest Act, 1927 (Act No. XVI of 1927), and such other persons as may be authorize by the Government, carry out such purpose or to do such thing as the Government may specify.

(k) “**prescribed**” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(l) “**private game reserve**” means an area or private land set aside by the owner thereof for the same purpose as a game reserve and declares as such under Article 24;

(m) “**schedule**” means a Schedule appended to this Act;

(n) “**trophy**” means any dead wild animal or any horn, antler, tooth, tusk, bone, claw, hoof, skin, hair, feather, egg, shall or other durable part of a wild animal whether or not included in a manufactured or processed article;

(o) “**wild animal**” means any vertebrate creature, other than human beings and animals of usually domesticated species or fish, and includes the eggs of birds and reptiles; and

(p) “**wild life sanctuary**” means an area closed to hunting, shooting or trapping of wild animals and declared as such under Article 23 by the Government as undisturbed breeding ground primarily for the protection of wild life inclusive of all natural resources, such as vegetation, soil and water.

3. (1) *The Government may, for the purposes of this Act, appoint such officers and honorary officers to assist the officers as it considers necessary.*

(2) Except as otherwise prescribed an honorary officer shall exercise all the powers of an officer and shall hold office for a period of three years unless his appointment is earlier revoked.

4. (1) As soon as may be, after the coming into force of this Act, the Government shall constitute, by notification in the official Gazette, a Board to be called as the Bangladesh Wild Life Advisory Board, consisting of such members as the Government may deem necessary to appoint.

(2) The Bangladesh Wild Life Advisory Board shall perform such functions as the Government may assigns to it.

5. (1) The wild animals specified in the First Schedule shall be known as “game animals” and shall not be hunted, killed or captured save in accordance with the terms of a permit.

(2) The wild animals specified in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be known as “Protected Animals” and shall not be hunted, killed or captured save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act.

6. (1) No person shall---

(a) (i) hunt any wild animals by means of a set-gun, drop spear, dead fal gun trap, an explosive projectile bomb, grenade, electrical contrivances, a baited hook or any other trap whatsoever.

(ii) hunt any game animal by means of an automatic weapon of a calibre used by the Bangladesh Army, Bangladesh Rite or Police Force, a shot gun, rifle of 22 calibre or less, or a projectile containing any drug or chemical substance having the property of anaesthetising, paralysing, stupifying or rendering a wild animal crippled whether partly or totally;

(b) (i) use any motor vehicle, motor, driven vessel, watercraft of any type or aircraft or any other manually or mechanically propelled vehicle of any type to pursue any game animal, or to drive or stampede game animal for any purpose whatsoever;

(ii) use or have in his possession any poison or like injurious substance for the purpose of hunting a game animal;

(iii) shoot any game animal from any aircraft, motor vehicle, rail trolley cart, boats or any kind of watercraft or any other conveyance;

(iv) hunt with the help of live decoys, call birds or any other artificial contrivances,

(c) construct or use or have in his possession any pitfall, game pit, trench or similar excavation or any fence or enclosure, or set fire to any vegetation or any other contrivance for the purpose of hunting any game animal.

(2) It shall not be an offence to use a motor vehicle or aircraft to drive any wild animal away from an aerodrome or airstrip when such action is necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft using that aerodrome.

(3) An officer may grant capture licence and allow employment of a method of hunting specified in clause (1)

7. No person shall possess or use Hawks for hawking, or possess or use dogs for coursing, the game animals specified in the First Schedule except under a special licence.

8. (1) If, in any place, any wild animal whether protected or game animal or meat or trophy of such wild animal which is found dead or dying or which has been killed or caught or bred in captivity or kept in possession of any body by any means otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be the property of the Government.

(2) No person shall, by any means, acquire or keep in his possession or custody or control or transfer to any person by way of gift or sale, or destroy, or otherwise damage, such Government property without previous written permission from the authorised officer.

9 (1) Any person having the control, custody or possession of any wild animal or meat or trophy of any wild animal shall, within such period as the Government may by

notification in the official Gazette, specify declare to an officer the number and description of such wild animal, meat or trophy and the place where it is kept.

- (2) On receipt of such declaration, the officer shall enter upon the premises of such person in the prescribed manner and such person shall produce the declared wild animal, meat or trophy for inspection and verification before such officer, and if the declaration is found correct, the officer shall fix upon or put such mark of registration on such wild animal, meat or trophy as may be prescribed as lawful possession.
 - (3) No person shall counterfeit, exchange or in any way interfere with any mark of registration fixed or put on by the officer on any wild animal meat or trophy.
 - (4) The officer shall, on being satisfied that the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) have been full filled, issue, in the prescribed manner, a Certificate of Lawful Possession of such wild animal, meat or trophy.
 - (5) The authorised officer may, pending legal action, seize any wild animal meat or trophy which has not been legally acquired or imported under this Act.
10. Any person who –
- (a) fails to make a declaration under clause (1) of Article 9, or
 - (b) conceals in such declaration any material fact, or
 - (c) counterfeits, exchanges or in any way interferes with any mark of registration fixed or put on any wild animal, meat or trophy, for which Certificate of Lawful Possession has been issued or alters or in any way changes a certificate or ownership, shall be guilty of an offence.
11. (1) No person shall transfer by gift, sale or otherwise to any other person any wild animal, meat or trophy of any kind unless he is in possession of a Certificate of Lawful Possession of respect thereof.
- (2) No person shall receive by gift, purchase or otherwise any wild animal trophy or meat unless he receives at the same time a valid Certificate of Lawful Possession in respect thereof.
12. (1) No person shall import or attempt to import into Bangladesh any live Wild animal of an endemic or exotic species, or any trophy or moat of a kind specified in the Second Schedule;
- (i) except through a customs port of entry;
 - (ii) unless he produces to the Customs officer satisfactory proof that such wild animal, trophy or meat has been lawfully exported from the country of export;
 - (iii) unless he produces an Import Permit issued by the Government under this Act.
- (2) It shall be the duty of a Customs Officer to detain any live wild animal or any trophy or meat of any kind specified in the Second Schedule until the documents required by clause (1) have been produced to him, and if those documents are not produced with in a reasonable time, the wild animal, trophy or meat, shall be forfeited and disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

13. (1) No person shall export or attempt to export any wild animal, trophy or meat except those mentioned in the First Schedule,-

- (i) except through a customs port of exit
- (ii) unless he produces to the Customs Officer an Export Permit issued by the Government under this Act.

(2) An officer may issue or refuse to issue without assigning any reason, an Export Permit to the owner having the Certificate of Lawful Possession of any wild animal, trophy or meat of any kind specified in the First Schedule, and in case of receipt of such Export Permit the owner of the wild animal, trophy or meat shall immediately surrender to the said officer the Certificate of Lawful Possession relating thereto.

