



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

### ILLEGAL CATTLE SMUGGLING

Illegal transport of cattle across the border has been a serious issue in the recent times. The maximum amount of cruelty happens during its transport by any means. The Board has discussed this issue in its various meetings and addressed the same with the Ministry. In turn, the point was brought home by the Animal Welfare Division of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. In a letter forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the department highlighted "serious problem of hawala transactions in lieu of smuggled cattle in Chittagong area". The money, the letter emphasized, "funds Islamic terror groups and their sleeper agents in the country... National security demands that cattle smuggling to Bangladesh end at once." Based on these inputs, MHA has alerted State Governments.

Recently Uttar Pradesh Government Officials said that an illegal side "business", namely cattle trade, could be a source of terror funding and a substantial part of the Rs 15,000 crores illegal trade is being funneled to fund terror. The connection between cattle smuggling and big crime first came to light when one Mizanur Rehman turned out to be the key accused in the kidnapping of Kolkata-based proprietor of Khadim Shoes, Mr. Partho Burman.

Unlike fake Indian currency notes (FICN), narcotics and arms peddling, cattle smuggling is the least known and supposedly least glamorous terror funding tactic, largely below the intelligence scanner. It is also a highly dependable means of sustaining "peripherals" and recruits the active person in the terror link.

The U.P. Government had shown similar concern over the issue two years ago. On August 26, 2006, the then Director-General of Police, Mr. Bua Singh quoting Secretary, Border Management, MHA, had claimed in a circular that "animals smuggled from West Bengal border number as high as 50 lakh to 60 lakh a year". It also noted that "officers in Bangladesh regularize this illegal smuggling of cattle by levying 500 to 1,000 takas of penalty per animal and thereafter hand over its formal possession to smugglers."

The trade, sources claim, could be generating Rs 14,000 crore to Rs 15,000 crore per annum. The operations involve a strong funnel-shaped network running through Rajasthan, Punjab, HP, Haryana, Uttarakhand and parts of MP. UP forms neck of the funnel and Bihar its stem, which finally opens into West Bengal.

The Board has addressed this issue with various government agencies and recently with railways also. The outcome of law enforcement shall pave a better way for animal welfare.

- D. Rajasekar, IFS  
Secretary

# AWBI Newsletter

Vol No. 7 Issue No. 4 Re.1/-

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March 2010

## Karnataka Assembly adopts Anti-Cow Slaughter Bill

**BANGALORE:** A bill to bring about a blanket ban on slaughter of milch animals and draught cattle received approval of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly amidst stiff resistance put up by the opposition.

The bill was passed by voice vote in the House after a five-hour discussion when members of the opposition suggested that it be withdrawn, while members of the ruling party appreciated it in the interest of preserving the rich cattle wealth of the state.

The Karnataka Government has brought forth the bill, as made out by Chief Minister and Minister for Home on three counts — to ensure that the ban on cattle slaughter is in consonance with the provisions of Article 48 of the Constitution.

The Chief Minister said, the State Government had not brought forth the legislation to put down the interests of any community or section of the people. "There are similar legislation in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat,

Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and several other states. Our aim is to save the cattle wealth for the benefit of the farming community and the people. It should be noted that even former Prime Minister, the late Indira Gandhi, had written to all State governments in 1982 suggesting a total ban on slaughter of cattle. Severe penalties have been incorporated in the legislation only to ensure an effective enforcement".

The Home Minister, who headed a three-member Cabinet sub-committee which went into all aspects of the prevailing legislation, the Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act of 1964, and thereafter drafted the new legislation, Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010, said the new bill had been brought about following the demand from a large section of the people. "We had brought forth certain amendments to the earlier Act in the



Belgaum session of the legislature and thereafter, withdrew it only to bring forth a more comprehensive legislation."

Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Leader and senior member, who spoke at length against the bill, said there was nothing comprehensive in the new legislation and the earlier law, which had stood the test for nearly 50 years should suffice. If need be, the Government could have always brought forth some amendments to the earlier Act, rather than bring forth "a draconian measure".

