



**UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**

**SOCIAL RELEVANCE**

**PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**A STUDY OF ANIMAL ABUSE IN INDIA, W.R.T STRAY ANIMALS,  
AS WELL AS THE LEGISLATION IN INDIA TO PREVENT ANIMAL  
ABUSE.**

**SUBMITTED BY**

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**SPECIALIZATION**

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MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**BATCH 2020-22**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF**

**Dr. CELINA JOY**



**MAHATMA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S**

**PILLAI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

**NEW PANVEL, NAVI MUMBAI – 410206**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the Project Report, prepared by me under the guidance of **Dr. CELINA JOY** is a bonafide work undertaken by me and it is not submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any degree/diploma/certificate or published any time before.

**Name: AYUSHA THAKUR**

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**Signature of the Student**



## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report titled “ **A study of animal abuse in India, W.R.T Stray animals, as well as a study of the legislation in India to prevent animal abuse.** ” is successfully completed by Ms. **Ayusha Thakur** during Semester IV, in partial fulfilment of the Master’s Degree in Management Studies recognized by the University of Mumbai for the academic year **2020-22** through **Pillai Institute of Management Studies and Research, New Panvel.**

This project work is original and has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree/diploma or associate ship of any other University / Institution.

**Name: Dr. Celina Joy**

**Date: 15-03-2022**

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**(Signature of the Guide)**

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**AYUSHA THAKUR**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Our planet Earth is a very beautiful place. Here, all the living organisms are dependent on each other and live together. We, humans, are considered as the most intelligent species on Earth. But, we sometimes become very insensitive to the creatures who cannot express themselves, especially the animals. We harm them just to fulfil our needs. Animals, just like human beings, deserve a peaceful life. Animals are an important part of our ecosystem and are very useful to us. But, we sometimes forget that they are also living creatures. We keep on harassing them and these poor creatures can't even express their feelings and grief. Cruelty towards animals have become an international matter of concern. This needs to be addressed as soon as possible and should be eliminated for ever. We become cruel towards animals for two reasons one to fulfil our needs and other for fun.

Cruelty to animals has become a nationwide problem nowadays. The government has already imposed a few laws and a few more are needed. Along with that, social awareness is also required. Students should learn how to treat animals in schools. Parents should also treat their pets well and teach their children. Our planet Earth is a very beautiful place. Here, all the living organisms are dependent on each other and live together. We, humans, are considered the most intelligent species on Earth. But, we sometimes become very insensitive to the creatures who cannot express themselves, especially the animals. We harm them just to fulfil our needs. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the animal cruelty problem in India as well as the existing legislation in India to prevent animal abuse.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION TO ANIMAL

### ABUSE

In literal terms, abuse means to inflict someone with pain, harm or violence, especially regularly or frequently, therefore, animal cruelty is known as the malpractice of treating animals with cruel, violence, unethical and depraved behaviour. Subjecting animals to an environment where they feel scared, unprotected and terrorized is called animal cruelty. People believe that they have a right on the



lives of the animals and they can treat them in any way they want to. Everyday countless animals are being succumbed to inhumanity, torture and brutality. Animals are creatures who are capable of showing love and affection, taking care of their health and nutrition is the duty of every human. The cases of animal brutality are increasing day by day and the reason for these killings go unexplained. People kill and mutilate animals just for their personal satisfaction or fun.

The recent brutal killing of a 15-year-old pregnant elephant in Kerala has created world-wide controversy. On May 12th, the pregnant elephant left the Silent Valley Rainforest and entered into a nearby village looking for food. The accused, Wilson, offered the elephant a coconut filled with explosives. As she chomped on it, the fruit exploded in her mouth, leading to severe injuries. The explosion in her mouth led to the breaking of her jaw and deep internal injuries. For the next 2 weeks, the elephant kept wandering around in pain and agony. None of the villagers bothered to rescue her. On May 25th, the elephant entered the Velliyar river in Malappuram, where she stood still for two days, squirming in immense pain. The accused were well aware of the fact that the poor elephant was pregnant and in deep pain. But still, they showed no signs of concern and help.

On 27th May, the poor elephant drowned herself, with her head dipped in the water and died. The assistant forest veterinary officer, Dr. David Abraham, stated in the post-mortem that the reason for the death was the entry of Asphyxia into the lungs and water. The two other accused were the rubber estate owner, Abdul Kareem and his son Riyaz Uddin who are possibly hiding and the police are on the search. The main accused, Wilson has been arrested. The accused said that explosive filled fruits were used as bait to catch the wild animals, but nonetheless the intention of causing such immense

harm is nothing but inhumanity. Criminal charges under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 has been filed which lays down a prison term of 7 years.

## **\* PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Animal cruelty involves gratuitously inflicting harm, injuring, or killing an animal. The cruelty can be intentional, such as kicking, burning, stabbing, beating, or shooting; or it can involve neglect, such as depriving an animal of water, shelter, food, and necessary medical treatment. As we all known the cruelty is increase and grow day by day, there are different organizations working on it but meanwhile also in our town, our streets this thing don't understand by people, we should have to show some mercy on these animals. This Study aims to understand the insight of such issues and to know the legislation in the country as well as what can be done to prevent animal abuse.

## **\* NEED OF STUDY**

Historically, animal cruelty was thought to be an isolated issue, but recent research shows a well-documented link that it is a predictive or co-occurring crime with violence against humans (including intimate partners, children, and elders) and is associated with other types of violent offences. Increased awareness of this link, as well as a collaborative approach to these investigations, improves the detection and reduction of such crimes and the need to look forward to man-animal consonance for a better future for all.

## **\* AIM OF STUDY**

The study's goal is to better understand the situation of animal abuse and abandonment in India, as well as the country's animal laws.