14. (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any wild animal, trophy or meat in transit through Bangladesh:

Provided that the wild animals, trophy or meat

- (i) shall be accompanied by the necessary transit customs documents
- (ii) shall be entered through a custom port of entry
- (iii) shall not be unloaded from the ship or motor vehicle or any carrier on which it is being carried, or in the case of air transport, it shall not leave the precincts of the airport at which it is landed or transhipped without being checked nor shall, except in the case of customs ware house, remain in such precincts for more than 48 hours.

15. (1) No person shall, with a view to carrying on a profession, trade or business, buy sell or otherwise deal in wild animals, trophies or meat or process or manufacture goods or articles from such trophies or meat unless he is in possession of a valid permit, herein after called a Dealer's Permit issued for the purpose by an officer authorised in this behalf.

(2) An officer may grant, or refuse to grant without assigning any reason a Dealer's permit to any person to deal in any wild animal, trophy or meat or any class of wild animals, trophies or meat specified in such permit.

(3) A Dealer's Permit shall be issued on payment of the prescribed fee and shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date of its issue unless earlier cancelled.

(4) (i) The holder of a Dealer's Permit shall maintain such register or record of his dealings as may be prescribed and shall produce it for inspection at any reasonable time when called upon to do so.

(ii) The officer may suspend or cancel Dealer's Permit at any time and if he suspends or cancels it, he shall record in writing the reason therefore.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to exempt the holder of a Dealer's Permit from complying with the provisions of Articles 8,9,11,12 and 13.

16. An officer may stop any vehicle or vessel and may search without warrant any person, vessel, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or covering or any suspected place to satisfy himself as to whether or not an offence against this Act has been committed.

17. An Officer may seize any wild animal together with any firearm net, trap, snare, Bow/arrow or any vehicle or vessel or anything what so-ever used or suspected to have been used in the commission of an offence against this Act.
18. Every person in possession of a wild animal or trophy specified in the Second Schedule shall produce his Certificate of Lawful Possession on a demand made by an officer.
19. Every purchaser of forest produce, persons serving under the Public Works Department, Chaukidars, Dafadars, Village Watchmen, Village Headman, Chairman and members of Union Panchayat, Kanungo and Tahsildar shall be bound in the absence of a reasonable excuse, to give to an office information in respect of any snaring, trapping, netting, unauthorised killing or any other offence against this Act committed within the limits of his jurisdiction, as soon as the commission of such offence comes to his knowledge.
20. Not with standing anything contained in this Act any property seized under Article 17 which is subject to speedy and natural decay the officer seizing such property may sell it and deal with the proceeds thereof in the same manner as he would have dealt with such property if it would not have been sold.
21. (1) Not with standing any other provisions of this Act, it shall not be an offence
(a) for any person to kill any wild animal by any means in defence of his own life or that of any other person.
(b) For the owner of any standing crops or his employee to kill by any means within the bounds of such crops, any wild animal causing material damage to such crops
(c) For the owner of livestock or his employee to kill any wild animal causing damage to the livestock in any way within a reasonable distance of where that livestock is grazing or where it is enclosed for the night.
- Provided that paragraphs (b) and (c) shall not apply to any unlawful occupation of, or cultivation in a national park, wild life sanctuary, or a reserved or protected forest or to any livestock illegally grazing or herded therein.
- (2) The killing under clause (1) of any wild animal specified in the First or Third Schedule shall be reported to the nearest officer immediately.
- (3) The meat or trophy, or any protected or game animal killed under this Article shall be the property of the Government and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.
22. When in any proceedings taken under this Act or in consequence of anything done under this Act a question arises as to whether any wild animal, trophy or meat shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved provided that the burden of proving that the accused is in lawful possession custody or control of such wild animal, meat or trophy shall lie on such person.
23. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any where to be wild life sanctuary.
(2) No person shall

- (i) enter or reside in any wildlife sanctuary. Or
- (ii) cultivate any land in any wildlife sanctuary. Or
- (iii) damage or destroy any vegetation in any wild life sanctuary, or
- (iv) hunt, kill or capture any wild animal in any wild life sanctuary or within one mile from the boundaries of a wild life sanctuary, or
- (v) introduce any exotic species of animal into a wild life sanctuary, or
- (vi) introduce any domestic animal or allow any domestic animal to stray into a wild life sanctuary or
- (vii) cause any fire in a wildlife sanctuary, or
- (viii) pollute water flowing in or through a wildlife sanctuary

Provided that Government may, for scientific purposes or for aesthetic enjoyment or betterment of scenery, relax all or any of the prohibitions specified above.

- (3) The Government may declare any area to be a national park where the following acts shall not be allowed, namely
 - (i) hunting, killing, or capturing any wild animal in a national park and within the radius of one mile outside its boundary
 - (ii) firing any gun or doing any other act which may disturb any wild animal or doing any act which may interfere with the breeding places of any wild animal
 - (iii) felling, tapping, burning or in any way damaging or destroying, taking, collecting or removing any plant or tree therefrom
 - (iv) clearing or breaking up any land for cultivation, mining or for any other purpose
 - (v) polluting water flowing in and through the national park

Provided that the Government may, for scientific purposes or for betterment, of the national park or for aesthetic enjoyment of scenery or for any other exceptional reasons, relax all or any of the prohibitions specified above.

- (4) Construction of access roads, rest houses and hotels and provision of amenities for the public shall be so planned as may not impair the primary object of the establishment of a national park.
 - (5) The Government may declare any area to be a game reserve and allow hunting and shooting of wild animals under a special permit wherein the maximum number of the wild animals to be killed and the area and the duration for which such permit shall remain valid shall be specified.
 - (6) Such alterations in the boundaries of wild life sanctuaries, national parks and game reserves may be affected as the Government may approve
24. (1) Where the Government is satisfied that an area of private land has been dedicated by its owner to the same purposes as a game reserve the Government, on an application of the owner, declare by notification in the official Gazette, such area to be a private game reserve.
- (2) The owner of such private game reserve shall within its boundary, exercise all the powers of an officer under this Act.

(3) If the Government is satisfied that a private game reserve does not meet the requirements for being treated as such, the Government at any time declare, by notification in the official. Gazette, that it has ceased to be a private game reserve from such date as may be specified in the notification.

25. Interference by any one in the discharge of the duties of an officer shall be an offence.

26. (1) If a person--

(a) contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of Articles 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 23 he shall be punished with imprisonment which may, subject to the minimum of six months, extend to one year and also with a fine which may, subject to the minimum of Taka five hundred, extend to Taka one thousand, and the hunting license, gun licence under Arms Act, 1878, shooting permit or special permit issued to such person shall be cancelled and the firearms, vehicles, vessels, watercraft, appliances or anything used in the commission of the offence including the wild animals meat or trophy found in his possession shall be confiscated.

