

A Cram to Shield Rhino's

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Abstract:

In today's era rhinoceros are becoming a huge part of wildlife smuggling. Antipoachers are hunting rhinoceros for their horns selling them in black market as their horns are a great source of income which is having an adverse effect in our ecosystem. To prohibit anti-poaching of rhinoceros horn ultimate steps have been taken by Africa and sir John Sellar who is the head of preservation of wildlife Africa are – DNA Forensic lab are being used for tracking of poachers, they are using index system for DNA, so as to track anti poachers. The theme of pink dye has been used to fake the poachers and use poison which doesn't have adverse effect on rhinoceros. African team is also using microchips, to track poachers and now to conserve rhinoceros, the Africa farms are taking drastic step to de-horn the horns of rhinoceros i.e. to cut off the horns for the livelihood of rhinoceros

INTRODUCTION:

Wildlife smuggling is associated with importing and exporting of illegitimate collection of animals and transporting their subordinates in different countries. Wildlife smuggling can be done in two ways that are domiciliary and intercontinental. Basically, this illegal smuggling of animals are done for the money which cannot be evaluated in the monetary terms, due to its illegal attributes.

The US State branch confines that wildlife smuggling is the third most inaugural trade in the world. Wildlife smuggling involves the manufacturing of the products demanded by the industry which includes foreign pets, ornaments and faith healing medicines from the parchment of animal horns, tusk and body organs of animals. Wildlife trafficking is leading to extensive demand majorly in US, Europe and China.

There is a large demand of Rhinoceros horn for the practice of faith healing Chinese medicines which are used as additive components. The members of society follow a myth for the horns, it can remove the feverishness, flare up of gout and maintain a healthy body with longevity.

Rhinoceros has taken a wide attention in the wildlife, as they are the oldest creature, almost living remnants or specimens. They are categorized into five types which includes Black rhino; Sumatran rhino (woolly rhino), Javan rhino, white rhino (square lipped rhino), Greater one horned rhino, known as Indian rhino, which is Asia's largest species. In today's world, 29000 rhinos remained in the wildlife sanctuary. Among five species, three of them are severely prone to danger because anti-poachers shoot them for their horns or sell them in black market for money, as they are the great source of income.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RHINOCEROS:

Rhinoceros are mega fauna animals; they are the main foundation who plays an essential role in biosphere or biological community. They help in grazing which maintain savanna grassland and deplete large amount of flora and fauna which contours African scenery.

POACHING TROUBLES SAVANNAH ECOSPHERE:

Savanna grassland is very essential element of biosphere and it is to be conserved for posterity of humankind. Savanna grasslands sustain historical signification and bounteous life; therefore, there is a necessary need to preserve savanna grassland in all possible directions. It is the historical motherland of humankind and rich in flora and fauna for exclusive animal life.

The Biggest trouble to savanna biosphere includes aftermath caused by atmosphere change, cultivation and agriculture practices, overgrazing antagonistic farming flush which lowers the level of water table distant from plant stem, desertification and corrosion. Rhinoceros plays a vital role to protect savanna grassland but poaching of rhinoceros itself troubles the savanna as well as African landscape. Deprivation of mega fauna animal is itself a huge disaster.

The white rhinoceros (*eratotherium simum*) and other mega fauna animals are the backbone of ecosystem functioning because they are not fetched for hunting. A modern study of ecosystem highlighted the essential aspect of white rhinoceros in savanna ecosystem. Crooms and Mariska Te Best calibrates the way of recolonization the white rhinoceros in Kruger National Park with subsequent re-establishment in 1960s to create exclusive settlement of rhinoceros and evaluate how mega fauna animal (white rhinoceros) critically affects the contours of savanna grassland.

The investigator recognizes landscape that rhinoceros re-settlement old time ago contrary to the landscape that re-established in recent times. The appropriation was that time since settlement constituted a proximate number of rhinoceros effect. Short grass coverlet was evidently having excessive rhinoceros effect than low rhino effect on landscape. Furthermore, they experienced about 20 times greener grass plot, peculiar grassland section in high rhino effect landscape. The result is that, white rhinoceros have begun to change the overview formation layout of Kruger National Park's savanna grassland. The quantity of short grass in savanna has significant ramification for other species and also other constituents of ecosphere functioning such as fire regimes.

