

STREET DOGS

Issued in Public Interest

Stated below is information that you will find relevant.

Firstly, please remember, harming animals, or treating them with cruelty, is a punishable offence, under the Constitution of India, the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Environment Protection Act.

DOG BITES

1. Dogs do not usually bite without provocation.
2. Dogs may **bite** when,
 - they perceive aggression on your part, such as a raised stick, or bending to pick a stone,
 - if you try to touch/catch them,
 - in a bid to protect their owner's, or their own territory, or their food/source of food,
 - mothers may bite to protect their young ones.

Do not run when you see a stray dog, or walk too fast. Do not stare at them. Just let them be – they'll let you be.
3. World wide statistics reveal that **pet** dogs are far more prone to biting than are strays.
4. Dogs are classified as companion animals. They are usually friendly to humans, and are almost always more scared of you than you are of them.

“QUICK FIX SOLUTION” TO STRAY DOGS

5. There is no “Quick Fix solution” to stray dogs. If there was one, it would have worked hundreds of years ago, and stray dogs would have become **extinct**.
6. Stray dogs breed and live in and around human habitations – wherever there are people there are dogs.
7. Efforts to completely rid territories of strays, or ‘throwing away’ or otherwise harming their young, does not usually have the desired effect. **This is primarily because vacated territories which are vacuums are always taken up by other dogs – there are too many of them. This cycle continues and the only way to stop it to “domesticate” the dogs that are already present in your area and get them sterilized and vaccinated. These dogs will guard your area from other dogs which may be rabid or unsterilised.**

RATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION

8. A rational, scientific, but slower solution to the problem of stray dogs has been recommended by the World Health Organization (**W.H.O.**), and has been demonstrated to be the only effective solution.

9. The W.H.O. recommends systematic **sterilization, vaccination and community level adoption** of dogs for effectively reducing dog population and aggression in dogs, and eliminating the risk of rabies.
10. **Relocating** stray dogs is not recommended. Dogs are released back in the areas they were picked up from, because they guard their territories and prevent other (possibly un-sterilized, un-vaccinated) dogs from coming in. This also serves to keep the dog population in a community in check.
11. Dogs keep areas free of snakes, rodents, particularly sewer rats, that can overrun habitation with fearful diseases like plague. (Example, plague at Surat.)

THE LAW IN THIS REGARD

The ten Fundamental Duties—given in **Article 51-A** of the constitution—can be classified as either duties towards self, duties concerning the environment, duties towards the State and duties towards the nation. "Directive Principles of State Policy" directs that the government should keep them in mind while framing laws, even though they are non-justifiable in nature. Directive Principles are classified under the following categories: Gandhian, social, economic, political, administrative, legal, environmental, protection of monuments, peace and security. After the Stockholm Declaration in 1972 the Indian Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 inserted for the first time specific provisions to protect & improve the environment.

1. **Article 51-A(g)** states - " It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect & improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."
2. **Article 48-A** - "The State shall endeavor to protect & improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country."
3. **Article 19** deals with the fundamental rights of the citizen. So "Right to Protect the Environment" comes within Article 19.
4. **Article 25, 26, 27, 28** provides religious freedom to all citizens and preserves the principle of secularism in India. According to the constitution, all religions are equal before the State. Citizens are free to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice in their own way. Feeding animals like dogs is a part of the same in many religion.
5. **Section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act** makes all animal cruelty a criminal offence. Fines and imprisonment are both provided for. The Indian Penal Code has similar provisions.
6. **The Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rules, 2001**, enacted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, provide for sterilization and vaccination as a means of stabilizing/reducing stray dog populations and eliminating the risk of rabies ; and prohibits relocation of stray dogs, i.e. throwing, or driving them out of one area, into another. *Enclosed copies of an articles referring to an order passed by the Supreme Court of India in this regard, which prohibits removal, dislocation or killing of even nuisance dogs.*
7. **Under Stray Dog Management Rules 2001**, it's illegal for an individual, RWA or estate management to remove or relocate dogs. The dogs have to be sterilized and vaccinated and returned to the same area. Vaccinated and sterilized dogs cannot be removed by the municipality too.

8. Under **Section 506 of the IPC**, it's a crime to threaten, abuse or harass neighbors who feed animals.
9. **I.P.C. Section 428 and 429** provides severe punishment (up to 5 years imprisonment) to people resorting to dislocation, abduction and acts of cruelty towards community animals or pets.
10. **Delhi Police act 1968, sections 73 to 79, 99** gives special powers to police to take action when an animal offence has been committed.
11. **Ministry of Public Grievances notification** and a similar notification by **Animal Welfare Board of India dated March 2008**, provide immunity to animal feeders and restrict government employees or bodies such as Resident Welfare Associations from harassing people who try to feed or help animals.
12. **The Environment (Protection) Act – 1986** and **Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972** at various places protects the stray dogs against any kind of cruelty.
13. **Directive of the Central Mumbai Consumer Disputes Redress Forum, given on 22/11/10** came down strongly against the housing societies who were charging a resident for use of lift since October 2008 for pets.
14. **High Court of Delhi in 2011** passed an order asking the police to provide protection to dogs and dog feeders and has made it a punishable offence in case anyone restricts, prohibits or causes inconvenience to any person feeding a street dog or resorts to removal dislocation or killing of a dog.
15. **The Supreme Court of India in 2009** gave a similar stay order against removal culling or dislocation of a dog anywhere in India.

Other notifications, laws, orders pertaining to Dog feeding, Protection and removal/ killing/ dislocation are attached herewith for consideration. Please note that these are serious offenses under the law of the land and are punishable also.

FEEDING STRAY DOGS

1. Hungry animals are more likely to fight, and bite, and be diseased (since they forage for food in garbage). Feeding stray dogs renders them docile and friendly, and they do not roam in search of food. It becomes easier to catch them for sterilization and vaccination.
2. Stray dogs are scavengers, and can live on insects, rodents, and garbage. Countries that have tackled garbage, filth, slums, etc. and resorted to large scale sterilization and vaccination, have effectively managed stray animals.
3. If the dogs feed on Garbage then the garbage dump becomes their “**primary food source**” which they will try to protect from you and in turn may get hostile. But if you feed the dogs at least once days then you become the primary food source which they will protect. **High Court of Delhi has hence passed an order asking the police to provide protection to dogs and dog feeders and has made it a punishable offence in case anyone restricts, prohibits or causes inconvenience to any person feeding a street dog.**

Hence, “Domestication” of a few dogs, management of “Garbage Dumps”, “Feeding” of stray dogs and finally “Vaccination & Sterilisation” of the same dogs is a **FOUR STEP** solution to any problem that may arise out of street dogs.

This way the 3 Threats associated with street dogs of –

- a) **RABIES,**
- b) **OVER POPULATION,**
- c) **DOG BITES and AGGRESSION**

can be easily and permanently tackled in each and every area with help from organizations working in the same regard & the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, under the Animal Birth Control program.

For and on behalf of Citizens For Animal Rights

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Enclosures : relevant documents explaining solutions, court orders and laws in the regard

ANNEXURES

Various orders mentioned in the letter above

ABC RULES

In view of the enactment of the Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rules, 2001, under Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, which contains mandates that are at complete variance with Section 399 (1) (b) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi cannot destroy dogs at will.

The Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rules, 2001, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, and even The Delhi Police Act, 1978, were enacted later in point of time, than the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. They record a progression of the law, and in the matter of dealing with dogs, the mandates contained in The Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rules, 2001, shall OBVIOUSLY prevail.

For your ready reference, The Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rules, 2001, in entirety, and the relevant sections of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, and even The Delhi Police Act, 1978, are enclosed herewith. The relevant portions, i.e. Rule 6 and Rule 7, are highlighted.

Rule 6 clearly envisages that even if the Municipal Corporation thinks it expedient to control street dog populations, IT CANNOT RESORT TO KILLING OR DISLOCATING. It can only sterilize and immunize the dogs, and then leave them at the locations that they had been picked up from.

Rule 7 deals with the procedure to be followed upon receipt of a complaint. Please also note, the M.C.D. cannot just pick up dogs, simply because some persons, don't like their being around. Even the dogs that are complained about can only be sterilized and immunized, and then left back at the locations that they had been picked up from.

FAX : 011-3012432 (N.B.)
011-3013142 (E.O.)
011-4624821 (L.N.B.)
011-6107962 (Trg. Div.)
011-4361230 (P.E.S.B.)

F.No 30/9/2006-WELFARE

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & TRAINING

नई दिल्ली

NEW DELHI

Lok Nayak Bhawan

Khan Market, New Delhi-3.

Dated: 26.5.2006

Secretary (PSB)
Dy. No. 1232
Date 3/5

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

P
30/5

Subject: Prevention of cruelty to animals – Guidelines reg.

It has been brought to the notice of this Department that a number of Associations have been engaging in dealing with the problem of stray animals in their areas on their own or through security guards appointed by them. It has also been reported that apart from beating animals etc. some of the associations have also been taking recourse to intimidating residents who may be feeding/tending some of the stray animals.

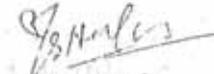
2. Section 11 of Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1960 as amended from time to time, provides that if any person beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animals so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering, he shall be punishable with fine and/or imprisonment. In terms of the provisions of the Act, therefore, the Govt. servant who indulges in act of cruelty to animals will be making himself liable for action under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Besides, punishment under the Act, he would also make himself liable for action under CCS (Conduct) Rules for conduct unbecoming of a Govt. servant.

3. It may be noted that for dealing with the problem of stray animals, there are designated agencies in Govt/local self-government organizations etc. Such Organisations regularly undertake inoculations, sterilization of female animals etc. Recognised Associations in Govt. colonies may approach such Institutions for redressal of their grievances. Un-recognised associations may also approach such bodies with their individual/collective grievances, but they shall refrain from pretending to represent the residents in general. Where there is no recognized association, grievances, if any, of the residents may be taken up with the Institutions through the AWO/Office of the CWO. However, all the problems of stray animals have to be handled within the institutional framework available and no association, recognized or unrecognized, shall take recourse to action on their own, either themselves or through any person employed by them like security guards etc.

