



AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN INDIA

By *Barsha Mitra*

From *Symbiosis Law School, Pune*

Abstract:

The development of Animal Laws in India has been felt from 19th Century onwards when the government drafted the Prevention and Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 widely known as the PCA Act, but even after fifty years has been passed the law is still not implemented as expected. Neither the machinery has been upgraded nor has the infrastructure been developed. The failure of the executive can be perceived in every street of India where hundreds of animals are subjected to cruelty or they are being crushed under the wheels of the so-called modern society. The 21st Century India is more interested in purchasing a Siberian husky or a Labrador and spending thousands rather than adopting a homeless Indian breed dog because status symbol is more important than compassion and love and they fails to understand that foreign dogs are incompatible to Indian climate. The discussion of animal rights must focus on the moral and legal rights of animals in India where on one side people are murdering another human being in the name of protecting cows and the same person is having mutton biryani for lunch. The issue of animal rights is undoubtedly important and it stems from tradition and religion. In Hinduism each and every god is associated with an animal, in Jainism and Buddhism killing any animal is a sin.

This paper deals with the concern towards the common phenomenon of infringement of animal welfare in India with special emphasis on stray animals.

“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated”- Mahatma Gandhi

I. INTRODUCTION

Animal rights in India has always been a topic of debates and discussions but only within few and concentrated people. Many people are still not aware of the existence of animal rights which is not surprising because few of them hardly know about the basic human rights and fundamental rights. In recent times a lot of Non-Government Organizations has come up with the tools of implementation of animal rights and protecting the voiceless but the poor animals still get abused and tortured in the hands of so-called humans. Although the Government has passed several legislations in this regard but there is hardly any implementation of such laws, the vague reasons behind such failure are lack of awareness and harshness in the mind of people. People tend to forget that just like human beings; animals have also the right to live without cruelty and animosity. Often in the streets one can observe the ill-treatment an animal come across which gets ignored because no one has the time to save an animal or to protest such cruelty.

Every day in our country the animals are fighting for their lives as most of them are enslaved, beaten, kept in chains so that they can be used for human entertainment or can be used in various experiments;



they are confined in tiny cages and electrocuted, burnt alive so that people can parade around in their coats. The abuse that animals suffer at human hands is heartbreaking, sickening, and infuriating and it's even more when we realize that the everyday choices we make such as what we eat and the kind of product we purchase may be directly supporting some of this abuse. The kind of torture and mercilessness an animal face is beyond words but his can be stopped if the people of the society come together to prevent such atrocities against such inhumane torture.

The Constitution of India under Article 51A (g) provides:

“To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.”

Thus it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to safeguard the wildlife and living creatures but every day we come across the news of animal poaching and killings, because unless the mindset of the people are changed, no law or system can improve the condition of animals. Nevertheless, with the help of social media and print media slowly and steadily we are striving towards an environment of zero tolerance towards animal abuse and exploitation. Government should make laws more stringent so that animal rights are given equal footing as that of human rights.

II. OBJECTIVE

The incident of violation of animal right in India is on the rise and thus awareness among people could result in protection of

animals who are not lucky to have intellects of human beings. Animal are undoubtedly the soft targets of abuse since they cannot stand for their own cause, therefore it is pertinent for the common people to fight for their cause. Animal rights workshops should be organized so that people get a clear picture to take a stance for the cause. The notion of animal rights in India is very sluggish and infirm in India and it's high time that we not only enact laws but also implement the law properly. The objective of the research is to:

Highlight the loopholes in the laws relating to animal rights in India and the actions to be taken to make the law more stringent.

- To focus on the awareness of the people about the rights prevalent in India for animals.
- Problems faced while implementing the laws.
- Awareness about animal rights violation across the country.

III. RESEARCH QUESTION

- A. Whether the public is aware of the laws relating to animal rights?
- B. How the problem of stray dogs can be eradicated?
- C. What is the duty of the government towards animals in India?

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is undertaken by the researcher as a non-doctrinal or empirical research which entails research based on interview, observation and experiments.



The essential characteristic on which this research is based is the questionnaire distributed to and answer filed and interview undertaken. For this purpose, the researcher has conducted surveys by distributing questionnaire to animal right activists, advocates and non-law background people. Although there are few articles on the subject in India and most of the Articles which the researcher has referred are published by foreign scholars. The Researcher has made analysis of all the information obtained and drawn the inferences and conclusion.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Animal trouble and urban anxiety: Human—Animal Interaction in Post—Earth Day Seattle** by **JEFFREY C. SANDERS.**

This article focuses on the issue of habitat of urban animals specifically zoo animals, dogs and geese and the emerging ideas about nature and popular ecology with changing social and material conditions of cities. The article initiates with an incident of an irresponsible truck driver who ran over a flock of geese and later denied the entire incident. In the city of Seattle, the collusion among human and geese were front page news during the 1990s where a question always arise as to question of where geese belonged in the city waddled onto the public stage as people and animals competed. Historians have tended to locate the origins of such attitudes toward animals in the formative period when modern patterns of urbanization, class formation, and ideologies of nature consolidated in the nineteenth century. The article presents a deep-rooted thought about how cities and environment are

shared by human and animals and various nuances of human-animal interactions. The essay argues popular ideas about nature, ecology, and environmentalism that took hold around Earth Day was born out of the dynamic social and ecological conditions of cities in a period of profound flux. It proceeds by telling three stories of human-animal interaction. Further how the urban dwelling and increase of population pose threat to animal habitat. Finally the essay concluded with a good note as to how animal families are getting protection and how the with a new funding source the city has increased its spending for animal control and devised better ways to manage the animal population, building a new shelter and imposing fines on animal owners.

2. **ANIMAL LIBERATION OR ANIMAL RIGHTS? By Peter Singer.**

By the phrase “animal rights movement” the author has advocated a complete change in the moral status of animals through which he is making an attempt to eliminate every kind of atrocities been inflicted on animals. The article highlights a very serious dilemma that the rights which are being possessed by human should also be possessed by non-humans. Generally, animals are given a lower moral status than humans because they don’t have rational thinking ability but the fact is even infants and brain damaged humans does not possess the rational thought process like mature humans but they are also given the status of normal humans. Attribution of rights to animals is not the only way of changing their moral status. The author has mentioned the utilitarian theory which is based on



interest or something closely related to interest such as preferences and experience of pleasure and pain. The principle of equal consideration of interests is accepted among human beings although it is very difficult to find any logical basis for resisting its extension to all beings with interests. This indicates that for resisting its extension to all beings with interests. This means that nonhuman animals, or at least all nonhuman animals capable of conscious experiences such as pain or pleasure, enter the sphere of moral concern.