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF RECOLONISATION OF SQUARE LIPPED WHITE RHINOCEROS IN KRUGER NATIONAL PARK; (AFTER 1896):

It is normally believed that square lipped or white rhinoceros are exterminated on the land of northern side, covering the Vaal River in South Africa, oftenly covering an area of Kruger national park. The research of Vaughan Kirby associated the last living remnants of the species in the opaque Nwathimiri headge. Vaughan Kirby commented on the fact " rhinoceros (simus) has a main hub or preferred destination of living in Matamiri bush , but in 1895 the fact was revealed that researchers found the storage of rhinoceros or even we can say that , they were exterminated from that very beloved place.

THE LATE MR. P. GROBLER , Minister of lands declared, the first meeting of national park board on 16 September ,1926; he basically emphasizes on recolonization of these mega fauna animals (rhinoceros) in newly demonstrated Kruger National Park , 1954. The American biologist HARBER LANG also frequently inspected the KWA-ZULU-NATAL, square lipped rhinoceros sanctuaries throughout this period. The renewed day begin on 14 October 1961, when four square lipped rhinoceros (two bulls and two cows) were emancipated in remarkable paddock at Faai Pretorius kop (campground of Kruger National Park)

In early times of sixty five years, this enormous creature once more left their hallmark clover leaf traces in the segment of eastern Transvaal. The indigenous four colonizer settled down in the parts of South Africa ,Netherlands, covering approximately 300 enclosures and re-arrangement generation of rhinoceros authenticate favorable result and this stage of re-established was set up as project. During May 1963, the displacement of square lipped rhinoceros from Natal Sanctuaries to the Kruger National Park leads the way using transportation provided by National Park Board with the inception of Etophine and Narcotic drugs which is used as pain relive, which disable the movement of rhinoceros.

In early times, futuristic crate was used to safeguard the breaking of horns of rhinoceros and the usage of crate has been used continuously in this century.

ECOLOGIC DESIGNER BY MEGAFUNA ANIMAL, WHITE RHINOCEROS EFFECTS SOUTH AFRICA SAVANNA GRASSLAND:

Herbivore can change the configuration and geographical diverseness. The centre for Ecosphere Management accomplished repeated landscape calibration Investigation that inspected the effects of white rhinoceros on grass pastures were increased extensively. Other species of grazers were ineffectual to retain short grass bunches. White Rhinoceros elimination troubled firing by intensified heat source burden. The centre of Ecosphere Management propounded that white rhinoceros act as prestigious and noteworthy ecosphere designer, producing and maintaining the short grass bunches which reshape the natural surroundings, for other grazers and different variations in fire regimes.

The outcome designates the actuality of circumstances based on abatement between white rhinoceros in savanna grassland.

Fire and grazing creatures both absorb grass and both are essential alternant of ecosphere in savanna grassland where two factor frequently act in combination. Grazer could produce biologic influence barricade to stretch the fire probably altering the size , geographical enlargement when grasses are grazed in shorter size . The herbivore grazers have potential to reorientate fire regime in the way which could be evaluated as ecosphere designer.

Mega fauna animals are huge herbivore with corpulent heavy flesh more than 1000 kg. Owen Smith investigated that huge body dimension provide large resistant capacity to predation while mass feeding nourishment allow them to endure food of lessened quality , than necessitated by small herbivore. Owen Smith recommended that mega fauna herbivore would therefore be slighter afflicted by plundering or environmental variations. The only remaining mega fauna herbivore that exist on dietary regime of grass are white rhinoceros, the hippo and Indian rhinoceros. Out of the, Indian rhinoceros only gobble up a seasonal graze and fruit in the diet and hip consumes only water to limited extent of areas.

The leaves only white Rhinoceros as solitary abiding co-relative for an extinct suite of earthbound grazing mega fauna herbivore .rhinoceros are preferable to consume the areas of short grass bunches and assist generate, perpetuate the ecosphere of savanna grassland.

Firebreaks, so that elimination of white rhinoceros, fire will escalate more rapidly over huge areas because of intensified fuel loads Ripple and Beschta evaluate the reciprocation species of natural grazer to rhinoceros eliminations to stimulate whether rhinoceros lubricate, smaller species of grazers using lawns. Lastly they evaluate that lawns formation, grazer sustain of fuel contionusness.

