

Legal Framework For Forest And Wildlife Conservation In India: A Case Study Of Rajasthan

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Abstract

India's rich biodiversity and ecosystems are under constant pressure due to population growth, industrialization, deforestation, and climate change. Rajasthan, a state with unique ecological diversity, faces severe conservation challenges due to its arid climate and increasing human activities. This study examines the legal framework governing forest and wildlife conservation in India, with a special focus on Rajasthan. It explores the historical evolution of conservation laws, key national and state-level policies, and their effectiveness in protecting biodiversity. The study highlights Rajasthan's unique ecosystems, key species, and conservation issues while analyzing the role of local communities in forest and wildlife conservation.¹ Additionally, it identifies challenges in implementing conservation laws and explores successful case studies, such as the Bishnoi community's environmental efforts and the Khichan crane conservation initiative. The paper concludes with recommendations for strengthening existing conservation laws, integrating traditional knowledge, and promoting sustainable conservation strategies through community participation and improved enforcement mechanisms.

Keywords

Forest conservation, Wildlife protection, Biodiversity, Legal framework, Rajasthan, Indian Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Ecosystem management, Community participation, Conservation policies, Sustainable development, Protected areas, and Traditional knowledge.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is widely recognized across the globe for its impressive mega-biodiversity, showcasing the vast array of species that thrive throughout the expansive sub-continent. This remarkable biodiversity is accompanied by a diverse collection of ecosystems, each of which is unique and distinct due to its specific physical structure and the biological communities that inhabit it. The vibrant wildlife present in these regions flourishes within several ecosystems, which have been developed and shaped by a multitude of abiotic factors. These factors include essential elements such as climate, the composition of soil, and the availability of water resources. On the other hand, biotic factors are equally crucial as they play a pivotal role in providing essential life support systems for these ecosystems. They contribute significantly to the facilitation of energy flows and nutrient cycling processes that are vital for sustaining life within these environments.² There exists a profound sense of interdependence between biotic and abiotic factors; any alteration in one component often leads to a cascade of changes in the other elements involved, highlighting the delicate balance that exists within the natural world. This intricate relationship between biodiversity and ecosystems is essentially characterized by a mutual dependence, where each component relies heavily on the other for continued existence and survival. Such interconnectedness is paramount as it contributes to the overall equilibrium of the ecosystem, which in turn plays a crucial role in maintaining our planet's ecological stability—a requirement vital for human survival and overall well-being. In the specific context of India, particularly in the state of Rajasthan, which lies among the developing regions witnessing rapid population growth paired with significant economic development, the pressures exerted on both wildlife and ecosystems have escalated at an alarming rate. These pressures are pushing these vital natural resources toward a precarious state of vulnerability and peril. Various threats that have emerged, such as deforestation, desertification, mining activities, the practices associated with agriculture, cattle grazing, rampant urbanization, and the expansion of industrial operations, are presently jeopardizing biodiversity and ecosystems on a broader global scale. Despite the critical and

¹ Jain, Dr Alok, Nitin Gupta, and AtulKumar Joshi. "A Study on the Challenges Regarding Conservation of Water Resources in Rajasthan." MIDDLE EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN. umsida.ac.id

² Debnath, Richeek, et al. "Propelling on Biodiversity Conservation in India." ScienceOpen Preprints (2023). scienceopen.com