**\* OBJECTIVES & SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

1. To get a better understanding of the causes and consequences of animal abuse and abandonment.
2. To have a better understanding of the country's animal legislation.

**\* LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- Insufficient time availability
- A lack of information about the NGO
- A lack of sufficient research papers on the topic

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **\* BACKGROUND OF ANIMAL ABUSE IN INDIA**

#### **Brief Analysis of Animal Abuse in India**

- O 19,028 cases of animal brutality were recorded in Mumbai in a span of 5 years (2011-2016). Although, not even a single arrest was made.
- O On May 18th, 2018 almost about 100 dead bodies of dogs were found in the forest area in Kongara, Hyderabad.
- O A pregnant goat was gang raped by 8 men in Gurgaon, Haryana on July 29th 2018 and was later declared dead.
- O In August 2017, a man was held accused for raping a young female puppy to death.
- O In January, 2018 a man in Vadodara allegedly raped 3 cows in Vadodara. A case was filed under section 295A of the IPC which defines deliberate and malicious acts done intentionally to insult the religious feelings of any religious class.

### **\* TYPES OF ANIMAL ABUSE**

#### **O Sexual Abuse (Bestiality)**

Bestiality is term given to an intercourse between a human and non-human (animal). It basically refers to the degrading act of a human having sexual intercourse with an animal. Horrific and disturbing cases of rage against animals are on the headlines very often nowadays. It is not an uncommon-phenomena anymore. In July, 2018, a pregnant goat was gangraped by 8 men in Haryana, Gujarat. In the same month, a 35-year-old man was accused of allegedly having sex with a female dog in his house in Kolkata. A similar incident was reported in Vadodara, where 3 pregnant cows were raped by a single man, who worked as a labourer. Such incidents are a clear proof to the fact that there is no decency and humanity left in human beings. Most people believe that animals do not have the same rights as humans. Their life is considered less important. People need to understand that animals are the creatures who cannot speak; hence they are more vulnerable to any kind of cruelty and brutality. 60% of the women who were victims of domestic violence claim that their husbands had a history of either killing or harming animals. Study in criminology and psychology reveals that people who commit acts of cruelty on animals, move to humans as their next target.

### **O Physical Domestic Abuse**

This is a type of abuse where the violence inflicted upon the animals is absolutely intentional. The motive is to cause deep injury, severe pain and mental trauma to the animal. Physical violence creates an environment for the animals which makes them feel dominated, terrorized and frightened. Some people are incapable of showing love and affection to animals. Domestic abuse can take up many forms such as beating, stabbing, kicking, starving, neglecting, burning etc. If a man can beat, hit or cause harm to his own wife, then there is a very high probability that he might do the same with his own pet. One of the most tragic incidents of this kind happened in 2016. A medical student of Chennai, India, threw a 5-month-old puppy off the roof of his terrace. Although the puppy survived, it sustained many serious and internal injuries.

### **O Organised Animal Abuse**

Organized animal abuse is a form of animal abuse in the way of animal fighting like dog fighting, bull fighting and cock fighting, mostly for entertainment purposes. It is a staged form of fight where animals are prepared to fight against each other in a very violent and aggressive way. In the end, animals either die or are immensely hurt. Such fights are mostly underground hence they are well hidden from the eyes of the authority. The identification of such fights is a difficult process as it is very secretive in nature. Animal fighting in many countries is illegal as it usually involves gambling, money laundering and drug dealing.

### **O Laboratory testing and Product Experimentation**

As hard as it is to believe, the truth is whatever product we wear, we use or we carry, is first tested on the animals. Animals and humans are not the same. Their body reacts to different types of products in a completely different way which can prove to be extremely harmful and painful. Every year millions of animals are subjected to such ruthless product testing where harmful drugs and chemicals are dripped into their throat, rubbed onto their skin or even dropped into their eyes. This leaves them in a lot of pain, agony, discomfort and suffering. Animals are kept in small caged dark and confined places, where they are mentally and physically tortured. As a result, many animals die writhing in pain. Animal testing is done even for the products which actually do not need a testing, but beauty and cosmetic companies still choose to go for it as to find any remaining flaws or side effects or chemical reaction. Europe, Israel and India banned the sale of any cosmetic and beauty product which requires the need of animal testing.

### **O Simple neglect and Animal Hoarding**

Animal hoarding means owning an unusually higher number of pets. Animal hoarders are animal lovers and they love their pets so much that they find it difficult to let go of them. It's more of a mental disorder which ultimately leads to them harming their pets. This happens because the owner of the pets finds it tedious and difficult to take care of so many pets at a time i.e. after a period of time, they leave them unattended and neglected. It involves starvation, dehydration, infection, diseases, improper veterinary care, chaining for a long duration in severe weather conditions etc. Therefore, lack of proper nutrition and welfare to the animals does categorize under animal abuse.

## \* **LAWS IMPLEMENTED FOR ANIMAL ABUSE**



# 15 ANIMAL LAWS IN INDIA THAT EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD KNOW



**HUMANE SOCIETY  
INTERNATIONAL**  
INDIA



**1**  
It is the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to have compassion for all living creatures.



**2**  
It is a punishable offence to kill or maim any animal, including stray animals.



**3**  
Abandoning a pet animal is an offence punishable by law.



**4**  
No animal (including chickens) can be slaughtered anywhere but a slaughterhouse.



**5**  
Stray dogs can't be relocated by any person or authority. Only specified groups may capture them for sterilization and release.



**6**  
Denying any animal food, water, shelter and exercise and/or confining him for long periods is neglect and is punishable by law.



**7**  
It is illegal and punishable to own monkeys and parakeets.



**8**  
Bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers, lions and bulls cannot be trained or used for entertainment in any form.