LANDSCAPE PREDILECTION OF WHITE RHINOCEROS IN CENTROIDAL AND NORTHERN KRUGER NATIONAL PARK:

The longstanding landscape predilection of white rhinoceros in centroidal and Northern Kruger Park are inspected. A preferred index and a chi –square detector are used to diagnose if white rhinoceros prefer or obviate the specific landscape as habitat.

The attributes of predilection landscapes are : modest high density grass coverlet with better variety of grasses , open to adequate low shrub stratification , there should be modularstratum tree layer ; rise and fall of geomorphology with upland , bottomland s, inlet waterways, granular loam with few stones. This geographical study of landscape lays emphasis on the scattering of white rhinoceros and free discretion of habitat in Kruger National Park. By recognizing which landscape the white rhinoceros selects or forebear and then evaluating the physical peculiarity of those landscapes,predict can be made regarding the appropriateness of other areas as white rhinoceros habitat.

This is essential, when transformation of white rhinoceros take place for the most suitable habitat for savanna grassland. To stimulate which landscape is predilection based or avoided, complacent intervals are formed around the analogous of white rhinoceros includes in each landscape between 1979 to 1991.

According to the habitat,landscapes related to moderate plains which are granivorous in nature are preferred more than low granivorous mountains.

HOW POACHING SEGMENT IS A PART OF CRIME:

South Africa is mainly known for the hub of rhinoceros and therefore to conserve the landscape of savanna grassland, they had a supreme authority of jurisdiction to track a person who is known for poaching of rhinoceros, ROGERS MUKWENA. They knew that, there is a desperate want of former school teacher in Zimbabwe for poaching of rhinoceros and selling their horns which can be measured,hundreds and thousands of dollars in monetary terms to increase the income.

He leaned for the bail which was successfully granted to him and he absconded to northern Pretoria, but it was extremely annoying, difficult to catch him, and it was not possible to start legal proceedings against convict until, a investigator of forensic laboratory discovered the process of tracking the poacher with the way of testing rhino DNA . His eventual conviction, the offences which he had committed several times with the same intention, resulted from a new strategy in wildlife preservation: genealogical fingerprinting approach has been so efficient in criminal fairness are now being used to resolve poaching crimes.

Firstly Investigators in South Africa had to assemble a large database of genetic pattern towed from rhinoceros. The DNA would be used to coordinate with the corpse to a

specific horn of rhinoceros investigated on a dubious poacher or trafficker, or to rhinoceros red bloody on his wearing or cutting tool or hatchets. To make that thing attainable, Dr Cindy Harper,doctor of diseased or injured animals at the institute of Pretoria and her collaborators gathered DNA from every rhinoceros. They have instructed the members of senior branch of advisor which are known as environmentalist supervisor , how to recuperate bloody fluid , tissue and skin samples from every rhinoceros that is eradicated , de-horned (cut off the horn) or moved .

The park rangers have been taught analytical offense-scene principles and significance of so called study of interconnected guardianship to certify the samples are not falsely interpreted .Harper's laboratory executed the analytical study and storage of DNA fingerprints. The bowfin's database which is known as RHODIS is designed after CODHIS,the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) system used to associate the DNA of dubious to verify at a offense segment. This technique was ensured by Crawford Allan who was, high ranked director of trading, which detects the illegitimate wildlife trade at world wildlife fund.

CRAWFORD ALLAN SPECIFIED THAT, IF WE WANT TO TRACK THE PERSONS WHO ARE CONNECTED TO WILDLIFE SMUGGLING OF ANIMALS,THEN WE HAVE ASSUME THAT, THESE POACHERS COME INTO THE LIST OF CRIMINALS .TO PROHIBIT THE SMUGGLING, WE SHOULD GO THROUGH EXPERIMENTATION, TO DETECT AND INVESTIGATE THROUGH FORENSICLABORATORY AND TREAT THEM AS CRIMINALS OR THE CULPRITS

THE HORNS OF RHINOCEROS ARE HUNTED THROUGH PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL NETWORKS, THEREFORE TO PROHIBIT THE SMUGGLING WE SHOULD APPLY NECESSARY, WORDLY EXPERIENCED AND KNOWLEDGEBLE TECHNIQUES WHICH HELPS TO SOLVES THESE CRIME.