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648/Coord/2006/06
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4. While residents and Associations are free to address institutional agencies for redressal of grievances in this matter, no resident/association will interfere with the freedom of other residents in tending animals etc. Intimidation, in any form, is a criminal offence. Apart from action under appropriate criminal law, such persons will render themselves liable for action under the CCS Conduct Rules.



(M.S. Nagra)

Under Secretary (Welfare)

Tel No 24646961

Copy to all Joint Secretaries (Administration) in all the Ministries/Depts. of Govt. of India. - The provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and the guidelines provided in the Circular may please be brought to the notice of all employees in your Department.

Dept. of Posts,
(Shri P. Gopinath, Secretary),
Dak Bhawan, Sarad Nagar,
New Delhi.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972.

UNDER SECTION 9, 39, 40 (2)

Offences

11. Hunting, keeping or breeding of any wild animals and birds.
12. Acquiring, receiving, keeping in control, custody or possession, selling wild animals like monkeys, snakes, bears etc, or any wild birds. This includes parakeets and mynahs.
13. Selling skins or meat of wild animals. This includes monitor lizard oil or oil made of any other creature. Stuffed squirrels, snake skins, peacock feathers.

Penalty

The offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than one year which may extend to six years and also with a fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.

UNDER SECTION 38 (J)

Offence

14. Teasing, injuring or causing disturbance in the zoo.

Penalty

The offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860

UNDER SECTION 428, 429

Offence

15. Mischief of killing or maiming of an animal of any value above ten rupees. This includes bulls, oxen, horses, mules, camels etc.

Penalty

The offender shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with a fine or with both.

DELHI POLICE ACT, 1968

UNDER SECTION 73 TO 79 & 99

Under this Act the police has been given special powers to take action, when an animal offence has been committed.

When a police officer has reason to believe an offence under Section 11 and 12 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act has occurred, he may seize the animal and take it to a veterinary officer. The police officer can keep the animal in a dispensary before it is produced before a magistrate, so long as the time does not exceed three days. A police officer may unsaddle or unload an animal he suspects is unfit or too sick to carry out the work it is doing.

A police officer may arrest, without a warrant from a magistrate, any person committing in his presence any offence punishable under the Prevention of Cruelty To Animals Act.

PEOPLE FOR ANIMALS



Extracts from :

1. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Act 59 of 1960)
2. Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
3. Indian Penal Code, 1860
4. Delhi Police Act, 1968

WHAT EVERY POLICE OFFICER AND ANIMAL ACTIVIST SHOULD KNOW

PUNISHABLE OFFENCES **PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO** **ANIMALS ACT, 1960 (ACT 59 OF 1960)**

UNDER SECTION 11

Offences

1. Beating, kicking, overriding, torturing or causing any animal pain or suffering by the owner or any other person (Tongawallas and cart-owners). Using any animal for work when it is wounded or unfit.

2. Overloading:

Any weight exceeding the limits given below:

| Two wheeled Vehicles | Kgs |
|----------------------|------|
| Small Buffalo | 500 |
| Medium Buffalo | 700 |
| Large Buffalo | 900 |
| Horse | 375 |
| Camel | 1000 |
| Pack Animals | Kgs |
| Small Buffalo | 100 |
| Medium Buffalo | 150 |
| Large Buffalo | 175 |
| Pony | 35 |
| Mule | 75 |
| Donkey | 35 |
| Camel | 185 |

Permissible loading in a truck is only 4 buffaloes or 40 sheep/goats. Animals in tempos are not allowed.

Only 4 passengers excluding the driver are allowed on a tonga or a total of 325 kgs.

3. Carrying or transporting animals in such a manner that it causes suffering. Carrying of chickens upside down on cycles, carrying of goats, pigs, cattle with their legs tied in small vehicles.

4. Caging or confining an animal in a cage which does not allow the animal sufficient space for movement. Overcrowding of animals in yards and during transportation for slaughter. This applies to the cages of circus animals & mini zoos as well.

5. Failing to provide pet animals with sufficient food, drink or shelter. Abandoning an animal when old or diseased, keeping it on a short leash and insufficient exercise. Pet owners are covered under this Act.

6. Mutilating an animal : Cutting ears or tails, cutting the beaks of birds or clipping their wings & breaking legs for transportation.

7. Giving any animal an injurious drug. All dairy-owners who give oxytocin injections to their milk cattle can be raided and their dairies shut down. Also look at Section 12.

8. Organising or offering an area for animal fights or baiting of animals. (Cock or ram fighting, snake and mongoose fights.)

Penalty

All these Offences are punishable with a fine which may extend upto one hundred rupee or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both.

UNDER SECTION 12

Offence

9. Any person using injections of any kind, conducting any operation called Phooka or Doom Dev to improve lactation of cows or any other milk cattle (e.g. Oxytocin injections).

Penalty

The offender may be punished with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with both and the animal confiscated by the Government.

UNDER SECTION 21 & 22

Offence

10. It is an offence to exhibit and train performing animals. (All madaris, snake-charmers, bear and monkey performers are covered under this Section. Animal "Joyrides" are also covered under this Act.)

Under govt. notification GSR 619(E) dated 14-10-98. circuses may not use the following animal for training or exhibition : Bears, Monkeys, Tigers, Panthers, Lions.

Penalty

The offender may be punished with a fine of five hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA
(Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)

D. RAJASEKAR, IFS
Secretary

D.O. AWBI / PCA/ Dated 3.3.08

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Animal Welfare Board of India, a statutory body was constituted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960, an act of Parliament in order to promote of animal welfare generally and for protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. AWBI has been implementing various animal welfare schemes and enacting and implementing various acts and rules framed under Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960.

As you are aware that Govt. of India Notified the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001, under the PCA Act, 1960 vide the Gazette of India: Extra Ordinary Part II – Sec. 3 – sub. II dated 24th Dec. 2001 to implement sterilization and vaccination of stray / community dogs to control the dog population.

As per the Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, New Delhi letter no.F.No.30/9/2006-WELFARE dated 26.5.2006, it is informed that "if any Govt. Servant indulges in act of cruelty to animals he will be making himself liable for action under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Besides, punishment under the Act, he would also make himself liable for action under CCS (Conduct) Rules for conduct unbecoming of a Govt. Servant.

It may be noted that for dealing with the problem of stray animals, there are designated agencies in Govt./local self-government organizations etc. Such Organisations regularly undertake inoculations, sterilization of female animals etc. Recognised Associations in Govt. colonies may approach such Institutions for redressal of their grievances.

All the problems of stray animals have to be handled within the institutional framework available and no association, recognized or unrecognized, shall take recourse to action on their own, either themselves or through any person employed by them like security guards etc.

Therefore, you are directed not to remove the community dogs from the any place as it is illegal and violation of above said rules. This amounts to cruelty to animals as per PCA Act and is a punishable offence. However, it is suggested that you may take help of recognized NGOs (List of AWO's in your state is available in the website www.awbi.org) conducting ABC Programme for taking up Sterilization and immunization of stray dogs in the place to manage their population and to implement the provisions of Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 in letter and spirit.

You are requested to issue proper instructions to the concerned authority in this regard.

Yours truly



MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI
Department of Veterinary Services

PUBLIC NOTICE

**Don't Let Stray Dogs Become a Threat
Help MCD & NGOs
in Sterilization Drive**



The general public is hereby informed that in order to control the population of stray dogs in the city, Municipal Corporation of Delhi is carrying out the programme of sterilization and immunization of stray dogs through the following 10 NGOs:-

- ✦ Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre (Raja Garden)
- ✦ Friendicoes - Seca (Defence Colony)
- ✦ Sonadi Charitable Trust (Najafgarh)
- ✦ Jeevashram Foundation (Rajokari)
- ✦ Jeevan Jyoti Animal Welfare Society (Pooth)
- ✦ Animal India Trust (Jal Vihar)
- ✦ Samrakshan Trust (Prahladpur & Ghazipur)
- ✦ Cure and Care Animal Help Foundation (Tilangpur Kotla)
- ✦ Circle of Animal Lovers (Neb Sarai & Tuglakabad)
- ✦ Pet Animal Welfare Society (Masood Pur)

As per notification No. 929 dated 24.12.2001 issued by Government of India, the dogs after sterilization and immunization are to be released in the same area/locality from where they had been picked up. Complaints are being received by the MCD to pick-up the dogs and relocate them to other localities / areas, which is not permissible under the above said notified rules.

In view of above, general public is hereby informed to cooperate with the workers of NGOs and Municipal employees while they visit the areas for picking-up the stray dogs for sterilization and immunization, which is essential to control their population in the city. It should be our endeavour to work in this direction together keeping in view the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010.

It is also requested not to insist to release/relocate the dogs picked up from one area to another area. For any information in this regard, you may contact at telephone number-23974321

Director
(Veterinary Services)

R.O. No. 583/DPI/2008-09

ISSUED BY DIRECTORATE OF PRESS & INFORMATION (D.P.I.), MCD

TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi edition
30/03/2009

From

Commissioner
Municipal Corporation,
Gurgaon

To

Presidents, RWA,

Gurgaon

No. J.C(HQ)/MCG/2012/485

Dated 2/2/12

Sub:- **Regarding curbing cruelty against Animals.**

Some incidents of cruelty against animals by RWAs, their office bearers and residents has been reported to this office. It has also come to the notice that certain RWAs have attempted to prevent or obstruct pet ownership through stipulations in terms of their rental/ownership agreements and have even threatened pet owners with electricity/water cut offs.

All RWAs are requested to take note the following issues & to abide by the legal provision mentioned therein:-

1. Kindly note that the laws on pet ownership are very clear. The Constitution of India's Directive Principles clearly state through their various sections that private groups, government bodies and any organization may not infringe upon a person's fundamental right. Under the law, pets constitute 'family' and keeping a pet is a fundamental right of every Indian national. Hence, for an association or committee to impose restrictions on this right is against the law. A mention of any such clause in any agreement by a Managing Committee of a Society is not sufficient to make it a law. It may also be noted that any law or rule formed by anybody, if conflicts with the law of the urban local body, state body or central body, is automatically superseded and rendered null and void. So any society bye-law, even if it mentions such a clause in the agreement, if found conflicting with the law of the land, holds no

legal value and is automatically invalid. Nor is it legal for any RWA to threaten the discontinuation of basic facilities. Any RWA that is found taking the law into its own hands by making such threats can lead to the dissolution of that RWA and prosecution of its office bearers.