3. Laying the Foundations for an International Animal Protection Regime by Caley Otter, Siobhan O'Sullivan and Sandy Ross.

The Article revolves around the important aspects of animal welfare system which is a factor of governance for animals in many countries. It highlights the need of a global animal protection regime and the debates surrounding it which establishes the normative and ethical basis for such regime. The first part of the Article discusses about three important instruments which are:

- ✱ CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES): CITES was created in 1973 which aims at ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The preamble of the CITES states that “wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the

generations to come.” It mainly aims at conservation of endangered species and regulation of transnational trade in domesticated animals or animals who are farmed.

- ✱ THE TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE (TAHC): TAHC focus on animal welfare and gives recommendation in five key areas which are the transport of animals by sea, land, and air; the slaughter of animals; the killing of animals for disease control purposes; stray dog population control and the use of animals in research and education.

- ✱ EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS DURING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT: This convention laid down the general conditions for the international transportation of animals from their preparation for transport to their unloading at the point of reaching destination. It was an important step towards animal welfare which guaranteed humane treatment of animals.

Further the article provided the basic tools and model to uplift the already deteriorating condition of animal and how they suffer. But the issue of animal welfare is slowly gaining prominent place in the international community and global governance. The factors which will provide a platform for the development of animal welfare laws have been discussed in the light of how the domestic laws can be designed to come at par with international regimes. Changes can be brought through political pressure and



animal advocates by enumerating the procedure through which animals should be treated in every field where it for export, or for entertainment or in agriculture. The article suggests that economic factors are being brought into play in the emergence of an international animal protection regime through the global nature of the animal trade. Moreover all these instruments and conventions are not based on norms rather on the interest of humans or for the individual animal's own sake or it might be connected to economic development and efficient human agricultural production. It has drawn a fine line between the two concepts of animal rights and animal welfare categorized as per the theories of Gary Francione who separated animal protection movement into three groups namely old welfarism, new welfarism and animal rights. It has also pointed out theory propounded by Peter Singer in his article of Animal Liberation and speciesism. It has presented the OIE Model, the UN Model and the Hybrid Models and the implication of such model on animal welfare. It thoroughly examines the issues of animal welfare and how standards can be set to achieve a global regime setting aside profit making motives. Animal protection strategies should be form for gaining momentum on the issue. It delves into the factors on which international organization like United Nation can be good vehicle for establishing an international animal protection regime. Finally a criticism has been dispensed that a transnational animal protection regime does not exist at present, but that the global community is capable of regulating animals internationally. A

Universal declaration of Animal Welfare is much needed in the current scenario and all the models should be combining into a hybrid regime based on broad objectives.

4. **The Moral Status of Animals by Robert Garner [reviewed work on Putting the Horse before Descarted Bernard E. Rollin]**

Since it's a review of the book written by Bernard E. Rollin, it started with a brief introduction of the author and about the book which is basically based on animal ethics, the relationship between science and ethics, biotechnology and industrialization of agriculture. The book highlights the contribution in spreading awareness about animal ethics in United States of America and adjacent places to end atrocious procedures carried out on animals. The author was active on seeking justice for animals and propogating equal status of humans as well as non-humans. The work of Tom Regan has been discussed who has dominated the animal rights discourse and humane treatment. Various arguments have been put forwarded in favor of animal welfare and putting humans in the positions of animals. For instance, if slavery is infringes the rights of humans then confinement of animals also violated their rights. Every to be animal deserve to be treated with respect and care which might rule out many ways in which animals are being generally treated. And there comes the hard difference between animal rights and welfare of animals where the latter wins because no country could out rightly ban the use of animals in anyway. According to the author, animals should be treated according to their nature and habitat,



because every animal have distinct feature. Industrialization of agriculture has not been supported by the author as it has vanquished the importance of each animal and traditional husbandry practices were much better. The book basically influences the decision making policy of animal's advocacy and those who work directly with animals which serves as a valuable source of emergence of politicizing the issue. Animals deserve moral concern as they are conscious and aware beings and they must have a moral standing because they are sentient and unnecessary inflictment of pain should be avoided. Therefore the book gives an insight onto how animals should be treated and how to improve their lives and death.

5. Eating animals from the book ETHICS FOR A-LEVEL by Mark Dimmock and Andrew Fisher

The article revolves around justification behind eating animals put forwarding two possible justification, firstly, comparative justification and dominion based justification. The justification put forward the argument that it is morally correct to consume meat and relates to other carnivorous animals like lions and tigers, humans are also carnivorous. This argument is quite blunt as lions and tigers eat other animals as well as humans, it is their animal behavior thus humans cannot be compared to them in this aspect. The dominion based justification takes the shield of religion to counter their claim to consume animals. Thereafter the Article goes on justifying eating animals under various theoretical perspective forwarded by legal theorists like utilitarianism, Kantian ethics and virtue ethics.

According to various theorists like Jeremy Bentham and Peter Singer, there should be greatest amount of pleasure for greater number of persons which holds the idea of equal consideration of interests. But according to Bentham the idea of equality is not exclusive to humans. The theory of pain and pleasure has been explained by Bentham through various examples and he became a heroic figure in animal rights movements. Further, Bentham goes on arguing on the context of rational thinking ability which generally an animal lacks, but in the light of this even a child or a person in vegetative state also lacks the ability to think rationally. Thus a line cannot be drawn on the basis of rationality and justifying eating animals. Utilitarian like Bentham and Singers had strong opinions against inflicting pain upon animals and eating them as it is not morally justified.

According to Kantian Ethics, humans do not have any responsibility towards animals and they consume them at will. Kant is quite specific and clear that human doesn't have any moral obligation towards animals and consuming animals could become a universal law. Further as per Virtue ethics, it is essential to discuss the dispositions and character traits associated with virtuous people whether or not it is justified to eat animals or not. Finally the ideas of Cora diamond has been explained in the article which focus on ethical acceptability of eating animals and questions whether it is acceptable or morally relevant to consume them. They examined the fact that although an individual will never kill or consume his or her pet, thus it is also not justifiable to



consume hens or pigs from the supermarket just because they are not your pets. Diamond holds a very strong position in upholding the position of vegetarians and opposes unethical treatment of animals.