urgent state of environmental concerns, there tends to be a disproportionate amount of international attention directed toward the issues surrounding the Amazon rainforest. This attention is largely due to its far-reaching and alarming implications for global warming and environmental change processes. To more succinctly summarize these pressing issues, the systematic and ongoing loss of forested areas correlates directly with the rising temperatures being experienced across our planet, which inevitably leads to an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, thereby affecting millions of lives all over the globe. However, it is essential to delve into the cultural aspects of India, where cattle enjoy a revered status, and their grazing practices within forest regions have been legitimized by existing laws. Notably, historical classifications recognized two species of forest plants in Rajasthan as minor forest produce in 1931, with an additional species classified in 1934. The extraction of these resources has been sanctioned as part of a sustainable forest management practice. Nevertheless, it is crucial to note that the process of adding value to minor forest produce can inadvertently introduce pollutants into the environment; for instance, tree bark is treated with human urine to enhance its color before it is subsequently utilized in the tanning process of animal hides—a process that raises environmental concerns. Moreover, another significant socio-cultural issue exists within various regions of India, manifesting distinctively; in this cultural context, the Tulsi plant is regarded as sacred, and its leaves are employed in rituals such as Aarati dedicated to deities. These leaves are also consumed due to their numerous health benefits, including their reputed ability to aid in blood purification. Hence, this intense reliance on specific forest species and wildlife may initially appear to be legally sustainable from a regulatory standpoint; however, it is important to understand that ecosystems do not distinguish between various plants or animals based solely on their individual uses. Consequently, the ecological impacts of such dependencies could create profound reverberations throughout the entirety of the ecosystem. In India, the management of forests is characterized by an intricate and complex legal and institutional framework that incorporates diverse interests, including the state, market forces, and community aspirations. This multifaceted governance of forests is articulated in India through the National Forest Policy, which has persistently evolved, reflecting the shifting dynamics of forest management responses to current realities. The status of illegal activities concerning forest resources is oftentimes seen as a byproduct of an ongoing struggle over access to these vital resources—where private enterprises pursue the transformation of forests into lucrative investments, while a state may find itself either unwilling or incapable of tackling the significant ramifications posed by environmental degradation. At the same time, the challenges posed by pressing issues such as famine followed by subsequent flooding create a significant crisis for the administration of forests. This reality challenges the current frameworks and precipitates calls for new legal structures aimed at addressing these pressing and interrelated problems. This scenario ultimately led to the establishment of the Indian Forest Act (IFA) of 1865. The act was instituted under the premise of "sustainable yield" in the context of imperial governmental authority, explicitly seeking to provide legitimacy for these evolving practices and approaches to forest management.

2. Historical Background of Forest and Wildlife Conservation in India

India is a treasure trove of a wide variety of wildlife comprising about 90,000 animals and 50,000 plant species, about 500 types of mammals, and 2000 varieties of birds along with thousands of reptiles, fishes, and insects. Wildlife flourishes well in the dense forests and wetlands. Bharatpur and Keoladeo National Parks and the thick forests of Ranthambhore, Sariska, and Kumbhalgarh are renowned habitats for tigers of Rajasthan. But anthropogenic activities and climatic variation due to developmental activities have brought many wild animal species including lion, Asiatic black bear, musk deer, palanquin bear, and cheetah to the fifth stage from disappearance or sixth stage of extinction. Special efforts are proposed now for their revival in their natural habitats through special breeding, feeding, and protective means³. Considering the importance of forests and wildlife, first, the historical background of forest and wildlife conservation has been outlined. In ancient India, the dense forest of the 'Dandak' forest is famous where the 14 years of exile of Lord Shri Ram's life was spent. Since the establishment of Aryavrat till now, in this country, there has been a tradition of Live and Let Live as evident from the concept of 'Panch Bhutas' and 'Tree-based Astrology'. The forest and trees were taken as sacred and the 'vanaprastha' ashram was

³ Saroj Gupta, K. (2015). Environment Ethics, Policies and Inclusive Environment Protection Mechanism in India (With Special Reference to Environmental Inquisition). [PDF]

initiated for the 'Social Forestry' and Yagya Bhumi concept in the spiritual aspect, where the trees were planted during the Brahman's traditional worship in village protected forest and maintenance was done by the community. The careful exploitation of forests was done under Tapasya Shram's persons in the Sent Valley in Kerala. But during the Vedic period for the first time, the woods were cut to ensure the construction of Nava-Unn Koti ships which were deployed for Ceylon Operation to protect the 14 ponds of Amrita Kalash in Srilanka. Thereafter, the concept of forest reservation started in Arthshastri of Kautilya and Chanakya's 'Niti' which was further elaborated in Yagyavalkya's 'Smriti'. The British Government established the Forest Department in 1860 and the British passed the first Forest Act in 1865 due to which wildlife preservation started in 1887⁴