The rhino initiative programarrange a “cold hit” database attributing to distinguish the horrific crimes or illegal crimes by DNA, When there are no other detectable intimations. The smuggler transports the horns of rhinoceros to the persons who deals with illegitimate stuffs of trade to the countries, Vietnam and china. The horn of rhinoceros is engraved into jewellery in South Africa, which is really a difficult task to trace them.

ON 16TH JANUARY 2012 , ROGERS MUKWENA WAS ARRESTED , WHO WAS WIDELY KNOWN FOR POACHING OF RHINOCEROS HORNS.THE POLICE OFFICER CAUGHT HIM ACROSS THE AREA OF GRASSLAND HE WAS HAVING A BLACK BAG , WHICH CONTAINS 3 HORNS OF RHINOCEROS . WHEN THE POLICE OFFICER SAW HIM, HE RAN AND DROPPED THE BAG

THERE WAS ANOTHER CASE, WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY HANDLED AND

VIETNAMESESMUGGLER WAS CAUGHT BY POLICE OFFICER WITH THE SEVEN HORNS OF RHINOCEROS AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT OF JOHANNESBURG IN 2010 AND HE ATTAINED THE PUNISHMENT OF 10 YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT.

RHINO POACHER WAS IMPOSED FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT:

On July, 2017 smugglers slaughtered a female black rhinoceros and they chopped off her horns situated in Liwonde National park, Malawi. The Malawi jurisdiction court declared one of the smuggler to 18 years in penal institution. Remaining smuggler who accompanied him was also sentenced to ten and eight years respectively in prison. They were three in number who were arrested by Malawi police and department of national parks and wildlife.

The team found the corpse of rhinoceros, tracked the location of rhinoceros horn in the particular shop which were kept in hard freezer refrigerator. The ownership of the shop was attained by one of the smugglers. They also found firearms used in proceedings by smugglers.

THE COURT INculpATED THAT , THREE MENS INFILTRATED INTO PRESERVED AREA , WITHOUT ANY AUTHORITY WITH FIRE ARMS AND KILLED THE SPECIES , GAINED THE HORNS OF RHINOCEROS WITH THE AIM TO SOLD IN BLACK MARKET SO AS INCREASE THE INCOME

SOUTH AFRICA JUST HOISTED THE BAN ON RHINO HORN TRAFFICKING IN 2017:

JONE HUMEattains the ownership of rhinoceros. He sustains large wildlife farm, near Klerksdorp in which all the rhinoceros are kept, safe guarded by him. In 2008 he and his followers were anxiously worried about the poaching rate of rhinoceros. He moved more than 300 rhinoceros from his wildlife farm to north –west side, with a aim to provide a shield rhinoceros. Firstly he stored all the rhinoceros in the place known as Maurice dale. This place looks like dome coverlet consisting of many tress, which helps all the poachers to hide for week. So, with a aim to provide shield, he shifted all the rhinoceros to new, uniform and arid place, situated near north-west side.

Nevertheless, because of dryness and reduction of indigenous pasturing and browse, HUME, has been drive to supply additional nourishment to fortify that rhinoceros doesn't strike for nourishment, incase rhino's mother dies. Early he supply 16 tons a day of additional feeding.

Two rhino breeders filed a case to disprove a nation's rhino horn ban which is to be endorsedrefused the government's petition options. The domiciliary trade will be legitimizing, said by court. In may , supreme court announced that once again selling of rhino horns has been started domestically. The court declared the decision in the favor of two rhino breeders. The main objective of this jurisdiction is to prohibit the criminal networks of poachers, who are killing rhinoceros for their income.

THE FIRST BID AUCTION, IN SOUTH AFRICA TO SELL THE HORNS OF RHINOCEROS, LEGALLY

The first auction in South Africa was held in august,2017 by John Hume with the main objective to cure the wildlife smuggling of rhinoceros horn bysmugglers. Basically he wants to prohibit the criminal networks of poachers. John Hume, who feeds more than 1500 rhinoceros, gives a medical drug which helps them to sleep, while he cut off the horns to sell them at highest bid in auction, with the primary motive to safeguard the rhinoceros by poachers for the horns and secondary motive was to uplift the monetary measurements for feeding to nourish them and also for security purpose. He spend almost \$17000 a month in the protection of rhinoceros.