**9**  
Animal sacrifice is illegal in every part of the country.



**10**  
Organizing, inciting or participating in an animal fight is a cognizable offence.



**11**  
Cosmetics testing on animals is banned, as is importing cosmetics that have been tested on animals.



**12**  
Teasing, feeding or disturbing animals in a zoo and littering at the zoo are punishable offences.



**13**  
Capturing, trapping, poisoning or baiting a wild animal is punishable by law.



**14**  
It is illegal and punishable to capture, cage, own, keep in captivity or sell birds, including munias, mynahs, bulbuls, and other species.



**15**  
Transporting animals in any manner that causes discomfort, pain or suffering is a punishable offence. Confining hens in battery cages is a violation.

### Legend:

1. Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India
2. IPC Sections 428 and 429
3. Section 11(1)(i) and Section 11(1)(j), PCA Act, 1960
4. Rule 3, of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, (Slaughterhouse) Rules, 2001 and Chapter 4, Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011
5. ABC Rules, 2001
6. Section 11(1)(h), PCA Act, 1960
7. Section 9, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
8. Section 22(ii), PCA Act, 1960
9. Rule 3, Slaughterhouse Rules, 2001
10. Section 11(1)(m)(ii) and Section 11(1)(n), PCA Act, 1960
11. Rules 148-C and 135-B of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945
12. Section 38J, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
13. Section 9, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
14. Section 9 of the WLPA, 1972
15. Section 11(1)(d) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, (Transport of Animal) Rules, 2001 and Motor Vehicles Act 1978, Sec. 11(1)(e) of PCA 1960

## **A. In the Constitution of India, 1949**

- **Article 48** talks about improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry. It provides guidelines for the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry based on new modern and scientific methods and to get rid of the old traditional ones. It prohibits the practice of animal slaughtering and imposes a complete ban on the slaughtering of cows, calves, milch and draught cattle.
- **Article 48A** talks about the protection of the environment and wildlife. It directs the state to protect and improve the condition of the environment, safeguard and preserve the forests and wildlife of the country.
- **Article 51A** lays down the 11 fundamental duties that were added in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment act, 1976. Article 51A(g) specifies that it is the utmost duty of every citizen to protect and preserve the natural environment which includes the wild life, forests, lakes, rivers etc. It also lays that the citizens must have feelings of compassion and love towards the animals.

## **B. In the Indian Penal Code, 1860**

- **Section 428 and Section 429** lay down that a person who commits any mischief on animals or cattle with a motive of either causing harm, injury, killing, poisoning or maiming them will be held punishable with fine or imprisonment up to 5 years or both. Section 377 lays down that sexual intercourse between a man and animal is a cognizable and non-bailable offence. It can be termed as an unnatural offence. Whoever has carnal intercourse with any man, woman or animal against the order of nature will be liable to a punishment of imprisonment of life or imprisonment which may extend up to 10 years and shall be liable to fine.

## **C. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960**

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was enacted in 1960 by the Parliament of India to prevent the infliction of unnecessary cruelty and the brutality on animals. It lays down the acts and the behaviour which would amount to animal cruelty and their corresponding punishments. Section 11 of the PCA, 1960 lays down the major offences which clearly amount to animal cruelty.

### **○ Section 11(1)**

This lays down the offences relating to Animal Cruelty. They are as follows:

1. If a person beats, kicks, overrides, tortures or treats any animal as to subject it to immense pain, suffering, agony and discomfort. Or if the owner of the animal permits it to be treated that way.
2. If the owner of the animal permits it to be employed in any kind of work or labour which is unfit and inappropriate for the health of the animal due to any kind of infection, disease, wound or even age.
3. If a person intentionally and unreasonably injects or administers any kind of harmful drug or chemical into the bodies of animals. Even the attempt to do so is an offence.
4. Transportation or carrying of animals in a vehicle in such a manner that it causes them pain and discomfort.
5. Keeping an animal caged or confined in a space which is extremely small or not suitable for its size.
6. When an owner of an animal unreasonably neglects it by excessive solid chaining for a long period of time in a confined space.
7. Failure in providing an animal with the right amount of nutrition, sufficient food, drinking water etc.
8. Abandoning animals without any reasonable cause which leads to deprivation of food, water and shelter.
9. Permitting an animal while it is affected by a contagious disease or infection to go out in the streets without any protection. Letting any disabled or affected animal die in the streets.
10. Offer of sale of an animal suffering immense pain due to starvation, thirst, mutilation or any other harsh treatment.
11. Mutilation or killing of any animal (including stray dogs) by the use of any strychnine injection into the heart or any other brutal way or manner.
12. Keeping an animal in a confined caged space either for entertainment purposes or to pose as a bait or prey to some other animal. Provoking or instigating animals to fight against each other.
13. Use of animals either for animal fighting or animal baiting like dog fighting, cock fighting, bull fighting etc.
14. Animals being used to shooting matches or competitions where they are brutally shot.

All the above offences are punishable by law. In case of an offence committed for the first time, a fine of not less than not less than ten rupees is imposed which may extend up to fifty rupees. In case of an offence committed for a subsequent time, within 3 years of the previous offence, a fine of not less than twenty-five rupees which may extend up to fifty rupees is imposed or with imprisonment for a term of 3 months or both.

#### **O Section 12: Prohibition of practising Phooka**

Phooka is known as the practice of injecting a harmful kind of substance or drug into the bodies of cows or any cattle to improve the process of lactation. This practice is prohibited since it proves to be

very harmful and painful to the animals. Liable to a fine which may extend up to one thousand rupees or imprisonment up to 2 years or both.

