Special Report
Animal Law Training Programme
A Huge Success!
“Very little of the great cruelty shown by men can really be attributed to cruel instinct. Most of it comes from thoughtlessness or inherited habit. The roots of cruelty, therefore, are not so much strong as widespread. But the time must come when inhumanity protected by custom and thoughtlessness will succumb before humanity championed by thought. Let us work that this time may come”.

– Albert Schweitzer
From the Chairman’s Desk

Emergency Disaster Management - Need of the Hour!
Education, Networking, Advocacy and Action – 1

News
Highlights of 45th AGM

Special Report – Emergency Disaster Relief
Uttarakhand Monsoon Disaster Management Operation – A Glimpse from The Animal Welfare Point of View – Dr. Ashutosh Joshi, Officer-In-Charge, Uttarakhand State Animal Welfare Board – 5

Flood relief in Uttarakhand - Efforts by PFA, Uttarakhand by Gauri Maulekhi, Honorary Secretary, PFA Uttarakhand – 14

Inspiration
Meet Norma Alvares, Advocating Positive Change by Being the Change – 17

Rabies Prevention & Education

Equine Welfare
Abandoned Thoroughbred Racehorses in Bangalore by Ros Craig-Jones – 22

Celebrity Special
Making EU Kinder to Farm Animals – Get to Know Joyce D'Silva – 24

Legislation Update
Rules For Medication Control for Horses in Training and Education – 27

Train the Trainer

Complimentary Vet Medicine
Alternative Healing Therapies for Animal Care: Scope for Application Dr. Sunil Kumar, CRI(H) Noida, Department. of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. Of India – 42

Humane Education
Kindness Kids - A Humane Education Programme by Prashanth Krishna, CEO, The C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation, Chennai – 46

Street Dog Welfare
Locating, Identifying and Counting of Dogs by Prof Rama Kumar, Co-opted Member, AWBI – 48
Survey On Rabies & Dog Bites in Selected Areas of Jodhpur Martine Jozan Work, Executive Director, Foundation for Human Rabies Education and Eradication (FHREE) – 50

Farm Animal Welfare - Judgement
Deonar Slaughter House - Revised Guidelines on Operations - Judgement – 54
Emergency Disaster Management  
Need of the Hour!
Education, Networking, Advocacy and Action

All of us are aware that when natural disasters strike, whether in the form of extreme weather events like floods, tsunamis, cyclones, forest fires, avalanches, landslides, cloudbursts, dust storms, cold spells, heat waves, famines, droughts, earthquakes, gas leaks, vehicular accidents or fires, it is a time when immediate action is called for. Even short delays in providing emergency relief assistance can be catastrophic in terms of mortality caused, to both humans and animals. When a natural disaster strikes, the priority is to provide immediate relief measures for all the suffering animals.

Geographically, the natural terrain and climatic features of the Indian subcontinent make it very vulnerable to natural disasters. Of 35 states and union territories in the country, 27 are prone to disasters. As much as 68% of India is vulnerable to droughts while 59% of the land is earthquake prone with four seismic zones in the country. When it comes to disasters in the mountainous regions, the Himalayan region alone accounts for one third of all the landslides reported in the world.

Besides, with an intense spell of three months of monsoons, floods are a recurrent natural catastrophe in the country. The country has nearly 40 million hectares that is flood prone and with 8 million hectares of land flooded annually. Besides, 5,700 kilometres of the Indian coast is vulnerable to cyclones, and 68% of the land area is susceptible to drought. Figure 1 details out the number and kinds of natural disasters that have been witnessed in the country between 1980 and 2010. (Source: Planning Commission’s 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Working Group, Natural Disasters)

As per a World Bank Report, direct losses from natural disasters have been estimated at 2 per cent of India’s GDP and up to 12 per cent of central government revenues. It is of concern to note that in a country periodically inundated with natural disasters in one form or another and with over 68% of the population living in villages and with farm animals being a significant contributor to livelihoods, that in the 12th five year plan (Working Group on Ecotourism and Animal Welfare), the budget allocated for providing relief to animals during natural disasters is a mere Rs 3.6 crores. In comparison to the extent and magnitude of natural disasters, to provide large scale emergency relief measures, this amount would be just sufficient to cope with a few natural disasters in a year.

India, with 17% of the world’s population of farm animals and with a huge income generated from the sale of products of animal origin owes it to the the animals and the small farmers of the country to provide adequate relief measures in times of natural calamities. The adjacent table gives details regarding the number of cattle that died in natural calamities between 2005 and 2010. (Source: Planning Commission’s 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Working Group, Natural Disasters)
It is heartening to note that under the Planning Commission’s Report to the Government of India – the Working Group on Disaster Management for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), has proposed a budget of Rs 15,060 crores for disaster mitigation initiatives. Under this, a budget of Rs 500 crores has been proposed to be allocated under the National Programme on Disaster Training for NGOs, civil society and private sector groups. Similarly, large budgets have been allocated for a variety of risk mitigation and crisis response conditions. (please refer to the adjacent table - source: Planning Commission’s 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Working Group - Natural Disasters)

Please explore the website of the National Disaster Management Authority to get a clearer understanding about the role of this premier institution at the forefront of disaster management projects in the country. If Animal Welfare Organizations were to spend some time establishing good communication networks with NDMA, it is likely that during crisis when emergency responses are required, help may emerge to provide immediate support for rescue and relief operations.

Regarding the section on Training and capacity building in Veterinary and Animal Sciences, it is stated in the above mentioned Report of the Working Group on Disaster Management that, “Capacity building in Veterinary and Animal Science education can be achieved by introducing following programmes in the universities and allied institutes responsible for welfare and management of animals during disasters:

- Knowledge and Skill Development Programme for both faculty members of Universities and also for the students;
- Develop and establish the linkages of universities and allied institutions;
- Development of Emergency Response Units in Universities and Institutions;
- Introduce and establish Disaster Response and Risk Reduction short term courses in existing learning programmes, like CVE, and Summer and Winter School; and Research and development.

The following gains are expected from the above initiatives:

- Development of National-level Faculty and Training of Trainers Programme, including specific programme on animal welfare and their management in all phases of disasters;
- Infrastructure Development, and Inventory Planning and Mapping at National & State Levels based on vulnerable areas through institutional technology and interdisciplinary approaches; and
- Capacity building training for the community at educational institutes”.

Table 3: Proposed Budget for Disaster Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Proposed Outlay (Rs. In Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project</td>
<td>Rs. 2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project</td>
<td>Rs. 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Landslide Risk Mitigation Projects</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Flood Risk Mitigation Project</td>
<td>Rs. 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>National Disaster Communication Network</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and setting up of Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs)</td>
<td>Rs. 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Strengthening State Disaster Response Force</td>
<td>Rs. 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>A. National Disaster Management Training Institute</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. National Disaster Response Force</td>
<td>Rs. 2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>National Programme on Disaster Knowledge Network</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>National Programme on Disaster Awareness and Advocacy</td>
<td>Rs. 1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>National Programme on Disaster Education and Research</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. School and Higher Education</td>
<td>Rs. 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Technical Education</td>
<td>Rs. 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Medical Education</td>
<td>Rs. 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Management and Legal Education</td>
<td>Rs. 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. National Programme on Disaster Training of NGOs, Civil Society and Private Sector Groups, Government Officers and Strengthening Institutional Capacities</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMPs)</td>
<td>Rs. 1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Outlay Proposed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 15,060</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Live Lost human (in No.)</th>
<th>Cattle Lost (in No.)</th>
<th>Houses damaged (in No.)</th>
<th>Cropped areas affected (in Lakh hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>21,269</td>
<td>3,46,878</td>
<td>18.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>3,729</td>
<td>4,62,700</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>25,393</td>
<td>6,82,209</td>
<td>31.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>12,389</td>
<td>16,03,300</td>
<td>32.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2,698</td>
<td>1,10,997</td>
<td>21,20,012</td>
<td>35.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>4,55,619</td>
<td>19,34,680</td>
<td>70.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>3,764</td>
<td>1,19,218</td>
<td>35,27,041</td>
<td>85.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>3,405</td>
<td>53,833</td>
<td>16,46,905</td>
<td>35.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>1,28,452</td>
<td>13,59,726</td>
<td>47.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>48,778</td>
<td>13,38,619</td>
<td>46.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
The need of the hour then is for all Board recognized animal welfare organizations in the country to network and establish strong linkages with various projects, programmes and plans already in place on the national agenda on disaster management. By doing so, awareness will be created, the voice of the animals will be heard, the pain and suffering that animals undergo will be witnessed first-hand and it is likely that larger budgets and better rescue and rehabilitation measures will be provided for the suffering animals of our country.

Considering that once a natural disaster strikes a region, there is almost no time available to evacuate victims and arrange for food and shelter, therefore, having an effective plan in place can greatly improve efficiency and action on the ground. Much as it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take action, I would say that as stakeholders, if Animal Welfare Organizations would be more proactive and demand support from the State, the Government machinery would then be able to function effectively because of the participatory effort made by animal welfare organizations. As you can read in the article by Mrs Gauri Maulekhi, dedicated animal welfare organizations can play a truly life-saving role in rescuing not only some of the stranded animals but through strong advocacy also in mobilizing the existing Government infrastructure to be more proactive and provide greater support.

The first and most important measure that all responsible Animal Welfare Organizations in the country must take is to assign people in the organization with responsibility to build networks and linkages with the National Disaster Management Authority. It is interesting to note that the elearning initiative of the National Institute of Disaster Management offers distance education programmes in various aspects of disaster management.

Animal Welfare Organizations with sufficient expertise in this area may consider approaching NIDM with effective modules to provide special training on how to organize disaster management programmes to effectively carry out animal rescue work. Even for experienced Animal Welfare Organizations working in the field for many years, it is a huge challenge to efficiently implement a good disaster management plan. Therefore, guidance and education on this front would be of great utility and would truly empower a large number of individuals and organizations in the country to build their expertise in disaster management. In that context, two useful websites are http://ndma.gov.in and http://nidm.gov.in.

In this issue of Animal Citizen, two articles, one by Dr Ashutosh Joshi, Officer-in-Charge, Uttarakhand State Animal Welfare Board and Mrs Gauri Maulekhi, Secretary, PFA, Uttarakhand details out the special challenges and risks to life involved while rescuing animals who are victims of natural disasters and trapped in almost inaccessible mountainous terrains and braving inhospitable climatic conditions. I do hope that in the coming year, there will be more active participation and support from State Animal Husbandry Departments as well as from Animal Welfare Organizations in every state in the country.

I am happy to note that in 2013, two Conferences were held on disaster management to protect the welfare of animals, one in April 2013 by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and the other by TANUVAS. I am optimistic that in the coming year, in every state in the country, we will have a well funded, fully functional Rapid Action Disaster Management Plan in place to handle emergency animal rescues, provide veterinary care along with food and shelter and also offer effective rehabilitation and livelihood restructuring options to the affected individuals.

With best wishes,

Maj. Gen. (Retd) Dr. R.M. Kharb, AVSM
Highlights of 45th AGM

The 45th Annual General Meeting of the Animal Welfare Board of India was held on November 15th, 2013 and was attended by Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Dr. R.M. Kharb, AVSM, Chairman, AWBI, Dr. S. Chinny Krishna, Vice Chairman, AWBI and Members of the Board, Shri Rajiv Gupta, IAS - (Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports), Shri Guljarilal Soni, Shri Doulat Jain, Dr. Arun Varma, Ms. Norma Alvare, Ms. Anjali Sharma, Dr. Sunil Kumar, Dy.Director In-charge, Central Research Institute, Noida, Dr. Ajai Kumar Yadav, Ministry of Agriculture, Rep. of Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Brig. S.S. Chohan, VSM (Retd), Rep. of Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon, Shri Surjit Singh, Joint Secretary (AW), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Special Invitee, Ms. Geethanjali, IFS, Deputy Secretary (AW), Ministry of Environment & Forests and Smt. S. Uma Rani, Secretary, AWBI.

Hon’ble Chairman informed Members of the Board about his sustained dialogue with National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), Ministry of Health regarding implementation of Rabies Control Project under “One Health” programme for human and animal components. He said, “both the human and animal components are interconnected for Rabies Control and they must be implemented together. The Animal Husbandry Department says that dogs are not included in the list of livestock animals and hence cannot be addressed by them. Since the public health is concerned with the Human rabies control, this problem can be addressed by the Ministry of Health”. Hon’ble Chairman informed the Board Members that in Sri Lanka, Thailand and Singapore, the responsibility of Rabies Control in street dogs through Mass Vaccination and Sterilization is with the Public Health Department. Briefing members about the success of the first phase of Project Mission Rabies, Hon’ble Chairman informed members of the Board that the National Centre for Disease Control has approved a total budget of Rs.50.00 crores for a pilot Rabies Control project of which Rs.20.00 crores will be used for human programme and Rs.30.00 crores will be for ABC and mass vaccination of street dogs.

The Board unanimously approved the Annual Report and adoption of the Audit Report and Annual Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India for the year 2012-13 as well as confirmation of the Minutes of the 39th General Meeting held on 23rd August, 2013.

Other notable decisions taken include the following:

- The Board has requested the Ministry to relax the conditions of Shelter House and Ambulance schemes by reducing the period of lease from 30 years to 10 years under Shelter House scheme so that a large number of Gaushalas who are in possession of Government land can avail the Shelter House Grant. The Joint Secretary (AW) assured that he will look into the proposal submitted by the Board. In order to provide more assistance to the needy organizations who have expanded their activities during the past years after getting grant in-aid under Shelter House and Ambulance schemes, the Board has decided to reduce the period from 10 years to 5 years and 5 years to 2 years to avail grants under Shelter House and Ambulance schemes respectively. In view of approval of this decision, the Board can consider more proposals and utilize the budget allocation under these schemes in this financial year.
- The Board discussed about the use of Ambulances and decided that Tractor and Trolley can be used by AWOs for primarily transporting animals and also for transporting fodder, cow dung etc. which are all for the welfare of animals. The Municipalities/Civic Bodies working for stray animals in coordination with animal welfare organizations can also avail grant-in-aid under Shelter House and Ambulance Schemes.
- The Board has decided that the applications for Regular Grant will not be processed for consideration of grant unless the utilization certificate for earlier grant is furnished by the AWOs and in future no conditional sanction will be issued.
- It was decided by the Board that PeTA be approached for identification of Elephant Sanctuaries for rehabilitation of elephants from circuses.
- The draft SOP on ABC Laparoscopy for sterilization of street dogs submitted by Dr. Vikas C. Mehrotra, Head-Veterinary, Kari Storz Endoscopy India Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi has been approved.
- Consideration of SOP on ABC by CNVR Method and Same Day Release method has not been approved by the Board.
- The SOP on Gaushalas prepared by Brigadier S.S.Chohan, Member, AWBI has been approved by the Board and it has been decided to translate the same into Hindi.
- The Board has approved release of a grant of Rs.3.20 lakhs to CPREEC for conducting a Seminar on Animal Welfare in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- The Golden Jubilee Souvenir prepared by Board has been sent to the Hon’ble Minister of Environment & Forests for approval for printing and publishing the same in New Delhi. There has been an undue delay in getting the approval of Hon’ble Minister. The Joint Secretary (AW) assured to follow up the matter.
- Ratification of the Minutes of the Grants Sub-Committee Meetings of the Board held on 30.10.2013 and 14.11.2013. The Minutes of the Grants Sub-Committee Meetings held on 30.10.2013 and 14.11.2013 were approved and ratified.
- The Annual General Meeting considered the Revised Estimates 2013-14 and Budget Estimates 2014-15 submitted to the Ministry and ratified the same. The AGM decided that a letter to be sent to the Ministry for re-appropriation of Rs.1.00 crore from Shelter House Scheme to Plan Scheme immediately.
- Consideration of matter relating to Revised Draft of the Animal Welfare Bill 2012. The AGM decided that this matter be discussed by the Legal Experts in the Legal Committee with the Joint Secretary, MoEF.
Uttarakhand Monsoon Disaster Management Operation
A Glimpse from The Animal Welfare Point of View

Dr. Ashutosh Joshi,
Officer-In-Charge, Uttarakhand Animal Welfare Board,
Pashudhan Bhawan, Mothronwala, Dehradun.

Background: Livestock rearing is carried out by more than 70% of the population of Uttarakhand. Majority of the people living in the rural hilly area, earn only twice a year from agricultural crops. Thus, animal husbandry is the only source of regular source of income for them. It is earned through the sale of dairy products, poultry products, wool and meat. For people in Uttarakhand, animal husbandry is one of the most important sources of livelihood, particularly in regions with tracks where religious tourism is followed – for example – Kedarnath track, Hemkund Sahib track, Yamunotri track, Gaumukh track and Mansarovar track.