John Hume, asserted on the website of auction, that lawful trade of rhinoceros horn will furnish a great competition for illegitimate trade and lower down the price of horn.

UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM STOPPED THE AUCTION OF RHINOCEROS HORN, IN 2018

Two chief worldwide auction destinations are US located Sotheby's which is British-Established American continental conglomerate and second is UK located Bonham's which is

Confidentially owned intercontinental auction company. Both the houses of auction stopped the bidding of rhinoceros horn and any by-products made by them, to preserve their species. Sotheby's declared on 24th November, that any illegal smuggling of species is counted as a crime and our main aim is to protect and conserve the species of Wildlife. They had a tie with continental laws and clarified that three rhinoceros horns assemblage slots have been abdicated from approaching Chinese-art auction in Hong Kong on 29th November , 2018 . He also stated he would stop the auction of rhino horn sculpture and creation.

CHINA CONSERVATOR ENDS RHINO HORN AUCTION

Auctions in Hong Kong, HENCE CHINA STOPPED THE AUCTION OF RHINOCEROS HORN, AS POACHER WAS MOTIVATED BY SALES AUCTION.

RHINOCEROS HAS TAKEN THE ENTRANCE IN DEBT MARKET WITH THE AIM OF FIVE YEARS:

The organized trading of rhinoceros influenced the bond market, with the main aim of expanding the population of imperil species of black rhinoceros. In July 2019, it has been seen by sponsorsor supporter, as a experiment for fabricating a conservation debt market which can be used to safe all the animals, extending in preserving all the wildlife species of rhinoceros. The sale bond limits to \$50 million dollar which is known as primary monetary tool for preservation of species, is being handled by zoological association of London. This company was established in Kenya, fifteen years ago with the aim to invest money for preservation of species.

Under this project, the five year concordat (bond\promise) will submerge the attempts of conservation at five areas in South Africa and Kenya. In these five areas all the maximum

worldwide population of rhinoceros stays here. The five year bond makes the aim to uplift or increase black and white rhinoceros by 10 percent. Sponsors will be paid back the amount of money which if they yields and increases overall population of rhinoceros.

This bond will give sponsors to enhance or reprocess the making of money with a aim of profit maximization and conservations of species will be continued with the hope of attentiveness. **CHARISMATIC DECLARES THAT, RHINOCEROS ARE SELECTED FOR FIVE YEAR BOND BECAUSE THEY ARE PRONE TO HIGHER RISK OF POACHING BY OUR SMUGGLERS. THESE FIVE AREA GAINS THE COVERLET OF BONDS ,TO RETAIN THE POACHERS . IT IS REALLY NECESSARY TO SAVE BIODIVERSITY AND SPECIES WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL FOR SAVANNA GRASSLAND AND WHICH ARE SUPPLIED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RHINOCEROS .**

THESE SPECIFIC AREAS WILL PROVIDE SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF SECURITY WHICH WILL PROHIBIT THE POACHING OF RHINO HORN BY HUNTING SMUGGLERS.

INDIAN RHINOCEROS VISUAL PERCEPTION 2020

It has been launched in 2005, but today Indians want to implement their perspective, with the aim to preserve and conserve rhinoceros and want to accomplish world's maximum population of greater one-horned rhinoceros. These rhinos, has been stretched to seven sheltered areas in Indian state of Assam by the year of 2020.

SUFFERING PROBLEM:

In early times, greater one-horned rhinoceros shifted from Pakistan to indo-Burmese border , and in many parts of Nepal , Bangladesh and Bhutan . At the starting of 20th century, poaching by smugglers and loss of natural environment has decreased the species of Indian rhinoceros in northern Indian and Nepal. But by 2020, the main precise authorities of India and Nepal maintained their work which leads to high appreciation and they recovered almost 3550 species of greater one-horned rhinoceros.