(b) contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of Articles 6 and 25, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may, subject to the minimum of one year, extend to two years and also with a fine which may subject to the minimum of Taka one thousand extend to Taka two thousand and the hunting licence, gun licence under Arms Act, 1878, shing permit or special permit issued to of such person shall be cancelled and the firearms, vehicles, vessels, watercrafts, appliances or anything used it the commission of the offence including the wild animal, meat or trophy found in his possession shall be confiscated.

(c) Contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of Articles 18 and 21, he shall be punished with a fine which may subject to the minimum of Taka two hundred and fifty, extend to Taka five hundred.

(2) Any person who contravenes any provision of the Act or any rule made there under for the contravention of which no specific penalty has been provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Taka five hundred, or with both.

27. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on the complain of an officer.

28. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act of commission or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act, or from being liable under any other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act,

29. When an offender is not known or cannot be found, any officer may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, confiscate the property used in the commission of the offence.

30. The Government may as and when considers it necessary, set up a Mobile Court for trying offences under this Act.
31. (1) Any officer not below the rank of Forester or Senior Wild Life Scout may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any offence under this Act.
(2) Every officer making an arrest under this Article shall without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions of this Act as to release on bond, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or the officer-in-charge of the nearest police-station.
32. Any officer not below the rank of Forest Ranger or Wild Life Supervisor who or whose subordinate has arrested a person under Article 31 may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or before the officer-incharge of the nearest police-station.
33. Every officer shall be competent to take all lawful means to prevent the commission of any offence under this Act.
34. The offences under this Act shall be tried by a Magistrate of the First Class.
35. The District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by the Government in this behalf may try an offence punishable under this Act summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, subject to the provision of Chapter XXII of that Code.
36. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, empower an officer
- (a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any offence under this Order a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and
 - (b) to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation, on payment of such value thereof as may be estimated by such officer
 - (c) to discharge in such cases as may prescribed the suspected person if he is in custody or to release the seized property on payment of such sum of money, or such value as compensation to such officer as may be determined and to withdraw the proceedings against such person or property.
- (2) The sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall not be less than Taka One thousand and shall not exceed Taka two thousand.
- (3) No officer shall have power to compound a second and subsequent offence committed by the same person or persons under this Order.
37. Any person in possession of arms under a licence issued under the Arms Act, 1876 and residing within 5 miles from the bounding of a Wild life sanctuary, national park or game reserve shall, within such dates as the Government may by notification in the

official Gazette direct, apply to the nearest office in the prescribed form for the registration of his name.

38. The Government may vest in any officer all or any of the following powers, namely
 - (a) the power of a civil court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and material objects
 - (b) the power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
 - (c) the power to hold an inquiry into an offence under this Act and in the courts of such inquiry to receive and record evidence and
 - (d) the power to prosecute a case before a Magistrate
39. All officers under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the section 21 of the Penal Code.
40. Under this Act, carrying of firearms, up to the rank of Junior Wild Life Scout shall be treated as part of the uniform
41. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any officer, for anything done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of any provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder.
42. All police officers shall, upon request made by any person employed under this Act, assist him in the due discharge of his duties under this Act.
43. An officer may in the course of his official duties resort to the use of firearms in exercise of his right of private defence of person and properties when the situation and circumstances are beyond the physical control of such officer.
44. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate all or any of the powers conferred upon it under the provisions of this Act, to any officer subordinate to it.
45. Not with standing anything contained in this Act, the Government may in the interest of scientific or any public purpose, allow, by notifications in the official Gazette, killing or capturing of any wild animal in such place and by such means as may be specified in the notification.
46. The Government, by notification in the official Gazette, in respect of any specified are:
 - (i) add to or exclude from a Schedule any wild bird or animal subject to such conditions as my be prescribed.
 - (ii) Alter the period during which any wild bird or animal specified in the First schedule may be killed.
47. (1) The Government may be notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions o this Act.
 - (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe.
 - (a) the powers and duties of the officers and other person authorised in this behalf.

- (b) the form in which, and the terms and conditions on which, a licence or a permit or a special licence or a special permit may be granted.
- (c) the fees to be charged for any licence or permit or as special licence or special permit
- (d) in the case of any species of wild animals the number and the sex that may be killed under licence
- (e) rewards to be given of the persons who render help in the detection of offences under this Act.
- (f) the authorities by whom licences may be issued, and
- (g) the management of wild life sanctuaries, national parks and game reserves.’

49. The enactments mentioned in the table below are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Table **ENACTMENTS REPEALED**

Year No	Short Title	Extent of repeal
	Bengal Act	
1932 VIII	The Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1932	The whole
1912 VIII	The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	Do
1879 VI	The Elephant Preservation Act, 1879	Do

FIRST SCHEDULE

Part I

List of Crustaceans, amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals of Bangladesh which are open to shooting and may be hunted on an ordinary game hunting permit

English name	Scientific name
CRUSTACEANS	
Crab	<i>Brachyura</i>
AMPHIBIANS	
Ranidae	
Indian Bull Frog	<i>Rana tigrina</i>
Green Frog	<i>Rana hexadactyla</i>
Cricket Frog	<i>Rana Limnocharis</i>
REPTILES	
Chelonia	
Flap Shelled Spotted Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>
Roofed Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i>
Clawtailed Turtle	<i>Testudo elongata</i>

BIRDS

Anatidae

Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Shoveller	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas uthoriz</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Grey Leg Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Bar headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>
Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Lesser Whistling Teal	<i>Dendrocygna jabanica</i>
Rederested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>
Brahminy Duck	<i>Tedorna ferruginea</i>

Ardeidae

Pond Heron or Paddy Bird	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>

Charadriidae

Pintail Snipe	<i>Callinago stenura</i>
Little ringed Plover	<i>Charedrius dubius</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Eastern Golden Plover	<i>Pulvialis dominica</i>
Grey Plover	<i>Pulvialis squatorola</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>
Green ank	<i>Tringa neularia</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Greyheaded Lapwing	<i>Venellus cinereus</i>

Podicipedidae

Little Grebe	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Threskiornithidae

Spoon Bill	<i>Platalea leucordia</i>
------------	---------------------------

MAMMALS

Carnivora

Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
-----	---------------------------

Lagomorpha

Rufous tailed Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
--------------------	--------------------------

Artiodactyla

Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
-----------	-------------------

First Schedule

Part II

List of Mammals, Reptiles, and Birds of Bangladesh for the hunting of which a special permit is required

<i>Name of animals</i>	<i>Season when hunting is permitted</i>	<i>Localities where hunting is permitted</i>
Mammals, Reptiles, and Birds population increase of which threatens the balance of nature of a particular locality or becomes a threat to public life (as in cases of man-eating tiger , rogue elephants, etc)	As declared by the Chief Wild Life Warden from time to time	In places as declared by the Chief Wildlife Warden

Second Schedule

Wild animals, trophies or meat for the possession , transfer or import of which a certificate of lawful possession is required.