Heavy rainfall during the rainy season is a very common phenomenon in most of the Uttarakhand hills. In this year too, everything was going on as usual until one of the worst floods of the century rained down on the hillside. We had heavy and continuous rainfall for four days i.e. from the night of 14th June to 18th June, 2013. Nobody ever imagined that it was going to lead to such heavy flooding in most of the rivers and tributaries along with large scale landslides, cloud bursts, excessive damage to infrastructure like roads, bridges, buildings, land and most painfully, the heavy toll of both human lives as well as the lives of farm animals. Due to the flash floods caused by the glacial landslide which led to bursting of Gandhi Sarovar, a natural lake above Kedarnath, maximum human mortality and animal mortality was reported from the Kedarnath track.
The backbone of transportation in remote hill routes continues to be horses, mules and ponies. These animals are involved in ferrying of pilgrims, transportation of groceries and other products of daily needs. It was unfortunate that the region suffered such a heavy toll of animals who were either washed away in floods or they got submerged in the debris of the cloudbursts. The livestock losses till 20th August, 2013 has been reported as under:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Cow</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Ox</th>
<th>Horses/ Mules</th>
<th>Sheep/ Goats</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kumaon</td>
<td>Naintal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US Ngr</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Almora</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bageshwar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pithoragarh</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>4320</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwal</td>
<td>Champawat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5261</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dehradun</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paun</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tehri</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rudraprayag</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>3214</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uttarkashi</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haridwar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total      | 703       | 415 | 314     | 1722 | 10336          | 6333         | 144     |       | 19967 |

Animal Citizen, April-December, 2013
In this monsoon disaster, particularly five districts were most severely affected. District Rudraprayag reported the maximum human mortality while the maximum mortality of equines was seen in the Kedarnath track. In district Chamoli, the maximum number of animals (most of them being mules) got stranded on the Hemkund track across the river Alakananda. In district Uttarkashi, the area surrounding Yamunotri track and Gaumukh track was most seriously hit. District Tehri, particularly in Jaunpur block and district Pithoragarh has also been heavily struck by this monsoon disaster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Animals stranded</th>
<th>Rescued</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rudraprayag</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>Kedarnath and on Gauikund-Sonaprayag route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>Ghoraparao, Gobindghat, Pulna and Ghangria with 333 owners of animals who remained stranded until July 20th, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department deputed Veterinary Officers posted across the state for the rescue operations. The status report regarding existing number of Veterinary hospitals and Stock Man Centres and manpower deployed on full time basis in the five most affected districts is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Veterinary Hospitals</th>
<th>Veterinary Pharmacists</th>
<th>SMCs (Stock Man Centers) LEOs are deployed here</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Govt. Veterinary Hospitals</td>
<td>No. of Post Sanctioned</td>
<td>No. of VOs Serving</td>
<td>No. of Post Sanctioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rudraprayag</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>TehriGarhwal</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Uttarkashi</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pithoragarh</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL UTTARAKHAND</th>
<th>Veterinary Officers</th>
<th>Veterinary Pharmacists</th>
<th>LEOs appointed at SMCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Post Sanctioned</td>
<td>No. of VOs Serving</td>
<td>No. of Post Sanctioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the above staff, 1293 Class-IV employees were deployed at various institutions of the department. Along with the full time regular staff deployed in the disaster hit districts, additional manpower deployment was done on a rotational basis for an average period of 10 days from the nearby districts. In addition to Veterinary Doctors and para-veterinary staff from Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department, two Veterinary Doctors and four Dressers also provided services in Hemkund Track in district Chamoli.

Strategically, the following tasks were targeted to be performed in this large scale Monsoon Disaster Management Operation:
- Motivation of the disappointed animal owners and Grievance Addressal.
- Rescue of the stranded animals in non-accessible hills and arranging Feed / Fodder for them.
- Making arrangements for providing Temporary Shelter for the Homeless Animals.
- Disposal of Dead Bodies of the animals.
- Treatment of Sick Animals & Stress Management.
- Mass Vaccination to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Compensation against Animal Mortality and Restructuring of livelihood from animal husbandry sector.

This article provides the details of the work carried out under various sections of the Disaster Management Action Plan.

Motivation of the disappointed animal owners & Grievance Addressal: A total of 108 Veterinary Relief Teams comprising of 82 Veterinary Officers, 53 Veterinary Pharmacists, 131 Livestock Extension Officers and other staff from employees available in the disaster hit districts were deployed to Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarakashi and Pithoragarh. In the worst affected districts of Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi, additional Officers and staff were deployed from other districts viz Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Pauri, Tehri and Haridwar and comprised of 67 Veterinary Officers and 83 Para-veterinary staff.
In the Guptkashi-Kedarnath area of the worst affected district of Rudraprayag, a District Magistrate level IAS officer Dr. B.V.R.C. Purshottam IAS was appointed as 'Relief Commissioner'. He formed six teams, each being led by a Magistrate/Officer on Special Duty. Each team had one Veterinary Officer accompanied by para-veterinary staff, one Medical Officer along with paramedical staff and an employee from the revenue department. Each team leader would hold village meetings, address all the people, take feedback, offer support and provide a strategy for holistic relief. At the same time, the Veterinary team, Medical team and team of revenue department were performing their duty.

Rescue of the stranded animals in non-accessible hills & providing Feed/Fodder for them

Due to excessive rains, floods and landslides, most of the tracks of the remote hilly regions got disconnected. At many places, rivers and tributaries washed away the roads, tracks and bridges. In the initial 15 days after the natural calamity in Kedarnath track and Hemkund Sahib track, though Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and Uttarakhand Police did an excellent job of rescuing the trapped humans. However, most of the makeshift bridges made by them were of no use from the animal rescue point of view. Other than dogs, no other four footed animal could cross them. These makeshift bridges were so dangerous that a Sub Divisional Magistrate - Late Shri Ajai Arora, while he was coming back from Kedarnath temple, was not able to keep his balance on this bridge and he fell in to the fast flowing river. His dead body could not be recovered even after a careful search made by rescue teams and local administration for more than fifteen days.

The maximum number of animals were stranded in district Rudraprayag (Kedarnath track) and district Chamoli (Hemkund Sahib track). In the non accessible remote hilly patches, the rescue and feeding of such animals was even more challenging. Some of the areas remained non accessible even for a long period of time. This was particularly, in Ghoranparao, Gobindghat, Pulna and Ghangaria areas of district Rudraprayag where over 1200 animals remained stranded with 333 owners until July 20th, 2013 when the Border Roads Organization succeeded in building the Valley Bridge. In such areas Relief Feed was required to be air lifted through helicopters.

Feeding of stranded animals in such a big number was a tough task. Plenty of government organizations eg; Remount Veterinary Corps of the Indian Army, Animal Welfare Board of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, Livestock Development Board and Uttarakhand Animal Welfare Board under Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department and non government organizations viz Brooks Hospital India, Rahat hospital-P.F.A. Dehradun, AAGAAS, Donkey Sanctuary India, P.F.A. Uttarakhand and W.S.P.A. gave remarkable contributions in Rescue Feed Donations.

It was virtually impossible to approach plenty of stranded animals even by movement on feet. Particularly, areas across the river Mandakini surrounding Kedarnath track and across the river Alakananda surrounding Hemkund Sahib track were completely non accessible from animal rescue point of view. Thus, the teams from the Animal Husbandry Department and non government animal welfare organizations were moved by helicopters. At some of the sites even the landing of the helicopter was not possible thus at such sites, air dropping of feed and fodder was done. Status report regarding details of Feed and Fodder/Feed Distributed (in Quintals) is as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Organization</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPCA Dehradun - Gram for mules</td>
<td>10.00 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks Hospital India Equine Feed for mules</td>
<td>50.00 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand AHD - Kutta for mules</td>
<td>264.60 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various N.G.Os + PFA - Kutta for mules</td>
<td>76.00 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.V.C. (Indian Army) Crushed Jai seeds + Hay</td>
<td>100.00 Quintals + 100.00 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWBI (MoEF, Govt. of India)-Equine Feed +Compact FeedBlock</td>
<td>60.00 Quintals + 194.80 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.G.O. Pet Lovers, Thane</td>
<td>76.00 Quintals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand Livestock Dev. Board - This board is the biggest manufacturer of animal feed from Government Sector in Uttarakhand.</td>
<td>Meeting all the surplus demands of Relief Feed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some of the non government animal welfare organizations made remarkable contribution during this rescue and relief operation. In particular, AWAS, Donkey Sanctuary, PFA Dehradun and WSPA made remarkable contributions in the Gobindghaat area (Hemkund Sahib track) of district Chamoli. They gave not only logistic support but they helped in providing motivation and cooperation with animal owners who were with the stranded animals in Gobindghaat, Pulna area across the river Alakananda.

PFA Utarakhand was led by Mrs. Gauri Maulekhi who led her team along with the team of Animal Husbandry Department and stayed for many nights in the remote hilly areas surrounding Kedarnath track. As a lady she bravely stayed in the remote hilly tracks and succeeded in rescuing 26 mules, two cows and two dogs from Bheembali area on Kedarnath track. She also sponsored a cash prize of Rs 50,000/- to the six labourers of the Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department who assisted her in the operation. The felicitation was done by Dr. B.V.R.C. Purshottam, Relief Commissioner, Guptkashi.

One of the mules was rescued from Sonprayag area by a helicopter. The mule was given the name 'Hope'. Though ‘Hope’ was a great inspiration for the entire work force deployed on this relief and rescue operation, unfortunately, ‘Hope’ did not survive even though an N.G.O carried the mule out of Uttarakhand, for better veterinary support.

One of the mules at Bheembali area, near Kedarnath suffered with his hoof trapped inside a steel bowl. In the nights while this mule used to move, a loud metallic sound could be heard echoing throughout the valley. Initially, even the relief and rescue team members thought that it was a ghost spirit of the thousands of the pilgrims who had died in the Kedarnath track. During this period, the mule suffered heavily with the hoof severely damaged. Finally, the Rescue Team from the Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department were able to successfully locate and rescue the mule. The steel bowl was cut away. The mule has been brought in the KVK Shelter near Guptkashi. He had suffered a severe traumatic wound in the hoof which is healing well. This mule was named ‘Hope 2’. He has now become a new source of inspiration for the entire Rescue team. The Relief Commissioner Dr. B.V.R.C. Purshottam gave a cash prize and certificate of appreciation to the team involved in the rescue operations.

Temporary Shelter for Homeless Animals & Disposal of the Carcasses
Due to the natural calamity in Kedarnath track (district Rudraprayag) and Hemkund Sahib track (district Chamoli) providing shelter for the homeless and stranded animals was the most important and immediate need. Heavy rains and the severe cold were likely to predispose the animals to respiratory infections like pneumonia and other bacterial and viral infections. Therefore, with cooperation from animal owners and help from animal welfare organizations, make-shift arrangements were made in either temporary polythene Tirpal sheds or half destroyed buildings or sheds. Particularly in Gobindghaat area on the bank of river Alakananda, over 1,200 mules and other animals were stranded until the Valley Bridge was built and became operational on 20th July, 2012 by Border Road Organization. The animals and owners remained stranded for nearly a month.
In Kedarnath area efforts were made to shelter the homeless stranded animals in Polythene Tirpal sheds/half destroyed buildings/sheds but in the initial phase the track was completely non-accessible. Later, a cow shed of KVK was acquired by Relief Commissioner and the rescued animals were sheltered in this shed. In Kedarnath area since the human mortality was very heavy there were many mules whose owners could not be traced. Relief Commissioner approved a policy regarding the rescue of such ownerless animals, shelter for a month and final disposal after one month by a committee of Veterinary Officer of Government Veterinary Hospital, Sub Divisional Magistrate and Principal of Government Inter College.

Disposal of Dead Bodies of the animals
It was very difficult to bear the stench of the decomposing carcasses of the animals. In several places, the Relief teams of Indian Army, Para-military Forces, Police, Medical Health Department and other concerned departments had to work under conditions continually exposed to the unpleasant smell from dead bodies. Proper disposal of the dead bodies of animals and human beings is a must to prevent outbreak of disease, ensure hygiene and of course from aesthetic point of view. Two teams comprising of 04 Veterinary Officers and 10 laborers were sent to Gaurikund & Kedarnath area and they were able to hygienically dispose of 12 dead bodies in Kedarnath, 18 dead bodies in Garurchatti/Bheembali and 16 dead bodies in Gaurikund. It was presumed that maximum of dead bodies were either buried under debris or they were washed off with the flooded rivers. At the time of writing this report, there were no apparent dead bodies on the visible surface. The proper disposal of carcasses buried under the soil (if dug out while seeking the human dead bodies) was still a challenge.

Treatment of Sick & Injured Animals in Relief Rescue Camps
Sickness and injury of the animals was not a big problem particularly for the animals which were in the custody of their owners. A large number of sick and injured animals were treated in district Chamoli and district Rudraprayag. These districts had the maximum number of homeless and stranded animals. Since the human mortality was very heavy in Rudraprayag district thus a large number of animals at the time of writing this report continue to remain homeless and unattended by their owners. Status report regarding total number of sick animals attended is stated as following: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Cow</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Ox</th>
<th>Horses/ Mules</th>
<th>Sheep/ Goats</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nainital</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Ngr</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almora</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bageshwar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithoragarh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champawat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehradun</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>2962</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudraprayag</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarkashi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardiwar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>4141</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mass Vaccination to prevent disease outbreak
For prevention of disease outbreaks, mass vaccination of all the animals was done by various teams of the Animal Husbandry Department. In the hour of intense need Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department was given remarkable support by some of the organizations outside. Status report regarding vaccine donation is as following: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Haryana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 1.0 Lakh dose of H.S. Vaccine +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 0.16 Lakh dose of B.Q. Vaccine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Indian Immunologicals, Hyderabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 2.0 Lakh dose of F.M.D. Vaccine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Till date, 3,10,791 animals have been inoculated with vaccines of H.S., B.Q., F.M.D. & P.P.R. This is still a big challenge to cover the maximum population. Status Report regarding number of animals vaccinated is being stated as following:-

### Compensation against Animal Mortality

Heavy mortality of animals were reported in this monsoon calamity. The highest mortality was reported regarding the mule population which suffered maximum loss at 4.22% of the total population. Status report regarding loss to livestock population is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>No. of Control Rooms</th>
<th>No. of Rescue Teams</th>
<th>No. of Animals Vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kumaon Region</td>
<td>Nainital</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US Ngr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>68208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Almora</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bageshwar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pithoragarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Champanawat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwal Region</td>
<td>Dehradun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pauri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tehri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chamoli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rudraprayag</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>41238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uttarkashi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haridwar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>63063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>122</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>306842</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimation of Amount of Compensation (Rs in Lacs) as per norms of Uttarakhand Govt & NABARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Buffaloes</th>
<th>Bullocks</th>
<th>Equines</th>
<th>Sheep &amp; Goats</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total (Rs in Lacs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1023486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>25717</td>
<td>10582</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>0.636</td>
<td>0.243</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Uttarakhand Government provided monetary relief to the owners whose animals had died in the natural calamity. Estimation regarding losses and expected expense in relief compensation as per norms declared by Uttarakhand Government is as under:

### Restructuring of livelihood from animal husbandry sector

Until this monsoon calamity religious tourism was also a major source of employment for majority of the people living in areas with religious tracks (Kedarnath track in district Rudraprayag, Hemkund Sahib track in district Chamoli, Yamunotri track & Gaumukh track in district Uttarkashi). Since most of the roads and tracks have been washed away. Therefore, re-establishment of religious tourism is going take time. To prevent mass migration of the population seeking employment and to provide self employment at local level, Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department has given good support. Particularly to establish supply chain of Relief Stocks, routine ration and daily needs, construction material and infra structure development, the mules have played a vital role. In the present circumstances mule husbandry offers good scope for providing employment opportunities for the people living in the region.

Considering the existing situation, the Government approved a pilot project of Rs 3.00 crores under R.K.V.Y. (Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana) of Agriculture Ministry, Government of India. Under this project animal farmers are to be provided mules on 50% subsidy basis. Besides, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India released a total of Rs 5.46 crores under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (ESVDH, Fodder Development, ASCAD, Livestock Census, ISS, NPCB) to the Uttarakhand Animal Husbandry Department. The Animal Welfare Board of India also gave remarkable contribution by giving grants of Rs 8.00 lakhs through the Uttarakhand Animal Welfare Board. This grant has been utilized for provision of logistic support, medicines, vaccines, relief feed, disinfectants and chemicals.
Flood relief in Uttarakhand - Efforts by PFA, Uttarakhand

by
Gauri Maulekhi
Secretary, PFA Uttarakhand

Flash Floods struck Uttarakhand where there were more than 20,000 working animals and livestock were congregated to serve lakhs of pilgrims - the Kedarnath Valley. The army and the administration rushed in to rescue the survivors from the 14 kilometer trek that stretched from Gaurikund along the river Mandakini, up to the Kedarnath temple at the foot of the snow clad mountains. Unfortunately, the injured and stranded animals all along this route had no hope. People for Animals Uttarakhand stepped in on the 4th day after the calamity into the heart of the valley to assess the damage and to rescue the stranded animals. In this mission, the Humane Society International lent a helping hand and even sent a team of equine vets and paravets to attend to injured animals. Sonprayag was the last roadhead now. Connectivity beyond Sonprayag was either washed away or seriously affected. Without mobile network, roads, bridges or administrative support, we had to face mayhem at every step.
Amid hell breaking loose in the valley, we were the only group struggling to get it across to the government and the army that animal evacuation was also necessary for ethical, constitutional, legal and economic reasons. We were faced by tough resistance, almost to the point of facing ridicule from the authorities. Each time a phone call had to be made, we needed to walk at least 10 kilometers. The team was well equipped to survive in the toughest of conditions, and each member was self sustained with all the gear and dry food to last 15 days amid rubble without assistance. We persisted and finally the administration relented and came forward to provide support for the animals. Hard work paid off and Smt Maneka Gandhi sought support from the Head of the Army operations and secured assistance in rebuilding a crucial horse bridge between Gaurikund and Sonprayag.

More than 800 mules were evacuated through this route by PFA with the help of locals. The route was still difficult and full of landslides, but the local men were agile, surefooted and motivated. We hired some of these men and got more and more animals evacuated from Gaurikund. The mules that were stranded on mountain ledges, surrounded by treacherous currents and dangerous landslides still waited for help.

After a thorough study of the area and interaction with local people, we discovered that despite there being a government order, no veterinarian was ever available on the Yatra route. No registration or vaccination was ever done for this precious working livestock. No night shelters were ever made by the government for the 12,000 or so mules who made a mammoth contribution to the economy of this region. Nor was there any evacuation plan to get these animals out when calamity had struck.

The PFA team headed towards Kedarnath after the Gaurikund Mules had been taken to safe places in Guptkashi and Kalimath. Locals who wanted to go up the mountain to bring back their livestock were being prevented by the district administration as the focus was on getting every last human out of the very unstable and still very dangerous valley. We got the order reversed and sent up hundreds of local young men to bring back as many animals as they could bring. Finders will be keepers, we told them, simply to get every animal down. More than two thousand animals were waiting to be evacuated from the upper reaches where the treeline ends. All humans had been evacuated and Kedarnath was a ghost town. In the three days spent there, hundreds of animals were evacuated through local men. The Kedarnath temple bazaar had turned into an island and some 30 animals were stranded there too. In the absence of any bridge, we used brute force to pull out most of the animals and carried out some puppies from the bazaar. The puppies later got adopted by cattle herders in Chaumasi.