Still, this achievement is not enough to recover the rhinoceros, as poachers harmed our habitat badly by hunting rhino horn and we suffered the actual loss of ecosystem. Kaziranga National Park in Assam covers 65 percent of India's greater one-horn rhinoceros, which is very troublesome condition for Indian which hold two main reasons: the park in Assam may have outstretched the holding proportions of rhinoceros, and they don't have enough space left for remaining rhinoceros of survival , secondly the whole number of rhinoceros species may be exterminated due to natural disaster , disease outburst or critical threatening remarks.

India and international rhinoceros foundation 2020 (IRF) is collaborated with Assam woodland department , Bodland self-governing territory in Assam sector of India, world wide fund for nature and united states fish and wildlife assistance to mark threatening critical risk tolerating by rhinoceros. The precise maintained authorities are trying to shift Indian rhinoceros from Kaziranga National park and wild life sanctuary of southern bank of Brahmaputra to other safe and secured areas where they feed and survive. They are making a shift because these places are highly crowded and rhinoceros are unable to breed here due to lack of space.

Outcome

From 2005 to 2008 , IRF and Indian rhino visual perception 2020 committee functioned with provincial section, park and government jurisdiction to enhance preservation and conservation and supervising the current strength of Indian rhinoceros , establishing guard gatepost and vigil roads and bridges.

Rhinoceros re-colonization began in April 2008 and above next 4 years, Indian and international rhinoceros foundation 2020 shifted eighteen Indian rhinos to Manas National park which is highly secured and safeguards the world population of rhinoceros. Manas National park is included in UNESCO (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION) world heritage site. Also extra eight Indian rhino has been translocated to manas national park for wildlife rehabilitation and preservation.

In the middle of 2012, one of the young calves gave born by female rhinoceros in manas national park since translocation of rhino began. Also eleven newly born calves' has given birth which is significant and pure sign that these animals have adapted the new area and weather conditions etc. But unfortunately these rhinoceros are hunted by poachers in 2013. After losing many species of Indian rhino, departments of wildlife sanctuary stopped the shifting of rhinoceros to Manas national park. New techniques have been adapted to secure Indian rhinoceros with better vision, support of Leadership Park. The new adoption techniques had made a great improvement to poaching crisis . Only once has been poached by smugglers in 2014 and one in 2017.

The contemporary population, of 32 Indian rhinoceros is living in Manas National park. Indian and Assam authorities started to build well-balanced inhabitants of rhinoceros in second secured area and deciding to shift maximum Indian rhinoceros to protected area from Kaziranga national park to the loakhwa wildlife sanctuary which is situated near south bank of the Brahmaputra water body in Nagoan area between 2019-2020 .

Our Indian teams are taking drastic steps to prohibit poaching crisis led by smugglers . Further more steps will take place to ensure the security of Indian rhinoceros and will furnish the specific areas for living of rhinoceros.

Elucidation to safe rhinoceros

INDIA AMALGATED WITH FOUR NATIONS TO SHELTER ASIAN RHINOCEROS ON 4TH MARCH, 2019

Horned, Javan and Sumatra rhinoceros, every four years. India merged with Bhutan, Nepal, Indonesia and Malaysia to expand the population of three sort of Asian rhinoceros, as well as greater one-horned rhinoceros found in Indian mainland. This declaration was recently held second Asian rhino scope countries meeting here. While proceedings the meeting union Environment Minister proclaimed that he will take every possible effort in conservation of rhinoceros.

The National program, will pave the way for everlasting conservation of greater horned rhinos in India. This programmed will help to save species of javan and sumatra in future. The announcement proclaimed to observe the health circumstances of rhinoceros and take the steps for betterment, also possible diseases which are threatening the lives of rhinoceros. The teams are amalgating and expanding their resources, intensifying wildlife forensics for the motive to investigate the reasons. All the nations among Nepal, India, and Indonesia are getting merged, strengthening their power to preserve the species of Asian rhinoceros.

The meeting was assembled by habitat, forest and climate variation ministry which was merged with international union for conservation of natural habitat (IUCN) Asian rhino expert team.