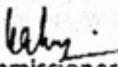
2. Various RWAs have been attempting to remove animals in their area on their own or through security guards employed by them. Further that they have taken recourse to intimidating residents who may be feeding/tending to these animals. Kindly note the laws in this regard:
 - i) Under the central law as laid out in Stray Dog Management Rules 2001, it is illegal for any individual, RWA or estate management to remove or relocate dogs. Complaints, if any, may be directed to the municipality or to a local animal welfare organization. The dogs will be sterilized and vaccinated and returned to the same area. In the case of vaccinated and sterilized dogs, they cannot ever be removed by the Municipality.
 - ii) Several Courts have held that it is both lawful and helpful for local residents to feed colony dogs as it facilitates the municipal sterilization programme. Feeding dogs has been held to be a 'social service' and the police and RWAs have been directed to protect those engaged in this social service.
 - iii) It is cognizable under Sections 428/429 IPC to hit, hurt, injure or kill any animal as well as under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
 - iv) Under Section 506 IPC, it is a criminal offence to threaten, abuse, harass neighbors who feed homeless animals.
 - v) In its letter F.No 30/9/2006, the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has warned that no association recognized or unrecognized may take action on its own or through any persons employed by it like security guards against animals in violation of

these laws:

- a) Article 51 (a), Constitution of India
 - b) Indian Penal Code, Sections 428/429
 - c) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960
3. Directives of the Animal Welfare Board of India, a statutory body under the central government.
 4. Any attempt to remove dogs will be in contempt of judicial rulings in several cases, including the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (Animal Welfare Board of India Vs People for the Elimination of Stray Dogs, Record of Proceedings 265025).

Apart from being illegal, removal of colony dogs is also counter-productive. Dogs being territorial guard the area against the incursion of other dogs and animals. Should the dogs that are familiar with the area be removed, others who are new to the area will move in and the chances of accidents will increase. Sterilizing the existing population keeps the numbers in check and the area safe from intruders both human and animal alike. It is therefore in the colony's best interests to care for its existing dogs so that they may live out their natural lives, healthily and harmlessly. Any action contrary to the above is punishable under the law.

It is, therefore, requested that all RWAs may kindly ensure that the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 may not be violated and cooperate in vaccination and sterilization programme launched by MCG.


For Commissioner, 02/02/12
Municipal Corporation,
Gurgaon



The Animal Welfare Board of India is an umbrella of the SPCAs / AWOs and animal welfare workers. The Board encourages animal welfare activities, advises the Central and State Governments on issues relating to Animal Welfare, particularly the prevention of cruelty to animals, and also helps to formulate animal welfare policies / legislations.

From the Secretary's desk

The major work in Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has been to release grants to the Animal Welfare Organizations recognized by the Board. Last financial year has seen tremendous increase in release of grants, that included all previous year balances also.

The Board grants recognition to the Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) that submit the necessary documents like registration certificate under the Societies Registration Act or Trust Act, Audited Statement of Accounts and Annual Reports, copies of Memorandum of Association / By-laws and Animal Welfare Activities Report etc. The AWOs will be inspected by Board Members / authorized inspection agencies for their animal welfare work and after, the inspection report is found satisfactory, the AWO will be recognized by the Board. Even initial grant of Rs.10,000/- is given as a token of recognition to further animal welfare activities.

During the current year (2009-10), the Board recognized 145 Animal Welfare Organizations. As on 31st March, 2010, the Board has granted recognition to 2,805 organizations so far.

The Board has released an amount of Rs.6.75 crores to 860 AWOs as Regular Grant and got an additional grant of Rs.6.03 crores to release the backlog cases of coffin rescue, regular grant and initial grant of previous years. The same is being done in this year as well to clear all complete cases. Shelter House grant amounting to Rs.1063.81 lakhs were given to 115 AWOs and Ambulance grant were released to an extent of Rs.299.43 lakhs to 72 AWOs. An amount of Rs.392.70 lakhs was released to 37 AWOs and 20 municipalities as Animal Birth Control (ABC) Programme grant. The Natural Calamity grant of Rs.37.95 lakhs was released to 26 AWOs.

The statewise details are Andhra Pradesh - 26, Assam - 3, Bihar - 9, Goa-8, Gujarat - 63, Haryana - 160, Jharkhand -4, Karnataka - 14, Kerala - 2, Maharashtra - 52, Madhya Pradesh - 149, Delhi - 5, Orissa - 14, Punjab - 26, Pondicherry - 1, Rajasthan - 457, Tamil Nadu - 47, Uttar Pradesh - 111 and West Bengal - 32.

The Board continues to work with zeal to promote animal welfare in the country and looks forward to set up many more milestones in the present financial year.

- D. Rajasekar, IFS
Secretary

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Secretary,
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High Court approved guidelines for feeding stray dogs

New Delhi: Dogs are intelligent, friendly and faithful companions and are also known as the best guards. The Delhi High Court granted approval to new guidelines prepared by the Animal Welfare Board of India for feeding stray dogs in the capital. The guidelines says that stray dogs should be fed at places which are not frequented or less frequented and sparingly used by the general public.

The other features of the guidelines are: dogs should not be herded at a particular spot for the purpose of feeding; public causeways, public streets, pedestrian paths and footpaths are to be avoided; common/public area immediately abutting the entrance to flats/houses must be avoided; feeding should be undertaken at a time when the density of human population is minimal; feeding should be undertaken more than twice a day and in a hygienic manner.

The Court had last year directed the Animal Welfare Board to designate places in different localities in the city where animal lovers could feed these dogs without being harassed by the residents. Holding that feeding stray dogs is both lawful and helpful, Justice Jain had also directed the Delhi Police to give protection to animal lovers who wanted to feed stray dogs. "Feeding dogs makes them friendly and easier to handle, and citizens are free to feed dogs in areas to be decided by the Animal Welfare Board," Justice Jain had said.

The Court had passed the order on a bunch of petitions by Delhi based animal lovers seeking protection to feed stray dogs. The petitioners had approached the Court after they were harassed and threatened by the residents of their colonies for giving food to stray dogs.

The common argument of the petitioners was that it was their statutory right to feed stray dogs under the Central regulations and rules for taking care of animals. They had further argued that taking care of stray dogs would facilitate their vaccination and sterilisation which would keep them healthy and control their population. It was also their Constitutional duty to show compassion to animals, the counsel for the petitioners said.



ORDER OF THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT

Hon'ble High Court of New Delhi has issued the order on 18.12.2010 for feeding the stray dogs. In the order stated that "the Animal Welfare Board of India should identify, in consultation with the Residents Welfare Association, Area SHO and the Animal Welfare Organisation working in that area, the spots/sites, which in its opinion, would be most suitable for the purpose of feeding dogs".

Further stated that the "Animal Welfare Board of India shall identify suitable sites in the colonies, subject matter of these petition, within four weeks from today. It shall also try to cover as many more colonies as it can during that period".

Hon'ble Court also directed that "the Delhi Police will ensure that no harm is caused to the volunteers of Animal Welfare Organisations feeding dogs in these localities provided that they feed them only during hours to be specified by Animal Welfare Board and provided further that as soon as suitable sites for feeding the dogs are identified, these organizations will feed dogs only on those identified sites and at hours specified by Animal Welfare Board".

FREEDOM FOR ELEPHANTS IN CAPTIVITY

NEW DELHI: Various zoos in the country have started relocating captive elephants to forest camps in line with Government directives with seven such transfers already being carried out.

Two elephants each have been transferred from Goa's Bonilla Zoo to Bonilla Wildlife Sanctuary and Indra Gandhi Zoological Park in Vidharapattam to jungle camps said Shri B.S. Boud, Member Secretary of Central Zoo Authority (CZA). Similarly, three elephants from the Assam State Zoo have been sent to Nameri Wildlife Sanctuary, where the animals will assist the Forest Department, he added. The move follows the government order stating that elephants living in the zoos and circuses would be moved to wildlife parks and game sanctuaries where they can graze more freely. The decision, taken last November

will affect around 140 elephants in 26 zoos and 16 circuses in the country. Complaints from animal rights activists about the plight of pachyderms which are kept in captivity and often chained for long hours, led the authorities to take the decision.

According to them, elephants in zoos are stressed out, have unhealthy lives and live on an average of only 15 years compared to those in the wild, whose life spans in between 60 and 65 years.

Unlike in zoos, in the wild, elephants are highly social animals who thrive in matriarchal herds protecting each other and caring for orphaned babies, said member of a People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PeTA).

Shri. Boud said, State wildlife wardens have been asked to oversee the process. Many zoos have initiated steps to shift the pachyderms to elephant camps run by the government's forest department located near protected areas and national

parks. Funds have been released to West Bengal's Alipore Zoo for translocation of three elephants to Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary. Similarly, it has been proposed to move two elephants from Lucknow Zoo to Dudhwa National Park and Katarnighat Wildlife Sanctuary, the officer added.

The CZA has also asked the Byculla Zoo to expedite shifting of its two elephants including Lakshmi, which killed a man, after he tried to enter her enclosure. There are an estimated 28,000 wild elephants living in forest reserves and national parks, while another 3,500 elephants live in captivity, many of them in temples or working in logging camps to lift timber. No decision has been taken about them.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The AWOs are requested not to contact people other than the Members/Office of AWBI for enquiring about the grant-in-aid under the Schemes of the Board. - AWBI



ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड

(Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) Dr. R. M. KHARB, AVSM
CHAIRMAN

D.O. No. 101-2007-COAWBI

27 Jan, 2010

Dear Anjali ji,

Subject: The order passed by Hon'ble Justice V.K. Jain on 18.12.2009, in the stray dog feeding matters

The Board has deliberated upon the order passed by the Hon'ble Court. Known facets of dog behavior and the views of experts have been taken into account before arriving at certain guidelines (enclosed) that we want to issue to persons who feed stray dogs, and to Animal Welfare Organizations. A copy of this letter is therefore being marked to the lawyer representing the petitioners. Kindly also share these guidelines with the lawyers representing other parties, such as the Delhi police, M.C.D., etc. We shall be circulating these among the Animal Welfare Organizations registered with us. They shall also be shared with the Residents' Welfare Associations and similar bodies.