3. Overview of Rajasthan's Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Rajasthan is the largest Indian state in terms of area, located in north-western India and surrounded by the Indian states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, and the international border with Pakistan. Unique and diversified climatic conditions characterize the state and it is the driest region in the country, receiving an annual rainfall of only 660mm, as compared to the all-India average of 1193mm. The highest temperature can exceed 49°C and the lowest temperature may drop down to 0°C. Owing to the diverse climatic conditions, animal and plant species in the state show a variation from tropical to sub-tropical, sub-temperate, and temperate regions. It is believed that the uniqueness of the flora and fauna of Rajasthan lies in its very distinct ecology and biodiversity due to the varied climatic conditions.⁵ An assessment of the state's biodiversity reveals that it is rich and has many threatened and endemic species. The state has 13,41 plant species i.e. approximately 13% of the total plant species found in the country. Similarly, in the case of animal species, Rajasthan harbors 487 species of birds, 70 mammalian species, 73 piscine species, and 66 amphibians and reptile species. Some of the taxonomic groups have their own endemic and threatened species. There are 27 bird species, 8 mammalian species, and 7 reptilian species that are endemic to the state. The state has 85 plant species that are endemic to the region and 36 plant species identified as endangered. Furthermore, *Euphorbia neriifolia*, *Isabgul*, and *Rauvolfia serpentina* are three of five medicinal plant species that are protected under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 and over-harvested for pharmaceutical preparations. It has been found that the Jains' religious places located at isolated places in the Aravalli Mountain Range and some animal species have a mutual relationship i.e. religious places get protected due to the presence of these animal species. This biodiversity data needs proper scientific documentation and immediate conservation actions. On the other hand, various communities and authorities do not have much knowledge about the importance of biodiversity and their study areas. On the other side, biodiversity hotspots face problems like heavy cultural pressure, illegal mining, explored excursions, soil and natural resources mining, and unsystematic agricultural practices. Government sectors have almost nil concern for the conservation of such fragile resources. Rajasthan has unique and diversified ecosystems ranging from the wetlands of Bharatpur, the desert of Thar, freshwater ponds and rivers, saline and saline-alkali scrublands to the sub-temperate mountain ranges of Aravalli. There is a great diversity of ecosystems based on the varied altitude and geographical situation. This diversified land carries a myriad of wildlife, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and other ecological components. Bird migration is an example of the great biodiversity and ecosystem variety of Rajasthan. The absence of proper interlinking of these ecosystems will give fruit to inhospitable and non-congenial climatic conditions that will drastically affect the biodiversity of the state. Today, these delicate ecosystems face heavy threats due to the arid climatic conditions where the rainfall is less, heavy grazing, urbanization, agriculture, industry, smoke, and pollution. These anthropogenic forces tend to deteriorate the existence of different species and their co-relation in these unique ecosystems. The scarcity of water and fodder gives birth to the over-exploitative use of the very degradable systems and as a result, a visible change has been observed in the present flora and fauna.