### MORE VARSITIES SHUN DISSECTION OF ANIMALS

**NEW DELHI:** Much to the relief of animal lovers, more universities are shunning dissection of animals for zoology experiments in their labs, as the University Grants Commission (UGC) mulls a ban on it.

Many universities including the Nalanda Open University, Madurai Kamaraj University, Pondicherry University, Bharathiar University, Kakatiya University and Jamia Milla Islamia have already ended animal dissections or are in the process of phasing it out.

"We welcome their initiatives as the University Grants Commission is still to decide on considering a ban in this regard", Ms. Anuradha Sawhney, an activist with People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PeTA), India said.

"There are several alternatives such as computer – generated virtual dissection programmes, observation of animals in field studies and other humane methods of study", she said.

The People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals had written to

Universities across the country that still use dissection in zoology courses, urging them to switch to 'humane, non-animal alternatives'.

Stressing on the need for a ban on dissection of animals for zoology experiments, the activist said, "Dissection can have a devastating impact on the environment by decimating wild population of insects and amphibians".

"Published studies show that non-animal methods of learning anatomy and physiology were as good, and in many cases, better than using animals", Ms. Sawhney said.

### VERMICOMPOST TRAINING IN THIRU VI KA COLLEGE

**THIRUVARUR :** The department of Zoology, Thiru Vi Ka Government Arts College organized a free training programme on vermibed construction and vermicompost preparation recently. This programme was organized as part of the ongoing National Environmental Awareness Campaign (NEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi. The training cum seminar function was presided over by Dr. P. Subramanian, Principal of the

College. The training programme was inaugurated by Er K Varatharajan, Director of Exnora International.

Dr.J.A.John Paul of Sri Kailishwari College, Sivakasi was the resource person. In his lecture he elaborated the role of vermicomposting in converting solid waste into wealth. He added that it is not difficult to construct a vermibed and also the maintenance of the bed. Prizes were also distributed to the winners of essay and drawing competition on climate change.

### WILDLIFE DOING WELL IN STATE

**CHENNAI:** Wildlife officials and activists are content with the increased sightings of elephants and leopards in Theni, Valparai and adjoining forests. The field officials mentioned that the wildlife census had indicated a positive sign in the breeding of wild animals in the state. Particularly in Chinnamanoor range of Theni, the sightings were satisfactory opined wildlife sources. Similarly the indirect evidences of carnivores and elephants were encouraging in the Annamalai Tiger Reserve and the synchronized report by the Wildlife Institute of India will give the final tally of fauna, Mr. H. Basuvaraju, Field Director, ATR said.

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Published by Shri D. RAJASEKAR, IFS  
Secretary

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## RADIO COLLAR FITTED TO TIGRESS FALLS OFF

**KOLKATA:** Animal instinct seems to have won over human intervention in one particular case as a pair of tigers detached the radio-collar fastened onto a tigress less than two weeks ago by officials of the State's forest department as part of the ongoing tiger census.

The abandoned fully functional radio-collar was found in fairly good condition in the Pirakhali forest area of the reserve.

"For the last three days they stopped receiving the satellite signal from the tigress. So we went into the forest area to investigate. By tracing the collar via an antenna we found that it had fallen off", said Subrat Mukherjee, field director of the Sunderban Tiger Reserve (STR).

The collar will be fastened to another animal after the nuts and bolts have been changed, Shri. Mukherjee added. So far, radio collars have been fastened to two tigresses as a part of the tiger census.

The project, for which the reserve paid Rs.35 lakh to the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), involves the tagging of 8 tigers within the reserve that will be monitored for about a year by experts of the institute and officials of the forest department.

While the instance of a radio collar falling off is not uncommon (there have been 17 such incidents all over the country), concerns have been raised

about the success of the initiative in the Sunderbans.

In December 2007, a tigress was fitted with a radio collar which stopped functioning in just over three months, after the animal had roamed an area of 35 sq.km. Although the cause of the malfunction could not be ascertained, it is speculated that a "Saline water shock" could be responsible.