We trust that eventually, the objective that we are seeking to achieve, of reducing stray dog population, and controlling the spread of rabies, shall be achieved with minimum inconvenience to residents.

With regards,

R. M. Kharb
Yours Sincerely
(Dr. R.M. Kharb)
Maj. Gen. (Retd.), AVSM
Chairman, AWBI

Mrs. Anjali Sharma, Advocate
Chamber No. 334
Delhi High Court
New Delhi-110003

Copy to:
Mr. Kanchan Singh,
Advocate for petitioners
And
Advocates representing the other parties in these matters



MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) Dr. R. M. KHARB, AVSM
CHAIRMAN



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ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA
भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड
(Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)
(प्राणस्य एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

GUIDELINES FOR FEEDING STRAY DOGS IN RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER LOCALITIES

Feeding of stray dogs may lead to some inconvenience for residents, especially those residents who do not like dogs. However, the purpose sought to be achieved through feeding, of confining dogs to the localities they inhabit to make sterilization and yearly vaccination possible, and thereby bring down stray dog population and control rabies, is far more important, and for the larger public good.

The Animal Welfare Board of India is of the view that when earmarking spots / sites for the feeding of stray dogs, the following considerations must be kept in mind :

- (i) Community dogs must be fed and tended to at places which are not frequented, or less frequented, and sparingly used by the general public and residents. This will minimize inconvenience to both, humans, and the dogs themselves, since it has been noticed that these dogs, especially when possessed of food, tend to avoid crowded places and places where noise levels are high. By their intrinsic nature they tend to retreat with entables to secluded spots away from such places. Avoid areas therefore, that are immediately adjacent to spots in which the public / residents congregate in large numbers.
- (ii) Dogs are territorial by nature and cannot all be herded into one spot for the purpose of feeding them. They must not therefore be sought to be so herded. (Needless to state, seeking to do so will lead to dog fights, probably dog bites, and hence tremendous inconvenience for residents.)
- (iii) Public causeways, public streets, pedestrian paths, and foot paths which are regularly used by public and residents for commuting are to be avoided while feeding community dogs. However, if public land is available adjacent to the above the feeding should be done on the same.
- (iv) The common / public area immediately abounding the entrance to flats/houses must be avoided for feeding dogs, except where the residents have no objection to the same. Any person having compassion for the stray dogs may permit them to be fed or feed them at his/her private entrance / porch / driveway / of his/her house or any other place not shared with other residents.
- (v) Effort should be made, where service lanes are existent, to feed the dogs on these, as service lanes are not frequently used for ingress and egress. Areas adjacent to the boundary walls of the houses which are not used for passage or do not have any

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exit/entry points should also be used for feeding. Likewise, vacant lands may be used for this purpose.

- (vi) Feeding ought, as far as possible, be undertaken at a time when the density of human population tends to be minimal. Such time may vary in every locality, and the local volunteers, in consultation with the notified A.W.O. working in that area may set such timings and inform the Board of the same. (It is clarified that the above timing is restricted, and applies only to feeding. It does not, and should not extend to the wider task of tending to community dogs, which includes vaccinations, inoculations, sterilizations, treatment of ill and ailing dogs.)
- (vii) Feeding should not be undertaken more than twice daily (except for dogs who are sick and ailing and need special attention or under the advice of the veterinary doctor). Dogs which, for unavoidable reasons, have not been fed at the time earmarked for the same, must be fed if spotted, with minimum inconvenience to the general public, since hungry dogs tend to venture close to houses/cateries in search of food, which people may not like.
- (viii) Feeding must, without exception, be undertaken in the most hygienic manner. Clean bowls for both food and water must be used. It must be ensured that no bowls, eatables and packets are left behind after feeding is over. No littering must be caused. Water bowls are placed for regular and recurring thirst of the dogs must be cleaned and replaced with fresh and clean water at regular intervals.

The Board is of the view that careful adherence to these guidelines will help in achieving the objective stated above, while causing minimum inconvenience to the general public.

The Indian Express – dated: 13/8/09

(Delhi/Mumbai/Kolkata/Ahmedabad/Chandigarh/Jammu/Lucknow/Nagpur/Pune/Vadodara/New York-weekly)

Dog lovers fear man-bite, move High Court for protection

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 12

A group of dog lovers in the Capital have moved court with a strange plea — save us from rabid neighbours; they beat us up if we feed strays.

The High Court heard seven petitions on Wednesday — each petitioner seeking protection from angry neighbours who assault them, or threaten to, when they care for street dogs.

Justice Rajiv Shakdher, who

heard the case, asked the Delhi government's counsel Meera Bhatia to file a response immediately on the security provided to animal welfare activists in the city.

One of the petitioners, Jasmine Damkewala from Freedom Fighter Enclave in Saket, complained of "repeated and continuous intimidation, abuse and threats, physical assault by residents of the locality with an intention to desist and obstruct her from tending to community dogs".

She blamed the local police of "apathy" in not investigating her

complaints about "imminent assault". The 33-year-old Damkewala also lauded a Delhi High Court order issued on August 4, 2009, which directed the police to "protect" her while she cared for community dogs in her colony. She termed her ac-

tions as "legal, constitutional, humane and compassionate".

Another animal welfare organisation, Friendicose-Soca, has also approached the court against people who try to stop them from caring for strays. Its vice president

Goeta Sheshamani has faced opposition from her neighbours in Defence Colony.

"The petitioners sought the court's intervention so that the state government would protect their "life and limb".

Dog lovers have said that neither the police nor the attackers know of a law, called the Stray Animal Control Rules (Dogs), 2001, meant to protect street dogs from cruelty.

A judgment on September 27, 2002 by a Bench led by the then Chief Justice of the High Court had

also advised the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Council to adopt a "scientific attitude" in dealing with dogs.

Meera Bhatia said: "The Bench had then said it was the court's 'dilemma' to strike a balance between ensuring respect for canines and taking care (so) that dogs do not endanger human lives."

The seven petitions were filed by dog carers from Defence Colony, Vasant Kunj, Saket, Mehrauli, Geeta Colony, Kalkaji and Kaml Nagar.

Dog lovers have said that neither the police nor the attackers know of a law, called the Stray Animal Control Rules (Dogs), 2001, meant to protect street dogs from cruelty

You can pet a stray dog and feed it too

DOGGED PURSUIT Court orders creation of designated areas in all colonies for feeding and tending to stray dogs

Harish V Nair

at harish.nair@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: It's great news not only for the capital's stray canines but also for those who care for them. Till now, dog lovers were threatened and even beaten up by locals when they moved around feeding and sterilising the strays.

The Delhi High Court on Friday ordered creation of designated areas in all colonies of the capital for feeding and tending to stray dogs. There, the animal lovers will be provided protection, if they require it.

Justice VK Jain was hearing petitions seeking protection by animal welfare NGOs and dog lovers from Vasant Kunj, Defence Colony, Kalkaji, Nehru Park, Saket, Geeta Colony and Nangla.

These activists work with the MCD to sterilise stray canines, to control their population. As per the latest MCD survey, there are some 2.6 lakh stray canines in Delhi. Their density is nearly five per km and the sex ratio is 61:49 (1,34,000 male to 1,28,000 female dogs). However, only about half of them have been sterilised.

The activists contended before the court that feeding of dogs forms a necessary part of rabies control. "It is necessary

BITE THIS

2.6 lakh
The number of stray dogs in the city

5
Average number of stray dogs per sq km of area

50%
Ratio of sterilised dogs in Delhi

WHAT THE COURT HAS ORDERED

• Designated space for feeding stray dogs in seven colonies

• Model to be replicated across Delhi later

• Protection for dog lovers



• Activists say befriending stray dogs is a rabies control measure.

to confine dogs to their territories by befriending and partially domesticating through feeding them", said Sonia Ghosh, founder of the non-government organisation Citizens for Welfare and Protection of Animals.

Ghosh said the locals in various areas saw it as a nuisance and attacked them. Complaints

to the police often fell on deaf ears.

The court said, initially, the areas would be marked in the petitioners' colonies, and later replicated in other colonies.

Delhi Police counsel Meera Bhatia told the court, "We will ensure that there is no law and order problem in a particular area during the dog feeding."