6. Animal Passion by GILLIAN CLARK

This article proliferate the idea of animal passion or emotions as animals lack overpowering, beast, savage and unsocial. Animals are irrational and living creatures without logos. But according to some theorists since animals cannot reason it is impossible for animals to have passions. The article elaborates on the concept by quoting movement which implies movement toward something that benefits us, or movements away from something harmful, are not passions, though even they may be contrary to reason because they are excessive movements, like running when you would do better to walk. Since animals do not have movement thus they cannot move so it cannot have passions. But passion must contrary reason because s that all passions involve a belief, and without reason one cannot have beliefs. Animals do not have emotions like jealousy and they get angry because of their temperament. Then the Article explains the context of passion which is absent in animals because they do not fall into situations and get angry or experiences other emotions. According to Stoic, animals do not possess passions as they do not involve a proposition to be accepted or rejected, and the animal does not have the option of allowing or stopping a passion. However, Porphyry did a study anatomy and neutral links where he monitored animal behavior and

concluded that animals is just like humans exploiting them for food and labour and medicine and entertainment is clearly wrong.

7. Rabies Virus Detection and Phylogenetic Studies in Samples from an Exhumed Human by Silvana Regina Favoretto, Luzia Fatima Alves Martorelli, Mauro Rosa Elkhoury, Augusto M. Zargo and Edison Luiz Durigon.

The article contemplates a study conducted on rabies virus among bats which infects not only humans but also other domestic animals. The rabies infection is present in bat population to a very large extent. The study is mainly conducted in Brazil where 9.3% of infection is caused by vampire bats. The article basically highlights certain scientific facts with relation to rabies and bats. Humans should be careful while handling bats and must infirm authorities if witness atypical behavior of the animal.

8. Assessing habitat connectivity for ground-dwelling animals in an urban environment by S. Braaker, M. Moretti, R. Boesch, J. Ghazoul, M. K. Obrist and F. Bontadina.

Habitation is an insignificant part of any living being which guarantees it's well being and lifestyle. The article highlights the importance of habitat for an animal which assures access to food, protection from predators, successful reproduction and maintenance of genetic diversity. In order to apply efficient for species populations in fragmented landscaped it is important to identify the habitat of such species. Habitat fragmentation is the need



of the hour due to rapid urbanization and deforestation leading to extinction of many species. In urban areas, the landscape is generally characterized by ongoing disturbances and constant habitat transformation. It is necessary to protect and promote biodiversity and to mitigate fragmentation effects of increasing urban population. Certain models has been provided for habitat fragmentation like habitat map, GPS tracking of animals, habitat selection analysis, habitat connectivity analysis, habitat connectivity and animal movement models, etc which has proved to be effective in tracking small animals like hedgehog and providing them a natural habitat for sustenance. Till date limited study has been conducted on habitat fragmentation in urban areas as land covers are typically diverse and independent patches are very small. Habitat quality is known to play a key role in habitat use which is modeled as an interaction between compositions of the landscapes. Further, habitat connectivity models are important to define dwellers as well. Habitat selection management strategies and several studies proposed showed that hedgehogs prefer urban green spaces with approaches to deal with the problematic use of structures over lawn and pastures without structures, subjective assumptions taken at different steps of the and impervious areas are least preferred. Thus the entire study focus on the issue of conservation through habitation protection which will help in evaluating the future challenges in habitat fragmentation because animals plays an essential role in marinating the ecological balance.

VI. ANIMAL RIGHTS VIS-À-VIS ANIMAL WELFARE

	ANIMAL RIGHTS	ANIMAL WELFARE
Morality	Using of animals is morally wrong	Using of animals is morally right
Benefits	Using animal for human benefits is wrong	Using of animal for human benefit is rights
Interests	One should not invariably overrule the interest of animals with human rights	Human interest are more important than animal interest
Pain	No one has the right to inflict pain or death to animals	One should not inflict "unnecessary" pain or death
Humane Treatment	One should always treat animal humanely and eliminate the human-made causes of animal suffering	One should treat animal as humanely as convenient to him



Therefore, animal rights should be given more adherence and importance over animal welfare since it doesn't serve the purpose of securing animals from abuse and torment.

absolutely insignificant in current situation.

VII. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

PREVENTION AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960 – ANALYSIS

The Prevention and Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 has been enacted to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. The word “animal” has been defined as any living creature other than a human being. The ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA (AWBI) has been constituted under the Act for the promotion of animal welfare and to protect animals from pain and torture or suffering and to carry out functions laid down in **Section 9** of the Act.

Section 11: This section lays down certain kind of cruelty inflicted on animals but the punishment is- in the case of a first offence, with fine which shall *not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to fifty rupees* and in the case of a second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence, with fine which shall not be less than *twenty-five rupees but which may extend to one hundred rupees* or with imprisonment for a term which may extend, to *three months*, or with both.

The punishment provided is irrelevant in 2017 and requires immediate amendment since a person can escape the punishment easily as the value decided in 1960 is

Section 12: The punishment of phooka or doom dev has been prescribed in this Section which is fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both which seems to be meagre comparing to the pain suffered by an innocent being.

Section 14: This Section is an irony to animal rights since it condemns the legality of performing experiments on animals. Human being can go to the extent of dissecting a poor animal for the fulfillment of his own needs. Section 17 states that the Committee for control and supervision of experiments to ensure that animals are not subjected to “**unnecessary**” pain or suffering. The interpretation of the word *unnecessary* is the need of the hour otherwise there will be no limit of pain and suffering impaired upon animals.

The rest of the Act contains general provision for animal welfare but people tend to forget that there is a sharp contrast between animal rights and animal welfare. Although, the Act is quite systematic but the rules are hardly followed and implemented in India. Therefore the Government should make the law more stringent and deterrent so that the people and the police atleast consider the matters more seriously.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972

The Wildlife Protection Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected



therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto. The Act safeguard the listed flora and fauna and establishes a network of ecologically-important protected areas and empowers the central and state governments to declare any area a wildlife sanctuary, national park or closed area. There is a blanket ban on carrying out any industrial activity inside these protected areas. It provides for authorities to administer and implement the Act; regulate the hunting of wild animals; protect specified plants, sanctuaries, national parks and closed areas; restrict trade or commerce in wild animals or animal articles; and miscellaneous matters. The Act prohibits hunting of animals except with permission of authorized officer when an animal has become dangerous to human life or property or as disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery.

ANIMAL BIRTH CONTROL RULES 2001

The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 was published under the requirement of sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 which mainly aims at immunization and sterilizations of pet as well as street dogs. The Rules emphasize on the formation of a Committee whose main functions will be

- ✓ Issue instructions for catching, transportation, sheltering, sterilization, vaccination, treatment and release of sterilized vaccinated or treated dogs.
- ✓ Authorizing a veterinary practitioner authorize to euthanize critically ill or fatally injured or rabid dogs in a painless

method by using sodium pentathol and any other method is strictly prohibited.

- ✓ Creating public awareness, solicit co-operation and funding.
- ✓ Providing guidelines to pet dog owners and commercial breeders from time to time.
- ✓ Getting survey done of the number of street dogs by an independent agency.
- ✓ Taking such steps for monitoring the dog bite cases to ascertain the reasons of dog bite, the area where it took place and whether it was from a stray or a pet dog.