## CD ON ANIMAL WELFARE SOON

**CHENNAI:** In a bid to sensitise enforcement agencies, government bodies, school children and the public, on animal welfare issues, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) plans to release a compact disc, compiled by experts, on the topic.

Speaking to Deccan Chronicle, Shri. D.Rajasekar, IFS, Secretary, AWBI said that the CD would highlight animal welfare issues and its legal framework to help sensitise people about increasing instances of cruelty against animals.

"There is gross violation of laws and not enough importance is given to implementation of rules and regulation that help protect animals from atrocities", Shri Rajasekar, said. Most of the time, law enforcers themselves are not aware of the laws, he said.

## PLEA AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICE

**AGARTALA:** Smt. Maneka Gandhi, Hon'ble MP has appealed to stop animal

sacrifice in Tripura's temples. This issue has sparked a debate with animal lovers supporting her while others dead against stopping of age-old traditions.

"We are taking opinion of the royal family, state government, priests and the civil society over Smt. Maneka Gandhi's request to stop animal sacrifice in the temples," South Tripura District Magistrate, Shri Swapan Saha said.

A large number of animals, including buffalo, goats and pigeons are sacrificed in the Tripura temples.

People for Animals (PFA) Chairperson, Smt. Gandhi, in recent letters to the district magistrates of South and West Tripura districts asked them to stop 'cruel killing of animals in the temples'.

On Oct. 15, 1949, the erstwhile princely state of Tripura merged with India through an agreement signed between Kanchan Prabha Devi, then regent maharani, and the Governor General of India.

The agreement made it obligatory for the Tripura Government to continue the sponsorship of temples run earlier by Hindi Rulers which is still on time.

According to historian and columnist, Shri.Jayanta Bhattacharya the controversy is an old one. 'Nobel laureate poet Rabindranath Tagore, who visited princely Tripura more than seven times and was close to the then king, wrote a play 'Bisharjan' (emersion), disapproving the animal sacrifice in a temple in southern Tripura,' Bhattacharya stated.

'In 1997, the then district magistrate of south Tripura sought public opinion on the animal sacrifice in Tripura Sundari temple in Udaipur (South Tripura District). Most people and devotees vehemently opposed stopping of animal sacrifice'.

Local government bodies are also in favour of discontinuing animal sacrifice.

'We can not support the cruel killing of animals in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Animal sacrifice in temples and other places must be stopped immediately,' said Subrata Deb, Chairperson of the Udaipur municipality.

Animal lovers also came out in supporting Smt. Maneka Gandhi's appeal to stop animal sacrifice in a cruel manner.

"Government should take stern action against animal sacrifice in the name of religion or gods. Government's sponsoring of animal sacrifice is also unprecedented in India", said animal lover and award winning poet Bimalendra Chakraborty. □

Courtesy: IANS

## ANNOUNCEMENT



Shri K.P.S. Menon, former Ambassador & Foreign Secretary joined the crusade for creating a kinder world and to become the Patron of the Compassionate Crusaders Trust(CCT), Kolkata, West Bengal. Animal lovers and AWBI greeted him for joining the animal welfare movement through animal welfare organisations.

### IN THE HIGH COURT JUDICATURE FOR RAJASTHAN JAIPUR BENCH AT JAIPUR S.B.CIVIL WRIT PETITION (PIL) NO. 9987/2006

Naresh Kumar Kadyan, son of Shri. Om Prakashji Kadyan, aged about 46 years, resident of Haryana, C/o 153-G Tiger House, Jadaun Nagar, A, Jaipur - 302 018.