⁴ Ghosh, M. & Ghosal, S. (2019). Historical Geography of Forestry and Forest Culture in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, 1757-2015. [PDF]

⁵ Brito, G. J. C., Del Barrio, G., Stellmes, M., Pleguezuelos, J. M., & Saarinen, J. (2021). Drivers of change and conservation needs for vertebrates in drylands: an assessment from global scale to Sahara-Sahel wetlands. [PDF]

4. Key Legislation and Policies for Forest and Wildlife Conservation in India

India has a large and growing forest and Protected Area (PA) network. Approximately 72,000 km² (21%) of the country is notified as PAs, including 661 Protected Areas (PAs) (100 National Parks and 561 Wildlife Sanctuaries, hereafter Parks) under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (WLPA). National Parks, Sanctuaries, and community or centrally-managed Reserve Forests (RFs) are found across the country and cover a total area of 145,797 km² (4.5% of India's land area). The network includes some of the most important and well-managed biodiversity and wildlife habitats in India. Recent studies have focused on the management of human-wildlife conflict, forest protection, and livelihoods of people living near PAs, as well as community-based initiatives to protect wildlife and forests. However, there are very few studies on the legislative and administrative framework of forest and wildlife conservation, especially at scales below the national or state levels.

Several key national laws govern the management and use of forests and wildlife. These laws generally lay down the overall principles and broad regulations and allow for state-specific laws to be made under their mandate. Important national laws include the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (IFA); Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (WLPA); Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FCA); and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BDA). Several policies have been developed by the central government to achieve the objectives of the laws. These policies guide how sustainable forest management should be implemented and how wildlife should be protected. The National Forest Policy, 1988 (NFP) and Wildlife Policy are the key policy interventions. The policy and legislative framework of forest conservation has evolved since colonial times and a brief description of the fundamental principles is presented here. The Indian Forest Act, of 1927 (IFA) was put in place to regulate the use of forests. This Act has been operational for the last 89 years and over the years has evolved to cater to conservation needs. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, of 1972 (WLPA) was put in force to protect the flora and fauna. This act deals with the various facets of wildlife issues and protects the species. The Forest Conservation Act, of 1980 aims to protect the forest from misuse. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BDA) is an act to provide for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge. Several other laws and policies both at the state and central levels govern the management and development of the forest.⁶

5. Specific Laws and Regulations in Rajasthan

Scholars and policymakers are increasingly recognizing the importance of a sound legal framework for effective forest and wildlife conservation. However, little is known about its actual implementation in rural India, where human dependence on nature is high. This paper is an initial attempt to map the 'legal forest'—the local legal framework for forest and wildlife conservation—in southern Rajasthan and to link it to peoples' traditional claims on natural resources. After a brief outline of the local livelihood and land use systems, an overview is provided of the main laws and regulations applying to forest and wildlife conservation in Rajasthan and southern Rajasthan's Kotra Tehsil. The impact of these laws on traditional rights and practices is discussed. Finally, the effectiveness of forest law enforcement is explored, noting the reasons behind local support for the strengthening of the Rajasthan Forest Department; the possibility of developing legal mechanisms recognizing traditional claims to forest lands as a basis for their appropriate management; and the importance of reconciling state law with customary peasant rights as a way of reinstating the sustainability of the traditional land use systems of Rajasthan's tribals.⁷

ocuses on the legal framework for the protection of wildlife conservation and specific laws and regulations that apply to forest and wildlife conservation. This investigation will reveal forest policy as it has developed over time—a law-based approach. It will also expose the forest police as one component of this broader legal framework that has been given full effect by the modern state⁸. However, the focus here is on the enforcement of laws that primarily concern the protection of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks,

⁶ Saroj Gupta, K. (2015). Environment Ethics, Policies and Inclusive Environment Protection Mechanism in India (With Special Reference to Environmental Inquisition). [PDF]

⁷ Kalagnanam, V. (2012). Land Cover/Land Use Change: Exploring the Impacts on the Sahariya Tribe of Rajasthan, India. [PDF]

⁸ Kumarathunga, K. A. U., Prakash, T. G. S. L., & Perera, P. K. P. (2017). Reasons for Failures in Wildlife Crime Investigations and Court Procedures of the Department of Wildlife Conservation in Polonnaruwa Assistant Directors' Region of Sri Lanka (Qualitative Study). [PDF]

through the detection and prosecution of violators, in Udaipur District, southern Rajasthan, completed in August 2001. This prison, reporting from investigations conducted, will touch upon three sets of laws and accompanying powers vested in the state: those dealing with property offenses within the sanctuaries and national parks; with an overlap between magisterial authority and parliamentary legislation in the form of the recently enacted Rajasthan Opium and other Intoxicating Liquor (Possession Control) Act; and those charging the NGOs contracted to manage certain protected areas with the implementation of a range of duties and obligations.