To keep a watch on the national and international development in the field of research pertaining to street dogs' control and management, development of vaccines and cost effective methods of sterilization, vaccination, etc.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Article 48: This Article states that it is the duty of the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific line and shall takes steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibits the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattles.

Under **Article 51A**, it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

If the fundamental rights of the citizens get infringed they can file writ petitions under Article 32 and 226 for remedy given under the Constitution, where no one is bothered to follow the fundamental duties which impose to have compassion towards animals. Every now and then people breach their duties and there is no deterrence available.



INDIAN PENAL CODE

Section 428: The Section provides whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or the value of ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or VIII. with fine, or both.

Section 429: It lays down that whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow or ox, whatever may be the value thereof, or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (REGULATION OF LIVESTOCK MARKET) RULES, 2017

The basic purpose of the Rule is to ensure welfare of the animals in the cattle market and ensure adequate facilities for housing, feeding, feed storage area, water supply, water troughs, ramps, enclosures for sick animals, veterinary care and proper drainage etc. The primary focus is to protect the animals from cruelty and not to regulate the existing trade in cattle for slaughter houses.

THE PERFORMING ANIMALS (REGISTRATION) RULES, 2001

The objective of this rule is significant to safeguard the animals that perform in movies and other entertainment activities. It states that every owner who hires or

lends out a performing animal for a film is legally obligated to inform the legal authority about the animal and give reasons as to why such animal must be used, before the animal is used for performance.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM:

In *Animal Welfare Board v N. Nagaraja and Others*¹, the Supreme Court dealt with the issue of animal welfare in detail and opined that the interpretation of animal welfare should be done keeping in mind the welfare of animals and species. This case turn up to be an amazing precedent of animal welfare where the Apex Court had banned the cruel and inhuman human entertainment practice of JALLIKATTU where the bulls are subjected to extreme threat and agitation by the so-called humans just for the purpose of fun and amusement. The Court further held that every living being has the right to live which includes depriving its life for human purposes. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is not available only to persons but also to animals and other living beings and the word “Life” denotes more than mere survival and existence, but to lead a life with intrinsic worth, honour and dignity. Every species has an inherent right to live and shall be protected by law subject to the exception of human necessity but there is actually no limit to human necessity.

The WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION OF ANIMAL HEALTH recognizes five freedoms of animals which are:

¹ (2014) 7 SCC 547



- ❖ Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition;
- ❖ Freedom from fear and distress;
- ❖ Freedom from physical and thermal discomfort;
- ❖ Freedom from pain, injury and disease; and
- ❖ Freedom to express normal behavior pattern.

All these freedom has been recognized in this case which is a welcoming move.

In the case of *People for Ethical Treatment for Animals v Union of India*², the Court held the Bombay High Court held that before using an animal for the purpose of filming a No-Objective Certificate has to be obtained from the Animal Welfare Board of India as a pre-requisite for certification from the Central Board for Film Certification.

The Kerala High Court in the case of *Nair N. R. and Others v Union of India and Others*³, upheld a notification by the Ministry of Environment and Forests stating that bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers and lions shall not be exhibited or trained as performing animals. A comparison is made between zoo and circus which the court found out to be unrealistic and inexpedient. The court also dismissed the argument that the petitioners' right to carry out any trade or business under article 19(g) of the Indian Constitution was violated as those activities that caused pain and suffering to the aforementioned animals would not be allowed.

² MANU/DE/4205/2009
³ MANU/SC/0330/1989

*Ozair Husain v Union of India*⁴, the case recognized the Freedom Of Speech And Expression and declared that the packaging of products including food, drugs (except those that are life-saving) and cosmetics must contain information regarding the items' vegetarian or non-vegetarian origins. The packaging must contain a red dot for non-vegetarian origin and green dot for vegetarian origin.

IX. RECENT INCIDENTS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN INDIA

PUPPY RAPED IN DELHI⁵

A horrific incident of animal abuse took place in Delhi where a taxi driver has been accused of raping a female puppy which later died due to excessive bleeding. The matter happened on 25th August 2017, when Naresh who is a cab driver raped a female puppy under the influence of alcohol, then stuffed the puppy in a jute bag and dumped it into a dry drain next to a garbage dumping site.

MAN CHOPS OFF LEGS OF A PUPPY IN DWARKA⁶

A man named Pramod initially offered food to a puppy when the puupy enthusiastically scratched him and for that he brought out a blade to punish the animal.

MEDICAL STUDENTS FLUNG A DOG OFF A TERRACE

⁴ AIR 2003 Delhi 103
⁵ Indiatoday.in by Chayyanika Nigam 31st August 2017
⁶ Indianexpress.com – 8th Dec 2016



The incident occurred in Chennai where a video when viral focusing on a MBBS student namely Gautam Sudarshan who flung the dog off while posing for the camera and Ashish Paul who heartlessly filmed the entire incident, who even got easy bail due to the weak laws of our country. Thankfully, later the puppy was rescued and adopted.

CULLING OF DOGS IN KERALA

Kerala, which boasts the highest literacy rate in our country, the citizen behave like complete savages when it comes to stray dogs. Among other animals, cases of abuse of stray dogs have been reported too many times. According to a report, the Old Students Welfare Association of Pala-based St⁷ Thomas College said it will give gold coins to the civic authorities that kill the maximum number of stray dogs till December 10 in Kerala. People in Kerala are killing stray dogs because many people have suffered injuries from canine attack, but the same cannot be a solution to the problem.

X. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA COLLECTED

The questions are subjective and have been filled up by with great enthusiasm. In addition to the questionnaire, consultation with Mr. Manoj Oswal has proved to be more advantageous, which was a detail discussion of the laws and judicial activism in our country.