1. Any live protected animal or game animal
2. Any trophy or meat derived from a protected animal
3. Horns and tusks, etc., of deer, sambar, bison, gayal, gaur and elephants
4. Skins of bear, otter, tiger, leopard, jungle cat, lizard, deer, samba pangolin, crocodile, and python.

Third Schedule

Protected animals, I.e., animals which shall not be hunted, killed or captured

1. All reptiles, birds and mammals when immature or not fully grown (except poisonous snakes, rats, mouse, fruit bats, pipistrelles, etc., which endanger public life)
2. All female game animals when
 - (a) pregnant
 - (b) in a condition that indicates they are suckling or feeding young.
 - (c) accompanied by their immature offspring.
3. All females of animals as per part II of the First Schedule (except when declared as in case of a man-eating tigress, rogue elephant, etc.)
4. All individuals of the following species or sub-species of reptiles:

English Name

Scientific Name

Chelonia

Hamilton's Terrapin

Dominia hamiltoni

Bangal eyed Terrapin
 Three keeled land Tortoise
 Black Mud Turtle/Bostani Turtle
 Ganges Soft-shell Turtle
 Peacock Soft-shell Turtle

Morenia ecallata
Malanochelys tricarinata
Trionyx nigricans
Trionyx gangeticus
Trionyx hurum

Squamata

Hocknosed Sea Snake
 Rock Python
 Raticulated Python
 Diad's Worm snake
 Merton's Tokay/Wall lizard
 Bengal, Grey Lizard
 Yellow, Common Lizard
 Ring, Monitor lizard
 Black lizard

Enhydrina uthorize
Python molurus
Python raticulatus
Typhlina diardi
Gecko gecko azheri
Varanus bengalensis
Varanus flaviscens
Varanus salvator
Varanus nebulosus

Crocodylia

Gharial
 Estuarine Crocodile
 Mugger/Marsh Crocodile

Gavialis gangeticus
Crocodylus porosus
Crocodylus palustris

S. . . All individuals of the following species of Birds :

Accipitridae

Skikra
 Crested Goshawk
 Imperial Eagle
 Lesser Spotted Eagle
 Tawny Eagle
 Blyth's Baza
 White-eyed Buzzard Eagia
 Short Toed Eagle
 Marsh Harrier
 Pale Harrier
 Pied Harrier
 Montagu's Harrier
 Eastern Marsh Harrier
 Black Winged Kite
 Larger Falcon
 Shahree Falcon
 Eastern peregrine Falcon
 Oriental Hobby
 Kestrel
 White Backed Vulture
 White Bellied Sea-eagle
 Pallas's Fishing Eagle
 Brahminy Kite

Accipiter badius
Accipiter trivirgatus
Aquila heliaca
Aquila pomarina
Aquila rapax
Aviceda jerdoni
Butastur teesa
Circaetus gallicus
Circus aeruginosus
Circus macrourus
Circus melanoleurcos
Circus pygargus
Circus spilonotus
Elanus Caeruleus
Falco biarmicus
Falco perigrinator
Falco peregrinus
Falco severus
Falco vespertinus
Gyps bengalensis
Haliaeetus leucogaster
Haliaeetus leucoryphus
Haliaastur utho

Booted Hawk Eagle
Grey Headed Fishing Eagle
Black Eagle
Rufous Bellied Hawk Eagle
White Legged Falconet
Pariah Kite
Osprey
Indian Honey Buzzard
Crested Serpent Eagle
Changeable Hawk Eagle/
Crested Hawk Eagle
Black or king Vulture

Alaudidae

Eastern Skylark
Humes Short-toed Lark
Ashy Crowned Finch Lark
Red Winged Bush Lark
Singing Winged Bush Lark

Alcedinidae

Common Kingfisher
Blyth's Kingfisher
Blue-eared Kingfisher
Three Toed Kingfisher
Greater Pied Kingfisher
Lesser Pied Kingfisher
Ruddy Kingfisher
White Collared Kingfisher
Black Capped Kingfisher
White Breasted Kingfisher
Brown Winged Kingfisher
Storkbilled Kingfisher

Anatidae

Common Teal
Spotbill or Grey Duck
Mallard
Blue Winged Teal/Garganey
Forest Bean Goose
Tufted Duck
White Winged Wood Duck
Large Whistling Teal
Cotton Teal
Pink Headed Duck
Mukta or Comb Duck
Shel Duck

Hieraaetus pennatus
Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus
Ictinaetus malayensis
Hieraaetus kienerii
Macrohierax melanoleucos
Milvus migrans
Pandion haliaetus
Pernis ptilorhynchos
Spilornis cheela

Spizaetus cirrhatus
Sarcogyps calvus

Alauda gulgula
Calandrella acutirostris
Eremopterix grisea
Mirafra erythroptera
Mirafra assamica

Alcedo atthis
Alcedo uthoriz
Alcedo meninting
Ceyxerithacus
Ceryle lugubris
Ceryle rudis
Halcyon coromandra
Halcyon chloris
Halcyon pileata
Halcyon smyrnensis
Pelargopsis amauroptera
Pelargopsis capensis

Anas crecca
Anas poecilorhynchos
Anas platyrhynchos
Anas querquedula
Anser fabalis
Aythya fuligula
Cairina scutulata
Dendrocygna bicolor
Nattapus coromendelianus
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea
Sarkidiornis melanotos
Tadorna tadorna

Apodidae

House Swift
Alpine Swift
White Throated Spine
Tailed Swift
Edible Nest Swift
Palm Swift
Crested Swift

Apus affinis
Apus melba

Chaetura candakuta
Collocalia innominata
Cypsiurus parvus
Hemiprocne longipennis

Ardeidae

Grey Heron
Giant White Billed Heron
Purple Heron
Chinese Pond Heron
Little Green Heron
Black Bittern
Large Egret
Indian Reef Heron
Smaller Egret
Tiger Bittern
Chest Nut Bittern
Yellow Bittern
Night Heron

Ardea cinerea
Ardea imperialis
Ardea purpurea
Ardeola bacehus
Ardeola Striatus
Ixobrychus flavicollis
Egretta alba
Egretta Gularis
Egretta intermedia
Corsachius melanocephalus
Ixobrychus cinnamomeus
Ixobrychus sinensis
Nycticorax nycticorax

Artamidae

Ashy Swallow Shrike

Artamus fuscus

Bucerotidae

Rufous Nicked Hornbill
Pied Hornbill
Great Hornbill
Wreathed Hornbill

Aceros nipalensis
Anthraceroceros malabaricus
Buceros bicornis
Rhyliceos uthorize

Burhinidae

Stone Curlew
Creat Stone Curlew
Small Indian Pratincole

Burhimus oedicnemus
Esacus magnirostris
Glareola uthori

Campephagidae

Smaller Cuckoo Shrike
Large Cuckoo Shrike
Pied flycatcher Shrike
Small Minivet
Scarlet Minivet
Yellow Throated Minivet
Common Wood Shrike
Large Wood Shrike