There were still those animals that were stuck in the narrower parts of the valley where the devastation was unprecedented and which were still quite inaccessible. We had neither the equipment nor the resources to survive or help in such terrain. A short visit to Dehradun settled the matter. With the footage that was brought back and the huge number of animals that we helped evacuate, we were able to convince the administration that animal evacuation was necessary for humane and economic reasons. The footage can be viewed at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6L-mA6pLJSE. The Animal Husbandry Department was rushed in to camp at various sites and the animal rescue teams were offered all the support possible, however grudgingly.

Team PFA headed back to Rambara, the eye of the storm, with renewed energy, more technical help, engineer, equipment, manpower and better government support. The five days spent at Rambara were perhaps the most fruitful and fulfilling as mules were pulled out from the brink of death, out of the landslides, away from currents. The animals that were alive were standing hopelessly amidst carcasses and rubble.
Some could barely walk. With tears of joy at finding each living animal on the 8 kilometre stretch in the crumbling mountains, we struggled on. Our camp was on an unstable ledge on a mountain that was littered with dead bodies and carcasses, therefore we did not have many days before the team members would start falling ill, or the ledge decided to give way! We had no fresh water to drink and had to use water from the same streams in which dead bodies and carcasses were still rotting. It was impossible to open our mouth without flies getting inside it. Some of us wore face masks, the others just got accustomed to the challenge!

With no network or any land route to get anywhere, for 5 days, the 11 member PFA team was as far away from help as it could be. More and more animals were rounded up each day and taken across the river Mandakini on a log bridge constructed for the purpose and reinforced with iron pipes, so that it takes the weight of the mules, we kept taking them to a safe pasture near the Chaumasi hill, till we could find no more live animals left on the entire stretch.

By the 5th day, two members of the team developed allergies and another two suffered from knee and hip injuries. Lack of communication prevented us from calling for help or air evacuation. The exhausted team headed towards Kedarnath, a vertical climb in knee deep mud, through the dense Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary. It was an exhausting trip like no other but the fact that our mission had been accomplished and nobody was critically hurt or ill, kept our spirits high. A dog "Sheru" accompanied us from Rambara to Kedarnath, all the way. In his own dignified way, he expressed affection and bucked us up, each time an exhausted member of the team would sit down to catch his breath. It rained heavily that evening, so we pitched our tents in a cattle shed in the deserted pastures again and Sheru kept us warm and safe from visiting wildlife.

We reached Kedarnath the following day and were received there by the Rehabilitation Commissioner and the SP for Rudraprayag who arranged for us to return back to Guptkashi. The six brave young men who helped us in the evacuation were rewarded by PFA with a cash prize of Rs 50,000 and their wages were willingly paid by the Department of Animal Husbandry. The task was complete - not just of saving animals, but also to prove that it was worth dying for!
Norma Alvares, Advocating Positive Change By Being the Change

FIAPO stands for Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations. It is a non-governmental, national collective of NGOs or AWOs based in India, who are primarily concerned with the welfare of animals. FIAPO is registered as a trust in 2007 under the Indian Trusts Act, 1881. FIAPO was set up because some of us activists felt the need for an umbrella organisation comprised of animal welfare organisations in order to create a powerful force to push forward our agenda for the protection of animals. We hope to do this by lobbying in the corridors of power for legislation that will benefit animals across the country and also by raising awareness among citizens of various cruelties perpetrated on animals. Public opinion can be a powerful weapon for change.

But most animal welfare organisations are also doing similar work. How are you different from them?

It is not a question of being different. The Federation after all is comprised of these very animal welfare organisations. However, FIAPO is taking awareness-raising and campaigning to a whole new level. The activities of most AWOs are location specific i.e their programmes are concerned with the welfare of animals in the areas where they are located – for example, Bangalore or Chennai or Jaipur or Calcutta. It is in fact quite difficult for local AWOs to become involved in animal welfare issues in other parts of the country, much as they would like to.

But through FIAPO, they can get involved in issues other than what their own NGOs are concerned with as FIAPO has set up several channels for this purpose. To give you some examples, the anti-dolphinaria campaign, the ban-animal-testing-in- cosmetics campaign, the farm animals project etc. enable the AWOs to participate in all-India projects which they would perhaps not have done otherwise. Also, FIAPO enables AWOs to know about the activities of other AWOs, get in touch with them and offer them assistance, advice, act as pressure groups or even physically go to such areas to help sort out problems.

Give us some idea of the kind of networking among AWOs that is happening through FIAPO?

FIAPO enables networking on a city and state level through local federations, where all activists in an area meet up regularly to talk about common issues and then identify strategies to combat them. Such local federations are centres of activity.

Internationally too, we run several services to allow activists to network. The most popular is our google group, on which various AWOs post their problems, or their views on different topics. Others respond. Ideas get clarified. Strategy is discussed. Best practices are suggested on the basis of past experience. Most important, the AWO facing a problem does not feel isolated and alone.

Activists feel comforted when they know that others too have faced similar problems, that there are solutions and that they just have to try harder. It is important therefore to stay connected. And of course, our commentary, websites, social media – all help to connect people concerned about animals.
FIAPO also organises bi-annually an all-India conference, to bring activists together to meet each other, build friendships and discuss important issues. We have held two conferences so far, the first in Chennai, the second in Goa. Both were well attended and appreciated. The third India For Animals (IFA) conference is scheduled to be held in 2014 in Hyderabad.

• **What has been the response of the AWOs to this initiative?**

Pretty good, so far. FIAPO was set up in 2010 and till date we have 50 member organisations. These are AWOs who have formally signed up to be members of FIAPO. But there are many more who we informally network with. These AWOs number around 500. In a sense, they can also be considered associates of the Federation, even though they may not yet be formal members. The number of individuals on our data base is over 2,500. So we are in contact with quite a large number of people concerned about protection for animals. Some of the well-known AWOs are the founder members of FIAPO and that I think has inspired confidence in the Federation.

Last year, we also started a new programme to take the principles of a federation to the local level. We have found that AWOs prefer to join a local unit and meet with other animal activists from their own State or maybe the same district. So we are helping to set up informal networks of activists and AWOs and facilitating their involvement with each other. We helped start one in Jaipur, another in Pune, also one for Kerala State. We’ve had many requests since we started this programme - we’ve not been able to keep up with the demand!

• **You have mentioned several projects or campaigns FIAPO has worked on. Have you had any successes?**

FIAPO is very young and most of our projects are still on-going. Also, I hesitate to speak of success in regard to animal welfare issues, because despite the laws and court orders and awareness campaigns, cruelties still happen. We have to constantly be vigilant. But I am happy to state that we are delighted that the hard work we put into our anti-dolphinaria campaign has culminated in a circular from the Ministry of Environment and Forests banning the setting up of dolphinariums throughout the country. Actually, it is the AWBI who first issued an advisory in January 2012 with a strong recommendation against permitting dolphinariums in the country.

• **Who can become a member of the Federation?**

Only organisations can become members of FIAPO. Any organization registered in India that works primarily for the protection of animals can register to become a member of FIAPO. The application is scrutinised by a Committee and if found in accordance with our norms, membership is granted. There is no membership fee. [Visit http://fiapo.org/membershipapp.php for more info]

• **You have also been a member of the CPCSEA for several years. Can you tell us about its achievements?**

I have been a member of the CPCSEA for four terms, starting in the year 2000. Initially, at meetings of the CPCSEA, there would always be confrontation between the animal welfare members and the scientific community on the proposals that were on the agenda for approval. But over the years I have observed that a more harmonious relationship has developed and all members express concern about the number of animals used in experiments and the trauma caused to them. This itself is a big change, at the highest level. Alternatives are very often considered, promoters are asked to personally justify experiments and experiments on large animals are approved only after thorough scrutiny.

• **Among the impactful decisions taken by CPCSEA during the past decade are the following:**

- Formulating the Five Principles for the Utilization and Care of Animals to be used in Testing, Research and Training. These principles were drawn up in the year 2004 after a series of intense brainstorming sessions and were incorporated into law in 2006. These principles define the rationale which guides the use of animals in experimentation, they emphasize minimum use of and minimum pain to animals and most important, they introduce the concept of rehabilitation of animals after the experiment is over.
- Use of animals in educational institutes has also greatly reduced during the past decade. There is a ban on experiments using animals in schools. Efforts are on to also eliminate their use at undergraduate and post graduate level, except in professional institutes e.g. medical colleges, where the student, once graduated, would need to himself/herself perform surgery.
- Use of animals in the cosmetic industry is another area which has come under scrutiny by CPCSEA. There are already more than 20,000 existing approved chemicals which do not need fresh testing on animals and which can be used for formulation of products. So, it is possible for companies to avoid testing on animals and to produce cruelty free products. Thankfully, some of the top-of-the-line companies are doing just that.
- In 2010, the CPCSEA published the much needed Standard Operating Procedures for guiding the Institutional Animal Ethics Committees which approve experiments on small animals.

There are already more than 20,000 existing approved chemicals which do not need fresh testing on animals and which can be used for formulation of products. So, it is possible for companies to avoid testing on animals and to produce cruelty free products. Thankfully, some of the top-of-the-line companies are doing just that.
The National Institute for Animal Welfare was set up to train CPCSEA nominees, IAEC members, animal welfare activists, vets, para-vets etc.

**What is your advice to young lawyers starting their careers fighting for the welfare of animals and the environment?**

I hesitate to give advice because I believe that experience is always the best teacher. But since you ask, let me set out a few pointers:

Know your subject in and out. Read carefully, not just your case papers, but read extensively on and around the subject you are arguing. Make an effort to understand the ramifications of the case you are pleading. Very often lawyers simply stand up and mouth whatever the client has told them to say and their shallow knowledge gets exposed when a query is asked in court.

Always strategise. If you are not able to get the main relief that you want, keep in mind something smaller that you can achieve. Always try to leave the court room with some gain, howsoever small, or at least keep a window open to enable you to return to the court another time.

Ensure that the court’s orders and directions are implemented. Citizen groups are highly motivated when they first approach the court but as time goes by their interest dwindles and directions of the court are soon forgotten. But ensuring that these directions are implemented, many a time enables you to further your case, if you have not succeeded at the first go.

**Your Wish List of legal reforms for animal welfare in India?**

I have only one wish on my list and that is that the Animal Welfare Bill that we drafted becomes law. The draft of the bill was prepared by some of the finest minds on animal welfare in the country - lawyers and activists - in 2010-11. We worked on it for Months. The bill is lying with the Ministry for nearly two years, The Hon’ble Minister has assured AWBI that in its Golden Jubilee year, the bill would become law. I anxiously wait for this to happen. Once the Animal Welfare Act is in place, changes to other acts and rules will automatically follow.

**Name some of your successful legal victories?**

There were two cases that PFA took up at the Bombay High Court. One challenged the holding of bull fights *(dhirios)* in Goa. The second opposed the shooting of stray dogs. We were successful in both cases. The Goa Bench of the Bombay High Court banned *dhirios*. Appeal filed by the Bull Fight Owners’ Association was dismissed by the Supreme Court. In the other matter, the High Court disallowed the shooting of dogs. However the larger issue of how to deal with the stray dog problem is presently in the Supreme Court.

**Who are your mentors and the people who have inspired you?**

I started out more than 30 years ago in the field of environment protection. I worked with environment groups across the country and argued PILs for protection of the environment. The move towards animal welfare was a natural progression, because animals are part of the environment. The reason one fights to safeguard our ecology is to protect the species – human and animal. However, it was Mrs. Maneka Gandhi who ‘pushed’ me into animal welfare. She sent a young scientist from Goa to me for help to start an NGO for animal welfare. I not only helped the young lady start People for Animals but I got actively involved in it too. The rest is history. Animal protection is now a side-by-side activity with my environment work.

There are many people who have inspired me along the way and I name only a few. Chinny Krishna, the legendary animal welfare activist and Vice-Chairman of the AWBI, Amala Akkineni, the passionately committed film actress from Andhra Pradesh, Supriya, Sanober and Brinda from CUPA, my own trustees Milan Naik and the late Kamlakant Parab – they are all people I admire the most for their heroism in animal welfare.

"Prepare yourself for arguments that the other side will raise. It is not enough simply to prepare your side of the case. You also need to imagine yourself as the lawyer for the other side and the objections you would raise. If you prepare in this manner you will force your client to provide you the additional data which you can use if the occasion arises”

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"The abolition of vivisection would not only have the effect of enabling research workers to avoid the pitfalls and fallacies associated with animal experimentation and the dangers to human health and life upon the application of these results to mankind, but would, in fact, promote in the highest degree the true progress of medical science.” -Dr. M. Beddow Baily, The Futility of Experiments on Animals, London 1962

"Why am I against vivisection? The most important reason is because it’s bad science, producing a lot of misleading and confusing data which pose hazards to human health. It’s also a waste of taxpayer's dollars to take healthy animals and artificially and violently induce diseases in them that they normally wouldn't get, or which occur in different form, when we already have the sick people who can be studied while they’re being treated.” - Dr. Roy Kupsinel, M.D., 1988, medical magazine editor, USA.
Mission Accomplished!
Luke Gamble's Note of Thanks

Dear FIAPO,

On behalf of the Mission Rabies Team, I just wanted to write a quick note of thanks for the support of the FIAPO leaders and groups who came on board to help drive forward the launch phase of Mission Rabies.

Over 60,000 dogs vaccinated really is a phenomenal result and down to the guidance and immense support of the Animal Welfare Board of India, the leadership of the Mission Rabies President Dr. Chinny Krishna, an incredible team of sponsors and supporters, and the most amazing volunteers and local partner organisations on the ground who put hearts and souls into making it happen. Averaging over 2,000 dogs a day being caught, marked and vaccinated exceeded expectation and we are all very happy with the figures.

The general goodwill from everyone positively involved and associated with the project has been completely uplifting and inspiring – and this has fed through to all the volunteers and teams we had working on the ground over the last month. The Indian NGO's who led the project in the respective regions were fantastic. Blue Cross, IPAN, the PFA charities amongst others really drove forward the ideals and ambitions of what MR is all about and there is a feeling we now have great foundations to not only take forward the fight against rabies, but also champion the welfare of the street dogs and the wellbeing of the communities in all the areas we worked.

Things will be moving fairly swiftly now as we assimilate all the data, outline all the plans and drive forward with the next stage of the project. Our first surgical training course has already begun with JBF in Guwahati but the summaries of the first 30 days in terms of numbers of dogs vaccinated, are outlined below for your interest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Checkpoint Breakdown</th>
<th>Totals:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>5291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erode</td>
<td>5877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madurai</td>
<td>8533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>5678</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>4779</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
<td>2168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>5347</td>
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<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>5121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhubaneswar</td>
<td>5922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guwahati</td>
<td>5436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirupathi</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,310</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All five of the suspected rabid dogs we picked up and tested came back positive from the labs. One very positive aspect of the project was that under the Indian NGOs with which we worked, there were international guests from over 14 different countries involved. The sense of unity, drawn together and united in the name of animal welfare, was fantastic. India will now lead the way in rabies control models and show the world what really can be done. It is a huge privilege to be a part of this project. We now have an incredible database – charting GPS locations of each dog vaccinated, the sex of every animal, age (over or under three months), whether it had a neutering mark or not, if the animal was free roaming or owner presented and also if we had to administer other treatments to treat certain conditions. We also have a proper and accurate record of incidence of disease amongst the populations of street dogs we targeted.

Animal Citizen, April-December, 2013
The use of this data will give us a unique insight and mapping as to the demographic of street dogs in locations across ten states of India and sets a firm foundation on which we can build and drive forward the project. With regards the post vaccination surveys, we set a clear target of 70% in every ward we worked. This was achieved in many and we will look at all this as the data gets processed.

Thank you for your support and encouragement with the project. We look forward to extending Mission Rabies and the India National Rabies Network – details of which will shortly follow. For further details of the project, please have a look at www.missionrabies.in and if your organisation or charity would like to get involved and join us for next year, please do get in touch with either myself (luke@wvs.org.uk) or Ilona at the ITC in Ooty at ilona@wvs.org.uk.

Best wishes,

Luke Gamble MRCVS
CEO Mission Rabies / WVS
Abandoned Thoroughbred Racehorses in Bangalore

By Ros-Craig Jones

Three horses which had retired from racing and been given to a riding school in JP Nagar, Bangalore, were found abandoned by a group of school children, who were playing cricket in an open area adjoining the riding school. The children went looking for grass and water and even broke open a locked room looking for feed for the horses. They were able to find bananas, grass and water which they gave the horses. They even found a doctor, who administered saline to one of the horses. Sadly, it was beyond help and died a few hours later, most probably due to dehydration. Water is essential for horses who require about 40 litres a day. To the layperson, a horse seems a strong, hardy animal capable of withstanding adverse circumstances. They are in fact highly sensitive animals unable to manage trauma. Thoroughbreds in particular need special care and attention.

Later that day, a software professional who had learnt to ride at the school, came by to visit the horses and was shocked to find one horse dead, and the other two in a pathetic state. On enquiring, she found that the horses had not been fed for 20 days. CUPA Chairperson Suparna Ganguly said, “It was shocking. Our people rushed there but by that time one horse was already dead. It is strange that anybody can open a horse-riding academy and later abandon the animals. They are horses. They need to be fed and groomed properly. We doubt if the place had any permission from the turf club, BBMP or the animal husbandry department. We are taking up the matter legally as abandoning horses is a punishable offence under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.”

