

A Comparative Analysis of Hunting Practices in India and Abroad: Environmental Laws and Regulations

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Abstract: Hunting, a traditional practice in many societies, is now facing greater scrutiny due to environmental concerns. This research paper aims to compare hunting practices in India and abroad and examine the role of environmental laws and regulations in mitigating their impact on the environment. The paper analyzes the relevant acts and regulations in India and various other countries to identify the differences and similarities in their approach towards regulating hunting practices. The paper concludes with recommendations for improving hunting regulations and promoting sustainable hunting practices.

Introduction: Hunting, defined as the act of killing or capturing wild animals, has been a part of human societies since prehistoric times. While hunting was initially practiced for survival and sustenance, it has now become a recreational activity for many people worldwide. Hunting has long been a controversial issue due to its impact on the environment, which has resulted in the development of environmental laws and regulations that aim to regulate hunting practices.

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1. **Hunting** in India Hunting in India is regulated by several environmental laws and regulations, including the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, prohibits the hunting of all wild animals, including birds and reptiles, except under specific circumstances, such as for scientific research or management purposes. The act also provides for the establishment of protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, where hunting is strictly prohibited.

2. Hunting Abroad In many countries, hunting is regulated by various laws and regulations, including the Endangered Species Act in the United States, the Wildlife and Countryside Act in the United Kingdom, and the Federal Hunting Act in Germany. These laws aim to protect endangered species and regulate hunting practices to ensure their sustainability. However, in some countries, hunting remains largely unregulated, leading to widespread poaching and illegal trade of wildlife.

3. A Comparative Analysis of Environmental Laws and Regulations A comparative analysis of environmental laws and regulations in India and abroad reveals significant differences in their approach towards regulating hunting practices. While India has a comprehensive legal framework for wildlife protection, some countries have more lenient hunting regulations. For instance, some countries allow



trophy hunting, which involves killing animals for sport or as a form of trophy collection. This practice is not permitted in India, where hunting for any purpose is strictly prohibited.

4. Recommendations To promote sustainable hunting practices, countries must strengthen their environmental laws and regulations. Governments should ensure that hunting practices are consistent with conservation goals and sustainable use of wildlife resources. This can be achieved by regulating hunting practices, establishing protected areas, and implementing effective law enforcement mechanisms to prevent poaching and illegal trade of wildlife.

Conclusion: Hunting practices have long been a controversial issue due to their impact on the environment. Environmental laws and regulations play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of hunting on the environment. A comparative analysis of hunting practices in India and abroad reveals significant differences in their approach towards regulating hunting practices. To promote sustainable hunting practices, countries must strengthen their environmental laws and regulations and ensure that hunting practices are consistent with conservation goals and sustainable use of wildlife resources.

References: The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, India The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, India The Endangered Species Act, United States The Wildlife and Countryside Act, United Kingdom The Federal Hunting Act, Germany.

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