6. Institutional Framework for Forest and Wildlife Conservation in India

India is rich in biodiversity and is home to many forests and wildlife species. On one hand, forests and wildlife in India are a source of livelihood for millions of people, and on the other hand, they are a source of revenue to the government through trade in timber, fuel wood, tendu leaves, etc. To conserve forests and wildlife the government has come forward with various laws and regulations which are strictly implemented and monitored at all levels, namely Central, State, and Local. This paper reviews the legal framework for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India and its implementation and analyses the impact on the local communities of the tranbulkore tiger reserve area in the Udaipur district of the Rajasthan State.⁹

India is a vast country in South Asia that has been rich in biodiversity since ancient and medieval times. Biodiversity in India, including the terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, comprises almost 1.2 million species, forming 7-8% of the world's recorded species. The country is also one of the 12 mega-diversity centers in the world. Most of the species in India are yet to be discovered, described, and documented. India's biodiversity plays a critical role in providing rural livelihood and ecosystem services that are valuable to both the poor and the rich. The livelihood of rural people is strongly correlated with the aspects of biodiversity. More than 300 million people, mainly tribal and rural people, are directly and indirectly dependent on the forest areas for food, fuel, fodder, and much-needed other livelihoods. The forests of India also play a critical role in the regulation of the environment. With the enforcement of regulations on the protection of forests, no one is allowed to graze cattle, fodder collection, timber harvesting, etc. Using forests as in earlier times, the local people now face difficulties and hard life in the rusticity.

7. Role of Local Communities in Conservation Efforts

Local communities, including tribal and non-tribal people, are partners in conservation efforts. Historically they are protectors of forests and wildlife. Their traditional knowledge and practices play a significant role in sustainable forest resource management. Conservation initiatives in the nineteenth century excluded local communities. Local communities have historically protected the forests and wildlife. Governmental Acts motivated by revenue maximization vested ownership of forests to the state. Conservation tasks were entrusted to a few governmental employees. Entry and settlement in protected or reserved forests were restricted. The forest department removed and relocated villages. This turned local communities against the forest department. Forest-dependent people became "encroachers," and there were severe conflicts with governmental agencies. Non-timber forest produce (NTFP) collection is the main source of cash and nutrients for forest fringe villagers. All thirteen vulnerable zones of India, including the north-western Aravalis, are bestowed with varied and special NTFP¹⁰. Local communities and the government partnered in a conservation program in Sariska Tiger Reserve after it faced a human and ecological crisis. This Sariska model was implemented in three Rajasthan protected areas. The exclusive conservation program toward increasing wildlife is not sustainable. Select flora and fauna are being protected at the cost of biodiversity. The success of the Sariska model has been considerable¹¹. A major threat to conservation areas is forest fire in the dry summer forests, but the number of dependents

⁹ Sidik, F., Lawrence, A., Wagey, T., Zamzani, F., & Lovelock, C. E. (2023). Blue carbon: A new paradigm of mangrove conservation and management in Indonesia. *Marine Policy*. [HTML]

¹⁰ Milson, C. E., Lim, J. Y., Ingram, D. J., & Edwards, D. P. (2025). The need for carbon finance schemes to tackle overexploitation of tropical forest wildlife. *Conservation Biology*, 39(1), e14406. [wiley.com](https://www.wiley.com)