पुलिस वाले, आवारा कुत्तों के रखवाले

हाईकोर्ट का आदेश, डॉग लवर्स की सुरक्षा भी सुनिश्चित करे पुलिस

नई दिल्ली, राज्य ब्यूरो : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में आवारा कुत्तों की हिफाजत का जिम्मा अब दिल्ली पुलिस निभाएगी। साथ ही कुत्तों को खाना खिलाने वाले डॉग लवर्स (स्वान प्रेमियों) की सुरक्षा भी पुलिस ही सुनिश्चित करेगी। हाईकोर्ट ने एक आह्वान विदेश में न केवल सड़क पर भूखे मरने वाले आवारा कुत्तों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्थित की है, बल्कि उनके पालनहारों को भी एजेंट बखली है।

जस्टिस वी.के.जाली ने पशु कल्याण बोर्ड को निर्देशित किया है कि आरइएल्यूए, स्थानीय एसएचओ और एनजीओ की मदद से प्रत्येक जेन में एक ऐसी जगह तलाशें, जहां आवारा कुत्तों को खाना खिलाया जा सके। मामले को स्टेटस रिपोर्ट चार हफ्ते में देने का हुक्म भी दिया गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि एक बार क्षेत्र में स्थान नियत हो जाने के बाद डॉग लवर्स वहां आ-जा सकते हैं और आवारा



- हर जेन में एक स्थान हो, जहां आवारा कुत्तों को खाना खिला सकें
- दिल्ली में आवारा कुत्तों की कुल संख्या : 2 लाख 62 हजार 740

कुत्तों को खाना खिला सकते हैं। पुलिस ऐसे स्थानों पर डॉग लवर्स की सुरक्षा उस समय तक सुनिश्चित

करे जब तक पशु कल्याण बोर्ड प्रत्येक जेन में स्थान विशेष का निर्धारण न करे। हाईकोर्ट में राजधानी के विभिन्न स्थानों से डॉग लवर्स की ओर से टापर की गई याचिकाओं में कहा गया था कि आवारा कुत्तों को खाना खिलाते समय हमला करने वालों और इस संबंध में प्रताड़ित करने वाले स्थानीय निवासियों से उनकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित कराई जाए। याचिकाकर्ता नपता चंदा की ओर से पेश हुई अधिवक्ता कंचन सिंह ने कहा कि कुत्तों को खाना खिलाते समय उनकी मुवाकिलत के कुछ पक्षों में उन पर हमला बोल दिया। इसी तरह एक अन्य याचिकाकर्ता एवं अधिवक्ता जेसमिन दामकेवाली ने बताया कि कुत्तों को प्यार करने वाले बहुत से लोगों की ओर से ये शिकायतें दर्ज करवाई गई हैं कि जब भी आवारा कुत्तों को कुछ खिलाने-पिलाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उन्हें विरोध झेलना पड़ता है।

(Delhi/Mum

/Nagpur/Pu

Ensure safety of stray canines, dog lovers: HC to govt, police

UTKARSHANAND

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 18

UPHOLDING the right of dog lovers and animal rights activists to get protection from intimidating neighbours, the Delhi High Court on Friday asked the Delhi government and police to locate sites in 11 police station areas where stray dogs could be fed without any hassles.

Justice VK Jain said feeding dogs is both lawful and helpful and assists the municipal animal birth control programme in which dogs are sterilised and vaccinated area-wise.

"Feeding dogs makes them friendly and easier to handle," the court held. "Citizens are free to feed dogs in areas to be mutually decided by the Animal Welfare Board of India and the feeder."

As per the court's directive, station house officers of 11 police stations — including Defence Colony, Vasant Kunj, Saket, Mehrauli, Geeta Colony, Kalkaji and Kamala Nagar — are required within two weeks to zero in on some sites in their localities where animal lovers could feed the strays without hindrance from abusive neighbours.

Delhi government's counsel Meera Bhatia told the court that the department would do the needful in coordination with the Animal Welfare Board at the earliest and let the court know about the developments in the next report.

In August, the court had received seven petitions, including the main petition filed by the NGO 'Citizens for the Welfare and Protection of Animals', that complained of "repeated and continuous intimidation, abuse and threats, physical assault by residents of locality with an intention to



EXPRESS ARCHIVE

Earlier HC order, laws for protection of stray animals

In its judgment in the Maneka Gandhi vs MCD/NDMC case in 1992, the High Court had held that street dogs were a part of the city and just being classified as strays did not mean they should be killed. The court had accepted that sterilisation and vaccination of dogs was the only scientific and humane solution of the so-called problem of street dogs.

Harassing, killing or subjecting any animal to pain and suffering is an offence under Section 11 of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and Sections 428 and 429 of the IPC. Punishment for these crimes includes a fine and imprisonment of up to five years, or both.

protects their "life and limb," the petitioners had also accused the police of "apathy" in acting on their complaints of harassment.

While the police had earlier claimed that they could do little, as it was essentially the civic body's (MCD) job, the petitioners had cited the Stray Animal Control Rules (Dogs), 2001, meant to protect street dogs from cruelty.

There are around 5 lakh stray dogs in Delhi, and MCD, in coordination with various NGOs, sterilises these stray canines.

Jasmine Damkewala, an advocate and a petitioner in the case, welcomed the verdict. Damkewala said the order meant protection for these

(Delhi/Mumbai/ Kolkata and all India editions)

Earmark area for feeding strays: HC

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Adopting an innovative approach to the proliferation of stray dogs and threat of rabies, the Delhi High Court on Friday came up with the idea of earmarking an area in each locality where people could feed those animals as that would in turn make it easier



CANINE CARE

for authorities to monitor their sterilization and vaccination.

On petitions filed by stray dog feeders from 10 localities, Justice V K Jain directed the Animal Welfare Board to identify such areas in those localities with MCD's within four weeks and report the same to the court in a week thereafter.

Since the provocation for the petitions was the harassment of stray dog feeders by other residents, Justice Jain made it clear that the feeding of those animals was both lawful and helpful.

This is because the Animal Welfare Board had agreed be-

fore the court that earmarking of areas for feeding stray dogs would not only avoid inconvenience to residents but also help implement the Municipal Animal Birth Control Programme which required all dogs to be sterilized and vaccinated locality-wise.

The counsel for Animal Welfare Board, Anjali Sharma, had commended stray dog feeders as their compassionate activity was a big help to the authorities in combating rabies. The message that came out from the case was that the threat of rabies would aggravate if the stray dogs were not befriended and partially domesticated.

The rationale behind the high court order is that if stray dogs in each locality get accustomed to gathering at one spot for food, it would help the authorities check their proliferation and the spread of rabies.

Justice Jain reiterated his earlier direction that none of the stray dog feeders who had moved the court, including a teacher, lawyer and doctor, should be subjected to any kind of harassment by other residents and the respective resident welfare associations.

In one particularly shocking incident, which took place ironically on October 2, advocate Jasmine Dankewala was assaulted and her car smashed by residents for feeding stray dogs in her neighbourhood.

to: reporter@timesgroup.com

अब आवारा कुत्तों को भी सरकार देगी आसरा

कुत्तों के लिए सेफ जोन की तलाश शुरू

कार्यालय संवाददाता नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में आम आदमी के लिए दू गज जमीन की जुगाड़ कर पाना भले ही मुश्किल हो गया हो लेकिन राजधानी के आवारा कुत्तों के अब दिन बहुरने वाले हैं। सरकार के कंधों पर अब गली के कुत्तों को ऐसे सेफ जोन मुहैया कराने की जिम्मेदारी आन पड़ी है जिनमें कुत्ते आराम से रह सकेंगे और डॉग लवर्स इन्हें बेखौफ खाना भी खिला सकेंगे।

दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने डॉग लवर्स की अर्जी पर सरकार को आवारा कुत्तों के लिए राजधानी के सभी नौ जोन में इसके लिए मुहैया कराने की संभावनाएं तलाशने को कहा है। न्यायाधीश वी के जैन ने दिल्ली पुलिस, एमसीडी और पशु कल्याण बोर्ड को आवारा कुत्तों की देखभाल

के लिए कार्यरत एनजीओ के साथ मिलकर यह काम करने को कहा। याचिका में डॉग लवर्स ने आवारा कुत्तों को खाना खिलाने वाले वालंटियर्स को स्थानीय निवासियों द्वारा तंग करने की शिकायत की गई है।

अदालत ने संबद्ध थाने के एसएचओ को वालंटियर्स की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सौंपते हुए पशु कल्याण बोर्ड और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा मिलकर आवारा कुत्तों के वेक्सीनेशन और स्टर्लाइजेशन के काम को अंजाम देने को कहा। याचिकाकर्ता वकील जस्मिन धमाकेवाला ने सुझाव दिया कि इससे कुत्तों को क्रूरता से भी बचाया जा सकेगा और आवारा कुत्तों की बेकाबू होती आबादी पर रोक लगाने संबंधी एमसीडी का अभियान भी अंजाम तक पहुंच सकेगा।

CRUEL DELHI

Attacked for caring, stray dog lovers move court

Harish V Nair

harish.nair@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: It's not just stray dogs that bring out the mean streak in people. Dog lovers and animal rights activists are finding out that caring for strays in this city gets them the same treatment — they are shooed away, threatened and even beaten up.

On Wednesday, a bunch of female volunteers with non-governmental organizations (NGO) trooped into the Delhi High Court to complain that they were being "harassed"

and "physically assaulted" by locals while moving around immunizing and sterilizing stray dogs.

They came from Defence Colony, Vasant Kunj, Saket, Mehrauli, Geeta Colony, Kalkaji and Kamala Nagar.

There are an estimated 5 lakh (5,00,000) stray dogs in Delhi.

"Activists are being abused and threatened. Several complaints have been made to local police stations but they remain apathetic," said Sonia Ghosh, founder of the NGO Citizens for Welfare



ASHIMANYU

and Protection of Animals.

On their complaint, the court issued notices to the Delhi Police and to the director (veterinary), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD).

Meera Bhatia, counsel for the Delhi Police, was asked to contact the station house officers of the areas concerned and ensure no harm is done to the activists.

Bhatia had earlier argued that the police could do precious little as it was essentially the job of the MCD.

The NGOs work in coordination with the MCD to sterilize stray canines.

The high court had in an order in 2001 said strays should be treated with "compassion" and cruelty should be "avoided".

You can pet a stray dog and feed it too

DOGGED PURSUIT Court orders creation of designated areas in all colonies for feeding and tending to stray dogs

Harish V Nair
harish.vnair@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: It's great news not only for the capital's stray canines but also for those who care for them. Till now, dog lovers were threatened and even beaten up by locals when they moved around feeding and sterilising the strays.

The Delhi High Court on Friday ordered creation of designated areas in all colonies of the capital for feeding and tending to stray dogs. There, the animal lovers will be provided protection, if they require it.

Justice VK Jain was hearing petitions seeking protection by animal welfare NGOs and dog lovers from Vasant Kunj, Defence Colony, Kalkaji, Nehru Sarai, Salust, Geeta Colony and Nangloi.

These activists work with the MCD to sterilise stray canines, to control their population. As per the latest MCD survey, there are some 2.6 lakh stray canines in Delhi. Their density is nearly five per km and the sex ratio is 51:49 (1,34,000 male to 1,28,000 female dogs). However, only about half of them have been sterilised.