— Petitioner

VERSUS

1. The Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Central Secretariat, Jaipur
2. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Rajasthan Vaniki Path, Van Bhawan, Jaipur
3. Chief Wild Life Warden & Chief Conservator of Forest, Vaniki Path, Van Bhawan, Jaipur
4. The Director General of Police, Rajasthan, Jaipur
5. Elephant Owners Development Society having its Registered Office at Hathi Stand Amber, Jaipur through its President Hazi Abdul son of Late Shri. Mohmood Khan, aged about 70 years, resident of B-38, Amritpur Ghatgate, Jaipur.
6. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals through its Chief Functionary Ms.Anuradha Sawhney, P.O. Box 28260, Juhu, Mumbai - 400 049. - Respondents

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR BENCH, JAIPUR

#### JUDGEMENT

DB Civil Writ Petition (PIL) No. 8987/2006 Naresh Kumar Kadyan Vs The Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan & Others

26.2.2010

Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Jagdish Bhalla  
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M N Bhandari

Mr. Ajay Kumar Jain - for petitioner  
Mr. S. N. Kumawat, Addl. Adv General for the State  
Mr. Raj Panjwani, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Kapil Prakash  
Ms. Shefali Sharma  
Mr. R. K. Mathur  
Mr. S. C. Goyal - for respondents  
By the Court  
With consent of the parties, the matter has been heard finally.

It is submitted that pursuant to the orders passed by this court, the Government of Rajasthan has framed Guidelines. All the parties concerned have shown their satisfaction towards Guidelines issued in the interest of elephants. It is prayed that till the Rules are framed, elephants may be managed as per the Guidelines issued by the Government. It is further submitted that issue of ownership of elephants is pending consideration before the competent authority under Wild Life (Protection) Act thus aforesaid issue may be decided by the concerned competent authority.

It is lastly urged that elephants may not be controlled by iron "ankush" but they may be controlled by wooden "ankush" if required.

In view of submissions made by learned counsel for the parties, we dispose of the present PIL with the directions that till the Rules are framed by the Government of Rajasthan, the affairs of elephants may be managed as per the guidelines so framed by the Government and our order is in consonance to the guidelines issued for its compliance.

So far as issue of ownership of elephants is concerned, since separate action has already been initiated by the Government, it would be open for them to decide the issue as per the provisions of the Act.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS & CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN, RAJASTHAN VAN BHAVAN, JAIPUR

Circular No. CWLW/2007/1014

Dated 1.10.2007

#### GUIDELINES ON CAPTIVE ELEPHANTS

The following guidelines are hereby issued for keeping elephants in captivity:

##### 1. Housing of Elephants:

- (1) Stable (tethering place) for the elephant must be designed for the ease of cleaning and disinfecting in order to create a clean and healthy environment. The height of the stable should not be less than 6 meters.
- (2) Corrugated iron sheets or asbestos sheets when used for roofing of elephant stables shall be covered with cooling materials like gunny bags or other suitable insulating material. Ceilings, plumbing and all electrical installations must be out of reach of elephant.
- (3) Each elephant enclosure must contain two separate areas, outdoor open area should have sand or natural earth for day rest and indoor concrete area for night rest. The

indoor hard surface must be roofed so that the elephant can comfortably sleep on a cool surface at night.

- (4) For night rest each elephant must be ensured a minimum floor area as specified below:

##### Minimum Floor Area

- |                                                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Weaned Calf (height below 1.50m)            | 6m x 3m     |
| (b) Sub-adult Elephant (height 1.50 m to 2.25m) | 9m x 5m     |
| (c) Adult female elephant                       | 9m x 7m     |
| (d) Adult male elephant (Height above 2.25 m)   | 9.5m x 7.5m |

##### 2. Care of Elephants:

- (1) The owner shall ensure that the elephant gets a thorough bath every day.
- (2) Record of each elephant must be maintained to document its biodata e.g. age, sex, temperament, parental information, reproductive data, musth, treatments during its life span.
- (3) If the elephant is found sick, injured, unduly stressed or weak, likely to become into musth, pregnant or oestrus, the mahout shall report the conditions to the owner, who in turn shall consult a registered veterinarian for further examination and treatment. The owner shall also intimate the condition of the elephant to the Dy. Chief Wildlife Warden having jurisdiction.
- (4) The owner shall inform within 24 hours to the CWLW or the nearest forest office, in case of suspicion of attack of anthrax, rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, surra or any contagious disease and shall follow the instructions issued by the authorities regarding the treatment of the animal or disposal of the carcasses.
- (5) The owner shall arrange for medical check-ups of the mahout staff responsible for upkeep of the elephant at least once in two years to ensure that they do not have any diseases which may infect the elephant.
- (6) The owners shall not put any elephant with pregnancy of 12 months or above to any work. Similarly, any cow elephant having a suckling calf of age below 6 months should be kept off work. The owner shall also not put any elephant below 5 feet of height to any work.
- (7) The owner shall not permit the use of chains/hobbles with spikes or sharp edges for tying the elephant. Weight of chains