Coracina melaschistos
C.novaehollandiae
Hemipus picatus
Pericrocotus cinnamomeus
Pericrocotus flammeus
Pericrocotus solaris
Tephrodornis pondicerianies
Tephrodornis virgatus

Capitonidae

Blue Throated Barbet
Blue Eared Barbet
Crimson Breasted Barbet
Lineated Barbet

Megalaima asiatica
Megalaima australis
Megalaima haemacephala
Megalaima lineata

Caprimulgidae

Franklin's Night Jar
Jungle Night Jar
Long Tailed Night Jar

Caprimulgus affinis
Caprimulgus indicus
Caprimulgus macrurus

Charadriidae

Turnstone
Sanderling
Dunlin
Little Stint
Long Toed Stint
Temminck's Stint
Eastern Knot
Curlew Sand Piper
Great Snipe
Jack Snipe
Solitary Snipe
Chines Kentish Plover
Large Sand Plover
Lesser Sand Plover
Long Billed Ringed Plover
Spoon Billed Sand Piper
Broad Billed Sand Piper
Black Tailed Godwit
Snipe Billed Godwit
Ruff and Reeve
Avocet
Painted Snipe
Wood Cock
Wood Sandpiper
Armstrongs Sandpiper
/Spotted green shank
Terek Sandpiper
Spotted Red Shank
Red Wattled Lapwing
White Tailed Lapwing
Spur Winged Lapwing
Lapwing

Arenaria interpres
Calidris alba
Calidris alpina
Calidris minuta
Calidris subminuta
Calidris temminckii
Calidris tenuirostris
Calidris testacea
Capella media
Gallinago minima
Gallinago solitaria
Charadrius alexandrinus
Charadrius leschenaultii
Charadrius mongolus
Charadrius placidus
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus
Limicola falcinellus
Limosa limosa
Limnodromus semipalmatus
Philomachus pygnax
Recurvirostra avosetta
Rostratula bengalensis
Scolopax rusticola
Tringa glareola

Tringa guttifer
Tringa terek
Tringa uthori
Vanellus indicus
Vanellus leucurus
Vanellus spinosus
Vanellus vanellus

Ciconiidae

Open Billed Stork
Eastern White Stork

Anas – tomus oscitans
Ciconia ciconia

White Naked Stork
Black Stork
Painted Stork
Greater Adjutant
Lesser Adjutant
Black Naked Stork

Ciconia episcopus
Ciconia nigra
Ibis leucocephalus
Leptoptilos dubius
Leptoptilos javanicus
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

Columbidae

Emerald Dove
Blue Rock Pigeon
Purple Wood Pigeon
Green Imperial Pigeon
Bar – tailed Cuckoo Dove
Mountain Imperial Pigeon
Spotted Dove
Rufous Turtle Dove
Red Turtle Dove
Orange-breasted Pigeon
Orange-breasted Pigeon
Yellow Footed Pigeon
Grey Fronted Pigeon

Chalcophaps indica
Columba livia
Columba punicea
Ducula aenea
Macropygia unchall
Ducula badia
Streptopelia chinensis
Streptopelia orientalis
Streptopelia tranquebarica
Treron bicincta
Treron curvirostra
Treron phoenicoptera
Treron pompadora

Coraciidae

Indian Roller
Broad Billed Roller or Blue Jay

Coracias benghalensis
Eurystomus orientalis

Corvidae

Jungle Crow
Grey Tree-pie
Rufous Tree-pie
Green Magpie
Red Billed Green Magpie

Corvus macrorhynchus
Dendrocitta formosae
Dendrocitta vagabunda
Cissa chinensis
Cissa erythrorhyncha

Cuculidae

Plaintive Cuckoo
Banded Bay-Cuckoo
Crow – Pheasant
Pied Crested Cuckoo
Cuckoo
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo
Indian Cuckoo
Small Cuckoo
Common Hawk-Cuckoo
Koel
Large Green Billed Malkoha
Drongo-Cuckoo
Sirkeer Cuckoo

Cacomantis merulinus
Cacomantis sonneratii
Centropus sinensis
Clamator jacobinus
Cuculus canorus
Cuculus fugax
Cuculus micropterus
Cuculus Poliocephalus
Cuculus varius
Eudynamis scolopacea
Rhopodytes tristis
Surniculus lugubris
Taccocua leschenaultii

Dicaeidae

Yellow-vented Flower Pecker
Tickell's vented Flower Pecker
Plaincoloured Flower Pecker
Scarletbacked Flower Pecker
Orange Bellied Flower Pecker

Dicaeum chrysorrheum
Dicaeum erythrorhynchos
Dicaeum concolor
Dicaeum cruentatum
Dicaeum trigonostigma

Dicruridae

Black Drongo
Bronzed Drongo
Lesser Racket Tailed Drongo
Crow Billed Drongo
White Billed Drongo
Hair-crested Drongo
Ashy Drongo
Grater Racket Tailed Drongo

Dicrurus adsimilis
Dicrurus aeneus
Dicrurus remifer
Dicrurus annectans
Dicrurus coernlescens
Dicrurus hottentotus
Dicrurus leucophaeus
Dicrurus paradiseus

Emberizidae

Deccan Crested Bunting
Black-faced Bunting
Yellow Breasted Bunting

Melophus lathamii
Emberiza spodocephala
Emberiza aureola

Estrildidae

Red Munia
White Throated Munia
Chast Nut Munia
Whitebacked Munia
Spotted Munia

Estrilda emandava
Lonchura malabarica
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura striata
Lonchura punctulata

Eurylaimidae

Gould's Broad Billed

Serilophus lunatus

Fringilidae

Common Rosefinch

Capodacus erythrinus

Gruidae

Demoiselle Crane

Anthropoides virgo

Heliornithidae

Masked Finfoot

Heliopais personata

Hirundinidae

House Martin
Striated Swallow
Sand Martin
Wire-tailed Swallow
Larger uthoriz Swallow
Plain Sand Martin

Delichon nipalensis
Hirundo daurica
Hirundo rustica
Hirundo smithii
Hirundo striolata
Riparia paludicala