CUPA were not able to transport both the remaining horses, Caramel and Brownie that day because Brownie refused to get into the horse ambulance. Only Caramel was taken to CUPA’s Large Animal shelter in Kengeri. Brownie was very hesitant to get into the vehicle, so he remained in JP Nagar. He stayed in the compound of Dr. Pampapaty, who works with CUPA, and lives in JP Nagar. Dr. Hasnayn Mirza sent packaged horse feed and bundles of hay from his farm, for Brownie, who remained with Dr. Pampapaty for 10 days, until he regained enough strength to be walked to the animal shelter.

Meanwhile, Caramel was being attended to at CUPA’s shelter. He was examined by their vet, Dr Mallikarjun, who concurred that Caramel’s hind legs had swollen up and needed medical attention. An equine Vet was contacted and on advice Dr Mallikarjun administered pain killers and a few other medicines to reduce the swelling, and give relief for the cuts and bruises sustained during transport to the shelter. Caramel voluntarily lifted his legs up to have his hooves cleaned.

The owner of the school was overseas, and the staff had not been paid so they stopped coming to work. She then called CUPA, an animal welfare NGO, who immediately made arrangements to transport the horses to their shelter.
By afternoon, a vet from the Bangalore Turf Club visited the shelter and checked on Caramel again and it was noted that the swelling had reduced considerably. He also gave instructions on the various treatments required and instructed the staff that Caramel has to be brushed everyday to improve his blood circulation.

It was recommended that all the small stones around the main tank and sheds at the Shelter be removed so that the horses do not get injured while walking, and this is going to be the next task for the volunteers over the next few weeks.

Bangalore Turf Club were contacted about the plight of the horses and acted fast by sending feed for the horses. In particular, Sinclair Marshall who has recently taken charge of the riding school in the Turf Club, was very helpful in sending feed, a syce to train the Shelter staff in how to care for the horses, and a farrier to check on the state of their feet.

After 10 days, a group of volunteers from CUPA set off late at night to walk Brownie the 15 kilometres from JP Nagar to Kengeri. They decided to travel at this time to avoid traffic, and arrived at the shelter at 3 am. The questions to be asked are how did the owner expect the horses to be cared for if he wasn't paying for feed, or paying the salaries of his staff. Presumably the horses were purchased in order to make a profit from the riding school. You can't teach people to ride on dead horses. And the staff should answer how they expected the horses to survive without food and water. At very least they could have notified the local police that they were leaving, and the police would have taken appropriate action.

Some procedures should be put in place to ensure this sort of thing cannot happen again. Hopefully CUPA will take the necessary legal action, and a follow up story in the press could highlight what happens to owners who abandon horses, and what steps can be taken by owners who are in financial difficulty and unable to pay for the keep of their horses. As Mrs Ganguly quite rightly says, “The biggest casualty of the heartless racing industry is the disposal of horses that are past their winning days. The owners are then in a race to hand them over to any agency, individual or organisation and they care little if the animals are subject to abuse or not. Often healthy horses are shot, in a bid to be humane and to ensure that the horse does not fall into the wrong hands! Even riding clubs utilise the animal for profit and then tend to discard once it is no longer usable.”

“If an industry as large as the combined turnover of Turb Clubs, Racing Circuits and Riding Schools all over India cannot respect and maintain the animal that has been the source of its profit, it should cease to exist or be intensively regulated to discipline and monitor its treatment of the animals”, she said. In conclusion, the Racing Industry, as a matter of policy and law, should be regulated closely to ensure that all horse owners have a back up plan for the retirement or re-homing of their horses, once they feel it has outlived its utility in the gambling, entertainment or sporting arena.
Tell us about the “Vision for Fair Food and Farming” initiative started by Compassion in World Farming?

The Vision for Fair Food and Farming is a set of key principles which we ask leading figures in academia, business, the Arts and religion to endorse. The aim is to engage with key figures globally and use their support for the Vision to achieve better farming and food policies for the future. We are still gathering VIP signatures, so we would be delighted to hear of appropriate people to approach.

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You spent your early days in India. Tell us about your experiences in India?

My early days were spent in Ireland, where I grew up and went to university (Trinity College, Dublin). I then went to India and taught at the Loreto convent school in Simla, and later at St Xaviers in Jaipur. I got married in Jaipur too! My husband was the (late) jazz guitarist Amancio D'Silva. It’s lovely that the Jaipur-based group Help in Suffering have been leading the way on humane neutering and vaccinating of the local dog population. (I am a Trustee of their UK branch). I found India fascinating and disturbing. I received warm hospitality from so many people, but was truly shocked by the bad feeling which seemed to exist between different religious communities. I know many wonderful people in India are continuing to address this issue. The level of poverty was also shocking. When I was in Chennai at the animal welfare conference just a few years ago I was even more shocked to see such widespread poverty still in existence, in spite of India’s increasing wealth.

With many Governments seeing the products from farm animals like milk, eggs, meat and leather as contributing to their country’s GDP, do you see any real positive change in policies being taken by Governments on issues related to animal welfare?

There has been progress on achieving legal change for farm animals in many countries. The UK alone banned the keeping of calves in narrow veal crates in 1990, and this has now extended to all 28 countries in the European Union (EU). Sweden and the UK banned the keeping of pregnant pigs in narrow sow stalls in the nineties and this too has been partially
adopted in the EU. Just last year the EU banned the keeping of laying hens in small, barren cages. Sadly, hens can still be caged, but they must have more space and a nesting area etc. Many individual states in the USA have also adopted bans on these cruel systems and there will be bans in other countries too, soon.

Yes it’s true – one of the biggest barriers to change is the god of international trade, as maintained by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and similar agreements. It makes it very hard for one country to ban imports of cruelly produced products from another country – or to stop exports of cruelly produced products from your own country – which national animal welfare groups may want to achieve. Somehow, we have to insert ethical issues, like animal welfare, into trade agreements – and that is a HUGE task. Sadly it seems that, in spite of having animal welfare written into the Indian Constitution, successive Indian governments have refused to allow animal welfare to enter their trade agreements, which is scandalous. Perhaps the Animal Welfare Board can put this right?

 thói quen thú vị

○ How do you see the future for Animal Welfare unfolding in developing countries?

There will be huge problems for farm animals as the growing middle class urban populations often seek to adopt “western” diets, full of meat and dairy products. Governments and businesses see factory farming as the easiest way to fulfil that demand and produce “cheap meat”. We can only hope that there are enough good campaigners in these countries to achieve legal protection for animals and to lobby the food industry to adopt high welfare practices. I know there are many groups in India working on these issues, which is wonderful.

In the future it will be important for NGOs to address animal farming issues from the environmental and human health perspectives as well.

Too much meat is linked to obesity and Type-2 diabetes, certain cancers and heart conditions. If populations go down the high meat-consumption road, how will their health services cope? We know that 18% of greenhouse gas emissions come from livestock farming, plus lots of polluting slurry. So it’s a climate change and environmental issue too.

Compassion is part of a new alliance called, “Eating Better for a fair, green healthy future” which includes health, environmental and development NGOs. Our focus is on achieving policies to reduce meat consumption for all the reasons I’ve mentioned as well as animal welfare.

○ Tell us about some of the recent achievements that CIWF has had from the perspective of cattle, poultry, sheep, goat, pig and fish welfare?

Since I joined Compassion (in 1985!), we’ve led the successful campaigns to achieve UK, and then EU bans on some of the worst systems, such as the veal crate, sow stall and barren battery cage. I think our successful campaign to have animals recognized as “sentient beings” in the European Treaty was ground-breaking. First achieved in 1997, this is now enshrined as an Article in the Treaty known as the Lisbon Treaty. So whenever a new animal welfare law is proposed, we can remind the officials and politicians that they have to keep sentience in mind. There are as yet no good national or EU laws on dairy cows, sheep, goats or fish, although we do have national codes.

Animal transport has been regulated throughout the EU, but the standard is far too low and very long journeys are still commonplace. There is an EU law on humane slaughter too, which has led to many improvements in slaughterhouses, but we know there is much more to be done. In the USA, the law on humane slaughter does not apply to poultry!

In addition to lobbying with governments and international trade and investment bodies like the World Bank, we also work closely with major food companies so that they raise their own welfare standards. Throughout Europe McDonalds does not use eggs from caged hens – how about a campaign in India to achieve the same outcome?
What do you feel are the biggest bottlenecks preventing the Animal Welfare Movement from really taking off in developing countries?

The affordability of meat. It’s always the one food which people want to add to their diets when they rise out of poverty. Plus lack of interest on the part of governments, and sometimes, not enough good animal welfare NGOs to lead campaigning and lobbying activity. We need governments to support farmers to raise animals humanely and to ban cruel systems and practices.

Tell us about your most challenging campaigns? And what is the guidance that you would like to give other Animal Welfare Organizations involved in similar farm animal campaign initiatives?

All our campaigns have been challenging and different actions – and good luck – have contributed to their success. Getting animals recognized as “sentient beings” was really tough. Our success took 9 years and was a combination of a 1-million signature EU petition (in the days when signatures were hand-written on paper!), lots of lobbying of key politicians, both those in power and those in opposition. In this case there was a General Election in the UK 6 weeks before a crucial EU prime Ministers meeting and the Labour party Minister got into power and drove the change through, while we held a massive pan-EU peaceful demonstration outside the meeting. We’d been lobbying him for several years!

Lobbying right now to stop the adoption of cloning and genetic modification of animals for food is proving tough! There are big economic forces against us, but we know these practices inflict horrendous suffering. Campaigning has changed a lot through the use of the internet and social media in general, but there is nothing better than being really well-informed on your issue and meeting the right people face-to-face, keeping your cool, but being resolute and getting public support behind you.

Tell us about your favourite books, from both an animal welfare perspective and a general perspective?

Gandhiji’s autobiography made me a vegetarian, so I’ll always be thankful I read it. (I’ve been a vegan since 1975.) Peter Singer’s Animal Liberation was hugely inspirational. The best description of factory farming and canned hunting is in Matthew Scully’s “Dominion”. I’m quite keen on the book I put together – and co-edited with Professor John Webster: “The Meat Crisis” (Earthscan 2010)!

Recent novels I’ve loved include “The Kite Runner” by Khaled Hosseini and “Half of a Yellow Sun” by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. I loved “Siddartha” by Hermann Hesse. I am forever dipping into the Upanishads for their spiritual wisdom, and every night I dip into Jon Kabat-Zinn’s “Wherever you go, there you are: Mindfulness Meditation in Everyday Life” to keep myself on track!

Why doesn’t UK have a Ministry of Animal Welfare?

Good question! Animal welfare comes under the remit of DEFRA, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It employs people specifically to work on welfare issues regarding farm animals or companion animals. In the EU, the European Commission has a small Animal Welfare unit in the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers. But all the people working in these areas have to “balance” requests from welfare people alongside pressure from the industrial farming industry and pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.

Tell us about Green Political Parties in UK and Europe and how strongly are they supportive of animal welfare and animal rights issues?

The Green Parties in Europe and the UK are often leaders when it comes to animal welfare issues. Caroline Lucas, who is the only Green Party MP at Westminster is terrific. Individual politicians from other Parties are also supportive, but it’s difficult to get strong animal welfare policies into Party’s manifestos.
Rules For Medication Control for Horses in Training and Education

Introduction

In supercession of all previous Calendar notifications regarding Medication, Treatment and Anti-doping Control Rules, the Stewards of all the Turf Clubs of India hereby notify all Owners and / or Trainers holding License under the Rules of Racing of this Club as also the Veterinarians practicing at Race Courses under the Rules of this Club that the following regulations and procedures will come into force with effect from 15th October 2013.

Under these rules, the urine samples will be collected for analysis as Post-race urine samples, Random samples at the Race course and at Stud farms and Compulsory samples for visiting horses for racing purpose and horses coming to the Race course after a spell of summering or spelling at any place outside the premises of the Race course.

I Whenever tested, no horse shall show the presence in its tissues, body fluids or excreta, in any quantity, of any substance which is either a prohibited substance or substance the origin of which can not be traced to normal and ordinary feeding.  
II Prohibited substance means a substance originating externally, whether or not it is endogenous to the horse. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself or a metabolite of a substance or an isomer of the substance or an isomer of a metabolite. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance. The effect / efficacy of the prohibited substances on the performance of a horse is irrelevant to the implementation of these Rules.  
III List of categories of prohibited substances capable at any time of acting on one or more of the following mammalian body systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.3 microgram total arsenic per ml in urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boldenone</td>
<td>• 0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl sulfoxide</td>
<td>0.15 microgram Dimethyl sulphoxide per ml in urine, or 0.1 microgram dimethyl sulphoxide per ml in plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estranediol in male horses (other than geldings)</td>
<td>0.045 microgram free &amp; glucuroconjugated 5α -estrane-3β,17α -diol per ml in urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocortisone</td>
<td>1 microgram hydrocortisone per ml in urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methoxytyramine</td>
<td>4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salicylic acid</td>
<td>750 micrograms salicylic acid per ml in urine, or 6.5 micrograms salicylic acid per ml in plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testosterone</td>
<td>0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or 0.05 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per ml in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theobromine</td>
<td>2 micrograms theobromine per millilitre in urine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV Exceptions to Rule I are applicable only to the extent of the threshold levels specified below, as presently accepted at the Paris Conference and/or Asian Racing Federation and is subject to change from time to time:

IVA Reporting Levels

Following reporting levels have been informed to all accredited laboratories for adoption for the samples from the RWITC Ltd till further notice:

Oxyphenbutazone - 100 nanograms per 1 ml of urine.
Phenylbutazone - 10 nanograms per 1 ml of urine.

This list can be added to, deleted, amended or altered after due notice to the Trainers depending on information available to and accepted by the Stewards from time to time. Reporting levels are applicable only if any of these drugs is found singly in any sample.

The reporting of any of the above drugs by itself will be sufficient proof of the drug being over the above mentioned reporting levels and quantification thereof is not necessary.

V. Biological samples are taken systematically after a race. They may, however, at the discretion of the Stewards, also be taken either before or after the race.

VI. (a) Only Veterinarians duly approved by the Stewards are permitted to administer medicines. Except for such Veterinarians, it is forbidden for any other person to bring a syringe or needle into the stables where race horses are sheltered.
Therapeutic substance | Screening Limit (ASL)
---|---
Betamethasone | 0.2 ng/ml in urine
Dembrexine | 100 ng/ml in urine
Diclofenac | 50 ng/ml in urine
Dipyrine | 1000 ng/ml (of the 4-methyl-amino-antipyrine metabolite) in urine
Flunixin | 100 ng/ml in urine
Furosemide | 50 ng/ml in urine
Hyoscine-N-butylbromide | 25 ng/ml in urine
Ipratropium | 0.25 ng/ml in urine
Ketoprofen | 100 ng/ml in urine
Lidocaine | 10 ng/ml (of the 3’-hydroxy-lidocaine metabolite) in urine
Meloxicam | 10 ng/ml in urine

(b) Anabolic Steroids and/or sex hormones can be administered only at the Equine Hospital under the specific permission of the Senior Veterinary Officer.

VII No substance, other than those used in the normal feeding of a horse should be administered to the horse within 48 hours before the start of the first race. The trainer shall be totally responsible for giving additives, tonics, probiotics, yeast, etc. at any time whatsoever and irrespective of the source from which it is procured and the guarantees given by the manufacturer.

VIII The aforesaid Rule VII does not in any way derogate from the absolute nature of the prohibition in Rule I. It is clarified that on finding of a positive result, the horse shall be disqualified from that race.

IX All test reports, for sample/s sent through the club for any reason whatsoever, shall always remain the property of the Club and are given to the trainer for his own use only, even if such tests, have been paid for by the Trainer/Owner.

With regard to horses coming from outstation to race at Mumbai/Pune, it will be necessary for the Trainer/s of such horses to maintain a Medication Log Book consistent with RWITC Ltd Rules of Racing and the same will be required to be produced on demand.

Medication log books should include additives, tonics, probiotics, yeast, etc. if used. For ease if given daily/weekly/monthly they can be jotted accordingly and not necessarily on daily basis.

XI Trainers are warned that if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that there has been any infringement of the above instructions resulting in contravention of this notification, the horse will not be allowed to race and the Trainer concerned will be liable to be treated in the same way as if proof has been forthcoming that he had administered a prohibited substance.

XII The Trainer is always responsible for the protection and security of the horses in his care. Trainers are warned that they will be held responsible if an examination of a horse results in the finding of any prohibited substance/s.

XIII The penalty attracted in case of infringement of these Rules and detection of prohibited substances (in the absence of mitigating circumstances) is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Drug</th>
<th>Norms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 1</strong></td>
<td>90 days to 2 years suspension/ non-grant of Trainer’s License and fine of Rs.15,000 to the Trainer and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 90 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 180 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 1 year/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 1½ years/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Withdrawal of Trainer’s License for 2 years and fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 2</strong></td>
<td>60 days to 2 years suspension/ non-grant of Trainer’s License and fine of Rs.15,000 to the Trainer and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>60 days to 2 years suspension/ non-grant of Trainer’s License and fine of Rs.15,000 to the Trainer and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 120 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 180 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 1 year/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Withdrawal of Trainer’s License for 2 years and fine of Rs.15,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class of Drug</td>
<td>Norms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 30 days/non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 45 days/non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 160 days/non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs 10,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Suspension of 1 year/non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; infringement</td>
<td>Withdrawal of Trainer’s License for 1½ years and fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class 4**

| 1<sup>st</sup> infringement | Suspension of 15 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse. |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> infringement | Suspension of 30 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse. |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> infringement | Suspension of 60 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse. |
| 4<sup>th</sup> infringement | Suspension of 90 days/ non-grant of Trainer’s License. Fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse. |
| 5<sup>th</sup> infringement | Withdrawal of Trainer’s License for 1 year and fine of Rs.10,000 and disqualification of horse. |

**Class 5**

Fine of Rs.10,000 and Disqualification of the horse.