and hobbles must be commensurate with age and health of the elephant.

- (8) Ankushes must be made from wood, bamboo or cane and used in all elephant occasions. Blunt metal ankushes can be carried non-visibly and only used to control the elephant in extreme or dangerous situations, which might result in danger to the public.
- (9) Elephants must be fitted with radium reflectors to reduce the risk of road accidents.
- (10) Elephants must be fitted with microchips. These microchips shall be implanted as prescribed by Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan.

##### 3. Feed of elephants:

- (1) The owner of an elephant or the person managing the elephants on contract or the person who has taken the elephant for own purpose shall ensure timely supply of wholesome feed with variety in required quantity to each elephant.
- (2) Supply of sufficient quantity of succulent food to the elephant shall be ensured during hot weather.
- (3) The owner of an elephant or contractor or hirer of the elephant shall provide sufficient potable drinking water to the elephant, preferably from a source of running water.

##### 4. Cutting of Tusk:

- (1) The owner of an elephant shall apply one month in advance, in writing, on plain paper for permission to the Chief Wildlife Warden or to the Divisional Forest Officer having jurisdiction, for cutting or shaping the tusk through a letter, indicating the location where it will be done and name of the person who would perform the operation.
- (2) The Chief Wildlife Warden shall issue permission within three weeks to carry out the operation in the presence of an officer not below the rank of a Range Forest Officer and Veterinary Officer.
- (3) The tusk piece (s) shall be deposited with the Chief Wildlife Warden by the officer supervising the operation with details of the cut portion such as length and weight of the tusk.

##### 5. Norms and Standards for transportation of elephants:

- (1) For transportation of the elephant, necessary permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden or the Officer authorized

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\S`g... 044-24454330  
B`b... editor.awbi@gmail.com/

*Continuation from page 2*

- by the government shall be obtained as provided under Section 48A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act:
- (2) Necessary arrangements shall be made for feeding and watering the elephant en-route.
  - (3) Trucks with length less than 12ft should not be used for carrying elephants except calves;
  - (4) Cow elephants in advanced stage of pregnancy should not normally be transported by trucks;
  - (5) Each truck or wagon carrying elephant should have at least two attendant/mahouts.
  - (6) A valid health certificate from a veterinary doctor showing that the elephant is fit to travel by road or rail, as the case may be, and is not showing any sign of infection or contagious disease shall be obtained and should be produced when demanded during transportation.
  - (7) Sedatives, if necessary shall be used to control the nervous or temperamental elephants only as prescribed by the veterinary doctor.
  - (8) In the months of December, January, May and June an elephant may not be transported over more than 250 km.
  - (9) No transit pass shall be issued for transport of an elephant over a cumulative distance of more than 3000 km in a year.
  - (10) No transit pass shall be issued for transport of the same elephant twice in a period of a month.
  - (11) No transit pass shall be issued for transport of elephants of age less than 15 years and more than 60 years.
  - (12) An application for transit pass should be accompanied by full particulars of the elephant in question including microchip number, and ownership certificate.
  - (13) The ownership certificate of an owner shall be cancelled if he is found to inflict cruelty on the elephant for the purposes of begging etc.
- 6. Acts which will tantamount to cruelty to elephants:-** The following acts shall be considered as acts of cruelty to elephant and are prohibited:-