⁷ Daily opinion
<http://www.dailyo.in/variety/kerala-dogs-stray-animal-abuse-mass-culling-killing-cruelty-maneka-gandhi/story>

* ANALYSIS OF THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. MANOJ OSWAL:

The detail interaction has highlighted many gray areas where the public and the government have to work on to protect animal rights and maintaining a balance between Animal Rights and Welfare. The points which can be brought down are:

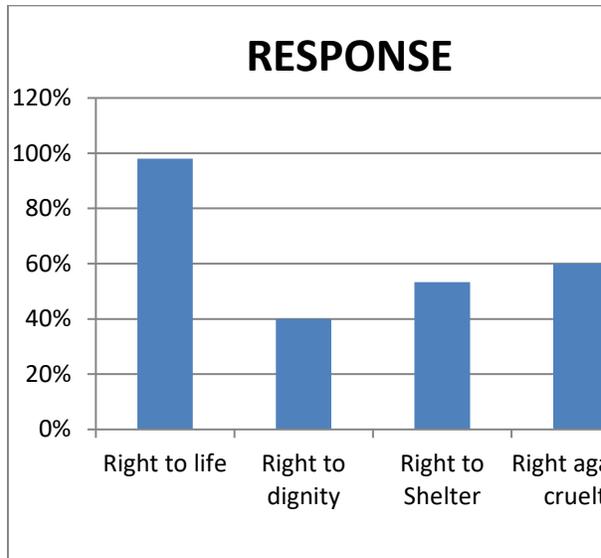
1. The policy of the government has to be changed for better implementation of laws and procedure.
2. There should be appropriate implementation of the judgments of Supreme Court and High Courts and government must consider such precedents while enacting advanced laws for animal welfare.
3. The punishment prescribed in the PCA Act has to be increased for more deterrent effect.
4. More human resource is necessary in animal welfare board and program for better implementation of the regulations.
5. More regulation is required for dog breeders, pet shop owners and aquarium rules.

Lastly the attitude of the people towards animal should be changed and then only animal rights will be at par with human rights.

XI. ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

1. What are the rights any animal must possess according to you?

Most of the people opined Right to life which is an inherent right of every living species. Apart from right to life, around 40% people stated that animal must possess the right to have a dignified life free from exploitation and 60% people supported right to shelter.



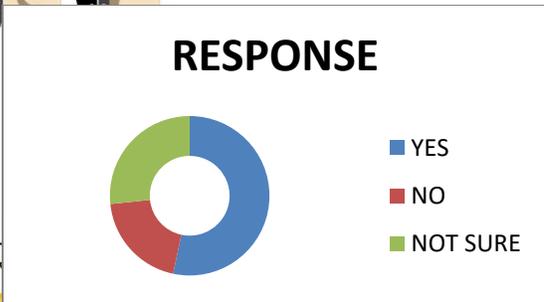
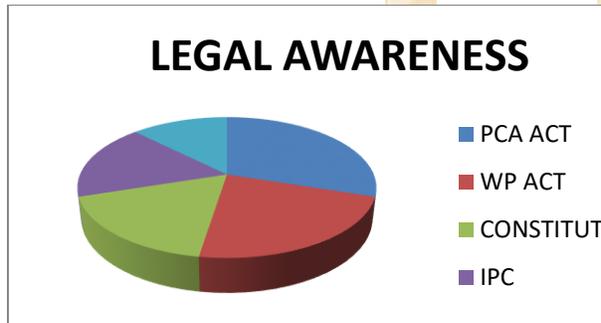
9 out of 15 people stated that they always help an injured animal, few of them treat the pet themselves and few ask for help from NGOs. 6 people said that they either ignore such animal or are unable to help due to different circumstances. 10 out of 15 people often protest while witnessing animal abuse and many of them have never come across such situation yet.

5. Do you think slaughter house should be ban in India?

Of 15 people 8 people are in favor of banning slaughter house and 3 people are against such ideology and 4 people are not sure.

2. What are the laws relating to animal rights in India?

Following chart provides the analysis of legal awareness among general public.



Ban on slaughter house is a very debatable topic in present situation where many states have totally banned slaughtering cows, but many are of the opinion that it interferes with their food habit.

3. Are these laws properly implemented?

Out of 15 people, 14 people stated that the laws are not properly implemented in India. According to them the laws are very weak and the punishment is meagre.

4. What is your first reaction when you find an injured animal on streets? Do you protest when you witness any kind of animal abuse on streets?

6. Have you ever filed a police complaint against animal abuse? If yes, what are the problems you have faced?

Out of 15 people only 5 people have registered a FIR in police station. The problems they have faced while filing complaint:

- In most cases police are reluctant to lodge a complaint.



- Sometimes the police file a simple General Diary and do nothing.
- Police are not aware of the laws properly.

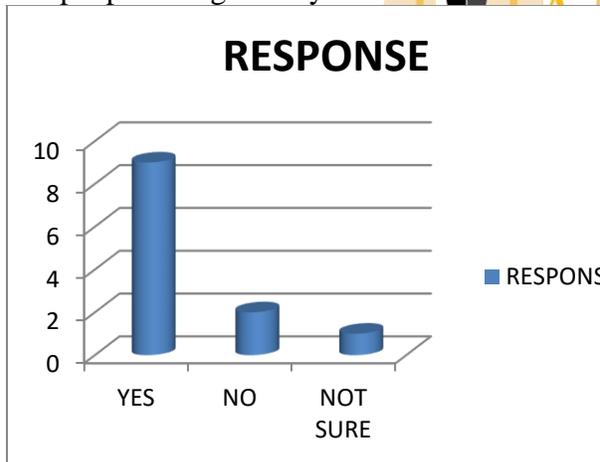
7. Do you know any animal breeder? Do you think breeding actually exploit the animal?

6 people opined that animal breeding actually exploit the being whereas rest of the mass stated that animal breeding is not an issue as long as it is necessary and doesn't hurt the animal. There should be strict adherence to animal breeding guidelines.

8. Do you think more tax should be levied on importing animals especially dogs and cats?

Few people held that:

- Importing foreign should be banned
- It is not a simple issue since smuggling of animals is also widespread due to lack of administration and machinery.
- Levying more tax is not a solution because rich people will get away with it.



9. Have you ever abandoned a pet? Or witnessed abandonment? Do you think it's wrong to abandon a pet? What

should be the punishment to be imposed upon those people who abandon their pets on whatsoever reason?

In this case, many people have given certain strong viewpoints like:

- Punishment should be imposed- Section 11 of PCA ACT although provides for the punishment but it's very meagre. People committing such offence should be heavily fine and must be prohibited from keeping a pet in future.

10. Have you ever faced any kind of problem while helping a stray animal?

8 people said that they never faced any such problems while four people contended that they have faced many problems while helping street dogs. One had even filed a police complaint but there was no solution to it. Few opined that general public hate street dogs and considers them as nuisance in the society.

11. Share your views on animal abuse in circus.

Each one of them has shared extensive views on animal abuse in circus which are as follows:

- Use of animals in a circus should be strictly regulated and controlled by administrative measures in addition to statutory measures.
- Animal use in circus should be banned.
- Circus and zoos are of the same kind and none deserves to be in captivity or be used for entertainment.
- Use of animals in circus should completely be banned. Animals undergo extremely cruel training processes which break them sentimentally and force them to the submission to their handlers.



- Animals are not meant to be used for purposes of human entertainment and thus should be banned.