*Note: The above guidelines are only for vicarious liability of a trainer. If proof of actual involvement of Trainer in violation of any of these Rules is forthcoming to the satisfaction of the Stewards then the Stewards can take any action and for such period of time as they deem fit without in any way being limited by the above guidelines.*

**During the period of suspension, the under mentioned disabilities shall apply to the Trainer:**

1. No horse under the care of a suspended Trainer shall be permitted to race and/or work. A Trainer whose License has been suspended will only be allowed to work his non-racing horses after the Official Track Work timing on the Reverse Track. A suspended Trainer shall not take charge of any horse during the period of suspension of his Trainer’s License without the permission of the Stewards.
2. Should the owner/s of the horse decide to race his/ her/ their horses, he/ she/ they must remove the horses physically from such stable within 7 days of suspension and hand over the same to another Licensed Trainer. Thereafter, any change of trainer will be with the prior permission of the Stewards.
3. The suspended Trainer, **whether Member of the Club or not**, shall not be permitted to come to the Race course and/or attend racing and/or race horses in a race.
4. The suspended Trainer shall not be permitted to attend Track work at any time.
5. However, during the period of suspension the Trainer shall be permitted to enter his stables only to attend to the horses under his charge.
6. A Trainer whose License has been withdrawn is a disqualified person and all the disabilities of a disqualified person shall apply to the Trainer.
7. No horse/s owned or part owned by a suspended trainer and/or spouse de facto will be permitted to race.
8. For any reason, if a Trainer is found involved in directly or indirectly training horses or any transfer of money to his account (other than Upkeep & Feeding charges of horses under his charge) during the period of his suspension, very strict action will be taken against the Trainer.

XIII 1. Whenever any substance or metabolite or isomers of the substance and its metabolites have not been classified in a list of Classes appended hereto as guidelines, the Stewards shall, at their discretion, with due technical consultation, decide whether and where that particular substance is to be classified. Such classification will be applicable to all positive cases under/pending enquiry.

2. In formulating the Classes mentioned herein above, the Stewards have presently taken into consideration a list of prohibited substances annexed hereto as guidelines.
3. All concerned should be aware that a laboratory report may identify a drug only by the name of its metabolite. The metabolite might not be listed here but the parent compound may be.
4. No request for DNA testing will be allowed under any circumstances.
4(a). No request for testing at any other than an approved laboratory listed hereunder at the time of the commencement of the Enquiry or any third test for any purpose whatsoever will be allowed under any circumstances.
4(b). All residue samples will be destroyed after the Confirmatory test is over.
5. All analytical data available to the Club may be provided to the Trainer concerned. However, under no circumstances can a plea for further data or inadequacy of data, delay or detract from the sending of the Confirmatory Sample.
6. Security of horse/s in any stable for the application of these Rules is the responsibility of the Trainer concerned and his Staff. The Club is in no way responsible for the same.
7. The Stipendiary Stewards and the Sr. Veterinary Officer will conduct an enquiry immediately after the confirmatory report being tabled at the Stewards’ meeting.
8. Upon finding of any violation or infringement of these Rules, the Stewards, shall consider the classification guidelines for prohibited substances and impose penalties and disciplinary measures consistent with the guidelines given above. If however, the Stewards find that there are mitigating circumstances, they may impose a lesser penalty. The Stewards or the Stewards of the Club, as the case may be, on recommendation from the Stewards or otherwise, may impose a penalty in excess of what is provided for in Rule XII herein above in their absolute discretion.
9. The classification of the drug in any past infringement will not be taken into account while determining the number of past infringements.
10. Any finding of a Class 5 drug will not constitute a past infringement for the purpose of these Rules.
11. If a Trainer has logged any therapeutic medication in normal course and if prescribed (and administered in case of injections) by a qualified Veterinarian and reasonable time has elapsed since such administration, the Stewards may – at their absolute discretion – if such drug is reported in the sample, consider it as mitigating circumstances and give a lenient penalty after consideration of all the facts of each particular case. The acceptance of the above as a mitigating circumstance in a particular case need not necessarily be - a precedent for another case. All such decisions shall be on a case to case basis.
12. application by the Owners/ Trainer, the Stewards may permit Private samples to be taken by the Veterinary Officers of the RWITC Ltd, if conditions so permit. Such samples may be analysed at any laboratory listed hereunder as decided by the Club on payment of a fee as stipulated by the Stewards, from time to time, which fee should be paid in advance before the private sample is taken. The Owner/ Trainer has to inform the name of the drug for which analysis is required as well as its time and dose of administration, in case a horse changes Stable from one Trainer to another, the Owner and/or receiving Trainer may request for such a horse to be tested purely as a precautionary measure without being required to mention the name/ dose of any drug.

All private samples are solely for the purpose of information of the Owners/ Trainers making such requests and ARE NOT for analysis under the Rules of Racing of the Club. This service by the Club’s Veterinary Officer will be carried out at the sole discretion of the Club which may in any particular case decline, without assigning any reason, to allow the testing to be carried out. All correspondence/ communication in this regard will be addressed to the Sr. Veterinary Officer of this Club and not directly to the Analysing Laboratory. All test results obtained from such testing of private samples shall remain the property of the Club and the owner/trainer concerned shall be permitted the use thereof for his/their personal use only.

Confirmatory Analysis Rules in respect of the urine samples sent for dope testing
1. Upon finding a prohibited substance in the urine sample by the Primary laboratory, a confirmatory analysis may be carried out at a Reference Laboratory at the option and cost of the Owner or Trainer concerned and signified in writing to the Club. The Trainer is required to inform the Sr. Veterinary Officer of the Club within 5 (five) days of opening the envelope that identifies the sample: (i) Laboratory for Confirmatory Analysis; (ii) the name of the Witnessing Analyst, if any. In the event the Trainer does not do so then the Stewards shall treat the Primary Sample as conclusive.

Further the Trainer is required to arrange the presence of the Witnessing Analyst at the laboratory conducting the Confirmatory Analysis within 30 days of him nominating the name. In case the Trainer is unable to arrange within this period the Witnessing Analyst after having nominated the name, the Confirmatory Analysis will proceed without the Witnessing Analyst. The Trainer normally will be permitted to nominate only one Witnessing Analyst and changes will not be permitted.
1.1 “Primary Laboratory” for the purpose of these Rules shall mean a Laboratory to which urine sample of a horse is sent in the first instance.
1.2 “Reference Laboratory” for the purpose of these Rules shall mean a Laboratory that receives the split sample sent by the Club for Confirmatory Analysis.
1.3 The reference or second sample for the purpose of these Rules shall mean the second sealed bottle sent to a Reference Laboratory as stipulated below.

Sample Collection Procedure
1. After the race, the horse is led to the “Sampling Yard” immediately after “All Clear” signal is given.
2. The horse to be sampled is led by the Trainer’s Head Groom and Assistant Groom under the supervision of a Supervisor or Assistant Trainer or the Trainer himself. Along side, an Official Veterinarian accompanies the horse up to the Sampling Yard.
3. The horse is washed, cleaned by the Trainer’s Groom and let loose inside the Sampling Yard.
4. Sterile polythene disposable gloves are given to the Supervisor of the Trainer. After wearing the gloves, he places a sterile polythene disposable bag in a plastic collection bucket which is then fixed in the ring with a long safety handle.
5. The Trainer’s Supervisor collects the urine in the disposable bag which is lining the plastic bucket.
2. Procedure of Despatch and Reporting:
2.1 Urine samples are split and stored in two sealed containers both bearing the same code, one of which shall be sent to the Primary Laboratory and the second retained by the Club.
2.2 If the urine sample from the first bottle is found to contain a prohibited substance, the Club may send the second sealed bottle of the split sample to the Reference Laboratory nominated by the Owner/s or Trainer for the Confirmatory Analysis at the option and cost of the Owner or Trainer concerned and signified in writing to the Club.
2.3 The Reference Laboratory shall directly convey to the Club the result of the Analysis of the second sample.
3. When the Reference Laboratory confirms the positive findings of the Primary Laboratory then and only then shall the sample be treated as positive. However, if the split sample is not sent for confirmation in case of the trainer or the Owner not requesting for confirmatory test, the sample will be treated as positive on the basis of the positive findings of the Primary Laboratory.
4. (a) If the Reference Laboratory determines that it is unable to carry out the test for any reason, including there being an insufficient sample volume to make specific identification of the sample contents or if an act of God, power failure, accident, labour strike, decomposition of the sample for any reason or any other force majeure circumstance prevents the second sample being tested then the result of the test performed by the Primary Laboratory shall be conclusive and binding.
4 (b) In the event there is insufficient sample volume to make specific identification of the sample contents or if an act of God, power failure, accident, labour strike, decomposition of the sample for any reason or any other force majeure circumstance prevents the sample being tested by the Primary Laboratory, then the Club shall send the Second sealed bottle of the split sample to the Primary Laboratory for being tested and the result of the test performed by the Primary Laboratory shall be conclusive and binding without confirmation by a Reference Laboratory.
4 (c) No correspondence/visits by Owner/Trainer will be entertained by the Laboratory directly.
5. Approved Laboratories to be used by the Club
The Reference Laboratories shall be any of the following:
• The Hong Kong Jockey Club Laboratory;
• The Horse racing Forensic Laboratory, New Market, U.K.;
• Laboratoire Des Courses Hippiques (LCH), France.
• Equine Forensic Unit, CVRL, Dubai
• Any other Laboratories as approved by the Stewards of the RWITC Ltd from time to time.

Rules for Witnessing the Analysis of the Confirmatory Sample
1. Upon receipt of the positive report from the Primary Laboratory the concerned Trainer or Owner shall have an option to witness the analysis of the confirmatory sample or to depute a person on his/her/their behalf for the same purpose as may be permitted by the concerned Laboratory.
1.1 Primary sample for the purpose of these Rules shall mean a sample analyzed by the Primary Laboratory.
1.2 Reference sample for the purpose of these Rules shall mean the second sealed bottle (split sample) sent to a Reference Laboratory as stipulated in the confirmatory analysis Rules para 2.2.
2. The below mentioned persons shall be permitted to attend and witness the analysis of the confirmatory sample PROVIDED, the laboratory concerned permits their presence.
2.1 The Owner/part-Owner of the horse; or
2.2 The Trainer of the horse; or
2.3 The Authorized Agent of the Owner/part-Owner. An Authorized Agent shall mean a person who is duly authorized and registered as an Agent with the Club before the Declaration Stage of the race in which the concerned horse takes part and whose sample is subsequently found positive by the Primary Laboratory; or
2.4 A Veterinarian proposed by the Trainer or Owner/part-Owner and approved by the Stewards; or
2.5 An analytical chemist proposed by the Owner/part-Owner or Trainer and approved by the Stewards.

3. The Club shall not bear any expenses of any nature whatsoever in connection with the witnessing of the analysis of the Confirmatory Sample. All such expenses shall be borne by the Owner/part-Owner or Trainer of the horse, as the case may be.

4. The witness shall act in accordance with the Rules as mentioned below:

5. Rules for a qualified witnessing analyst:

5.1 The Witnessing Analyst must be a member of a relevant professional body and in no way involved with the case under consideration.
5.2 The role of the Witnessing Analyst is to satisfy himself that the analysis of the Confirmatory Sample from a particular horse contain/does not contain the particular drug or its/metabolite as found in the primary sample by the Primary Laboratory. This will normally involve the following steps:
   a) Ensuring that the Confirmatory Sample has been correctly sealed and identified;
   b) Witnessing the analysis of the Confirmatory Sample. This will normally involve repeating exactly the analysis of the Primary Sample, but in certain circumstances, changes may be made with the agreement of both the Witnessing Analyst and the Senior Analyst of the Reference Laboratory taking into account Rules and practices followed by the Reference Laboratory.
   c) The Witnessing Analyst may request that additional samples are analyzed e.g. blanks or spiked samples. Advance notice, under advice to the Club, must be given if such additional procedures will be required.
   d) The Witnessing Analyst must contact the Reference Laboratory through the Club before arrival to establish how long the analysis will take. He must then ensure that he allows sufficient time at the Laboratory to complete the analysis and must be aware that extra time will be required for additional samples etc.
   e) The Witnessing Analyst may be shown the analytical data relating to the analysis of the Primary Sample.
   f) If the Witnessing Analyst disagrees with the analytical report of the Primary sample then he must submit a report to the Club giving his opinion and the reason for disagreeing.

5.3 The Witnessing Analyst has to sign an undertaking to agree to abide by the above mentioned terms.

6. Norms for non-qualified witness: The following terms of reference apply to a Witness who is not qualified in relevant scientific disciplines.

6.1 The Witness should ensure that the reference bottle has been correctly sealed and identified.
6.2 The Witness may observe the analysis of the confirmatory sample to satisfy himself that the integrity of the Confirmatory Sample is maintained.
6.3 An unqualified Witness should not attempt to interfere in any way with the analytical process.
6.4 The Witness must contact the Reference Laboratory through the Club before arrival to establish how long the analysis will take. He must then ensure that he allows sufficient time at the Laboratory to complete the analysis.
6.5 The Reference Laboratory will report the analytical findings to the Club. It is the responsibility of the witness to report to the Club any comments he wishes to make concerning the analysis.
6.6 The witness has to sign an undertaking to agree to abide by the above mentioned terms.

Procedure to be followed in medication enquiries when racing is conducted at Mumbai and Pune race courses under the Rules of Medication Control for Horses in Training and Racing as published in the Racing Calendar of R.W.I.T.C. Ltd:

Rule XIV – Stewards of the Club at R.W.I.T.C. Ltd

a) The Chairman reads to the Meeting the Positive Report received from the Primary Analytical Laboratory.
b) The Sr. Veterinary Officer reports as to which horse the specimen number of the sample mentioned refers to and under which Class of the Annexure “A” the prohibited substance belongs.
c) The Trainer is called in and the Report is read to him then the seals on the flaps of the envelope are broken open and the Trainer is asked to verify his signature on the documentation card.
d) The Sr. Veterinary Officer hands over a copy of the Positive Report from the Primary Laboratory to the Trainer. In case the Trainer does not wish to send the split sample to a Reference Laboratory for Confirmatory Analysis then the Positive report of the Primary Laboratory will be treated as “positive” and the result will be conclusive and binding on the Trainer.

The Trainer will be asked to make his own enquiries within 15 days.
e) The Stewards of the Club will also direct the Sr. Stipendiary Steward and the Sr. Veterinary Officer to conduct an enquiry immediately after the report has been tabled at the Stewards’ Meeting.
f) However if the Trainer desires to have a Confirmatory Analysis carried out in accordance with the applicable Rules then the Trainer is asked to inform the Sr. Veterinary Officer of the Club within the stipulated period that is specified in the Confirmatory Analysis rules as published in the Racing Calendar of the RWITC Ltd from time to time and to also inform the Sr. Veterinary Officer of the following:
   i) The name of the Reference Laboratory to which the split sample is to be sent for Confirmatory Analysis.
   ii) The name of the Witnessing Analyst/Person, if any. It is the responsibility of the Trainer to find out from the Laboratory
a list of permitted qualified Analysts.
g) If the report of the Reference Laboratory is also “Positive”, the Stewards of the Club shall:
i) Direct the Sr. Veterinary Officer to hand over a copy of the Confirmatory report from the Reference Laboratory to the Trainer.
ii) Direct the Stipendiary Stewards and the Sr. Veterinary Officer to hold an enquiry into the case. Further, the Trainer is asked to conduct his own enquiries within a period of 15 days.
h) In both the cases, the Stewards shall order the disqualification of the horse for that particular race and revise the order of placing.
i) After the enquiry has been completed, the Stewards shall take action in accordance with the penalties published in the Racing Calendar of the RWITC Ltd under the Medication Control for Horses in Training and Racing.
j) After the Trainer has been questioned he is asked to withdraw and the Stewards deliberate. The Officials are not present.
k) After deliberations, the Trainer is re-called and informed of the result i.e. ‘Mr. __________, the Stewards of the Club, in their discretion, have decided to impose the following punishment on you.”

Procedure to be followed in medication enquiries at other racecourse/s under the Rules of Medication Control for Horses in Training and Racing as published in the Racing Calendar of R.W.I.T.C. Ltd:

Rule XV – Stewards of the Meeting
a) The Chairman reads to the Meeting the Positive Report received from the Primary Analytical Laboratory.
b) The Sr. Veterinary Officer reports as to which horse the specimen number of the sample mentioned refers to and under which Class of the Annexure “A” the prohibited substance belongs.
c) The Trainer is called in and the Report is read to him then the seals on the flaps of the envelope are broke open and the Trainer is asked to verify his signature on the documentation card.
d) The Sr. Veterinary Officer hands over a copy of the Positive Report from the Primary Laboratory to the Trainer. In case the Trainer does not wish to send the split sample to a Reference Laboratory for Confirmatory Analysis then the Positive report of the Primary Laboratory will be treated as “positive” and the result will be conclusive and binding on the Trainer. The Trainer will be asked to make his own enquiries within 15 days.
e) The Stewards of the Meeting will also direct the Sr. Stipendiary Steward and the Sr. Veterinary Officer to conduct an enquiry immediately after the report has been tabled at the Meeting of the Stewards of the Meeting.
f) However, if the Trainer desires to have a Confirmatory Analysis carried out in accordance with the applicable Rules then the Trainer is asked to inform the Sr. Veterinary Officer of the Club within the stipulated period that is specified in the Confirmatory Analysis rules as published in the Racing Calendar of the RWITC Ltd from time to time and to also inform the Sr. Veterinary Officer of the following:
i) The name of the Reference Laboratory to which the split sample is to be sent for Confirmatory Analysis.
ii) The name of the Witnessing Analyst/Person, if any. It is the responsibility of the Trainer to find out from the Laboratory, a list of permitted qualified Analysts.
g) If the Trainer does not decide to have Confirmatory Analysis of the split sample carried out the Stewards of the Meeting shall submit a report on the following lines to the Stewards of the Club: “The Stewards of the Meeting, as a consequence of the positive report for the presence of the prohibited substances by the chemical analyst of the Primary laboratory in the sample of the urine taken from (name of the horse) has run in the race (name of the Race) on (day and date) have directed the Stipendiary Stewards and the Sr. Veterinary Officer to conduct an enquiry into the case. The Trainer has been given a copy of the positive report from the Primary Laboratory and has been asked to conduct his own enquiries to lead evidence and/ or to prove his mitigating circumstances, if any, within a period of 15 days. They have further decided to report the matter to the Stewards of the Club for such action that they may consider necessary in regard to the disqualification of the horse and the penalty to be given to said Trainer.
h) where the Trainer has intimated to the Club for carrying out Confirmatory Analysis and such Confirmatory Analysis is carried out then, if the report of the Reference Laboratory is also “positive”, the Stewards of the Meeting shall submit a report on the following lines to the Stewards of the Club “The Stewards of the Meeting, as a consequence of the Confirmatory report for the presence of the prohibited substances by the chemical analyst of the Reference Laboratory in the sample of the urine taken from (name of the horse) it had run in the race (name of the Race) on (day and date) have directed the Stipendiary Stewards and the Sr. Veterinary Officer to conduct an enquiry into the case. The Trainer has been given a copy of the Confirmatory report from the Reference Laboratory and asked to conduct his own enquiries to lead evidence and/ or to prove his mitigating circumstances, if any, within a period of 15 days. They have further decided to report the matter to the Stewards of the Club for such action that they may consider necessary in regard to the disqualification of the horse and the penalty to be given to said Trainer.