- (1) Beating, kicking, over riding, over loading, torturing or treating any elephant so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering, or being an owner of an elephant permitting, any elephant to be so treated;
- (2) Employing in any work or labour or for any purpose, any elephant, which by reason of its age or disease, infirmity, wound, sore or other cause, is unfit to be employed, or being owner of an elephant permitting any such elephant to be employed;
- (3) Willfully and unreasonably administering any injurious drug or injurious substance to an elephant or uses drugs or intoxicants to control elephants particularly to suppress musth without proper veterinary advice;
- (4) Conveying or carrying whether in or upon any vehicle or on an elephant, in such a manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering or cause accident;
- (5) Keeping or confining an elephant in any cage or receptacle which does not conform to the given standards;
- (6) Failure to provide an elephant with sufficient food, drinking water or shelter;
- (7) Abandoning an elephant in circumstances, which will render it to pain by reason of starvation or thirst;
- (8) Not providing adequate veterinary care to a sick, injured or pregnant elephant;
- (9) Cutting the tusks of a bull elephant too short to expose horn cord/pulp;
- (10) Using heavy chains and hobbles with spikes or sharp edges or barbed wires for tying elephants;
- (11) Using belly band on cow elephants in advanced stage of pregnancy;
- (12) Carrying load on an elephant without proper pad;
- (13) Making an elephant carry load unevenly balanced on its back;
- (14) Marching of elephants over tarred roads or otherwise, during hottest period of the day during summers and for long duration at a stretch without rest.

**Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan**

**Cruelty Cases in the month of March, 2010 and Action Taken by AWBI**

Date of Report & Nature of Cruelty	Communication sent to Officials
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> March 2010</b> <b>Indiscriminate killing of stray dogs in the Districts of Bankura and West Midnapore, West Bengal</b>	Shri Asok M. Chakrabarti, IAS, Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, Secretariat, Kolkata – 700 001. The Director General of Police, Office of the Director General of Police, Police Headquarters Kolkata – 700 001. The Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration Govt. of West Bengal, Kolkata – 700 001. The Director, Animal Husbandry Department Govt. of West Bengal, Kolkata – 700 001. The District Collector, Collectorate Office, W.B. The District Collector, Collectorate Office, P.O. & Dist: West Midnapore, West Bengal The Superintendent of Police, Office of the Superintendent of Police, P.O. & Dist: West Midnapore The Superintendent of Police, Office of the Superintendent of Police, P.O. & Dist: Bankura
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2010</b> <b>Brutal killing of stray dogs by Kotagiri Municipal Corporation, Dist: Nilgiris</b>	The Executive Officer, Municipal Corporation of Kotagiri, Municipal Corporation Office Dist: Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu The District Collector, Collectorate Office P.O & Dist: Nilgiris Tamil Nadu The Director, Directorate of Municipal Administration Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai The Commissioner, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Chennai The Superintendent of Police, Office of the Supdt. of Police, P.O. & Dist: Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu
<b>Violation of Punjab Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Act, 1955 &amp; Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and Transport of Animals Rules, 2001</b>	The District Magistrate, Office of the District Magistrate, P.O. Ludhiana, Punjab The Chief Secretary, Secretariat, Chandigarh The Director General of Police, Office of the Director General of Police, Govt. of Punjab The Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department, Govt. of Punjab, Secretariat, Chandigarh The Director, Animal Husbandry Department Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police P.O Ludhiana, Punjab The Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner of Police, P.O Ludhiana, Punjab
<b>8<sup>th</sup> March, 2010</b> <b>Illegal dog racing in the village of Punjab</b>	The District General of Police, Chandigarh, Punjab The PCCF, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh

**All AWOs carrying out ABC programme are requested not to use Ketoprofen, Carprofen and Flunixin (NSID) for their anti-inflammation properties on ABC operated dogs. - AWBI**

*Contd. in the next issue*

**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.**

**PRINTED BOOK**

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*(Monthly)*

Official Organ of the Animal Welfare Board of India

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**ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA**

Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India  
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E-mail : awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in



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- Karnataka Assembly adopts Anti-Cow Slaughter Bill
- More Varsities Shun Dissection of Animals
- Wildlife Doing Well in State
- CD on Animal Welfare soon

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