¹¹ Gena Koricha, H. & Jemal Adem, M. (2024). Investigated the role of community-based approaches for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in Bale Mountains National Park, Southeast Ethiopia. [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

has been declining in Rajasthan. Moreover, forest departments are closely associated with local communities in firefighting operations. This method of protection was common in traditional forest management. Hunting by local communities is again one of the main threats to wildlife, but this danger has also been steadily decreasing¹². The local people living in and around the forest know-how, have long practiced the sustainable management of resources. Earlier governments were not only never obstructing these practices but also sometimes encouraging them. However, the modern law-enforcing system labels these traditional practices as punishable crimes and creates alienation between governmental agencies and the local community. Now with changing conservation paradigms, worldwide local community participation in forest management or protection is increasingly seen as inevitable. Similarly, an estimated 350 million people are fully or partially dependent on forests for their livelihood. In Rajasthan, the situation is much higher. Various incentives are to be given to local communities, like jobs, economic incentives, formal partnerships, joint forest management, Animal Medicals Mobile Unit, fodder development outside the park, relaxation in the protection act, etc. Provisions for resources needed to 'consent' between both parties (government and local community) are inadequate. Nontribals are not given statutory rights over the NTPs as tribals. These rights should be granted, and if needed provisions should be altered.

8. Challenges and Opportunities in Forest and Wildlife Conservation in Rajasthan

The introduction concerns the legal framework for forest and wildlife conservation in India with a brief outline of the forest laws and policies so far made by governments starting from the British period to the present in independent India, followed by a critical analysis of the forest laws and policies. It mainly deals with the experiences of the World Wildlife Fund in India, especially in the state of Rajasthan. It was hoped that it would provide useful insights into the environmental issues of the western or desert state of India. Further, the deforestation of Rajasthan poses a threat to its diversity of flora and fauna, which is rich and large. In conservation, it doesn't lag in comparison to any other state of India. However, the preservation of its rich variety of bio-resources is very difficult due to the following challenges:

1. The natural habitat of animals is decreasing day by day at a rapid rate due to the ecological and environmental degradation causing deforestation, which is directly linked with natural resources such as fuel wood, fodder wood, shelterwood, etc., and chemicals-pesticides, insecticides, etc.¹³ Hence, a forest policy just in the national interest is needed.
2. The exploitation of bio-resources is largely based on the socio-economic factors. Agriculture, animal husbandry, industries, etc. have close links with bio-resources, which are responsible not only for flourishing but for the meticulous destruction of forest-based modes of production
3. If the exploitation continues, the flora and fauna will be endangered to bio-diversity. The conservation laws on it are very strict. For which, the common people are outrightly unknown¹⁴
4. The forest act has ignored the rights of the local dwellers who have been exploiting the forest resources for long. They have traditional rights to use it.

9. Case Studies of Successful Conservation Initiatives in Rajasthan

9.1 Traditional Knowledge and Practices for Conservation:

For centuries, cultures across the world have 'lived with the land', developing and evolving their ways to respect and protect it. These ways have been known differently: Ain-el-beidh in Morocco, Basotho in Lesotho, and Chiuta in Mozambique. The body of knowledge available to these societies is commonly referred to as Traditional Ecological Knowledge and its full set of practices is often referred to as biocultural systems. Shrinking forests, desertification of many habitats, pressures from a growing human population, and over-exploitation of wildlife in India led to the erosion of a biodiverse cultural system. Various communities have conservation structures and practices derived from a traditional way of life,

¹² Kieti, D., Manono, G., & Momanyi, S. (2013). Community Conservation Paradigm: The Case Studies of Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary and ILNgwesi Community Conservancy in Kenya. [PDF]

¹³ Chaudhuri, T. (2013). From policing to 'social fencing': shifting moral economies of biodiversity conservation in a South Indian Tiger Reserve. [PDF]

¹⁴ M. Kiria, E., N. Ayonga, J., & Ipara, H. (2014). Promoting Effective Community Participation in Land Use Planning and Management of Wildlife Conservation Areas. [PDF]

which interact with their physical surroundings to their mutual benefit. However, with the change in the socio-political scenario, a lot of these conservation practices and management do not hold good¹⁵¹⁶.