XVI – The Stewards of the Club
a) The Chairman reads out to the Meeting the Report received from the Stewards of the Meeting.
b) Disqualify the horse for that particular race and revise the order of placing.

XVIII As per the directives of the AWBI the Stewards shall:
• Inform AWBI of first finding of a positive (alongwith test report) and whether owner/trainer has asked for confirmatory analysis.
• Inform AWBI of result of confirmatory analysis alongwith test report and complete record of the trainer for medication control offences.
Give copies of all test reports / record of Trainer and minutes of Stewards Meetings as also total compilation used in the final enquiry to the Government Inspector/s.

**Notice to : All Owners / Trainers / Veterinarians :**

Presently Anabolic Steroids are published in the Racing Calendar under Class- 3 category. In view of the fact that the use of Anabolic Steroids is totally banned as per Performing Animal Act, except for therapeutic use with prior permission from the Club’s Sr. Veterinary Officer, the Stewards of the Club at their meeting held on Saturday, 16th April, 2011 have decided to remove all Anabolic Steroids from the Classification list and to put them in a separate category called proscribed list, in the Medication Rules. Henceforth, should the urine sample of any horse, whenever tested, be reported positive for the presence of any Anabolic Steroid, the Stewards will deal with such case, at their absolute discretion in the most stringent manner.

For the purpose of the above, the following is the list of the Anabolic Steroids which is not exhaustive and merely representative:


To: All Trainers / Jockeys / Bookmakers

1. Professionals may be under the impression that whilst considering punishments for any offence, the Stewards take into consideration similar offences committed by them during the past three years only. In this connection the Stewards of the Club at their meeting held on Saturday, 1st August, 1998 found that there is no previous minute on this point and have decided in the interests of clarity that in future, if a professional is appearing before the Stewards/Stewards of the Club for any offence, the Stewards would not limit their consideration to any particular period.

Further, the Stewards of the Club have also decided that in relation to breach of the Medication Rules, the punishment meted out depends upon the gravity of circumstance involved. The range of punishment will be at the Stewards discretion, Note 2 of Rule 12 shall now read as follows:-

(2) For the first offence, the minimum punishment as specified for the Class of the drug may be imposed. For further offences, the maximum punishment as specified for the Class of the drug may be imposed but the Stewards retain the discretion to apply such punishment as they deem fit having to Rule 13.

**NOTICE**

To: All Trainers.

**Re: Sampling of racing stock at the Stud Farms**

The Stewards of the Club at their Meeting held on 20th September 2008 have decided to randomly sample and analyze urine sample from racing stock stationed at any Stud Farm for detection of Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones.

**Norms for Sampling:**

1. The Sr. Veterinary Officer/ Veterinary Officer and a Stipendiary Steward are authorized to visit a Stud Farm and randomly sample any or all Race horses registered with the RWITC Ltd and which are sent to Farms for summering/ spelling.
2. The procedures of collection/ sealing / storing and dispatching of urine sample will be the same as is applicable to post race urine samples as published in the Racing Calendar.
3. A separate Declaration must be signed by the Stud Farm owner/ Authorized Agent after the collection and sealing of the urine samples by the Stud Farm/ Trainer.
4. In case of a positive, the same penalties will be applicable to the Trainer as are published in the Racing Calendar for the breach of norms for Random Sampling of horses in Training.

**Notice to: All Owners and Trainers**

**Re: Cost of Compulsory Sampling of Horses for Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones Coming From Stud Farms**

As per the present practice, the cost of compulsory sampling for detection of Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones in respect of race horses coming from a Stud Farm after a spelling and/ or summering stint is borne by the Club.

The Stewards of the Club at their meeting held on Sunday, 14th August, 2011 have decided that the cost of analysis of the sample of race horses that are registered with the Club, on their return from a Stud Farm after a spelling and/ or summering will henceforth be borne by the respective Owner/s and not the Club.

**Notice to: All Owners / Trainers, Equine Hospital Veterinarians & Licensed Practising Veterinarians – Random Sampling for Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones**

In supersession of the Club’s earlier Calendar notifications dated 10th March 2003 and 25th August 2003 on the subject, the Committee of the Club at their Meeting held on 22nd October 2003 has decided to notify that until further notice, the following regulations and procedures will come into force with effect from 1st November 2003:

1. There will be complete ban on the use and possession of Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones, other than for therapeutic use thereof, by any person/ Owner/ Trainer/ Veterinarian holding a license under the Rules of this Club and / or any Turf Authority in India.

**Animal Citizen, April-December, 2013**
2. Even if Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones are administered to the race horses, including 2-year-old-horses for therapeutic use that shall be only at the Club’s Equine Hospital after the approval of the Club’s Sr. Veterinary Officer. If these drugs are detected during random urine samples collected under the Club’s rules, unless administered for therapeutic purposes by the Club’s Official Veterinarian of the RWITC Ltd and duly notified to the Sr. Veterinary Officer within 24 hours of such administration, it shall be considered to be a breach of this notification.

2 (a) The Stewards of the Club have decided that the penalty/punishment for breach of this notice will be the same as has been enunciated in the Racing Calendar for post race samples published under the Medication Control for Horses in Training and Racing. (06/08/11). Attention of all concerned is also invited to the applicable notification/Rules on the subject issued by the Government from time to time. These punishments will be in addition to any other punishment which the Central Government may impose under their notifications/Rules.

3. For the purpose of infringements and punishments applicable to the Trainers for Random Samples, positives will be considered separately from the post race positives and a separate record shall be maintained of each.

4. The Club’s Official Veterinarians shall provide all information on administration of Anabolic Steroids and Sex hormones including the name of the Trainer/ horse/ dose administered etc in writing to the Sr. Veterinary Officer within 24 hours of the administration. If the said Veterinarian has failed to provide the information then the same would be considered as a malpractice on his part and the Stewards would be entitled to take action against him under the Rules.

5. The medication log book of the Trainer and the Club’s Official Veterinarians should clearly mention any administration of Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones and the therapeutic reason for administration, including the dosage and should mention the name of the Veterinarian who has administered the same.

6. The Sr. Veterinary Officer shall inspect the horses which are reported to have been administered the Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones.

7. Random Samples will be collected from 20 horses every month. For this purpose, horses will be selected by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Sr. Veterinary Officer and the Sr. Stipendiary Steward. The procedure for the sampling will remain as prescribed for runners. (21/02/11)

8. A notice of 24 hours would be given to the Trainers before the collection of the random samples.

9. Random samples will be collected in the Sampling Yard under the same procedures as for post race samples. (23/10/03)

10. No random samples will be collected from 2-year-old horses until 1st November of that calendar year.

11. Random samples will be tested only for Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones.

12. The random samples will be sent to any of the following Analytical Laboratories:

   a) The Equine Forensic Unit, CVRL, Dubai; b) The Hong Kong Jockey Club Lab; c) The Horseracing Forensic Lab Ltd, U.K.; d) The Federation Nationale Des Courses Lab, France; or e) Any other Lab approved by the Stewards of the RWITC Ltd from time to time.

13. Private samples of the horses for therapeutic reasons with Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones by the Club’s Official Veterinarians/licensed practising Veterinarians may be taken by the Veterinary Officer of the RWITC Ltd at the request of the Owner/Trainer, where conditions permit, and the procedure for the same will be as per the relevant clause (presently Clause XIII, item 12) of the Calendar notification on Medication Control For Horses In Training And Racing. Even if such a private sample comes clear but the same horse returns positive for Anabolic Steroids and/or Sex Hormones in any subsequent post race sample, the Trainer of such a horse will be liable for regulatory action as notified in the Calendar notification for pre or post race sampling. The Trainer cannot plead the result of the private sample as a mitigating circumstance.

14. If a Trainer wishes to send his samples for confirmatory analysis, he may do so at his own cost. All Rules regarding confirmatory analysis, Reference Lab, Witnessing Analyst and procedure to be followed in Medication enquiries will remain the same as per the relevant Calendar Notification/s of the RWITC Ltd issued from time to time to time for Medication Control for Horses in Training and Racing. It has been noticed that during the movement of horses at the end of the Mumbai Meeting or Pune Meeting, some horses are exchanged with other horses at the Stud Farms. Hence the Stewards have decided that a Trainer shall be responsible, at all times, to ensure and inform the Office that no horse/s has/ have been exchanged with another horse/s on the way to either Mumbai or Pune Racecourse/s.

To: All Owners/Trainers: It is hereby notified that on arrival in Western India, outstation horse/s will be compulsorily sampled for detection of Anabolic Steroids and Sex Hormones. No 24 hours notice shall be given for such testing. Trainers are requested to make themselves or their representatives available at the Sampling Yard for official documentation required for collection of the urine sample.

To: All Owners/ Trainers/ Veterinarians and All Concerned: Sub: Medication and Treatment of Horses in Training and Racing and Anti-Doping Control

The Stewards of the Club at their Meeting held on Thursday, 19th July 2001 resolved that further to the notification vide our letters dated 10th July 2001 and 24th July 2001 in respect of the above mentioned subject matter, it is hereby notified to all Owners and/ or Trainers holding license under the Rules of this Club as also Veterinarians practising on race horses under the Rules of this Club that the following regulations and procedures will come into force with immediate effect. Steroids shall not be used on horses in training except for therapeutic use and they shall be specifically prescribed by the Club’s Veterinary Officer or Veterinary Practitioner registered and approved by the Club. Horses that are administered Steroids for therapeutic treatment must not be subjected to strenuous training while under treatment. All Steroids must be purchased by the Veterinarians from registered chemists/suppliers only with all accompanying documents as proof of purchase including invoice, bill etc which must be retained and made available to the Club, if required, for checking up to a period of 6 months after administration. ☑
The first batch of the ‘Animal Law Training Program’ was conducted from November 27th to December 1st 2013 at NALSAR University of Hyderabad. It was held as an intensive, residential program that had animal welfare activists from all over India in attendance. Through this program, HSI hopes to create a pool of legally trained animal activists who will champion thorough investigation of animal cruelty and animal abuse incidents as well as illegal wildlife trade issues. As the first in a planned series of ‘Train-the-Trainer’ animal law programs, HSI hopes that this training shall set the tone for all future programs and create greater sensitization towards animal welfare issues amongst the academic and animal welfare community alike.

The Program which was conducted over a five day period began on 27th November 2013 and concluded on 1st December 2013. The participants were provided accommodation and arrangements for food at the campus itself, ensuring that their maximum energies could be devoted to the program. N.G. Jayasimha and Gauri Maulekhi, the two main facilitators for all the sessions, ensured that the participants were constantly put through discussions, debates, information sharing and post-lecture ‘homework’ activities. Participants were encouraged to use the handbook titled ‘Animal Laws of India’ extensively to work on all their lectures and post-lecture sessions. This report gives a brief overview of various sessions conducted by facilitators during the Training Programme.

Session 1: The Constitution of India by Prof. Shankar Reddy of NALSAR

Prof. Shankar Rao discussed the various succinct aspects of the Constitution that make it a unique and empowering document. He talked about the evolution of the Constitution and its relevance in the functioning of criminal law. He detailed the numerous rights and duties available to the citizens of India through the various articles of the Constitution. He then highlighted sections of the Constitution that have direct relevance to animal rights and welfare work. He gave relevant case law examples and discussed the importance of constitutional remedies in animal welfare work.

Session 2: Right to Information – Legal Perspectives by Prof. G.B. Reddy of NALSAR

Prof. G.B. Reddy's lecture session was an eye-opener on the various uses, benefits and limitations of the RTI when employed in animal welfare work. He highlighted the numerous ways in which the RTI can be used in data collection relevant to animal welfare issues. He also elaborated on the various legal and systemic recourses that are available to animal welfare activists when RTI mechanisms fail to function properly.
Session 3 & 4: Criminal Law by Mr. Anil Kiran Kumar, NALSAR

Mr. Anil Kumar taught the basics of criminal law entirely through a case study model. Mr. Kumar ran the participants through a simulated case study on a wildlife offense and using this, slowly familiarized the participants with the various basic concepts of the law. He then ran them through the various aspects of evidence evaluation with respect to the Indian Evidence Act and went on to discuss the procedures of trial in a criminal investigation. His inputs on the various legal stumbling blocks faced by animal welfare activists made it a highly interactive session and helped set straight many legal fundamental principles for all the participants alike.

Session 1 and 2: Criminal Jurisprudence by Mr. Anil Kiran Kumar, NALSAR

Mr. Kumar's session on the second day was primarily focused on Criminal Procedure Code. He ran the participants through the various aspects of criminal investigation that often pose hindrances in daily work for animal welfare activists. He discussed realistic and practical limitations faced by police officials in criminal cases; thereby giving the participants a thorough picture of investigation processes in the country. This highly interactive session helped the participants get a thorough grounding in Criminal Jurisprudence.

Session 3: Environmental Law by Prof. Balakista Reddy, NALSAR

Prof. Reddy talked about all the pertinent and relevant laws that apply to environment protection in both India and abroad. He shed light on current environmental concerns and the important laws relating to them. He also highlighted the need to use existing provisions of law for conservation of biodiversity. The session concluded with discussions on upcoming environmental concerns that are under debate the world over.

Session 4: Secretarial Procedures by Mrs Gauri Maulekhi of People For Animals

This session was designed by Ms. Maulekhi to help the participants understand the detailed structure of government. She elaborated on the entire hierarchy of every government office that animal welfare activists ought to frequent during the course of their work. She gave comprehensive pointers on how to chase a file for any animal welfare related work in the government of India, thereby empowering the participants with tools that are needed to follow up case work on their own steam.

Session 5: Soft Skills Training by Ms. Sarala Mahidhara

The focus of this talk was to arm participants with the ability to channel their passion in the best manner possible when working on tough animal welfare cases. Enlightening participants on the subtle differences between aggression and assertion, Mrs. Mahidhara gave them pointers on how to use communication effectively. Using live situations, she emphasized on simple tips that all the participants could practice in order to deal with varied persons in varied situations.
Day 3: Session 1: Wildlife Protection Act of India, 1972 by Mr. A. Shankaran

Taking the participants through pertinent wildlife issues faced by the country, Mr. Shankaran taught the participants about the various aspects of wildlife law and used innumerable case studies to help explain the provisions of the WLPA. Drawing from his immense experience in wildlife law enforcement, Mr. Shankaran was able to make the subtleties of the act very easy to digest and remember. He spent considerable time interacting with participants and discussed practical solutions to the working problems they face during wildlife rescue and rehabilitation.

Session 2: Wildlife Trade by Mrs. Vasanthi Vadi of Blue Cross of Hyderabad

Putting her years of wildlife work before the participants to learn from, Mrs. Vadi’s session enabled the participants to draw motivation for their own wildlife related projects. She elaborated on the various ways in which illegal wildlife trade was carried on around the country and discussed with the participants how the law that could be used to curb these and the ways in which investigation could be carried out.

Session 3: Good Animal Welfare Practices by Amala Akkineni of BCH

Mrs. Amala Akkineni interacted with participants and delivered talks on effective administration of animal welfare. She discussed with them of the importance of being objective towards animal cruelty and taking on animal welfare work with a calm and relaxed mind. She used her own life’s work as an example to remind the participants of the challenges they would face as an activist and gave them advice on how to retain their composure every time they faced a challenge.


Using the handbook on Animal Laws of India, Mr. Jayasimha used his session to familiarize the participants with the entire PCA act. Ensuring that each participant was comfortable with the provisions therein, he ran the entire class through various offenses and punishments listed under the PCA. Building off the basics that were taught in the criminal law sessions, this session focused on equipping the participants with the skills to investigate animal abuse incidents within existing legal framework and helped them hone the skills of investigation for such situations. He also discussed campaign strategies around the animal welfare cases where legal recourse had come to a standstill.

Session 5: The Working of the AWBI by Mr. Vinod Kumaar, Asst Secretary, AWBI

Talking about the various functions of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Mr. Kumaar was able to help the participants understand the ways in which AWBI could help them with animal welfare work. Highlighting the limitations of the board, he was able to succinctly help participants draw out action plans for all AWBI related work. Answering all queries from the participants, Mr. Kumaar's session helped the participants get a better grasp over the processes involved in any project concerning the AWBI. Mr. Kumaar was also able to help guide the participants through the steps necessary for application to the board as HAWO or for the Colony Caretaker Card etc. and helped them to also understand the limitation of these voluntary positions.
Day 4 -Session 1: CPCSEA by Ms. Alokparna Sengupta of HSI/India

Taking the participants through the entire structure and functioning of the CPCSEA, Ms. Sengupta’s session focused on giving the participants a thorough grounding in the theories and practices of animal experimentation. Elaborating the framework set forth by CPCSEA, her session enabled participants to understand animal experimentation as a welfare issue. She highlighted the various powers under CPCSEA to monitor experimentation work and detailed the ways in which any animal welfare activist could become involved in monitoring of numerous experimentation activities carried out on animals.