12. Are you in favor of buying a pet or adopting a pet?

12 out of 15 people have voted for adoption of a pet. One is of the opinion that purchasing pets should be banished because pets are not commodities.

13. Have you ever come across olx advertisement on pet? Do you think this should be abolished?

Haven't came across such ad	1
Should be abolished	4
Should continue	3

Some few said that such advertisement must discontinue whereas few stated that olx ads for adoption is a good option but not for purchase and sale.

14. What do you think about animal being use as a mere purpose of entertainment like bull fighting etc?

Animal use for entertainment of human being is quite common all over the world for example- Yulin festival of China. Some of the views in this regard are:

- Some are of the opinion that it should be completely abolished.
- More awareness should be spread imparting knowledge of animal rights which might decrease such cases.
- Most of them held that it should be banned.

15. Do you know what animal welfare is?

Among 15 people, 12 people have clear idea about the concept of animal welfare. Some of the contentions are:

- Animal welfare must be for the welfare of animals where the proper protection and food might be given to them.
- Animal welfare is about being as loyal to the animals as they are to us. Ensuring their food once daily, spay / neuter and vaccination against rabies along with working towards prevention of cruelty and having the courage to file police complaints/take action where instances of animal abuse are involved.
- Animal welfare refers to the relationships people have with animals and duty as well as responsibilities they have to ensure that the animals under their care and the animals they interact with are treated humanely and responsibly.

16. Are you aware of mass killing of stray dogs in Kerala? What are your views on such incident?

10 people are aware of such incident but 5 people are not informed which shows lack of interest in animal rights because this incident was widely reported in newspaper. According to the Mr. Anupam Tripathi, who is a Delhi based lawyer and animal right activist had moved to the Supreme Court and was successful in obtaining a stay order to stop the culling in Kerala and to protect street dogs all across India **vide order dated 18th November 2015 in SLP(c) no. 619/2009 vide my WP (C) no.599 of 2017.**

17. What are your views on problem of stray animals in India?

After scrutinizing the responses it can be concluded that

- Authorities and municipalities must work together and implement the Animal Birth Control Rules appropriately.



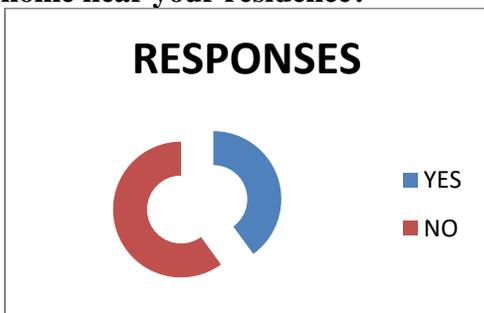
- More emphasis should be given on adoption of street dogs.
- Dogs should not be relocated from their native places which are frequently done by municipalities.
- Public awareness
- Lastly, spaying and neutering could result in fall in the number of street dogs.

18. Do you have any idea about how to combat the problem of rabies death in India?

Around 9 people don't have a substantial idea as to how the problem of rabies can be cured. Some of the other views are:

- Vaccinating every dog although that is very difficult to achieve and vaccination should be performed on a large pool in a particular area in a short span of time and the migration of the dogs from adjacent areas to that area should be stopped.
- Enforcement of ABC Rules.
- Ensure community participation in the ABC programme.
- Pet dogs too need to be vaccinated against rabies and most of the dog bites for which stray dogs are made a scapegoat are actually bites by pet dogs.

19. Do you know any shelter house or foster home near your residence?



Among 15 people, 9 people are unaware of any shelter homes near their place

which indicates lack of shelter homes in our country as well as public awareness. Thus more shelter homes and foster homes should be constituted by the civil authorities with the help of general public.

20. Give a brief idea about what government should do to protect animal's especially street animals?

A range of extensive responses has been received in this regard, few of them are:

- Establish shelters for stray animals.
- Encouraging people to report to the authorities regarding stray animals in their locality and to adopt pets from shelters instead of buying from stores.
- Government should make stringent policies and laws which must be strictly enforced.
- Violation of animal rights should be charged with heavy fine with punishment.
- Animal Welfare should be a mandatory part in the school education to build up a generation which can be more sympathetic to the street animals.
- Executive body also needs to take offences relating to animal rights seriously and file FIR when such cases reach the police station.
- Spreading of awareness so that people change their duty towards animal.
- AWBI should have more controlling power and strength to deal with the situation related to animal protection.
- The Government needs to back NGOs like FFAR India and give them a budget of a conservative 100 crore annually to take care of the issue of street animals in one city. This needs to be followed after success and results in one city in other cities too on the same lines. FFAR India is



up for the challenge to sort the street animal issue in India all across India.

- ✿ Propagating community involvement in the animal birth control programme to ensure its success and maintain transparency.
- ✿ Govt. should have an awareness program for the police staffs and inspectors in every police station to educate them about the laws associated with the animal welfare.

The above responses indicate that success can be achieved by dual functioning of the government authorities and the general public at large. Most of the people are aware of the laws but are hand tied due to certain circumstance. Thus the ties should be broken in order to discourse animal rights at par with human rights.

XII. ANALYSIS OF THE OVERALL DATA COLLECTED

From the overall data collected it can be deduced that there are a lot of areas which has remain untouched like including animal rights as a subject in the preliminary level of education as well in higher level. Almost 80% people have very clear and specific views regarding animal rights but most of them are confused regarding the mode of utilization of the laws and rules and 20% doesn't even have a clear idea about animal welfare. About 30% of the people have registered an FIR against animal abuse but have complaints regarding casual behavior of the police. Many of them have never visited or unaware of any shelter for street animals home near their place. All these highlights that only a portion of the society is worried about animal rights and many are still unenlightened.

XIII. CONCLUSION

The symposium of Animal Rights must begin from home because home is the place where a person learns how to love and tender. Many time in the streets one witness small children are throwing stones or pellets to dogs which shows lack of affection which should be taught by the parents. Apart from family another important part is school where educating a child about animal onelfare and to have mercy can play a tremendous role in reducing animal abuse. Further in many law schools in India there is no separate subject called Animal Rights. These are few preliminary steps which the government can consider to spread animal rights education.

In addition to education, the attitude of the people should be changed which the root cause of almost every problem persisting. Awareness should be spread by conducting workshops, conferences and if necessary advertisement. In this regard the virtual world especially social networking plays a significant role in spreading awareness and news of animal welfare. For instance the Chennai case where a doctor thrown a dog from the terrace of a building had caused large public outcry in social media and the dog was later adopted as well.