The activists contended before the court that feeding of dogs forms a necessary part of rabies control. "It is necessary

BITE THIS

2.6 lakh

The number of stray dogs in the city

5

Average number of stray dogs per sq km of area

50%

Ratio of sterilised dogs in Delhi

WHAT THE COURT HAS ORDERED

- Designated space for feeding stray dogs in seven colonies
- Model to be replicated across Delhi later
- Protection for dog lovers



• Activists say befriending stray dogs is a rabies control measure.

to confine dogs to their territories by befriending and partially domesticating through feeding them", said Sonia Ghosh, founder of the non-government organisation Citizens for Welfare and Protection of Animals.

Ghosh said the locals in various areas saw it as a nuisance and attacked them. Complaints

to the police often fell on deaf ears.

The court said, initially, the areas would be marked in the petitioners' colonies, and later replicated in other colonies.

Delhi Police counsel Meera Bhatia told the court, "We will ensure that there is no law and order problem in a particular area during the dog feeding."

For more log on to HindustanTimes.com Hindustan Times, New Delhi, Saturday, January 24, 2009

Top lawyers turn out in SC for Mumbai stray dogs

Sahya Prakash
 New Delhi, January 23

IT WAS one of those rare days in the Supreme Court. Country's legal luminaries on Friday teamed up to defend the right to life of Mumbai's stray dogs before the bench of Chief Justice of India K.G. Balakrishnan.

Fali Nariman may have refused to assist the Delhi High Court in the Judges' assets case, but was there for the canine cause, appearing for the Animal Welfare Board.

And he was not alone. TR Andhyarujina, who represented Welfare of Stray Dogs, and Vinayog Parivar Trust counsel Raj Panjwani, too, joined him.

"A dog can not be exterminated because it barks," Nariman told the court.

"How an order could be passed that stray dogs be exterminated?" Andhyarujina asked. There were more than six lakh dogs on Mumbai's streets and the authorities were planning to eliminate 5 lakh of them, he said.

To the bench's query that a stray dog could bite people, Nariman said such animals could be sterilised.

The arguments fetched the desired result as the SC stayed the Bombay HC's order allowing the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) to kill stray dogs.

Several NGOs and the Animal Welfare Board challenged the December 19, 2008 HC judgment allowing killing of dogs creating nuisance. The HC based the order on Section 191-BA of the BMC Rules which gives the BMC commissioner the discretion to authorise catching of a stray dog, in case of complaint. Such a dog can be kept in a kennel for three days, and if nobody turns up, it may be "destroyed".

The petitioners said the HC was wrong in allowing the killings as it gave discretion to the commissioner, which could be abused.

The petitioners said instead of the BMC rules, the animal birth control (dogs) rules, should be applied as it provided for a broad-based panel to decide the fate of stray dogs.

Killing of incurably ill, mortally wounded and rabid dogs is allowed. Mere barking is not considered a nuisance. The main controversy is about dogs, which don't fall in the said three categories but create nuisance by following vehicles or people.

“ A dog cannot be exterminated because it barks. It is inhuman to kill street dogs. They too have right to life...and there are other animals also on the streets. The ability to procreate can be humanely targeted but killing is strictly prohibited. —FALI S. NARIMAN

“ Killing of street dogs is no solution...sterilization should be the alternate method of controlling the number of dogs on streets —K.G. BALAKRISHNAN

sahya.prakash@hindustantimes.com

Dog lovers hail apex court order

HT Correspondent
Mumbai, January 24

ON FRIDAY morning, Mumbai sent frantic SMSes saying that the city's stray dogs have been saved. Everybody from celebrities to theurchin with a pet stray rejoiced at the stay.

"We are confident we will get a proper clarification of nuisance dogs from the Supreme Court," said Sudnya Pathak, from In Defence of Animals, the NGO that moved apex court.

While they had no issues with the Bombay High Court order, they were unhappy with the BMC's description of nuisance dogs. "We understand the rationale behind the order, but were not too sure about what all falls in the category of nuisance dogs," added Pathak.

Dog lovers across the city agreed that though the stay



Jiah Khan (right) and Anju Mahendru (third from right), at a rally in support of stray dogs on Thursday in Mumbai.

was not a final solution, it was a positive development.

TV director Durga Rai (40) from Andheri, who feeds 40 stray dogs every night, was delighted. "This planet belongs to everyone, not just humans. I hope that by celebrities lending their voice it has raised awareness

and encouraged more people to be compassionate towards stray dogs," she said.

Atul Shah of Vinayog Parivar Trust, which also filed the case, said: "Now justice will be done. These voiceless animals can't be mercilessly sacrificed."

www.bombaytimes.com

BMC chief writes back to Pam

Bhavika Jain
Mumbai, January 24

A WEEK after Hollywood actress Pamela Anderson wrote to Mumbai Municipal Commissioner Jairaj Phatak, urging him not to kill stray dogs, and instead carry out their sterilisation effectively, Phatak replied to the letter. He said he was duty-bound to implement the law as interpreted by the courts.

Anderson had sent a letter to Pathak through the People for Ethical Treatment to Animals. Her letter followed an order by the high court over the killing of stray dogs. "In India, we implement the laws enacted by



JAIRAJ PHATAK
Municipal commissioner

the legislature as interpreted by the Indian courts. The Bombay High Court has given new interpretation of law," Phatak wrote.

Anderson's letter had said that she would, during her next visit to India, discuss the matter with the civic commissioner. To this, Phatak replied, "You are welcome to meet me during your next visit to India."



AP FILE PHOTO

TIMES CITY

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 2009

HC asks cops to protect those who feed stray dogs

Saurti Singh | TNN

New Delhi: The next time you think of feeding stray dogs in your locality, take care. Some irate residents have now taken upon themselves to assault and abuse neighbours who feed stray canines.

The Delhi High Court on Wednesday came across seven such complaints, including one filed by a lawyer. From different parts of the capital, they all sought protection from neighbours who allegedly abused and assaulted them.

Coming to the rescue of the complainants, Justice Rajiv Shrivastava directed the

police to ensure the safety of the women who had taken up the task of tending to stray dogs. The HC also directed the SHO of the concerned areas to "act upon the complainants".

Filing a petition through counsel Kamrath Singh, petitioner Namrata Chandra sought a direction for security to her as some of her neighbours had allegedly assaulted her for feeding dogs.

She claimed that being an animal rights activist, she also regularly ensured vaccination and sterilisation of stray dogs as per the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The petitioner brought to



FEED UP? This act of kindness has apparently angered many

the court's notice that the ministry of personnel, public grievances and pension commission had issued circulars clearly indicating that tending to community animals must not be objected to.

Justice Rajiv Shrivastava directed the SHO of Freedom Fighters colony in Kalkaji area of South Delhi to protect Chandra.

The high court, which is also hearing the main petition filed by NGO Citizens for the Welfare and Protection of Animals on the issue, delivered a verbal order just a week after disposing of a similar petition in which protection was sought. The court on August 4 was then

assured by the additional standing counsel of the government that the safety of petitioner Jasmine Dambawala, a practising lawyer, would be ensured and the complaint would be passed on to the SHO for "appropriate action".

Talking about the incident, Jasmine said, "Many dog loving citizens have come forward to file their complaints as we face harassment from every quarter for feeding dogs. Even the NGO Preadiness has filed a petition before the court. We don't want people with such mentality to hamper our task."

www.singh@timesgroup.com

Court gives dog right to use lift

Vijay Singh | TNN

Mumbai: An 11-year-old Labrador has emerged a champion of dog rights by not only winning for himself the right to travel in the elevator of his apartment complex in a Mumbai suburb but getting his master a Rs 5,000 compensation from the apartment's anti-pet managing committee.

The Thane District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum passed an order, defending Shimu aka Peter Pan's right to use the lift and directed the society to compensate the own-



er for the harassment he faced.

The dog-owner Ajay Marathe (52), a fifth-floor resi-

dent of New Sarvoday Cooperative Society at Sector 4, Vashi, told TOI on Wednesday: "This is a very good judgement given in our favour in real time. In fact, a lot of pet owners face the same problem in Mumbai as well; this order can be an important reference point to help them use their society lifts."

Marathe added that 35-kg Shimu suffered from pain in the joints and couldn't use the stairway. "A special general body meeting of the society this May passed the resolution, saying pets like cats and dogs could not be allowed in the lift as their

body odour could be injurious to health and life, which I found to be ridiculous," he said.

Marathe first went to the cops, saying it amounted to cruelty against animals but failing to elicit sympathy lodged a case in the Thane consumer court.

"The president of the court, Mahendra Rahatgaonkar, has given this judgement in less than three months. The Rs 5,000 compensation for my pet is also welcome as I had to temporarily shift Shimu to my in-laws' house in Pen, which caused some discomfort to him," he said.

807/1/01 102

**SUPREME COURT STAY ORDER AGAINST CULLING OF ANY STREET DOG,
INCLUDING NUISANCE DOGS.**

ITEM NOS.23+47

COURT NO.1

SECTION IX

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

265025

Petition(s) for Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No(s).691/2009
(From the judgement and order dated 19/12/2008 in ASWP No. 6257/2006
of The HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY)

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

PEOPLE FOR ELIMINATN.OF STRAY TROUBL.&OR
(With appln(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned Judgment
and prayer for interim relief and offic report)

Respondent(s)

WITH SLP (C)No.1627/2009

WITH SLP (C)NO.1740/2009
(With appln.(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned judgment
and with prayer for interim relief and office report)

Date: 23/01/2009 These Petitions were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P. SATHASIVAM

For Petitioner(s)

Mr.F.S.Nariman,Sr.Adv.
Mrs.Anjali Sharma, Adv.
Mr.Rohan Thawani, Av.
Ms.Vandana Sehgal, Adv.
Norma Alvarez, Adv.
Mr. Hardeep Singh Anand,Adv.

Mr.B.S.Banthia, Adv.
Mr.Vikrant Singh Bais, Adv.

Mr.Raj Panjwani, Adv.