#### **O Section 13: Order for Destruction of Suffering Animals**

When the owner of the animal is convicted of an offence under section 11, if the court is satisfied that it would be cruel enough to keep the animal alive, then the court shall direct a lawful order to cause the destruction of that animal. A person will be assigned to destroy the animal without causing any more unreasonable harm and suffering. Any expenses incurred during the destruction process shall be paid by the owner as fine. This is done so as to free such animal from the immense pain, torture and suffering that it will endure if it were to be alive, which would amount to cruelty. This destruction method is put into use when the animal is either severely diseased or injured.

#### **O Section 14: Experimentation and Product Testing of Animals**

Although the act does not provide any penalties, it renders the performance of laboratory experiments and product testing on animals unlawful. India is the first South-Asian country to impose a ban on the Cosmetic animal testing. The bureau of Indian Standards has confirmed the removal of animal testing by the cosmetic brands. Any manufacturer who wishes to run a test of the cosmetic ingredients or finished products, must seek permission from the India's Central Drug Standards Organization Control. A manufacturer will be given permission only if he agrees to the BIS non-animal testing standards.

As per **Section 148(c) of the Drugs and Cosmetic rules 1945**, cosmetic testing on animals have been banned within the country.

As per **Section 135(b) of the Drugs and Cosmetic rules, 1945**, import of cosmetic goods which are tested on animals abroad have been banned within the country.

### **D. The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972**

The Wildlife Protection Act was enacted by the Parliament of India on 9th September, 1972. It consists of 66 sections and 6 schedules. The main objective of the act was to provide protection to the wildlife flora and fauna and prevent unnecessary infliction of harm on animals.

#### **O Section 9: Prohibition of Hunting**

Hunting is prohibited under section 9 of the Chapter III of The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Hunting of any wild animals specified under Schedule I, schedule II and schedule III of the act is illegal and prohibited.



○ **Section 38(J): Prohibition of Teasing, Injuring Animals in Zoo**

Section 38 (J) under chapter IV A lays down that any person who injures, teases, molests or causes any kind of harm or discomfort to the animals in the zoo will be held punishable by the law.

○ **Section 51: Provisions for Penalties**

1. Whoever violates the provisions of section 38 (J) will be held liable for a term of imprisonment up to 6 months or a fine which may extend up to two thousand rupees or both.
2. Chapter VA deals with the prohibition of trade and commerce of any article, weapons or trophies etc. derived from the skin of animals. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter will be punishable with a term of imprisonment not less than three years and also with a fine not less than ten thousand rupees.
3. Any person who violates the provisions of section 9 or commits any offence (hunts or hurts) against an animal specified in schedule I, II, III or IV will be punishable with a term of imprisonment not less than 3 years which may extend up to 7 years and with a fine not less than twenty-five thousand rupees or both. For the first time offenders, imprisonment terms remaining the same and with a fine of ten thousand rupees.

**E. Animal Abuse of Pet Animals**

Animal cruelty is not only abhorrent in its own right, but it is often a gateway crime to violence against adults and children.

If you witness any act of abuse, neglect or cruelty against an animal it is your moral responsibility to report it to local law enforcement, or to whomever is responsible for cruelty investigations in your community.

In most cases you may do so anonymously if you fear reprisal. Doing nothing does nothing to help animals in need.

## \* THE 11 SIGNS OF ANIMAL ABUSE, NEGLECT OR CRUELTY

### ▪ **Poor body condition and noticeable trauma**

The animal has severe matting and a filthy coat, open sores or obvious wounds. He appears to be flea or tick infested. He is underweight with bones visible clearly. He might be limping or unable to walk at all, or have congested eyes or ears. He is in obvious physical distress and in need of veterinary care.

### ▪ **Lack of food or water**

Every time you see this animal you notice that she has no obvious sources of food and/or water. She may be aggressive due to starvation and thirst, and perhaps very lethargic.

### ▪ **Lack of shelter**

The animal is contained in an area that is largely or fully exposed to inclement weather or constant sun. In many states, if an animal dies as a result of being left alone in a hot car the owner can be charged. See the laws in your state.

### ▪ **Lack of sanitation**

Faeces and/or debris cover the animal's living area.

### ▪ **Abandoned**

The animal is left in a house, yard, or other area that appears empty or devoid of normal human activity. Reports of companion animals abandoned and left to die inside vacant buildings are alarmingly common. It is a crime in all 50 states to abandon an animal you notice a neighbour has moved or has stopped visiting a residence where you know animal live, be extra vigilant. Some dogs bark and whine to express anxiety at being left alone. But a dog who is howling or barking for several hours is sending a signal that it is in need of immediate, life-saving care.

### ▪ **The animal is tied or caged**

She has little or no room to move, and/or is unable to stand or turn.

### ▪ **Chains or padlocks around the animal's neck**

Be on the lookout for anything around an animal's neck that may have become embedded and/or infected, including regular collars. A chained animal is an abused animal. Chaining or tethering is illegal in many states.



## **\* 8 SIGNS OF AN ANIMAL BEING TRAINED TO OR HAVING BEEN USED TO FIGHT**



This is especially common with bully breed dogs, and even roosters. You may see training implements, treadmills, spring poles, etc. More likely you will notice obvious signs of trauma, including scars, open wounds, infections, and even missing body parts, such as ears or tails.

### **▪The animal's behaviour is abnormal**

She may be very aggressive or severely shy, e.g., cowering, hiding, fear-biting, even with or especially with her owner.

### **▪Too many animals living on one property**

This can be a sign of animal hoarding, which makes the conditions no less cruel. An estimated 250,000 animals are hoarding

victims each year.

### **▪ Overt acts of violence**

An owner or any person who is being overtly violent against the animal, striking or throwing objects at him, or otherwise physically abusing him. There is no violence against an animal that is justified. And a person who would abuse an animal in public or plain sight is likely doing far worse outside of view.