Collard Sand Martin

Riparia riparia

Irenidae

Common Lora

Aegithina tiphia

Gold Fronted Chloropsis

Chloropsis aurifrons

Blue Winged Chloropsis

Chloropsis cochinchinensis

Orange Bellied Chloropsis

Chloropsis hardwickii

Fairy Blue Bird

Irena puella

Jacaniidae

Pheasant Tailed Jacana

Hydrophasianus chirurgus

Bronzed Winged Jacana

Metopidius indicus

Laniidae

Brown Shrike

Lanius cristatus

Black Headed Shrike

Lanius schach

Tibetan Shrike

Lanius tephronotus

Large Cuckoo Shrike

Laridae

Whiskered Tern

Chlidonias hybrida

White Winged Black Tern

Chlidonias leucopterus

Gull Billed Tern

Gelochelidon nilotica

Caspian Tern

Hydroprogne caspia

Brown Headed Gull

Larus brunnicephalus

Lesser Black Backedowl

Larus fuscus

Great Black Headed Gull

Larus ichthyaetus

Black Headed Gull

Larus rudiundus

Indian Skimmer

Rhynchops albicollis

Black Billed Tern

Sterna acuticauda

Large Crested Tern

Sterna bergii

Common Tern

Sterna hirundo

Little Tern

Sterna albibifrons

Indian River Tern

Sterna aurantia

Meropidae

Chestnut Headed Bee-eater

Merops leschenaulti

Green Bee-eater

Merops orientalis

Blue Tailed Bee-eater

Merops philippinus

Blue Bearded Bee-eater

Nyctornis athertoni

Motacillidae

Chinese Tree Pipit

Anthus hodgsoni

Paddy Field Pipit

Anthus novaeseelandiae

Dark Pipit

Anthus pelopus

Pied or White Wagtail

Motacilla alba

Grey Wagtail

Motacilla cinerea

Yellow Headed Wagtail

Motacilla citreola

Yellow Wagtail

Motacilla flava

Muscicapidae

Paddy Field Warbler

Acrocephalus agricola

Blunt Winged Paddy Field Warbler

Acrocephalus concinens

Blyth's Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus dumatorum

Great Reed Warbler

Acrocephalus stentorius

Nepal Babbler

Alcippe nepalensis

Red Throated Tit Babbler

Alcippe rufogularis

Spotted Bush Warbler

Bradypterus thoracicus

Great Nedkedi Laughing Thrush

Carrulax moniligerus

Blackgoreted Laughing-thrush

Garrulax pectoralis

Bristled Grass Warbler

Chaetornis striatus

Yellow eyed Babbler

Chrysomma sinense

WhiteTailed Blue Robin

Cinclidium lecurum

Fantail Warbler

Cisticola exilis

Streaked Fantail Warbler

Cisticola juncidis

Magpie Robin

Copsychus saularis

Grey Headed Fly Catcher

Culicicapa ceylonensis

Black Backed Forktail

Enicurus immaculatus

Leschenault's Forktail

Enicurus leschenaulti

Spotted Forktail

Enicurus uthorize

Slaty Backed Forktail

Enicurus schistaceus

Blue Chat

Erithacus brunneus

Ruby Throat

Erithacus calliopoe

Siberian Blue Chat

Erithacus cyane

Himalayan Ruby Throat

Erithacus pectoralis

Blue Throat

Erithacus svecius

Delesserts Laughing Thrush

Garrulax delesserti

Yellow Throated Laughing Thrush

Garrulax galbauns

Crimson Winged Laughing Thrush

Garrulax phoebeus

Rufous Necked Laughing Thrush

Garrulax ruficollis

Streaked Laughing Thrush

Garrulax virgatus

Large Grass Warbler

Graminicola bengalensis

Booted Warbler

Hippalais caligata

Slender Billed Scimitar Babbler

Xiphirhynchus Superciliaris.

Silver Eared Mesia

Leiothrix argentauris

Pallas's Grass Hopper Warbler

Locustella certhiola

Temminck's Grass Hopper Warbler

Locustella lanceolata

Yellow Breasted Babbler

Macronous gularis

Straited Marsh Warbler

Megaurus palustris

Lesser Scaly Breasted Wren Babbler

Pnoepiga pusilla

Black Naped Flycatcher

Hypothymis azurea

Blue Rock Thrush

Monticola solitarius

Red Breasted Flycatcher

Muscicapa parva

Large Billed Blue Fly Catcher

Muscicapa banyumas

Brook's Fly Catcher

Muscicapa poliogenys

Blue Throated Fly Catcher

Muscicapa rubeculoides

White Browed Blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa superciliaris</i>
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa thalassina</i>
Thickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa tickelliae</i>
Golden Headed Tailor Bird	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>
Tailor Bird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Managrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>
Red Headed Parrot Bill	<i>Parado xornis ruficeps</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>
Thick Billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus adon</i>
Thickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>
Black Browed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus cantalex</i>
Smoky Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuligiventer</i>
Dusky Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloseopus fuseatus</i>
Yellow Browed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
Large Billed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>
Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
Dull Green Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler.	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>
Large Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>
Rufous Necked Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatobinus ruficollis</i>
Long Tailed <i>Grass</i> Warbler.	<i>Prinia burnesii</i>
Yellow Bellied Long Tailed Warbler	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>
Streaked Longtailed Warbler	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>
Franklin's Longtailed Warbler	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>
Beavens Longtailed Warbler	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>
Ashy Longtailed Warbler	<i>Prinia socialis</i>
Tawny Flanked Longtailed	<i>Prinia subflava</i>
Jungle Longtailed Warbler	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>
Chestnut Throated Shrike Babbler	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>
White Browed Fantail Flycatcher	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>
Yellow Bellied Fantail Flycatcher	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>
Plumbeas Redstart	<i>Ryhacornis fuliginosus</i>
Long Billed Wren Babbler	<i>Rimator malacoptilus</i>
Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
Darkgrey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>
Jerdon's Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola jerdon</i>
Stone Chat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
Yellow-eyed Flycatcher Warbler	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>
Gold Headed Babbler	<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>
Red-fronted Babbler	<i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>
Paralise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
Abbot's Babbler	<i>Trichastoma abotti</i>
Red-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>
Striated Babbler	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>
Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>
Black Throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>
Chestnut Headed Yuhina	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>

Yellow Napped Yuhina
Black Chinnedyuhina
White Bellied Yuhina
Golden Mountain Thrush
Orange Headed Ground Thrush

Yuhina flavicollis
Yuhina nigrimenta
Yuhina xantholeuca
Zoothera dauma
Zoothera citrina

Nectarinidae

Mrs. Gould's Sunbird
Yellow Backed Sunbird
Purple Rumped sunbird
Little Spiderhunter
Streaked Spiderhunter
Van Haselts Sunbird
Purple Sunbird

Aethopyga gouldiao
Aethopyga siparaja
Nectarinia zeylonica
Arachnothera longirostris
Arachnothera magna
Nectarinia sperata
Nectarinia asiatica

Otididae

Bengal Florican

Eupodotis bongalensis

Paridae

Grey Tit

Parus majer

Pelecanidae

Spotted Billed Pelican

Pelecanus philippensis

Phalacrocoracidae

Darter or Snakebird
Shag

Anhinga rufa
Phalacrocorax fuscicollis

Phasianidae

White Cheeked Hill Partridge.
Rufus Throated Hill Partridge
Bamboo Partridge
Blue Breasted Quail
Rain Quail
Assam Black Partridge
Swamp Partridge
Red Jungle Fowl
Black Breasted Kalij
Common Pea Fowl
Burmese Fowl
Peacock pheasant