For Respondent(s)

Mr.G.E.Vahanvati, Sol.Genl.of India
Mr.Devdatt Kamat, Adv.
Mr.S.N.Terdal, Adv.

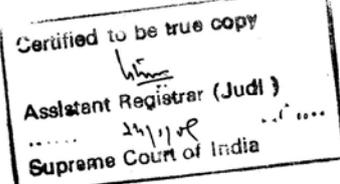
UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

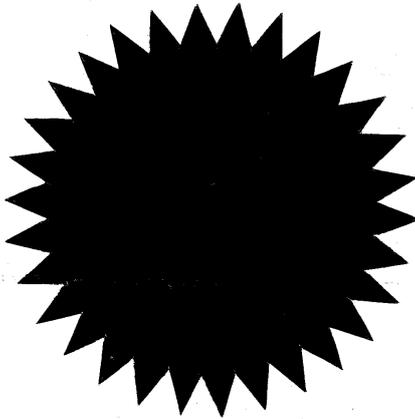
Issue notice.

There shall be interim stay of the impugned order unti
further orders.


(G.V.Ramana)
Court Master


(Veera Verma)
Court Master





URGENT FEE Rs. 5/-

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
Certified copy issued in

Matter No. SP(C) 6911 of 09
Animal welfare Board of India

Case Title People for Elimination of stray
Animals

SERIAL No. AC 3/24
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Section Officer
Supreme Court of India

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OTHER COURT ORDERS

IN THE COURT OF Dr. KAMINI LAU: ACMM:

NEW DELHI

Mita Das Gupta Vs. Malini Sehgal Etc.

CC No. 47/1/2007

ORDER:

The present complaint has been filed by one Mita Das Gupta a single lady residing at East of Kailash since 1991 and has been taking care of stray dogs in her residential neighbourhood out of her own personal means to support the ABC program of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. As per allegations she has been subjected to threats, abuses, mental cruelty on account of the acts of the accused no.1 who is reported to be having a history of inflicting extreme cruelty to stray dogs and animals in the vicinity.

According to the complainant The accused no. 1 has been even in the past indulging in numerous occasion in perpetrating acts of physical cruelty by beating up the stray dogs in the neighbourhood with sticks and by throwing stones at the stray dogs. She was even called upon to stop her acts of cruelty and the complaints had been made to the local authorities and police despite which she is continuing with her acts. It has also been alleged that the accused no. 1 has on several occasions even tried to stage-manage acts to justify her behaviour.

I have gone through the pre summoning evidence wherein the complainant has examined herself has her own witnesses which statement has been duly corroborated by the testimony of Ms. Mou Sood who is the sister of the complainant. Both the complainant CW.1 and the CW2 in order to substantiate their allegations, have placed on record the numerous communication which they have been making to the local police and authorities with regard to the acts of extreme cruelty with the animals specifically the stray dogs of accused no.1. They have placed on record the letter dated 15.9.2002 showing that the issue had also been taken at the level of an NGO who had requested the accused no.1 to stop her acts of cruelty towards dogs wherein she was also informed that such acts of cruelty are punishable under the law. The said letter is Ex.CW1/A.

Again on 13.9.2006 the CW2 had informed the local police regarding the acts of cruelty of the accused specifically on the adopted dogs of neighbourhood who had been duly vaccinated. In the said information it was specifically mentioned that the accused no. 1 had inflicted on two dogs namely Badam and Daisy resulting into the limping pain on Daisy and tender back injury to Badam who had been hit by a stick on his back. Again in the evening she hit another adopted neighbourhood dog namely Kaju with stone.

Despite the said information no action was taken against the accused. Now again the last incident placed before this court is of 30.3.2007 when CW1 and CW2 were both had left the house for a morning walk, on seeing both the them the accused no. 1 started to scream and claimed that some stray dogs had torn her Kurta. On being asked as to whether there was any bite marks she denied the same started abusing the complainant. It has been alleged that the whole show has been stage-managed by the accused no. 1 who even refused to get herself medically examined since her allegations were apparently false. She is alleged to have thereafter given a false information to the police only with the aim of causing harm to the complainant. Again on 31.3.2007 while the complaint was feeding the dog Daisy the accused no.1, walked out of the lift and flung the stick hitting daisy and allegedly kicked the complainant on the thigh and thereafter kicked the feeding bowl. She threatened to get the complainant euthanised instead of street dogs and of getting the complainant arrested in a criminal case. Being scared with the threat the complainant reached her house on the 5th floor and before she could enter suddenly from the 7th floor accused no. 2 started abusing her as under:

“...bloody bitch, I will have you put behind the bars, bitch, I will have you and all your bitches removed from this area. I will hang you myself...”

Being threatened and petrified, the complainant even called the PCR and made a complaint after which the police official from Amar Colony Police Post reached and took her statement but no action has been taken. According to the complainant she was in pain and infirmity for almost two days and in view of the repeated threats of both the accused of killing the dogs and further on account of the repeated threats to the complainant by both the accused no.1 and 2 of being inflicting with the physical harm and injures, she has been compelled to put her three dogs in the boarding for which she is paying Rs.150/- per day for each dog. According to her she had taken this step only to save herself from threats and for further criminal threats of the accused. Even on 16.4.2007 i.e. in the day when the complainant came to the court to depose when she was feeding the local dogs she had been threatened by the accused no. 1 as under:

“.....can't you stop feeding the dogs. You bitch, I need to get your legs broken so you can't step out of your

According to the complainant she is living in a constant fear from the accused persons due to which reason she has approached this court. Ld. Counsel for the complainant has placed his reliance on the authority in the case of **Angne and Anr. Vs. Emperor** reported in **AIR (35) 1948 Oudh 113** in support of his averments for summoning the accused under Section 428 of the IPC.

I have gone through the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and the rules framed therein. Further I have also gone through the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the rules and guidelines framed by the Animal Welfare Board of India a statutory body constituted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Chapter II.

The psychological interdependence of man on four legged animals particularly the dogs has been specifically recognized in *Shastras*. Animals like human being are also sensitive and need lovable affections. Messing with nature only results into destruction. In so far as dogs are concerned it is one animal closest to mankind. It is a matter of knowledge that in diminishing canine population only results into an increased rodent population which is harmful to both agriculture and mankind. **Article 51A** of the **Constitution of India** which embodies and recognizes the principles of interdependence of animals and men on each other emphasis the need for compassion towards them by providing that the duty of every citizen of India *to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.*

Four categories of dogs based upon the degrees of interdependence which have been recognized under the Animal Birth Control Rules for Dots whose details are 1) **Restricted or supervised dogs** generally known as **Pet Dogs** which are dependent totally on owners and their movements are restricted ; 2) **Family dogs** who are fully dependent on their owners but their movements are partially restricted; 3) **Neighbourhood or community dogs** which are partially dependent on humans and are unrestricted in their movement. These category of dogs are accepted by the residents of a community and obtain food and shelter for part of the year from a few households and 4) **Stray dogs** who are independent and are shy of human contact. These category of dogs may be feral, lost,

abandoned or even free roaming community animals. The said rules also provide that it is the 4th category of dogs which should require special attention and focus of the municipal authorities since it has been admitted that the first three categories are easily undergo birth control procedure and can be vaccinated.

In the present case the dogs of being care of by the complainant fall either into the 2nd or the 3rd category. They can be easily called family dogs or the neighbourers or community dogs. It is ironical that isolated incidents of attacks by dogs falling in the 4th category i.e. stray dogs in certain Southern states have resulted into a hype due to which it is the 3rd category of the friendly adopted neighbourhood dogs or community dogs who are facing brunt of human thoughtlessness and insanity.

The Animal Welfare Board of India and the municipal authorities have in the guidelines issued by them specified the problem often faced by the individuals and families who adopts stray animals and feed them and come to the assistance of such persons. It is necessary to bring on record that these individuals and families who adopt stray animals are doing a great service to the humanity as they are acting in the aid and assistance of municipal authorities by providing these animals with food and shelter and also by getting them vaccinated and sterilized. Without assistance of such persons no local municipal authority can successfully carry out its ABC programs. The local police and the municipal authorities are under an obligation not only to encourage such adoption but also to ensure that such persons who come forward to take care of these animals specifically the community or neighbourhood dogs so that they are not subjected to any kind of cruelty. Life is precious whether of man or animal and as per the provisions of the IPC and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, this court is under a legal obligation to ensure that any attempt to inflict injury and cruelty to animals by maiming or killing or teasing do not go unpunished. Every individual has a right to live his life in the manner he wants and it is necessary that the society and community recognizes that right.

The complainant before this court is a single lady who has adopted certain dogs in the neighbourhood. She has not only given them names but also got them vaccinated and sterilized and the said dogs have been given tokens in accordance with the municipal rules. The repeated behaviour and conduct of cruelty of the accused since the year 2002 towards the animals particularly the neighbourhood and community dogs who are dependent upon the complainant is reflected from statement of CW1 and CW2 and also from the documents placed on record. The threats issued to the complainant are eminent

in view of the injuries caused to the animals on many occasions and also to the complainant on 31.03.2007 a result of which the complainant was in pain and incapacitated for almost 2 days. Also as a result of the threats issued by the accused the complainant being petrified and was compelled to put the dogs adopted by her in the boarding to save them from cruelty for which she is paying Rs.150/- per day. Further the manner in which the accused has addressed the complainant by equating her to a bitch is an insult to the modesty of the women.

It is unfortunate that the present complainant whose grievances could have been addressed by the Residents Welfare Associations with the assistance of local police and municipal authorities, has been compelled to approach already over burdened court. In view of the aforesaid I hereby summoned the accused no. 1 and 2 for the offence u/s. 323/428/504/506/509 IPC and section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

The complainant has requested that an early date may be given in view of the fact that she has also put her dogs in a boarding which is costing her Rs.150/- per day per dog and she has already been deprived of their company causing her extreme mental trauma and stress. I have considered the submissions made before me. The SHO concerned shall take steps to ensure that the dogs of the complainant are adequately protected for which it would be desirable for the SHO to seek all necessary assistance of the Resident Welfare Associations of the area to prevent any future incident in future any complaint with regard to the cruelty to the dogs be appropriately attended to. Issue summons to both the accused for 1.6.2007 through the SHO concerned.