## **\* FOUR STEPS TO HELP AN ANIMAL WHO IS A CRUELTY VICTIM**

Animal cruelty is illegal in every state and a felony most. If you make a report of alleged animal cruelty the responding agency is required to investigate. If you see an animal in distress, do not assume that someone else will take care of the situation. Animals cannot speak for themselves; it is up to you to speak for them.

# In a violent family everyone could be a victim

**A**ND THAT INCLUDES THE FAMILY PET. Animal abuse may be a warning sign of a violent home. It may be used as a threat to a spouse, a partner, an elderly parent, or a child. But it's *always* serious. And just like other family members, pets need a safe place to be. That's why The Humane Society of the United States encourages communities to create a Safe Havens for Animals™ program that provides temporary sheltering options for pets.

**ANIMAL CRUELTY IS FAMILY VIOLENCE.**  
To find out more about the connection and about Safe Havens for Animals, contact us.

Promoting the protection of all animals

**THE HUMANE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES**  
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037  
202-452-1100 • [www.hsus.org/firststrike](http://www.hsus.org/firststrike)

SUPPORTED BY  
THE NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



## ▪ Be prepared

Most municipalities have a local animal control department, or animal shelter or humane society that is responsible for cruelty investigations.

Do an online search to identify the agency in your area and program the number into your mobile phone. This way you are always prepared to report abuse.

## ▪ 2SPeak up or call 911

If you witness overt violence against an animal or suspect it, speak up! If you do not feel safe intervening in a situation directly, call 911. It is essential to contact law enforcement when violence is involved since it is likely part of an ongoing pattern that may include violence

against people as well. If you are traveling or in a community that is not familiar to you, you can look up the local police department.

## ▪ Document the details

Tell the officer as many details of the situation as you can: location, date, time, description of the people and animals involved.

Video and photographic documentation, even on a mobile phone, can bolster a legal case. Provide names of others who may have witnessed the incident. Remain on the scene until authorities arrive if you can do so safely.

## ▪ Prepare to testify

While you may remain anonymous, the legal case will be much stronger if you are willing to identify yourself and testify to what you witnessed. A human witness is crucial for building a strong, prosecutable case.

## CHAPTER 3

### • LITERATURE REVIEW

**Maneesha Mishra and Arpita Mitra, 2019**, paper analyses cruelty towards wildlife, performing animals and other smaller animals in the last decade in India and the need to look forward to man-animal consonance for a better future for all. The magnitude of animal abuse is vast and can be generally categorized as the abuse of both terrestrial and marine animals, ill-treatment of performing animals and cruelty towards smaller animals usually found in and around the human habitat. It is imperative to mention as to how animal resources have been misused due to their vulnerability and helplessness. The diverse wildlife of India has created multiple biodiversity hotspots, yet human encroachment on forest areas has been consistent, thereby increasing the Man-Animal conflict.

**Levitt, L., Hoffer, T. A., & Loper, A. B. (2016).** In this paper criminal histories of 150 adult men charged with physically abusing, sexually assaulting, or neglecting animals between 2004 and 2009 were reviewed. In the majority of cases, the animals were victimized by their “owners” or their “owner’s” current or former intimate partner, suggesting a family violence dynamic.

**Kathryn Bayne, Gudde S Ramachandra, Ekaterina A Rivera, and Jianfei Wang**, this paper review the status of implementation of the 3Rs worldwide and focus on 3 countries—Brazil, China and India—with increasing economic influence and an increasing footprint in the biomedical research enterprise.

**Retnam, L., Chatikavanij, P., Kunjara, P., Paramastri, Y. A., Goh, Y. M., Hussein, F. N., & Poosala, S. (2016).** The laws, regulations, guidelines, and standards on animal care and use for scientific purposes in the countries of Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia, and India are described in this manuscript. For each of these five countries, a brief introduction is provided on the history of how the need for animal welfare in research, education, training, and testing came to being. Finally, a conclusion with insights into the future of laboratory animal welfare and science in each of these five countries in Asia is provided.

**Birău, R. ,2017.**The main aim of this research article is to investigate the socio-economic and psychological implications of animal cruelty. Cruelty against animals has often as primary causes severe emotional problems or profound psychological disorders. The level of development and

standard of living are factors of significant influence regarding the issue of legislative requirements on animal cruelty.

- **RESEARCH DESIGN**

- Researched about the animal abuse and cruelty from various platforms of websites, YouTube, podcasts.
- Google search -the Research papers, relevant articles, and statistics
- Analyses of total cases registered in the country in the year 2020 and 2021

- **RESEARCH TYPE**

The present study examines animal abuse and the manner in which animals are victimized by human actions. It has incorporated the method of Content Analysis with reference to Animal Abuse in India in the last 2 years. Content Analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of manifest content of communication research procured through linguistic expression, written or oral.

- **RESEARCH METHOD**

The data collected for this project includes both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through observations, experience and challenges faced in the NGO, pet service providers and activists. The secondary data was collected from Internet, Official Websites and Research Papers.