Arborophila atrogularis
Arborophila rufogularis
Bambusicola fytchii
Coturnix chinensis
Coturnix coromandelica
Francolinus francolinus
Franculinus gularis
Gallus gallus
Lophura laucomelana..
Pavo cristatus
Pavo muticus
Polyplectron bicalcaratun

Picidae

Red Headed Bay Wood-pecker
Large Golden Beaked Wood-packer
Stripe Breasted Pied Wood-pecker
Grey-crowned Pigmy Wood-pecker
Yellow Fronted Pied Wood-pecker

Blythipicus pyrrhotis ·
Chrysocolaptes lucidus.
Picoides atratus.
Picoides. Canicapillus
Picoides mahrattensis

Fulvous Breasted pied Wood-pecker	<i>Picoides macei</i>
Pigmy Wood-pecker	<i>Picoides nanus</i>
Lesser Golden Backed Wood-pecker	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> .
Golden Backed Three Toed Wood-pecker	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> .
Yellow Fronted Rised Wood –pecker	<i>Dinopium marnathensis</i> .
Pale Headed wood-pecker	<i>Gecinulu grantia</i>
Heart Spotted Wood-pecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>
Rufous Bellied Wood-Pecker	<i>Hypopicus hyperythrus</i> .
Wryneck Wood-pecker	<i>Junx torquilla</i>
Rufous Wood-pecker	<i>Micropternus breahyurus</i>
Great Slaty Headed Wood-pecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picamnus innominatus</i>
Black Naped Green Wood-pecker	<i>Picus canus</i> .
Small Yellow-naped Wood-pecker	<i>Picus ehorolophus</i>
Large Yellow-naped Wood-pecker	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>
Little Scaly Bellied Green Wood-pecker	<i>Picus myrmecophoneus</i>
Rufous Picutet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>

Pittidae

Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>
Blue Pitta	<i>Pitta cyanea</i>
Blue Winged Pitta	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>
Blue napped Pitta	<i>Pitta nipalensis</i>
Green Breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>

Ploceidae

Black-throated Baya	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>
Streaked Baya	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>
Baya	<i>Ploceus Philippinus</i>

Podargidae

Hodgson's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>
---------------------	--------------------------------

Psittacidae

Lorikeet	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandari</i>
Blossom Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
Large Indian Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>
Slaty Headed Barakeet	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>
Rosering d Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Eastern Blossom Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula uthori</i>

Pteroclididae

Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>
--------------------	--------------------------

Pycnonotidae

White Throated Bulbul
Brown Eared Bulbul
Black Bulbul
Rufous Bellied Bulbul
Olive Bulbul
Black Headed Bulbul
Redvented Bulbul
Blyth's Bulbul
Redwiskered Bulbul
Black Headed Yellow Bulbul
Finch-billed Bulbul

Criniger flavalus
Hypsipetes navalus
Hypsipetes madagascariensis
Hypsipetes meclellandi
Hypsipetes viridescens
Pycnonotus atriceps
Pycnonotus cafer
Pycnonotus flavescens
Pycnonotus jocosus
Pycnonotus melanicterus
Spizixos canifrons

Rallidae

Brown Crake
Ruddy Crake
White Breasted Waterhen
Elwe's Crake
Coot
Water Cock, Kora
Moorhen
Purple Moorhen
Water Rail

Amaurornis akool
Amaurornis fusca
Amaurornis phoenicurus
Amaurornis bicolor
Falica atra
Gallicrex cinerea
Gallinula chloropus
Porphyrio prohyrio
Rallus aquaticus

Sittidae

Chestnut Bellied Nuthatch
Beautiful Nuthatch
Velvet Fronted Nuthatch

Sitta eastanea
Sitta uthori
Sitta frontalis

Strigidae

Spotted Owlet
Short Eared Owl
Eagle Owl
Tawny Fish Owl
Forest Eagle Owl
Brown Fish Owl
Pigmy Owlet
Barred Owlet
Brown Hawk Owl
Collard Scops Owl
Scops Owl
Spotted Stops Owl
Bay Owl
Barn Owl
Grass Owl

Athena brama
Asio flammeus
Bubo bubo
Bubo flavipes
Bubo nipalensis
Bubo zeylonensis
Glancidium brodei
Glaudidium cuculoides
Ninox Scutulata
Otus bakkamoena
Otus scops
Otus spilocephalus
Phodilus badius.
Tyto alba
Tyto capensis

Sturnidae

Jungle Myna

Acridotheres fuscus

Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>
Short Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>
Crackle or Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
Spotted Winged Stare	<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>
Pied Myna	<i>Sturnus contra</i>
Grey Headed Myna	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>
Brahminy Myna	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>

Threskiornithidae

Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>
White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis acthiopica</i>

Trogonidae

Red Headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

Turnicidae

Common Bustard Quail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>
Little Bustard Quail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>

Upupidae

Hoopee	<i>Upupa epops</i>
--------	--------------------

Zosteropidae

White Eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

S. . . All individuals of the following species or sub-species of mammals:

Carnivora

Binturong	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>
Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>
Hyeana	<i>Hyeana hyeana</i>
Clouded Leopard	<i>Felis nebulosa</i>
Fishing Cat	<i>Felis viverrina</i>
Golden Cat	<i>Felis temmincki</i>
Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
Marbled Cat	<i>Felis marmorata</i>
Leopard Cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>
Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Small-toothed Palm Civet	<i>Arctogalidia trivargata.</i>
Himalayan palm Civet	<i>Paguma Laryata</i>
Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>
Common Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>
Asiatic Black Bear	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>

Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>
Sun Bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
Hog Badger	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>
Claw less Otter	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>
Common Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Smooth Indian Otter	<i>Lutra perspicillata</i>
Honey Badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>

Pholidota

Indian Pangolia	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>
Malayan Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>

Rodentia

Brush tailed Porcupine	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>
Indian Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>
Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>
Pallasis Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>
Hoary Bellied Himalayan Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus pygery-thru</i>
Orange Bellid Himalayan Squirrel	<i>Dremomys lakriah</i>
Five-Striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambalus pennati</i>
Three striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funumbalus Palmaram</i>
Malayan Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>
Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista elegans</i>

Insectivora

Pigmy Shrew	<i>Suncus etruscus</i>
Grey Musk Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
Kastren Mole	<i>Talpa micrura</i>

Lagomorpha

Hispid Hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>
-------------	----------------------------

Primate

Hoolock	<i>Hylobates hoolock</i>
Assamese Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>
Crab-eating Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta mulatta</i>
Pigtailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>
Capped Langur	<i>Presbytis pileatus</i>
Phayre's Leaf Monkey	<i>Presbytis phayrei</i>
Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>

Proboscidea

Asiatic Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
------------------	------------------------