ACMM: 2.5.2007
ADDL. CLERK (M.A.)
1209 1209

40

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (Crl. No. 1101 OF 2009

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ms Simmy Malhotra Petitioner

Versus

State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) & Ors ... Respondents

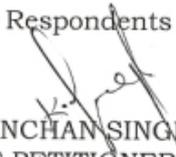
AMENDED MEMO OF PARTIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ms Simmy Malhotra
D/o. Late Mr.R. S. Malhotra
R/o, G-3, Main Road, Rani Garden
Geeta Colony,
New Delhi-110031. ... Petitioner

Versus

1. STATE (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)
2. Commissioner of Police
Delhi Police
Police Head Quarters
I.P. Estate, New Delhi
3. The Station House Officer.
Police Station, Geeta Colony,
New Delhi
4. The Animal Welfare Board of India
3767 Sector - 23,
Gurgaon- 122017 9 Haryana)
5. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi
Through Department of veterinary services
Town Hall, Chandni Chowk
New Delhi Respondents


KANCHAN SINGH
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONERS
D-34, LOWER GROUND FLOOR
JANGPURA EXTENSION
NEW DELHI 110 014

NEW DELHI

DATED: 18 /08/2009

+ CrI.M.C.1862/09, WP(CrI) No.1101/09, 1102/09 1103/09, 1104/09, 1105/09, 1106/09, 1107/09

All the learned counsel appearing before me agree that in each colony of Delhi, Animal Welfare Board of India should identify, in consultation with Residents Welfare Association, Area SHO and the Animal Welfare Organization working in that area, the spots/sites which in its opinion, would be most suitable for the purpose of feeding dogs. The purpose of feeding dogs is to keep them confined to a particular place, so as to subject them to sterilization/vaccination/re-vaccination, as the vaccination does not last more than one year. To begin with, the Animal Welfare Board shall identify suitable sites in the colonies, subject matter of these petitions, within four weeks from today. It shall also try to cover as many more colonies as it can during that period. Gradually, such sites will be identified in other colonies/localities of the city. Status report after identifying the suitable sites in those four colonies and such other colonies as may be feasible, shall be filed in this Court within five weeks from today.

List these matters for further hearing on 4th February, 2010.

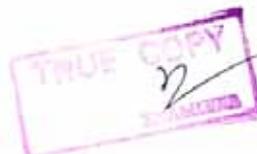
In the meantime, the Delhi Police will ensure that no harm is caused to the volunteers of Animal Welfare Organizations feeding dogs in these localities provided that they feed them only during hours to be specified by Animal Welfare Board and provided further that as soon as suitable sites for feeding the dogs are identified, these organizations will feed dogs only on those identified sites and at hours specified by Animal Welfare Board.

Dasti.

DECEMBER 18, 2009
'sn'



SH/
V.K. JAIN, J



[Kamala Kelkar](#) : New Delhi, Mon Jan 21 2013, 01:51 hrs

People who care for street dogs will soon be getting government-issued identity cards. The new ID cards are expected to do away with harassment faced by many such persons from the general public, when they try to feed canines on the road. In a move that animal activists termed “unprecedented,” the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has decided last week that anyone who voluntarily cares for strays — dog feeders and colony caretakers who tend to animals in their locality. It Board has put up a one-page registration form (can be downloaded free of cost) on its website awbi.org, for those who want to get these ID cards. The applicant needs to fill in personal information such as name, address and experience, if any, of working with the Animal Welfare Board. Once the application is submitted, the ID card would be processed and mailed to the applicant within two weeks, board member and legal advisor Anjali Sharma said. “The card would have the person’s name and an attestation that he/she is doing a right and lawful deed and the Animal Welfare Board supports it. This lends credibility to the person,” Sharma said. The AWBI is a legal advisory body that was formed under the Animal Prevention Act of 1960 to protect the animals. Sharma explained that the goal of the card, which does not provide any exclusive rights, was solely the welfare of animals and caretakers. “Most people don’t realise that sterilisation and vaccination of stray dogs would be possible only through feeding and befriending dogs,” Sharma said. In December 2011, the Delhi High Court had passed an order voicing its approval for designated “dog feeding spots” for stray canines in the city. It passed the order on a petition which sought to protect dogs from “intimidating” residents, so they could be fed without any hassle. The court also ruled that police should assist dog feeders if they faced any “harassment” from residents and also ordered the AWBI to designate specific feeding areas.

Rishi Dev, founder of Citizens for Animal Rights who has written a book on “Urban disputes over animals”, said this was the first time that the government was supporting such an initiative. Sharma hoped that many would come forward to apply for the cards. “They are performing a duty,” she said. “And it’s a legitimate exercise.”

CANINE LOVE

The forms for the ID card can be downloaded from the Animal Welfare Board of India website, awbi.org. The applicant needs to provide details such as name, address and previous experience, if any, of working with AWBI. The card will be mailed to the applicant within two weeks. In December 2011,

the Delhi High Court had passed an order voicing its approval for designated "dog feeding spots" for stray canines in the city

Times of India, Delhi edition – 29-01-2013

Now, ID cards to be issued for people who feed stray animals

Vijay Singh | TNN

Mumbai: There is finally some relief from local harassment for animal lovers who feed stray dogs and cats, as the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has decided to issue valid ID cards to animal feeders.

These new ID cards will now protect animal feeders, especially women and senior citizens, who have to face a lot of taunts, jibes and even physical abuse from animal-haters in their localities every day.

On Sunday evening, an 84-year-old man, B V Narayan was badly beaten up with a bamboo stick near Electric House in Colaba where he regularly feeds stray dogs and cats. He has fractured his left arm.

Welcoming the AWBI plan of giving official cards, activist Poonam Mahajan of People For Animals (PFA) said: "Almost every day we receive complaints from various animal feeders how they are being humiliated, bullied or even beaten for their kind act of feeding stray animals. So, having this new license with them will safeguard them from such cruel and insensitive people."



Sr citizen attacked for feeding strays

Vijay Singh | TNN

Mumbai: An 84-year-old man fractured his left arm after he was beaten up for feeding stray dogs and cats in Colaba on Sunday evening.

"B V Narayan has been feeding stray animals near Electric House for years. He lives alone but loves animals. So it is heartbreaking to know that a youth hit him with a bamboo stick," said Malika Bhavnani, an activist with World For All. She added that the octogenarian is too terrified and has refused to lodge a police complaint.

Roshni Majumdar, a Navi Mumbai MBA student, recalled how six goons had badly hit her and her cousin last June only because they were feeding a stray dog in Sanpada.

"The youths also hurled abuses at me and warned me not to feed dogs. After I lodged an FIR at Turbhe police station, that poor dog mysteriously disappeared from the locality. I fear the worst and pray for its soul," said Roshni.

LOVELORN

The vice chairman of AWBI, Dr Chinny Krishna, explained: "This card is meant to protect genuine animal lovers who go out of their way to feed animals. Very often, stray-animal feeders are attacked, taken to police stations, threatened and harassed. Feeding stray animals is not illegal and in fact a Constitutional duty."

He added that citizens have full right to feed animals even without acquiring this license card.

Hindustan, Allahabad edition – 4-12-2012 – Judge order on section 429

विधायक विजय मिश्र समेत 16 पर आरोप तय

इलाहाबाद | विधि संवाददाता

नंदी पर हमले का मामला

विस्फोट से नंदी व कई अन्य घायल हो गए थे। आईपीसी की धारा 307 व 34 के तहत आरोप में कहा कि सामान्य आशय में किए ब्लास्ट से नंदगोपाल गुप्ता नंदी, संजय सिंह, विजय सिंह, राकेश मालवीय, प्रीतम व अनुज पांडेय को गंभीर चोटें पहुंचाईं। धारा 120बी व 302 के तहत आरोप में कहा कि हत्या के इरादे से साजिश करके बम ब्लास्ट किया है। कोर्ट ने आरोपों को पढ़कर सभी 16 आरोपियों को सुनाया तो राजेश पायलट के अलावा अन्य 15 ने इन सभी से इंकार कर दिया। राजेश पायलट ने एक आरोप के अलावा अन्य सभी आरोपों से इनकार किया। कोर्ट ने गवाही के लिए 20 दिसंबर की तारीख लगाई है।

विधायक पर कुत्ते को भी मार डालने का आरोप

नंदी पर हमले के मामले में विजय मिश्र सहित सभी 16 आरोपियों के खिलाफ विस्फोट में कुत्ता मार डालने का भी आरोप है। कहा गया है कि बम ब्लास्ट से कुत्ते को भी मार डाला गया। कोर्ट ने आईपीसी की धारा 429 के तहत लगाए गए आरोपों पर कहा कि बम ब्लास्ट के कारण एक कुत्ता मर गया है। यह दहलीय अपराध है और अदालत के संज्ञान में है। आईपीसी की धारा 429 के तहत इस अपराध के लिए पांच वर्ष तक कैद और जुर्माने का भी प्रावधान है।

पूर्व मंत्री नंद गोपाल गुप्ता 'नंदी' के पर हुए जानलेवा हमले के मामले में कोर्ट ने सपा के चर्चित विधायक विजय मिश्र सहित 16 आरोपियों के खिलाफ हत्या, हत्या की कोशिश व दहशत फैलाने के अलावा गैंगेस्टर में आरोप तय कर दिया। सोशल जज विकार अहमद अंसारी ने आईपीसी की धारा 302 व 34 के तहत विजय मिश्र सहित 16 लोगों पर आरोप तय करते हुए कहा कि उन्होंने सामान्य आशय से बम ब्लास्ट किया जिससे राकेश मालवीय व विजय प्रताप सिंह की मौत हो गई। 12 जुलाई 2010 को सुबह 11 बजे बहादुरगंज में नंदगोपाल गुप्ता नंदी की गली में रिमोट से एक स्कूटी में ब्लास्ट किया गया।