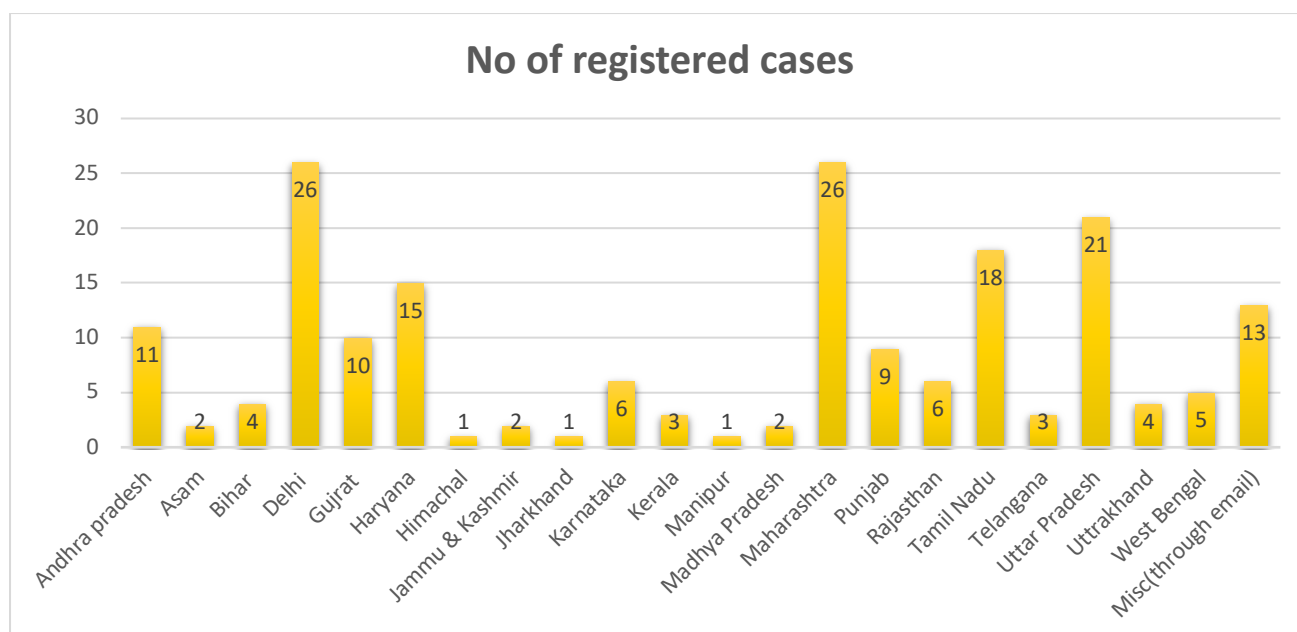
## CHAPTER 4

### \* DATA REPRESENTATION

#### ANIMAL ABUSE AND CRUELTY REGISTERED FROM 2020 VS 2021

##### Data of the FY 2020 as per Animal Welfare Board of India

<i><b>States</b></i>	<i><b>No of registered cases</b></i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Assam</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Bihar</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Delhi</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Gujrat</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Haryana</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Himachal</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Jharkhand</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Karnataka</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Kerala</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Manipur</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Punjab</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Telangana</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Uttarakhand</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Misc.(through email)</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>189</i>



**\* DATA OF THE FY 2021 AS PER ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA**

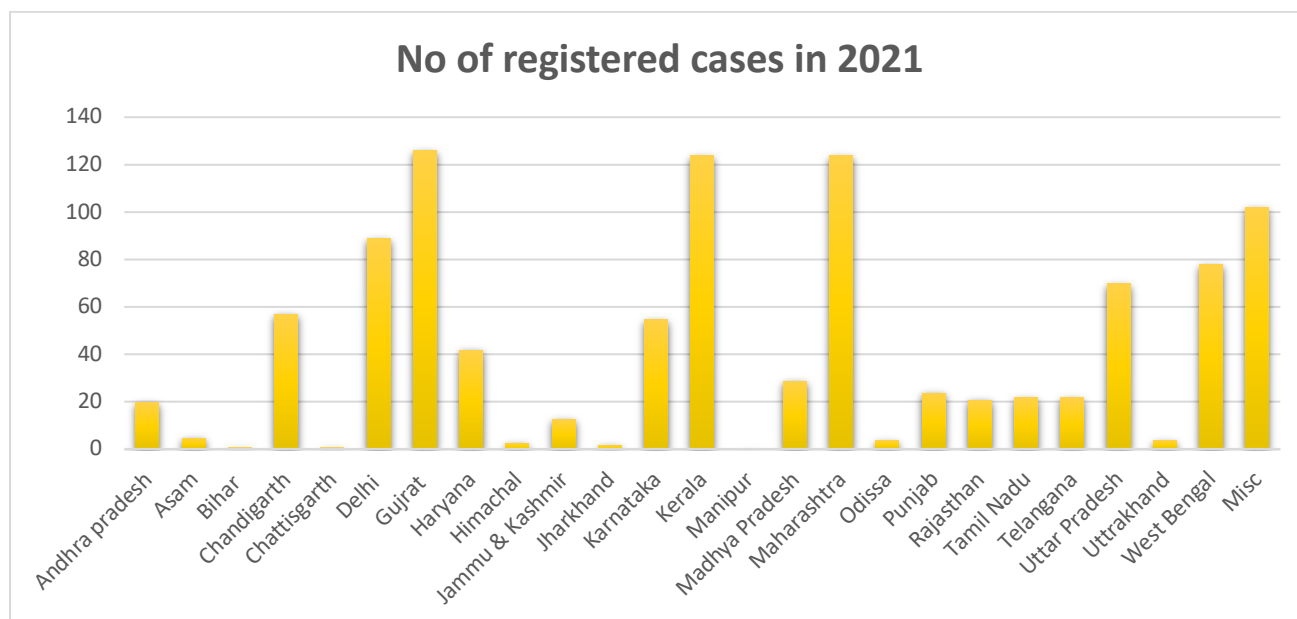
**Data of the FY 2020 as per Animal Welfare Board of India**