One must learn from countries like Netherland where there are absolutely zero stray dogs achieved by good legislation, free services of spaying and neutering and other out of the box thinking which is struggle for almost 200 years. Few factors were involved which led to such success like:



Cultural factors- Dutch culture plays an important role in the reduction of stray animals in The Netherlands. The Dutch people think in terms of personal liberties rather than universalism. Observation and empathy are relevant mechanism which aimed at survival. Dutch culture possess feminine elements like high value to caring, collectiveness, separation of work and private life and they want to take care of their pets and not see them roam the streets.

Social factors- Due to less population the families adopt dogs and treat them as family members because if there are fewer children to care for and more time to spend, dogs often take the place of the children.

But the above two aspects is very difficult to achieve in India but it's not impossible because India has a very large population and mixed culture. The government cannot be held responsible all the time, since without public support nothing can be achieved. Thus initiative has to be taken and a revolution is required to vanquish the problem of animal cruelty, might not be totally but to a great extent.

- ✿ Establishing shelter homes.

“The worst sin towards our fellow creature is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them; that’s the essence of humanity”-GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW OF MR. MANOJ OSWAL, FOUNDER OF PEOPLE FOR ANIMALS PUNE UNIT

1. What are activities you performed by your NGO for protecting animal rights?

Answer. We spend most of our energy on spreading awareness which has a dominant effect in the society. We adopt common method of spreading awareness like:

- Leaflet
- Convincing people to go vegan
- Print media
- Blog
- Press release

2. Do you think animal rights laws are properly implemented in India? If yes, how? If no, please give your suggestion?

Answer. The laws relating to animals are quite good, for e.g. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is pretty stringent but there is lack of proper implementation of the laws which is the main issue persisting in India. The Act is quite systematic only the punishment is very meagre and the Act has been interpreted in detail by the Apex Court in the case of A. Nagaraja. The Court has gone into the depth of the International practices, the rights of the animals and the responsibility of the people who are holding such animal. The Act itself is not faulty except from the fact that Rs 50 was

XIV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher would like to make the following recommendations:

- ✿ Sterilization of female dogs as much as possible.
- ✿ Education to dog owners and breeders.
- ✿ Registration of owners and breeders.
- ✿ Recruitment of animal welfare officers.
- ✿ Proper implementation of Rules and Laws.
- ✿ Education to mass.
- ✿ Amendment to previous laws.
- ✿ Training to police officials.



a lot of money in 1960 and today it is not. A new Animal Welfare Draft was proposed in the Parliament but yet it has not been considered.

3. Q3. Do you report animal abuse in appropriate police station? Have you ever faced any problem while reporting an animal abuse?

Answer. Yes, we do report animal abuse incidents to police. In case of minor incident we send letter to the concerned authority and in case of major incident firstly we file a FIR under Section 73 and 74 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951 in the nearest Police Station and police take immediate cognizance of the matter. But the police sometimes avoid to file FIR because they don't want to take extra burdens since once FIR is lodged they have to act on it. Since I am working for a long period in this area, I don't face any such problems.

4. What do you think the reason behind abandonment of pets?

Answer. When people buy a new pet, they buy them as puppies some sort of novelty factor is attached to that and after they don't pay attention to the dog leading to behavioral issues, then people abandon the pet which are mostly killed by other dogs. This is commonly found in Mumbai where people don't have time. Further many people have the mindset that street dogs are not good for adoption because either they are filthy or they borne diseases.

5. What are your views regarding public outcry for protecting cows in India?

Answer. The concern over is basically myopic having a reverse effect on the

same. The so called Gau rakshaks consume more dairy products where they are subjected to more cruelty. Once the cow becomes obsolete they are sent to slaughter houses. The more one consume milk the more cows are slaughtered as soon as they turn unproductive. And there is overpopulation of male cows in India which is around 200 million. Therefore more emphasis should be given on having legal slaughter house.

6. What are your views on slaughter house as there is a lot of agitation against the ban of slaughter house where people are claiming that their food habits are getting affected?

Answer. People can opt for other food choices. When we were young we didn't know about junk foods but now people are having such foods. Animals should not be killed just because people can't change their food habits. Apart from all these the implementation of law is very crucial, like complying with the Food Safety and Standardization Act, 2006 and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 where proper guidelines has been given as to how the animals in the slaughter house should be persuaded for the safety of food. Then rules are also there for prevention of pollution control caused by the waste of slaughter house like blood and carcass of dead animal, which contaminate nearby water bodies and land.

7. How many FIRs are being lodged by your organization every year?

Answer. Every year we file about 100-120 FIRs approximately and we get good satisfactory help from the police. There are many police who are themselves animal



lover and they try their best even under stressful condition.

8. Does your organization run any rescue centre?

Answer. The Pune unit is mainly into spreading awareness and taking legal recourse.

9. How to prevent animal breeding in our country due to which Indian dogs are not given much preference?

Answer. The problem is there are lakhs of breeders in India and there is lack of machinery to implement the laws. Registration of breeders and cancelling licenses of illegal breeders requires tremendous amount of human effort, in this regard the laws are not practical. Each city needs atleast 50 animal welfare officers for the successful functioning of the system.

10. Have your organization ever filed a PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION for the protection of animal rights? If yes, please cite the case and give few details.

Answer. The writ petitions and Public Interest Litigation are filed by Head Office in Delhi. Recently we have been successful in obtaining a stay order in Maharashtra Bullock Race. Senior Advocates fights cases without fees and it requires a lot of legal research.

11. What is your objective to curb the problem of stray dogs in India? What are the help you need from the society?

Answer. Awareness has to be spread in the society which only could curb the problem of stray dogs in India.

12. What are your views on adding an animal right paper in legal course like human rights?

Answer. It will be a welcoming move in the context of animal rights.

ONE SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE:

- Q1. What are the rights any animal must possess according to you?

ANSWER:

Right to live, prosper, treated with some dignity and above all right not to be torture, killed and eaten- the right to be treated as a sentient being!

- Q2. What are laws related to animals in India?

ANSWER:

- A. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Act 960;
- B. Protection of Wildlife Act.
- C. A dozen rules connected to PCA 1960 vide Section 38 of the Act.
- D. Constitution of India vide Articles 48, 48A and 51A(g).
- E. Indian Penal code, 1860 vide sections 428 and 429.

- Q3. Do you think animal rights laws are properly implemented in India? If yes, how? If no, please give your suggestion?

