

<b>THESIS TITLE</b>	FRAMEWORK LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF NATURE OR THE RIGHTS OF MOTHER EARTH
<b>KEYWORDS</b>	RIGHTS/ NATURE/MOTHER EARTH/ LEGAL PARADIGM/ FRAMEWORK LAW/ENVIRONMENTAL
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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to review and contrast anthropocentric and eco-centric environmental legal paradigms, using qualitative research methodology, i.e. literature review, in-depth interview and public hearing. The ultimate aim is to develop a framework law and a draft amendment to the constitution of Thailand B.E. 2560 for the protection of the rights of nature or mother earth.

The findings show that the major cause of the ecosystem crisis is human activities under anthropocentric legal paradigm. Its influence is substantially evident in the international and Thai environmental laws. The rights of nature or mother earth, on the other hand, have been recognized by the environmental laws under eco-centric legal paradigm. While these rights have been recognized in a number of foreign and international laws, they have not yet been recognized in Thailand. Thus, as part of this study, a framework law for the protection of the rights of nature or mother earth—comprising the definitions, legal standing, nature of rights, scope of rights, representatives, duties of the state and duties of the Thai people--was developed and used for the drafting of an amendment to the constitution of Thailand B.E. 2560 (.. Amendment) B.E. ....

This research suggests that the aforementioned framework law for the protection of the rights of nature or mother earth and the draft amendment to the constitution of Thailand B.E. 2560 are used as guidelines for the amendment of the environmental provisions in the constitution. There are suggestions related to the economic and social policies as well.

Further research is recommended for the recognition of the rights of nature in related Acts and local ordinances.