<b>States</b>	<b>No of registered cases</b>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	20
<i>Assam</i>	5
<i>Bihar</i>	1
<i>Chandigarh</i>	57
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	1
<i>Delhi</i>	89
<i>Gujrat</i>	126
<i>Haryana</i>	42
<i>Himachal</i>	3
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	13
<i>Jharkhand</i>	2
<i>Karnataka</i>	55
<i>Kerala</i>	124
<i>Manipur</i>	0
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	29
<i>Maharashtra</i>	124
<i>Odisha</i>	4
<i>Punjab</i>	24
<i>Rajasthan</i>	21



*Tamil Nadu*  
*Telangana*  
*Uttar Pradesh*  
*Uttarakhand*  
*West Bengal*  
*Misc.*  
**TOTAL**

22
22
70
4
78
102
1038



## Animal Welfare Board of India registered cases



## ANALYSIS

For the years 2020 and 2021, data was obtained from the Animal Welfare Board of India. These are the reports that were filed during the years in question. Animal abuse cases have been reported, and data is accessible by state. In March of 2020, the Pandemic struck India, prompting the Lockdown. The above graphs show that there were fewer cases registered in 2020 than in 2021. In the year 2021, the overall number of registered cases in each state climbed dramatically. It would be more accurate to claim that this is due to the epidemic and constraints imposed by the lockdown, in which people were not permitted to travel and everything came to a halt for a year and a half, or that the majority of instances were not reported at all. Although it is impossible to show that the registered cases are the total number of instances in the country. According to several studies, half of the instances are not reported or registered because of uninformed behaviour, witnessing abuse, or those who don't want to get into trouble or don't care. In some circumstances, the victim of abuse must face retaliation. In some circumstances, the abuse reporter must deal with societal retaliation. As a result, it's safe to believe that the cases that have been reported are only a small part of the real cases that are occurring in the country.

# INTERVIEW

The interviewee Kajal is an animal activist and the owner of "Jerry's Pet Sitting," an animal pet lodging service provider, and the interview took place on February 25, 2022. She is based in Mumbai and has been in the profession for around 7 years.

The interview questions and the interviewee's responses are listed below.



## 1. What are your opinion on Stray Animals?

Stray animals are animals that have had contact with humans and have been lost, abused, abandoned, or neglected. They have a difficult life and rarely survive for long periods of time on their own. They die of disease, poisoning, starvation, being hit by cars, being eaten by coyotes, and so on.... Some stray animals form feral colonies and live in alleys, dumps, and parks, or wherever they can find food and shelter. Some stray animals exist because their owners are unwilling to make a long-term commitment to them in their care. When breeders produce an excessive number of high-breed animals and are unable to sell them, they simply abandon them in the wild rather than bringing them to the Humane Society, SPCA, or other rescue organisation. Some pets are considered disposable. I rescue stray and feral cats and place abandoned cats and dogs. I have a great respect for animals because of the way they fight for survival, their loyalty to their family and friends, and the lengths mothers will go to protect their young. I have no respect for humans who abuse, neglect, and abandon helpless animals; I consider them cowards.

## 2. How do people react to the Stray animal in your neighbourhood?

It all arises from a preconception against stray animals in people's minds. Some humans are so self-centred that they believe it is fair and right to just care for themselves and no other living creatures on the world. Rest are mostly pseudo lovers who render care only for looks. They feel it is safe to pet the pets if they are adequately groomed and maintained. People prefer not to take care of stray animals since they are untidy, infested with germs, and unhealthy. Regardless of their condition, all animals need to be loved and cared for.

## 3. What are the most serious concerns that stray animals cause in the community?

Major problems that I think is the fear . People fear them because of their appearance, fear of transmission of disease if comes in contact of through their bite or scratch. Though Safety concerns for them and their children.

#### **4. Are all stray animals Dangerous?**

"Stray" indicates that the animal was raised by humans and has since been lost or abandoned. Feral, on the other hand, means they did not grow up around people and are more likely to be a threat if threatened.

Stray animals may act feral because they are scared, but they usually warm up quickly. A truly feral animal will not pay attention to humans and will try to avoid them if possible.

What it comes down to is fear, and fear is what can make any animal dangerous, whether stray, feral, or simply a pet.



#### **5. What are the ways we can help Stray animals ?**

The key to changing people's behaviour is raising their awareness. People are the only reason we have stray animals.

People fail to have their cats fixed. They then let their cats run around outside. People abandon their cats and dogs on the side of the road when they are no longer tiny, are a bit of a nuisance, were poorly trained, the owner is moving, or for any number of stupid reasons.

The issue is people. Teach people that getting an animal is not like getting a toy, and that the animal will be with them for the rest of their lives. Teach people that they must train their dogs or they will become destructive and problematic. Teach people that declawing a cat is never a good idea because it often results in behavioural issues, which often lead to the cat being abandoned. Teach people that even if they don't intend to breed their pet, they should get it fixed because accidents and escapes happen. Teach people about spaying so that feral cats, who are unlikely to ever be adoptable, can live their lives without reproducing. The issue is people. We are also the solution.

Each of us can help work towards a day when every animal can have a loving, permanent home by having our animal companions spayed or neutered and by always adopting animals, never buying them from pet shops or breeders. And encourage everyone you know to do the same! It's also important to consider whether we're prepared to take on the lifelong commitment of caring for an animal before adding a new member to the family.

**6. What are the challenges you face when it comes to aiding stray animals?**

The biggest challenge is stray animal overpopulation and the resulting intake of adult cats that need homes. Shelters often have two to three times more cats than dogs, resulting in higher cat euthanasia rates worldwide. There are a variety of reasons for adult cats in shelters, including:

- A lesser value placed on specially cats as pets than dogs; owners tend to relinquish them to shelters more easily
- The practice of letting pets roam free, resulting in them getting lost, turned into shelters but never claimed
- The lack of microchip or collars on pet animals, also resulting in more lost and become stray.
- The lack of spay/neuter practices adopted by community members or services available to the community
- The challenge of moving with animal, who travel poorly
- Religious beliefs
- Financial barriers to treat the illness and feed these strays
- Abandonment of animals on street of hybrid animals that are not suitable for the Indian climate.eg Husky , St Bernard, etc.