Perissodactyla

Lesser One Horned Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

Artiodactyla

Antelope

Nilgai

Banteng

Gaur/Indian Bison

Gayal/Bison

Wild Buffalo

Serow

Swamp Deer

Sambar

Spotted Deer

Hog Deer

Barking Deer

*Boselaphus tragocamelus**Bos banteng**Bos gaurus**Bos frontalis**Babalis bubalis**Capricornis sumatraensis**Cervus duvauceli**Cervus unicolor**Axis axis**Axis porcinus**Muntiacus muntjak***Cetacea**

Common Dolphin

Little Porpoise

Gangetic Dolphin

Blus Whale

Fin Whale

*Delphinus delphis**Neophocaena phocaenoides**Platanista gangetica**Balaenopera musculus**Balaenoptera physalus***Dacca:***The 27th March 1973***Abu Sayeed Chowdhury***President of**The People's Republic of Bangladesh.***Justice M.H. Rahman**

Secretary

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Part I, dated the 15th November 1973.)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Forests, Fisheries and Livestock

Notification

No.I/For-175/73 695-5th November 1973-In exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 9 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) order, 1973 (P.O. No.23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to specify the 31st January 1974, to be the date within which a person having the control, custody or possession of any wild animals or meat or trophy of any wild animal shall declare the number and description of such animal, meat or trophy and the place where it is kept to the Divisional Forest Officer of any Forest Division who is hereby authorized to receive such declaration.

By Order of the President

Nuruddin Ahmad

Secretary

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Part I, dated the 10th January 1974.)

Government of the people's republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Forests, Fisheries and Livestock

Section I

Notifications

No. I/For. 99/73/740-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No.23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize the Chief Conservator of Forests for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (3) of Article 6 and sub-clause (ii) of clause (1) and clause (2) of Article 13 of the said order.

No. I/For. 99/73/741-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize all Forest Officers not below the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests or Divisional Forest Officers for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (2) of Article 8, clause (4) of Article 9, Clauses (1),(2) and (4) of Article 15, Article 20, clause (3) of Article 21 and Article 29 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/73/742-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize all Forest Officers not below the rank of Forester for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (2) of Article 9 and Article 37 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For 99/73/743-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (5) of Article 9, Articles 16, 17, 18 and clause (I) of Article 31 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction, namely:

1. All Forest Officers not below the rank of Foresters; and
2. All Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector

No. I/For. 99/73/744-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No.23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (2) of Article 12 of the said Order, namely:

1. Chief Conservator of Forest; and
2. All Conservator of Forests within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/73/745-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O No.23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under Article 27 of the said Order, namely:

1. All Forest Officers not below the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests or Divisional Forest Officers; and
2. All Police Officers in-charge of the Police-stations within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/73/746-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under Article 33 of the said Order, namely: -

1. All Magistrates;
2. All Police Officers; and
3. All Forest Officers within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/77/747-27th December 1973-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorize all Forest Officers not below the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests or Sub divisional Forest Officers for the purpose of discharging functions under Article 38 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction.

By order of the President
Nuruddin Ahmad
Secretary

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Part I, dated the 12th September 1974.)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Forests, Fisheries and Livestock
Section I
Dacca, the 28th August, 1974.

No. I/For. 196/73/229-In exercise of the power conferred by Article 36(1) of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to empower the Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) to discharge the functions under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (1) of Article 36 of the said Order.

By Order of the President
Nuruddin Ahmad
Secretary

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 13th September 1975.)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Forests, Fisheries and Livestock
Section I

Dacca, the 13th September 1975.

No. S.R.O. 324-L/75.-In exercise of powers conferred by clause (I) of Article 9 of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is

pleased to specify the 20th September 1975, to be the date within which a person having the control, custody or possession of lizard () skins of any variety shall declare the number and description of such skins and the place where it is kept to the Chief Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forest Officers.

By order of the President

S.M.M. Ahmad

Deputy Secretary



Report of the Working Group for Zoo Legislation for Bangladesh, Bangladesh Zoo Legislation Group (Recommendations), 3rd Annual Meeting South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation

Members : Khudesta Akter Begum, Jatindra Nath Das, A.K.M. Omar Farouk, Md. Salim Iquba, Feroz Md. Shafique Islam, Reza Khan, M.S. Khan,

The Working Group began with an open forum for :

- * Individual Experience Sharing
- * Need Assessment
- * Issues Identifications
- * Recommendations

A working process was developed to forward the task of creating zoo legislation for Bangladesh. Tasks were identified:

- * Collection of all Related Legislations, (National, Regional, Global)
- * Review and Study of all Relevant Documents.
- * Preparation of Working Documents
- * Formation of a Zoo Legislation Committee
- * Preparation of a Project Proposal for Bangladesh Zoo Act
- * Formation of Bangladesh Zoo Authority (BAZA)

Representatives for Working Group to formulate and promote zoo legislation for Bangladesh :-

- a) Department of Livestock Services; b) Department of Forest; c) Department of Environment d) Law Ministry; e) Planning Commission; f) IUCN; g) FEJB; h) BELA i) BAU – 2; j) Veterinary College; k) Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka/CTG./Rajshahi/Jahangirnagar l) (A renowned Zoo Specialist); m) Curator, Dhaka Zoo (Member-Secretary)

Recommendations:-

SAZARC co-operation sought for facilitating the Bangladesh National Legislation Formulation for Zoos;

To Establish Bangladesh Zoo Authority (BAZA)

Formation of National Network of All Zoos;

Ensure the Provision of Appropriate Insurance, Packages for Zoo Personnel.

Legal Adviser for Each Zoo.



**Recommendations of Visiting Zoo Personnel to Bangladesh for their zoos
Presented during Closing Ceremony of the South Asian Zoo Association for Regional
Cooperation – 3rd Annual Meeting**

- 1) Government should formulate zoo legislation including standards of animal care for Bangladesh Zoos.
- 2) The financial powers of the Head of the Zoo (Curator) should be increased so that life-threatening animal emergency situations can be addressed immediately and the zoo can operate more efficiently.
- 3) Training in all aspects of zoo management should be organized for zoo personnel at all levels, both in country and abroad.
- 4) There should be continuity of service of zoo personnel, particularly Curator and Veterinarian, but (ideally) in zoo officers as well.
- 5) The public education potential of all zoos of Bangladesh is enormous; therefore, this function of zoo needs to be strengthened with an Education Wing, designated officer and assistants, and infrastructure provided.
- 6) Veterinary expertise to be more specialized for wild animals; equipment such as tranquillizer gun, blow pipe, etc. should be provided.
- 7) Exposure to modern zoos in other countries is highly advisable for in-charge and engineers and even others, for development of new ideas and expertise.
- 8) Nutrition for the animals needs immediate review and consultation with experienced zoos in collaboration with local universities.
- 9) The upcoming Bangladesh Zoo Association is much appreciated by the international zoo community and may be endorsed by the Government as a very positive step for creating cooperation, communication and collaboration between zoos.
- 10) The Bangladesh Zoos should cultivate a positive relationship with the media
- 11) Powers of Curator to take action on Class 3 and 4 workers is strongly recommended.