LAWS WHICH ARE GOVERNING TO CONSERVE THE SPECIES OF RHINOCEROS INTERNATIONAL LAWS

The ratified agreement includes specific treaty to conserve rhinoceros of natural environment which includes: 1992 protocol on biological diversity ; 1973 agreement states conservation of international trade which are prone to danger and comes in the category of flora and fauna; 1971 convention lays the importance on wetlands of international geography ; also includes world heritage site UNESCO puts efforts to conserve species of south Africa which are really Important to be conserved for future ecosphere of savanna grassland and last but not least , 1979 agreement to preserve migratory kind of wild animals. These treaties will deliberately help in future to conserve the species of rhinoceros.

The agreements and protocol mentioned above are working efficiently in current time. These treaties will help not only to those states or countries in which there is a large population of rhinoceros but also they will provide functioning in those areas which are means to densely cover with rhinoceros in near future.

In 2016, the program was created to ensure the safety of rhinoceros. This plan was aiming to complete the theme of safeguarding the rhinoceros. The legal framework of this plan was held during the successive meeting of representatives, which includes thirteen states, greatly assisted by IUCN habitat, special group of African

rhinoceros team. There is peculiar type of supranational government cooperation which deals with transboundary rhino translocations. All the states which are aimed to protect the species of rhinoceros are the member of convention biological diversity (CBD). CBD aims in the safeguarding area system in specific location.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES)

CITES are playing essential, legal role for supervising intercontinental wildlife trade, key role to preserve species of rhinoceros. 183 cite parties are included in rhino range state. The main motive is to protect, provide shelter to the species of rhinoceros and destroy the criminal networks of poacher who are hunting the horns of rhinoceros.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP) gives the declaration, to stop the sales of rhino horn from the material kept by government and organizations which form public sector. Six years later, (COP) second time announced to demolish the stocks or remains of rhinoceros which include the derivatives, horns of rhinoceros which are very costly. COP said that we all (team) are bound to take emergent steps because day by day illegitimate trade is increasing and poachers are continuously hunting the horns of rhinoceros. They ordered to eliminate all the nonprofit making sectors which includes trophy hunting that specifies , it is legal and prescribed in the documents of CITES.

Conference of parties instructed all the teams of wildlife environmental law to take the problem seriously of smuggling and take necessary actions to prevent the hunting of rhinoceros horn. Charge severe punishment to the those victims who are caught red handed , while performing the hunting of horns.

The fundamental law of constitution of South Africa and legal framework such as NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT BIODIVERSITY ACT (NEMBA), CITES AND THREATENED OR PROTECTED SPECIES ANIMALS (TOPS) functions and aims to protect wildlife flora and fauna which include species of rhinoceros. These organizations foist and implement strict penalties and safeguard the areas with higher amount of Defense.

PREVENTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME ACT (POCA)

ON 21ST JAN 1999, POCA Assist its programming and operation which aims to catch all the criminal gangs and poachers are leading the import and export system of animals' derivatives, horns of rhinoceros. The main objective to establish the act of Prevention Organized crime is to handle all the affairs of environmental wildlife smuggling which South African general law fails to handle the effective crimes related to poaching crisis.

SUPREME COURT GIVES THE DECREEION : HERE, NO PERSON HAS THE LEGAL RIGHT TO GAIN THE ADVANTAGES FROM ILLEGAL SERVICES OBTAINED BY THE KILLING OF

ANIMALS AND ONE SHOULD REMEMBER THE AIM OF ESTABLISHING THIS ACT WHICH SPECIFIES TO DESTROY EACH AND EVERY DIVERSE CRIMINAL NETWORK, AND PREVENT THEM TO SUSTAIN ANY KIND OF BENEFIT, WHILE PROCEEDING THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

THE JUDGEMENT PASSED IN THE CASE OF LEMTHONGTHAI

MR. CHUMLONG LEMTHONGTHAI IS A APPELLANT WHO SHOT AND KILLED TWENTY-SIX RHINOCEROS. HE GIVES THE FALSE STATEMENT BY TAKING THE PROTECTION OF LAWS AND ACTS OF BIODIVERSITY ACT 2010 AND NEMBA WHICH LEGALLY PERMITS TO KILL THE RHINOCEROS FOR TROPHY HUNTING. FURTHER, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE MAINTAINED ARE NOT CORRECT. HE SHOT AND KILLED 26 RHINOCEROS FOR EXPORTING RHINO HORN UNLAWFULLY (ILLEGAL TRADE) TO OTHER PARTS OF COUNTRIES.