Session 2: Equine Welfare by Dr. (Maj) Sudheesh S. Nair of Hassan Vet. College

In what was adjudged as one of the best sessions of the workshop, Dr. Nair was able to highlight the plight of working equines in this highly informative talk. Telling accounts of horrendous working conditions for equines in remote villages across India, his talk provided tremendous inspiration and got all the participants thinking in depth about the issue. Through the use of commonly seen examples of working equines, he was able to give the participants fresh perspectives on steps that could be taken for the welfare of these animals.

Session 3: Evaluation sessions chaired by Gauri Maulekhi & N.G. Jayasimha

Evaluation of the participants was done using a case study model. HSI/India put together a different case study for each participant and all the participants were evaluated on the basis of how they used the knowledge gained over the four days of the program to arrive at thorough, practical and legally viable solutions for each of their own case studies. The discussions, on the solutions provided by the participants, in themselves became immense learning opportunities, with each participant contributing tremendous experiential knowledge.

The case studies used for evaluation for the participants and worked on by them individually are as follows:

On Experimentation: Your neighbour’s child comes from school excitedly and tells you that his class dissected a frog today. What do you do? ; A friend working in an airport has reported to you about a consignment of dogs which have been brought in to your state as pets. What do you do? ; A contract research organization is in India performing an LD50 test for a U.K. company which has already been banned in that country; You have learnt that an Indian cosmetic company is still testing on animals. (Considering that the pending notification has been issued). What do you do? ; Your friend who works in a lab still houses monkeys but has stopped experimenting on them 10 years back. What do you do? ; An institution in your city has recently started building an animal house. What do you do?

On dogs (catching, killing and/or breeding): You have a suspicion that your local municipality is catching dogs and supplying them to laboratories. What do you do? ; An RWA/Society has recently passed an order prohibiting dogs in the flats/lifts, and is also stopping you from feeding dogs in the locality. What do you do? ; You neighbour beat up a street dog. You have no evidence. Police refuses to register an FIR. What do you do? ; There is a whelping mother and her puppies in your locality. A neighbour threatens to kill them. The shelter refuses to take them at this point. What do you do? ; You come across newspaper or internet advertisement for puppies or kittens. What can you do? ; The condition of the Municipal dog pound/infirmary in your city is bad. What do you do? ; There is a lady in your neighbourhood who lives in a two BHK flat and has about 14 dogs. What do you do?

On captive animals: There is a lone Rhinoceros in the Zoo in your city. The visitors tease the animals at this zoo and throw garbage in the enclosures. What do you do? ; There is a circus that has come to your city. You have learnt that it has animals. What do you do? ; There is a reality show where a monkey is shown with the host. What do you do?

On illegal trade and wildlife issues: A co-passenger in a train has a basket full of small birds (possibly munias). What do you do? ; There is a bird/shell market in your city. What do you do? ; There is a Wildlife Sanctuary near my city and I have seen the neighboring villagers entering the prohibited areas to bring minor forest produce. What do you do? ; Monkeys/Bears/snakes are being used as begging animals in your city. What do you do? ; You visit a restaurant where you see some large fish cramped in a small aquarium. What do you do? ; There is an elephant used in your city for a wedding/temple procession/political rally. What do you do?

Animal Citizen, April-December, 2013
On animals for use in entertainment: You have just learnt that there is a bull/cock fight organized in your city. What do you do? Camels/horses are being used at beaches/tourist spots in your city. What do you do?

On animal sacrifice and slaughter: There is a temple in your city in Orissa where animals are sacrificed. What do you do? You learn that the condition of the slaughterhouse in your city is bad. What do you do? You learn that camels have been brought for slaughter in your city or that camel meat is available in some restaurant. What do you do? You suspect that the dairy in your neighbourhood uses oxytocin. What do you do?

On animal transport: You are going for work and you see hens being transported in a truck/upside down on a two wheeler. What do you do? You registered a case against illegal transport of 20 cows. The following day, the Chief Judicial Magistrate gives custody to the accused pending trial. What do you do?

On battery cages: A new battery cage facility is being set up in your city. What do you do?

Session 1: Scientific Evidence in Animal Welfare Cases by Dr. S.K. Varma of CCMB

Using the lectures on wildlife law as a baseline, participants were able to get a gist of the nature of scientific analyses of evidence in this talk delivered by Dr. Varma. Recounting tales of the various cases he has worked on, Dr. Varma was able to introduce the participants to complex scientific systems of analysis in a simplified form. Fielding questions about his years of experience working on wildlife forensic evidence, Dr. Varma's talk provided the participants with new ideas on how to deal with tough wildlife offense cases and the evidences therein.

Session 2: Structure of the Government by Ms. Gauri Maulekhi of PFA

Building off her previous lecture on the ways in which a case file had to be chased in the government, Ms. Maulekhi focused her final session with the participants on detailing of the various levels of different government bodies that concern animal welfare work. Explaining the hierarchy of these offices, she helped the participants understand the subtleties of government protocol, various government documents and court demeanor. The session continued into one of tremendous experience sharing on all fronts, with Ms. Maulekhi inspiring the participants with accounts of her own long drawn trysts with the Courts. Participants were equipped with the understanding of what mental, emotional and professional strengths it takes to chase an animal abuse case from start to finish.

Session 3: Animal Welfare Work by Mrs. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi

Mrs. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi addressed the participants on the concluding day of the 5 day program and gave them a concrete road map to follow for the years ahead. She talked to participants about animal welfare strategies and provided them with much needed inspiration to carry forward on their chosen path of work. Providing them with invaluable tips on how to solve persistent problems in animal welfare work, she urged all the participants to forge relationships with all those external agencies who could help protect animals – from the local media to the local colleges, from police officers to other NGOs. She stressed on the need for harmonious relations and collaborative work between all animal welfare workers and animal welfare organizations.

Convocation Ceremony:

The final day of the 5 day Animal Law Training Program was commemorated with a convocation ceremony. Member of Parliament and noted animal rights activist Mrs. Maneka Gandhi graced the occasion as Chief Guest. The other dignitaries in attendance were former DGP Mr. HJ Dora and Mrs. Vasanthi Vadi, who represented Blue Cross of Hyderabad. Prof. Balakista Reddy presided over the function on behalf of NALSAR University of Law. The evening began with a brief overview of the 5 day program by Ms. Gauri Maulekhi. Prof. Balakista Reddy then gave a brief overview of NALSAR Law University’s contribution to the program. He also announced the university’s interest in offering animal law modules as part of NALSAR's curriculum in the near future. Mrs. Gandhi then addressed the audience as Chief Guest. Reminding them of the need to implement all that they had learnt, Mrs. Gandhi urged the participants to grow together as one strong army in
the battle for animal rights. She stressed upon the fact that more universities ought to follow in NALSAR Law University’s footsteps and introduce animal law modules into their curriculum.

Former DGP H.J. Dora recounted his days of service and spoke about his own interest in animal welfare work. Wishing the participants the best in their future endeavours, he advised them to work in a focused and holistic manner towards achieving ahimsa towards all living beings. Ms. Vadi wished the participants luck and emphasized the need for all participants to continue with a positive and objective focus towards their work. Mr. N.G Jayasimha then delivered a vote of thanks to all the dignitaries, sponsors, faculty and participants. The Programme concluded with the distribution of the well-earned certificates by Mrs. Maneka Gandhi to all the participants. Mrs. Gandhi then spent some time interacting with the media, the faculty and the participants over high tea.

The feedback received by the organizers with reference to the main objective of the program, i.e. to make all participating animal welfare activists comfortable with the fundamentals of criminal as well as animal law, was achieved.

Claire Abrams, Co-founder, Animal Aid, Udaipur, says “I share with the workshop attendees an enthusiasm and confidence to face policy and law issues for animals head on. After the workshop I am not only willing but actually looking forward to the next meeting with our District Collector to continue the battle for street dogs through the enforcement of the ABC Dog Rules, and meeting with the Inspector General of Police to have animal law posters installed in every police thana and to make plans for an animal law training with the police, etc, the list goes on.”

Tina James, Independent activist and Lawyer, Bangalore says: “Personally it was an eye-opener and a tremendous learning experience for me! I am a lot more charged up and motivated to take animal welfare to a higher level now. Every speaker was great in his or her own area of expertise. Your knowledge with regard to animal welfare is overwhelming and I am extremely glad that I had the opportunity to be at the receiving end! Thank you for going out of your way and making sure that our accommodation, food etc. was comfortable.”

Overall, all of the speakers received positive feedback from the participants. The sessions on Equine Welfare by Dr. (Maj.) Sudheesh Nair and PCA Act, 1960 by Mr. N.G. Jayasimha were unanimously judged as the best lectures of the program. Participants felt the most useful and practical session was the one on RTI conducted by Prof. G. B Reddy.

HSI/India also received positive criticism about the overall syllabus structure, especially with regards to the components on criminal law. Participants felt they could have learnt more in depth about Criminal Law had those sessions been better structured. Participants have also expressed the need for greater use of diagrammatic tools in the lectures. HSI/India hopes to use all of this feedback and make the next round of training even more impactful in all measures. We also hope to be able to provide the participants with greater diversity of lecturers in future sessions of the training program.

(This Report about the Training Programme on Animal Law that has been published in this issue of Animal Citizen was sent by Humane Society International to AWBI. The Programme was sponsored by AWBI).
Alternative Healing Therapies for Animal Care: Scope for Application

By
Dr. Sunil Kumar, Director, CRI(H) Noida, Department of AYUSH

When it comes to dealing with pets, it is important that they are treated gently and offered tender love and care. More so, when they fall ill. Seeing your pet down with illness can be a stressful situation for a pet owner, especially when the pet responds poorly to the treatment it is being given. The perfect picture that our mind draws of a pet and an owner is that of both enjoying each other’s company by playing, snuggling or walking leisurely. But with the number of infections going exponentially up and increased resistance of infectious agents towards the conventional drugs, veterinary care is looking towards alternative therapies that can ensure safe recovery without side effects, or simply to act as an adjuvant to the conventional treatment. Complementary and Alternative Veterinary Medicine (CAVM) involves assessing the pet’s social, emotional and spiritual needs, along with his or her physical needs. The therapists are concerned not only with the animal’s genetics and physical status, but also its nutrition, social relationships, hygiene, and stress factors. These therapies include homeopathy, herbal medicine, acupuncture, chiropractic manipulation, Bach flowers etc.

Increasingly, animal owners are seeking out unconventional therapies in addition to the more traditional ones, to give their pets a more complete range of treatment options to cope with injuries or disease processes. Many owners view complementary therapies as safer than conventional therapies, which is also true in most cases. As an example, glucosamine and chondroitin are safer for treating pets with arthritis than corticosteroids or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications. For long term control of pain and inflammation, their use is preferred over conventional therapies for their wide safety margins. Moreover, many complementary therapies cost less over the long term treatment of a pet than conventional therapies.

Regardless of the reason chosen to try one of these therapies, any doctor or pet owner can begin to seek an integrated approach to pet care. The easiest steps to take are to begin feeding the best, most wholesome diet possible. Supplementation of the diet with healthy supplements, such as whole food sources of vitamins and minerals, fatty acids, and digestive enzymes, can improve digestion, minimize inflammation, and decrease harmful effects from cellular oxidation. Finally, minimizing any unnecessary medications (including vaccines) and instead using supplements to help heal the pet round up an integrative approach.

While we have more clinical support for the use of the alternative therapies in people, there is an increasing body of knowledge showing positive results in animals as well. Although more research to support the recommendations for using CAVM is required. For now, the biggest proof is how my own pets respond to these therapies. If the broad group of CAVM is considered, the options continue to remain vast, since if one therapy does not help the pet, there are many others to try. In a conventional approach, some diseases only have a limited number of therapies that may or may not be helpful, and when they don’t work not much can be done to overcome that deadlock. In CAVM, on the other hand, by listening to the pet’s body, and observing the pet’s response to the chosen therapy, the integrative approach allows one to individualize the therapy and apply what works best for each and every pet.
Herbal Medicine

Herbs have been medicine and food for animals, since animal life emerged. Nature has always had its own medicines. With its abundant wisdom and generosity, it is hard to believe that Nature does not provide a cure for every ill, if only we could find it. Having originated in the same environment as plants, it is not surprising that animals have an inherent instinct for herbal medication of their health problems (zoopharmacognosy*), whether horses, dogs, cats, cattle, rabbits or other species.

Medicinal herbs contain a vast spread of pharmacologically-active ingredients and each herb has its own unique combination and properties. They are classified in modern herbal medicine or phytotherapy according to their spheres of action. Many herbs contain ingredients which provide the whole plant with several such actions, combined in the one medicine.

Recognized actions include alterative, anodyne, anthelmintic, anti-catarhal, anti-emetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-telminthic, antibacterial, antifungal, anti-spasmodic, laxative, aromatic, astringent, bitter, cardiac, carminative, cathartic/purgative, cholagogue and anti-cholagogue, demulcent, diaphoretic, diuretic, emetic, emollient, expectorant, febrifuge, hepatic, hypnotic, nerve, rubefacient, sedative, soporific, stimulant, styptic, tonic, vesicant and vulnerary. A vet with specialization and knowledge in herbal veterinary medicine selects for treatment a herb with the required action or a careful combination of medicinal herbs with the desired properties (virtues – benefits).

Alternatively, herbal medicines may be classified according to the category of constituents in their composition. Constituents include acids, alcohols, alkaloids, anthraquinones, bitters, carbohydrates, cardiac glycosides, coumarins, flavones, flavonoid glycosides, phenols, saponins, tannins and volatile oils.

Herbal medicines are traditionally selected by a herbal vet according to the perceived needs of the patient and based upon the constituents of the individual herbs in relation to the above mentioned actions. Whether single herbs are used, or a combination of herbs is selected by the vet specializing in herbal medicine depends upon the spread of activity of each herb and whether or not it supplies the necessary spectrum of action in the body. It is of importance in herbal medicine (phytotherapy) that plants should be identified correctly. They should be harvested from unpolluted areas, where possible and should be grown without the use of modern agro-chemicals. It is also arguable that, where possible, indigenous species should be used because they may prove more suited to the patient’s constitution than exotic herbs.

Herbs can be used for dogs, cats, horses, ponies and many other animal species. Equines (whether horse, pony or donkey) respond particularly well. It is important to remember that herbs and conventional medicines can clash dangerously or can also result in a risk of serious overdose. Off-the-shelf herbal medicines can therefore be dangerous if there is no skilled professional herbal vet overseeing the entire input given to the patient. It is not uncommon to find mainstream vets disregarding concurrent herbal input, presumably considering it irrelevant, with obvious dangers to your animal. Traditional herbal medicine, whether Ayurvedic medicine, Indian herbs, Chinese herbs (Traditional Chinese Medicine - TCM), Western herbs, African herbs, Native North American herbal lore or other indigenous practices, is a holistic therapy and relies upon the whole plant, or defined portions of it. It does not presume to identify a single pharmacologically-active ingredient for isolated use, unlike modern herbal medicine.

Herbal veterinary medicine includes such amazing effective agents as digitalis or foxglove (a remarkably effective heart drug, having action on all aspects of cardiac function), dandelion (an effective diuretic also providing copious potassium, which modern diuretics tend to drain from the body! - French name pis en lit) and periwinkle or Vinca (a predecessor of the potent cancer drug Vincristine).

In horses and ponies particularly, since they are classical herbivores, herbs provide a useful source of minerals and vitamins. In this situation, we may describe herbs for horses as food, playing an important part in the nutrition of the animal. The boundary between food and medicine was never so blurred as in herbal lore. Hippocrates is credited with saying “let food be thy medicine and medicine thy food”. The distinction is not clear and there is no reason for it to be clear. We are, after all, thinking holistically. It is true to say, however, that herbs fall into various categories, some much more food-like than others and some much more medicine-like than others.

Most species of farm animals, pet animals and birds as well as wild animals respond well to herbal medicines. Species that respond well to the herbal medicine include: horses, ponies, goats, donkeys, mules, cats, dogs, cattle, pigs, sheep, llamas, alpacas, cows, buffaloes, rabbits, ferrets, guinea pigs, lizards, terrapins, tortoises, snakes, raptors, poultry (domestic fowl), cage birds, budgies, canaries, budgerigars, parrots, parakeets, macaws and birds of prey (raptors).

“Make ethical choices in what we buy, do, and watch. In a consumer-driven society our individual choices, used collectively for the good of animals and nature, can change the world faster than laws.”

— Marc Bekoff, Animals Matter: A Biologist Explains Why We Should Treat Animals with Compassion and Respect
Homoeopathy

Homoeopathic medicines are known for their positive effects on infectious diseases, chronic diseases, acute diseases, injuries and behavioural disorders. Even some cases of cancer defy a grave prognosis, when Homoeopathy is tried on. Its use in disease prevention, in place of vaccination, is also commendable. Above all, homoeopathic medicines provide an excellent first-aid care and since their use does not demand the full rigours of homeopathic knowledge and understanding, even pet owners with little experience with Homoeopathy can use these medicines for day to day illnesses.