**7. How will you help match new pet owners with the best animal for them?**

When I meet someone who is looking to adopt, I ask them as it's important to ask them questions about their lifestyle and what they're looking for in a pet. It's also essential for you to be familiar with all of the animals in your shelter so that you know which ones might be a good fit. I talk about how you will get to know the animals and the person who is adopting them. Checking their background and views about the animal. Are the adopter a breeder or not so that the animal is not used as a source of income for them and being abused. So there are certain aspects of adopter that needs to be verified.

**8. What do you think should be done to reduce animal abuse, in your opinion?**

I believe that Animal Abuse can be reduced if:

- Pet owners are being responsible enough to fulfil their pet's needs, give your pet positive experiences that really enhance its well-being.
- Be kind to the Stray Animals as well, foster a pet if possible that has suffered abandonment or which needs shelter for betterment of their lives. Provide them with the permanent homes.

- If you witness any Crime or abuse towards any animal be it stray or pet intervene and report the abuse and do what you can to stop someone from mistreating an animal. However, be sensible and don't put yourself in danger. If necessary, seek help from other witnesses. Report animal cruelty, abuse or neglect.
- Demand stricter laws for the protection of animals. Stronger animal welfare laws and harsher penalties will lead to fewer cruelty cases.
- Educate people around you about the issue. Help people to understand that they can intervene in situations where animals are being neglected or even tormented. Animals have a right to live without fear or pain, and we have a responsibility to step in if their rights aren't respected

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **\* RESULT OF STUDY**

The study provided information on current animal safety laws. The study also includes precautionary measures for animal safety, as well as ways to reduce and prevent animal mistreatment. The study discusses the need of stray animal rescue, adoption, and public awareness in order to prevent animal cruelty, violence, and neglect. It examined how certain study studies have shown that violence against animals can lead to an increase in human crime.

### **\* DISCUSSION OF STUDY**

Various animal protection laws, preventive measures, and actions against crime are discussed in this study, and some of the laws' information is given below.

- The Delhi High Court states that there are no laws that prohibit people from feeding stray animals.
- The Animal Welfare Board of India issues IDs for people who feed stray animals.
- It is a criminal offense to feed poisonous food to stray animals.
- The implementation of these rules largely depend on the NGOs.
- It is illegal to maim or cause any injury to any animal.

## CHAPTER 6

### \* RECOMMENDATION

While strays certainly don't have the luxury of a cushy life that house pets fortunately have been blessed with, the former is still adaptable to humans and they too respond to human empathy.

Surely a little empathy and respect for another species can reduce a lot of conflict and make the world a happier place. So let's try and make Mother Earth, a peaceful place for all creatures big and small, with shared thoughts of kindness.

### \* SUGGESTIONS

As per the conversation with Ms. Kajal N, it can be said that the major issue in India is with the mindset of the people which needs to be changed firstly to protect the Animal Abuse and Stray animals.

- Extensive awareness campaigns should be conducted among the population about the Law "On Animals Protection" and the provisions arising from this Law. An active participation of all organizations government bodies, NGO's, mass media and the intelligentsia should be ensured in this process.
- State bodies should be advised to put an end to the practice of leaving hunted and vaccinated dogs to the areas where they were hunted, and to keep these animals in shelters. So, if those animals are returned to their places again, they remain a source of danger to humans.
- In order to keep the public away from radical steps, broad educational campaigns should be conducted. Since local authorities have limited access to address this issue financially, as in many foreign countries, financial and organizational support should be sought from the public, wealthy people and the private sector.
- Animal lovers and animal rights defenders should be more active in this sphere.
- Non-governmental organizations and mass media should strengthen their activities in this direction.
- Street animals considered to be mass-growing and unpretentious should be sterilized.
- Reproduction of animals kept in houses and not belonging to an important breed should be prohibited, etc.



## CHAPTER 7

### \* CONCLUSION

Animal cruelty, abuse , neglect are very sensitive and serious issue. Pain is felt by each and every living organism, be it humans or animals. The brutal action against the innocent creatures is rarely acknowledged and very few people feel the urge of raising their voice against animal cruelty. People should know that all lives matter, be it humans or animals. It can be seen how humans misuse their power and lack the feelings of love and compassion towards the animals. Animals do not have any rights of their own, they do not have a voice to protect themselves from cruelty, thus they go through unspeakable sufferings daily. Just as humans, even animals deserve to lead a happy and painless life. As humans, it is our duty to speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves.

This paper has explored the comprehensive relationship between rights, freedom, and welfare, which is very often misunderstood in the context of discussions about the animal welfare concept. It has been proved that animal welfare is incomplete without the consideration of the rights of animals. Mere ‘freedom’ is not sufficient for constituting a suitable animal welfare domain. Constructing an animal welfare policy that does not encompass the rights of animals, clearly appears to be formulated on the basis of an anthropocentric idea.

A general framework on animal cruelty provides a comprehensive perspective on basic priorities of that particular country. Moreover, law enforcement officers are very important in order to combat violence against animals. In this regard, pecuniary penalties, contravention fine, and especially custodial sentences greatly contribute to deter acts of animal cruelty. In addition, the essential role of the competent authority is to establish relevant legislative requirements in order to fight violence against animals.

Improving animal legislation in terms of strictness, raising public awareness, encouraging adoption, and taking swift action against animal abusers are some of the initiatives that the government can do as part of an attempt to reduce animal abuse.

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