ANSWER:

No! The animals are treated unfairly in India and the laws are hopelessly frail and weak to protect them. For example, while Articles 48, 48A protect animals, but these are provisions contained in the directive Principles of State Policy and similarly Article 51A (g) is contained in the fundamental duties as part of the



constitution of India. However article 25 is part of fundamental rights of people to practice, propoganda their religion and religious beliefs. Under the cover of this article religious sacrifices such as the killing of poor innocent Goats including other animals like camels on a festival celebrated by one community in India, end up taking lives of more than 10 crore such animals on 1 single day each year. No animal law prevalent in India is able to protect these animals from their fate this 1 day. Similarly take for example PCA,. 1960 sec 13 of which prescribes a mere payment of upto Rs.50 fine for the first offence charged against the accused. Just Rs.50 for an animal abuser who beats up an animal mercilessly (not killing him) can get away with just a fine of Rs.50 for the first offence under PCA, 1960. It is only incase of a subsequent offence for which the same accused can be sent to jail upto just 1 or 3 months. Is it adequate??? Hopelessly not!! Then take the example of Sections 428 and 429 of the IPC,1860. While these provisions provide for punishment to an accused who kills and animal or renders him useless for upto 5 years jail time, but unfortunately these provisions put a min value on the animal at Rs 10 or Rs.50. Thus while an owner of an animal or petwho can show that the cost price of is animalor pet was over Rs.50 can indeed prosecute the animal abuser or killer under these provisions and send him to jail, but what about stray animals???? Who do not have value??? Thus an accused killing a stray dog gets away in this case. The above are some glaring examples of how hopeless the existing laws in India are to protect our animals. There is an urgent need for this to change. I strongly suggest the passing of the Animal Welfare

Bill 2011pending in parliament since more than 6 years. This bill has harsher and more practical punishments for the animal abusers and is more in keeping with the times. But unfortunately apart of Mrs Maneka Gandhi and Mr Yogi Adityanath, this bill has no takers in the Parliament. Our Parliamentarians are just not interested in animal rights. This needs to change.

Q4. Are you aware of THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960?

ANSWER:

Yes! Discussed in brief above.

Q5. What is your first reaction when you find an injured animal on streets?

ANSWER:

If I have time, I attend to it personally myself and if need be take it to a vet. Otherwise I post its location and PICTURE on social media animal groups and tag activists in the area who could help.

Q6. Do you protest when you witness any kind of animal abuse on streets?

ANSWER:

Yes by all means necessary.

Q7. Do you own any pet? If yes, give details?

ANSWER:

I have 7 dogs at home almost all of them rescued and adopted.

Q8. Do you feed stray animals?

ANSWER:

Yes I feed from 7 to 35 street dogs daily, besides feeding every other stray animal within my jurisdiction and sight who needs food.



Q9. Do you think Indians are over protective to cows as compared to other animals?

ANSWER:

No! I don't think so. Indians need to do more for all animals including the Cow. There is no concept of being overprotective of an animal at all!!! Believe me whatever we do is only less, we need to do a lot more for our animals.

Q10. Do you know any animal breeder? Do you think breeding actually exploits the animals?

ANSWER.

Breeding animals is cruel. All puppy mills should be banned and breeder locked in jail!

Q11. Are you in favor of buying a pet or adopting a pet?

ANSWER.

Buying a pet should be made punishable with jail just like buying drugs. Buying encourages puppy mills. You should only adopt animals as pets who need loving homes.

Q12. Are you interested in rescuing any animal from streets? Or have any plans to rescue?

ANSWER.

I do it for a living, for my Dharm and purpose.

Q13. Do you think slaughter house should be banned in India?

ANSWER.

Slaughter houses should be banned all across the world!

Q14. Do you think more tax should be levied on importing animals especially dogs and cats?

ANSWER.

Importing or exporting dogs and cats should be banned all together for commercial purpose.

Q15. Have you ever abandoned a pet? Or witnessed abandonment? Do you think it's wrong to abandon a pet? What should be the punishment to be imposed upon those people who abandon their pets on whatsoever reason?

ANSWER.

I have never ever abandoned a pet. The day I have to, I rather die. Yes I have witnessed pet abandonment every day, how else do you think our shelters are full for these pet animals looking for homes. I have rescued many such pets and brought them home. Some are my current pets.

Q16. Have you ever come across olx advertisement on pet? Do you think this should be abolished?

ANSWER.

Yes it should be banned.

Q17. Have you ever faced any kind of problem while helping a stray animal?

ANSWER.

Yes. People are not empathetic. People mostly hate stray animals and find them a nuisance. People are selfish and have spread like virus eating all of earth's resources.

Q18. Have you ever filed a police complaint against animal abuse? If yes, what are the problems you have faced?

ANSWER.

Yes. Many. I have faced no problems as being a lawyer and an activist helps. Police extends all their cooperation to me.



Q19. Share your views on animal abuse in circus.

ANSWER.

There is ample animal. Abuse in circus where animals are slaves of the circus owners and dependent on their whims and fancies. Having said that UNTIL THESE ANIMALS CAN BE RELOADED TO BETTER HOMES AND PLACES, THESE ANIMALS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AWAY FORCIBLY FROM THE CIRCUSES AS it then becomes a case of from the fire into the frying pan. In the long term use of animals in circus should be banned all over the world.

Q20. Are you aware of mass killing of stray dogs in Kerala? What are your views on such incident?

ANSWER.

Yes I am the authority on it who put an end to it. I am Anupam Tripathi who secured all India directions from the Supreme Court to stop the culling in Kerala and to protect street dogs all across India vide order dated 18th November 2015 in SLP no. 619/2009 vide my WP (C) no.599 of 2017.

Q21. What do you think about animal being used as a mere purpose of entertainment like bull fighting etc?

ANSWER. It makes me sick and should be banned.

Q22. Do you know any NGO which works for animal welfare?

ANSWER.

Yes! There is one Fight for Animal Rights India (FFAR India) that has impacted animal welfare in India more than any other NGO in India in the last 3 years.

Q23. What are views on problem of stray animals in India?

ANSWER.

Stray animals are abused in India. People need to open their hearts and garden spaces and bring them home. People need to stop being selfish. ABC Rules 2001 need to be strictly implemented in India for street dogs population control, minus the CORRUPTION!

Q24. Do you have any idea about how to combat the problem of rabies death in India?

ANSWER.

Rabies death in India figures is unreliable and highly inaccurate. WHO figures have all been misreported by the media. There are no more than 5000 deaths owing to rabies in India each year in a population of 1.3 billion. More people die of falling coconuts on their heads in India but no one reports them. Rabies is virtually nonexistent in India and has been controlled very well. Through ABC Rules the process must continue.

Q25. Give a brief idea about what government should do to protect animals especially street animals?

ANSWER.

The Government needs to back NGOs like FFAR India and give them a budget of a conservative 100 crore annually take care of the issue of street animals in one city. This needs to be followed after success and results in one city in other cities too on the same lines. FFAR India is up for the challenge to sort the street animal issue in India all across India.