9.2 Bishnois of Western Rajasthan:

Bishnois of Western Rajasthan are probably the world's oldest environmentalists. They live by 29 Ecological Principles handed down to them by their founder some 540 years ago. The word Bishnoi has been derived from Bis (20) and Noi (9); meaning 29 in some texts these people presented adherence to the 29 rules for auspicious living prescribed by their front-running guru. They worship the co-existence of natural and human resources and serve for the protection and maintenance of a healthy ecosystem. The ecosystem imbibes in it both abiotic and biotic components.

9.3 The Cranes of Khichan:

Cranes are wetland bird species that depend upon natural and man-made water bodies and wet grasslands. If a site is suited for their natural requirement, there, they feed, nest, and breed activities. They also perform an important ecological role in destroying stored grain pests, small reptiles, etc. They were the spiritual symbol of knowledge. According to mythology, the cranes tasted the poison of the sea during a significant event since then their neck become circled, known as *ithihas*, which means old history. In general, people started self-protection of wild animals and their habitats. With them, the reverence for living entities became a religious faith which was later known as BISHNOISM. Even many rulers and kings have been given options to leave their land but they have not.

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The forest and wildlife constitute an important aspect of the environment and life support system. Their ecological, economic, cultural, and social importance is well recognized. The forest region is home to a large number of plants and animals. Wild flora and fauna are valuable genetic and natural resources. The protection of forests is, therefore, well recognized as an important duty. The conservation and the protection of the forests are being safeguarded through various State and Central Government laws in India.¹⁷

Rajasthan, situated on the arid and semi-arid agro-climatic condition, is characterized by fast-depleting forest and wildlife resources. The depletion and degradation of the resources have been continuous, which is adversely affecting the entire environment and biodiversity. The role of an effective legal framework in conservation is, therefore, essential. Despite valuable efforts to preserve the ecological balance, conservation, and protection of natural forests, promote social afforestation, and plantations have been made. Given this background, it has been thought proper to examine the legal framework for forest and wildlife conservation in Rajasthan.¹⁸ (K H Bachan & M, 2017).

Based on the findings several recommendations are made in this regard. Some of these include strategies for strengthening and amending the existing laws wherever necessary, controlling forest produce and tree felling in the inner circle of the protected areas, regulating the removal of minor forest produce from the sanctuaries and National Parks, and improving the enforcement machinery and institutional capacity. Community participation and the use of traditional knowledge may be useful tools for the sustainable use of forests and natural resources. Hence, they must be considered as a major component of forest and wildlife conservation strategies. It would be highly desirable to adopt suitable measures to promote sound forestry practices based on the climatic and soil conditions of different areas.¹⁹ (Chaudhuri, 2013).

¹⁵ Kumar, R., Kumar, A., & Saikia, P. (2022). Deforestation and forest degradation impacts on the environment. In *Environmental degradation: Challenges and strategies for mitigation* (pp. 19-46). Cham: Springer International Publishing. [HTML]

¹⁶ Pal, P. (2022). An assessment of forest diversity: Challenges and management. *Agro-biodiversity and Agri-ecosystem Management*. [HTML]

¹⁷ Ullah, S. A., Tani, M., Tsuchiya, J., Rahman, M. A., & Moriyama, M. (2022). Impact of protected areas and co-management on forest cover: A case study from Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary, Bangladesh. *Land Use Policy*, 113, 105932. [sciencedirect.com](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

¹⁸ K H Bachan, A. & M, M. (2017). Rethinking Institutional Frameworks in Conservation and Governance of Forests in the Background of FRA in Kerala: From Exclusion to Inclusion. [PDF]

¹⁹ Chaudhuri, T. (2013). From policing to 'social fencing': shifting moral economies of biodiversity conservation in a South Indian Tiger Reserve. [PDF]