THE APPELLANT WAS CHARGED FOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES OF WILDLIFE SMUGGLING BY REGIONAL COURT AND HE WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE SEC 80(1), 57(1), 57(1A), 65(1), 71(1) ETC.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA FRAME THE LAWS RELATED TO WILDLIFE

Wild Animals. The significance of law is to maintain the forest departments which will definitely help to survive Article 51 (A) of constitution law, defines that every person has a fundamental right safeguard the wildlife environment and improve the nature of environment

Article 21 – to protect, preserve, conserve the species which are prone to risk. World protection act 1972, aims to protect the wildlife species animals. It presents 13 chapters and six schedules which are categorized for mega herbivore animals etc.

TECHNIQUES TO SAFE RHINOCEROS HORN BY FAKING THE POACHERS

LORINDA HERN is the founder of rhino rescue project. He spent years to make techniques to safeguard the rhino horns. He and his team, invented a device (Bosch power drill) which drills into the horn and infuses the red dye. This is kind of dye which is semi-phosphoric ink used to destroy the horns and thieves. Lorinda doesn't share the exact ink or device as it can leak the privacy. Dissolve red 9 is the red powder which is mixed together in water. It turns into forseen purple liquid. The infusion objector, immerse the ink in rhino horn under great pressure. The soakedness of ink is done due to the pulpy, hairy scleroproteins from inside and this ink is not visible from outside. This process is done when rhino is fully unconscious by seeking and inhaling the parasite drug. This drug does not harm the horns as well the health of rhinoceros.

This trick of poisoning the rhino horns will keep away the poacher and will discourage the clients to buy rhino horn. During infusion, he put the RRP powder which affects the human body, but not rhinoceros. If person inhales the RRP powder then he suffers from diseases which are not good for health.

Secondly, there is another technique to dehorn the horns of rhinoceros. During that process rhinos are immobilized and their horns are cut off using chain saws without being hurt. The world biggest South African farm is using the technique of dehorning the horns to save rhinoceros. It is a preventive measure which can save the life of important species of ecosystem.

In 2010, the techniques of GPS - based trackers, solve the huge problem. South African teams implanted GPS (ProTagTor) by a device in the horns of rhinoceros. This device which is fitted in the horns of rhinoceros reports where the rhinoceros is going, each step of rhino is recorded. It even tells that how much does he slept, if something unusual happens with the behavior of rhinoceros, the device inserted in the horns tells the report, which specifies the unusual manner or movement of rhinoceros.

THREE INDIGENOUS IDEAS WHICH CAN PREVENT THE POACHING

NAIL TRIMMINGS: Wildlife man, who handles the photographs of wildlife environment; Swedish Bjorn Person, he gathers all fingernails of humans because nails are made from keratin and rhinoceros horn is also made from keratin. Basically he wants to provide medicines to cure cancer which are made from keratin because poachers are hunting for rhino horn with a aim to have keratin material.

HORSE HAIR

Rhino horn resembles same composition of solidly packed hair of horse, therefore scientist belonging to university of Oxford and Fudan university in Shanghai try to make fake rhino horn applying the material of horse hair. This technique will help to fraud the poachers who are smuggling to get the horns. This will create an illusion that the horn made from horse hair is real one and original rhinoceros horn can be secured and protected.

3D PRINTER

Seattle is a place in southwest Pacific which is gathered by water, mountains. CEO and co founder Matthew MARKUS tried to invent the artificial rhino horn using 3D printer. These rhinoceros are native identical original ones on a microscopical level.

CONCLUSION

These innovative ideas which are performed by team of South Africa are not fully successful. We can't say that these preventive measures are not worth but they need to be improved sincerely. Many steps have been taken to save rhinoceros. In certain places bid auction system has been

stopped, but in some countries it is continued. It should be stopped completely, because it confuses the poachers and encourage them to start illegal hunting. These animals are very essential for ecosphere and savanna grasslands. They help tourist for ecotourism and provide money. They are not meant to be poached for illegal trade. Medicines, can be made from another materials but not from the horns of rhinoceros. They should be saved for future environment. Criminal networks should be destroyed with different strategies and efforts are not fully improved. They need to be re-established.

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