Please find below a list of a few Homoeopathic medicines that can be used for First-Aid:

- **Aconitum** - This remedy treats shock, both mental and physical and will also assist in the treatment of acute febrile conditions, such as viral or bacterial diseases. Any sudden-onset disturbance of equilibrium may be helped by Aconitum.
- **Apis** - Urticarial swellings, oedema and fluid in joints will often respond to this remedy, apart from its benefits for burns and scalds or for insect bites and stings.
- **Arnica** - Arnica is homeopathy’s great injury remedy. Its use will minimise pain and bruising and will speed healing.
- **Belladonna** - High fevers with head, ear, throat or eye pain are especially helped by this remedy. Very painful abscesses may also respond.
- **Bryonia** - Arthritis, rheumatism, pneumonia or mastitis, when the animal refuses to move, are the main areas of use of Bryonia.
- **Calendula** - Used as a lotion, this remedy speeds healing of cuts, grazes or open wounds, in addition to helping the animal to fight septic infection of such injuries.
- **Cantharis** - This medicine helps most cases of urine infection.
- **Carbo vegetabilis** - This is nick-named the ‘corpse reviver’, on account of its ability to help patients in collapse.
- **Caulophyllum** - Teething in young dogs and trouble from teething in any species will benefit from use of this remedy.
- **Colocythis** - Colic in horses would be the most common first-aid use of Colocynthis.
- **Euphrasia** - With the folk-name ‘eyebright’, this remedy helps many eye conditions, including conjunctivitis from cold winds. It also helps in cases of sneezing and nasal allergy. It is also useful as a first-aid treatment for eye ulcers.
- **Glonoinium** - First-aid remedy for heat stroke or heat distress
- **Hamamelis** - Bleeding from wounds and orifices would indicate Hamamelis, in many cases.
- **Hepar sulphuris** - This is nick-named the ‘homeopathic antibiotic’, so effective is it in helping patients to fight septic, purulent infections.
- **Hypericum** - Use this remedy whenever there is a painful graze or damage to tissues rich in nerve endings (e.g. toes and tail).
- **Ledum** - Use this whenever puncture wounds occur, from whatever injury. There are reputed anti-tetanus properties in addition to its ability to help such wounds heal correctly, from the depths outwards.
- **Nux vomica** - If an animal has eaten too much rich food or has had access to poisons, Nux vomica should help recovery from the resultant intoxication. It may also help cases of constipation and is a useful first-aid treatment in cases of ‘prolapsed intervertebral disc’ in dogs.
- **Rhus toxicodendron** - This suits most cases of rheumatism and arthritis, that are worse for first movement but limber up.
- **Ruta** - Ligaments, tendons and other fibrous tissues are the main areas of benefit of this remedy.
- **Silica** - Helps the body to drive out foreign bodies, e.g. grass seeds. The power of this remedy, way beyond this simple capability, is evidence of the power of crystals.
- **Symphytum** - Symphytum treats bone injuries of any type, non-union of fractures and speedy healing.
- **Urtica** - This remedy treats nettle rash (urticaria) and helps the flow of milk from the mammary gland.

The above medicines may be administered in 30 / 200 potencies. The administration of homeopathic medicines is usually very easy. Persuading dogs or horses to take homeopathic medicines is usually no problem at all. The patients like the pillules and avidly eat them, in most cases. Giving cats homeopathy is more variable but methods can usually be devised which remove stress from the occasion. Homeopathic medicines are very delicate, therefore one should avoid touching the medicine with hand and try not to return accidentally handled medicine to the bottle. The container needs to be kept tightly sealed at all times, except when actually dispensing and stored away from sunlight, in a cool dark place and away from strong-smelling substances, especially camphor, perfume etc. If correctly stored, homeopathic medicines can survive for very long periods, so do not discard unused supplies; they could be useful to your animal in the future. Those stored in glass bottles survive better.

"Aware of the suffering caused by the destruction of life, I am committed to cultivating compassion and learning ways to protect the lives of people, animals, plants, and minerals. I am determined not to kill, not to let others kill, and not to support any act of killing in the world, in my thinking, and in my way of life.”

- The First Mindfulness Training, Thich Nhat Hanh, The Heart of Buddha's Teaching
Pillules may conveniently be dispensed into the bottle cap, prior to dosing. It is not necessary to give an exact number of pillules. If the patient allows, the pills may then be tossed from the cap directly into the mouth (avoiding contamination of the cap with saliva etc). If not, then the pillules may be dissolved in a little boiled, cooled water in a syringe and this provides a means of liquid dosing. This can work very well for cats, for whom a drop or two of liquid can be placed onto the front of the nose/upper lip, which will then be licked in. Alternatively, a different form of the medicine could be supplied (e.g. powders, soft tablets - which can be crushed into a powder in folded paper, or drops - supplied in a dropper bottle). Drops may be given in water or directly onto the tongue. One to three drops is a usual dose. Powders can be poured directly into the mouth from the paper. Injections are available and, for farm use, in-water medication is commonly used.

Lotions are for external use only. If possible, no two doses should be given within 15 minutes of food. For farm species and horses this is, of course, not possible, but one must try to avoid contact with ‘compound’ feeds for at least five minutes. Medicines can be given to horses in a very little bland food (e.g. grated organic carrot or apple or a very small piece of bread). In the case of cage birds and other small pets, pillules may be added to the drinking water, freshly prepared each day. Be careful to avoid blockage of the nozzle. Avoid giving strong-smelling sweets or treats, e.g. peppermints, to animals while they are on medication.

Bach flowers therapy

The Bach flower remedies are used on the basis of emotions, demeanour and mood of the patient, treating even organic disease via the route of the mind and emotions. No physical indications are listed for the remedies. Animals respond well, since they too have psychological imbalance as part of their diseases. The remedies are gentle and effective, giving no side effects and being well suited to the intuitive nature of animals. The only real difficulty is in determining the relevant emotion or mental state of the patient. The remedies are fully compatible with homeopathic treatments, provided that they are properly integrated.

A small selection of remedies is listed here, with brief indications:

- **Agrimony** - suffers behind a 'brave face'
- **Chicory** - possessiveness
- **Gentian** - despondent
- **Impatiens** - impatience
- **Mimulus** - shyness
- **Scleranthus** - indecision
- **Walnut** - sensitivity to change
- **Rescue remedy** - a combination remedy given for shock, panic, distress

Other cultures have their own Flower Remedies. There are indigenous remedies from Australia, South Africa, Canada and the USA. They are used in a broadly similar fashion. Bach Flower treatment or remedies can be used alongside homeopathy, herbal medicine, acupuncture, chiropractic, nutritional therapy and other natural therapies, if properly integrated.

Chiropractic Treatment

The name ‘chiropractic’ implies the use of manual therapy (the derivation is from Ancient Greek: chiro - a hand; practic - a doing or transaction). This is a form of manipulation of the musculoskeletal system, particularly the back (the spine). Chiropractic usually relies on high frequency, low amplitude action and tends to concentrate on bones and their inter-relationships. The animals that mostly benefit from this practice include horse, pony, goat, donkey, cow, cat and dog. Many dogs and horses can have a back problem that has gone unnoticed, which can be a source of pain and reduced well-being. Chiropractic procedure in itself can create immediate and dramatic relaxation and pain relief for a patient, often even when owners had until then been unaware of a problem in the spine or elsewhere in the musculoskeletal system. The obvious and often immediate positive response of many patients is a delight. This treatment has been used effectively for healing horses and dogs with back injuries or ailments, although cats with back injuries may also benefit from the therapy. On the farm, chiropractic practice can be enormously valuable, especially for the cattle. Apart from these, there are other alternative therapies that can be of help to a variety of animals. CAVM is, in fact, a fascinating aspect of pet health care. One can begin by slowly incorporating some of the herbs and lifestyle practices into the pet's preventive health regimen, before finally shifting fully to a holistic approach for pet care at most times and for most illnesses. By taking a holistic approach and listening to the pet's body, we can fine tune any therapy needed. This truly holistic approach allows natural and wholesome healing rather than simply treating a disease. And this is what an integrative approach using complementary and alternative therapies is all about.
In January 2010, the C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation (CPRAF) initiated a programme titled Kindness Kids, sponsored by the Winsome Constance Kindness Trust, Australia, to sensitise young people about the realities of modern meat production, dairy farming and its impacts on the environment. The success of the programme that year was responsible for carrying it forward into 2011, ‘12 and ‘13.

The project aims to educate students about human – animal relationships and the adverse effects of animal-based diets on the environment. The programme promotes vegetarianism and highlights the sufferings of animals raised by factory farms and during transportation. The Kindness Kids project is aimed at students in the age groups of 10 to 16 years. Initially the programme was carried out in Chennai. In the academic year 2012 – 2013, in collaboration with the Humane Education programme of C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC), it was extended to five other locations, namely Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Tirupati and Nilgiris district, plus Chennai.

Prashanth Krishna has been the CEO of the C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation since 2012. Deeply committed to the welfare of animals and protecting the environment, Prashant Krishna works tirelessly to take forward the mission of the C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation. With a background in human relations, history, art and culture, Prashant brings with him the wisdom and knowledge of a multidisciplinary educational background and work experience. Before he joined the CP Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation, until 2011, Prashant worked with Tata Projects Limited, Hyderabad as Manager, HR and earlier between 2004-2008, he worked with Tata Consultancy Services, Hyderabad as Manager & Head, Marketing and Operations. Until, 2004, he worked with Aspick Engineering Pvt Ltd as Deputy Manager (HR & Admin) & Engineer- Operations for Projects. He can be contacted by email on mrprashanthkrishna@gmail.com.

Kindness Kids is carried out in 5 phases:
Phase I- Planning and Preparation
Phase II- Teachers’ Orientation Programme
Phase III - Students’ Orientation Programme.
Phase IV - Animal Welfare Mela (Competitions).
Phase V - Valedictory Function & Recognition.

During the planning phase, brain storming sessions were held to devise the strategy for the project with the preparation of resource materials that included power-point presentations, activities for the students and publications which propogate the message of kindness and compassion towards animals. This is a focused programme which requires commitment from the teachers and students in the form of signed pledges and action.

Resource materials prepared and used for the project included Pamphlets - “Eating up the World”, Pledge Cards, Wallpapers and presentations on “Eating up the World” and “Animals in Distress”

Suggested activities for various levels of students (Primary, Medium and Senior Classes)
• Kindness Champ / Ambassador – Activity Sheets
• Kindness Kids – Badges

A Teachers’ Orientation Program was held at each of the six locations to enlighten teachers on Human-Animal relationships and the ill-effects of animal farming on the environment. CPREEC’s field staff carried out the teachers’ Training Programmes in collaboration with the CPRAF staff. After the Teachers’ orientation programmes, the field officers conducted orientation programmes for the students. The Power Point presentations entitled “Eating up the World” and “Animals in Distress” were presented, followed by interactive sessions with the students. The resource materials were distributed and students were motivated to sign the pledge cards, to join the Kindness Kids Club and to be a vegetarian, and not to participate in activities which pose cruelty to animals and to take care of animals. The pledge cards could be signed by the students only after receiving consent from the parents.

The Kindness Kids Education Programme is operational at three levels:
• Kindness Kids
• Kindness Champ
• Kindness Ambassador

Animal Welfare Melas were held in all locations on February 23rd, 2013 to bring out the potential of the students and the learning and wisdom they had gained from the Kindness Kids programme. Essay Writing and Painting Competitions were conducted during the Animal Welfare Mela.
The programme gained great response in all the six locations. The total number of students and schools that the Programme reached out to are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Number of Schools covered</th>
<th>Number of Students who participated</th>
<th>Number of signed pledge cards received from students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programmes conducted</strong></td>
<td><strong>by CPRAF</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6499</td>
<td>4364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilgiris</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programmes conducted</strong></td>
<td><strong>by CPREEC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6068</td>
<td>4643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupati</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5889</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3694</td>
<td>3468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>23975</strong></td>
<td><strong>15045</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valedictory functions were held in all six locations to reward the activities of the students and the teachers who had participated in the Kindness Kids activities. Students who actively participated in Kindness Kids activities were rewarded during the valedictory function.

**Individual achievements:**
- K. Harish of Sir Sivaswami Kalalaya Higher Secondary School adopted a stray dog. He built a house for sparrows with recyclable wood, honey and flour and kept it on his terrace. He also provides food and water for dogs on his street.
- The Principal of Dharam Hinduja Matriculation Higher Secondary School encouraged Kindness Kids Club students to plant trees in their school campus to attract birds and animals.
- V. Varshini of The Grove School prepared a report on her visit to a Pinjarapole in Ottery, Chennai. She enquired with a veterinarian about the vaccinations available for pet animals. She prepared a report on animal based food and discussed the animal sufferings which are involved in the process.
- The Grove School students were taken on field visits to Blue Cross of India, Chennai, where they helped the BCI volunteers in their work.
- The Principal of Government Girls’ High School, Tirupati organized a drawing competition on the topic ‘We Care For Animals’ and students actively participated and came out with innovative ideas.
- Students of Z.P High School, Tirupati prepared a variety of posters on animals and displayed them at the valedictory function.
- The teacher coordinator of the Kindness Kids programme, Malleswari encouraged students to participate in an essay writing competition on the topic ‘Cruelty to Animals in Entertainment’.

To counter the cruelties on animals and harm on the environment imposed by the meat industry, the project spreads a lifelong message of kindness and compassion towards animals and fellow beings. Kindness Kids plays a vital role in educating children about the cruelties suffered by food animals. The active participation of students and teachers in implementing the concept of compassion in the curriculum can bring transition in the tradition and food habits of the future generation. Students cut across caste and creed to adopt vegetarian and vegan foods and a life of kindness to animals. A committed child is a committed adult who will, hopefully, raise vegetarian / vegan children in the years to come. The enthusiasm with which children signed pledge cards and carried out creative activities could teach even committed adults a lot about kindness to animals.
Locating, Identifying and Counting of Dogs

By
Prof Rama Kumar, Co-opted Member, AWBI

Prof. Rama Kumar started his academic career as a Teaching Assistant, Dept. of Surgery, Punjab Agricultural University, Hissar (1969-70) and Lecturer in Surgery (1970-74), Assistant Professor of Surgery (1974-77) and Associate Professor of Surgery (1978-1985) at the Department of Surgery College of Veterinary Science, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, India. Prof. Rama Kumar has served as Professor of Surgery and Head, Division of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, S.K. University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir State between 1989 to 1991. He has published more than 100 scientific papers in national and international journals. The most important assignment in his career was at the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi where he served as Secretary between 1991 to 2001. He is well remembered for his rich contributions to streamline veterinary education and accreditation process of the veterinary colleges and introducing the professional regulatory institutions under VCI at the state level. From the Animal Welfare perspective, Prof Rama Kumar has developed a Post Graduate Diploma in Veterinary Ethology and Animal Welfare and has been a resource person in Veterinary Ethology for the summer institute Training Programmes organized by Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. Prof Rama Kumar can be contacted at drramakumarv@yahoo.co.in or ramkumarjaya@rediffmail.com.

In this article, I am happy to introduce a new method of counting dogs, one that can also be hugely educational in terms of helping to forge bonds of friendship between the school children, teachers and communities with the street dogs. Counting is perhaps the first and most important step to counter any problem; this cannot be different for stray dog control and management. To be correct or near accurate one has to do counting of dogs after locating and identifying them. It may be hastily added that identification need not and should not be limited to street dogs but all dogs of a locality (territory). Apart from being effective in control of stray dogs the method of Locating, Identifying and Counting (LIC) dogs can be a useful for monitoring responsible pet ownership (licensing and immunization) and for follow-up of stray dog population control. Since dogs are highly territorial, the L.I.C method of counting dogs may have to be done territory-wise. Clause (3) of rule 7 of Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 prescribes that “a record of dogs captured shall be maintained in a register, mentioning therein the name of the area/locality, date and time of capture”. Rules also prescribes that details about dogs captured has to be recorded.

Similarly clause (7) of rule 7 prescribes that, “At a time only one lot of dogs shall be brought for sterilization and immunization at one dog kennel or dog pound and these dogs shall be from one locality. Two lots from different areas or localities shall not be mixed at the same dog pound or dog kennel.” For this step too it is essential to identify and count dogs. Identifying, describing and counting would ensure proper evaluation of the ABC, vaccination, and post ABC management. Identification also helps one to verify if the dog involved in dog bite is vaccinated against Rabies or not and when the next vaccination is due, in a particular dog. Through data one can take a more accurate decision on the post bite treatment regimen for human and animal dog bite victims. If identification is proper tens of thousands of rupees spent on hyper-immune serum on mere suspicion of rabies can be considerably reduced and that money diverted elsewhere. If used properly, L.I.C can emerge as the most powerful tool in stray dog control, responsible ownership and Rabies control. It is so easy and safe to operate that even children or adult persons can do it without going near the animal or touching it. The method can also be used for licensing domestic dogs, their vaccination or re-vaccination. [Responsible ownership: As per clause (2) of the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 “The owner of pet dogs shall be responsible for the controlled breeding, immunization, sterilization and licensing in accordance with these rules and the law for the time being in force within a specified local area”]. The method can also be useful for an effective and transparent, audit of the public funds disbursed to AWO's for ABC, animal welfare or both.

Materials required: Cut out or line drawing of the body (trunk) of a dog without tail or ears, Crayons; black, yellow and brown (pink or red is optional) and a note pad or plain note book and pencil

Methodology: First trace the contour of the body of a dog using the cut out. On sighting a dog its color, size (height), coat (hair), ears, tail, snout (face) and sex of the dog can be marked on the line diagram. A short textual description of the dog can be made in the facing page of the note pad or note book. The descriptions made need be uniform and unambiguous. It is better to use limited crayon colors as it would limit variation in drawing base colours. Discussed below is the procedure (in its preferred sequence).

1. Colour: The colour of the dog is the first point for its identity. Using the crayons fill the nearest color in the line diagram. Normally the colours can be single color like black/ white/ grey/ brown/ yellow/ chocolate etc., or shades of two or more of these (see figures). Colours can also be in patches, stripes or spots. Any other combination if encountered can be added and described. However, there can be dogs of the same colour in a territory. The following descriptions can added to strengthen the identity of dogs of similar coat or colour,-
2. Size/Height: Write Large if the dog is above 24 inches; Medium if it is between 15-24” and Short if below 15”
3. Hair: Describe as double coat, long haired, curly or smooth.
4. Tail: can be drooping down; parallel to ground, raised up; hooked, curled up or stumpy.
5. **Ears:** can be both upright/ one upright; both down; bat ear or drooping.
6. **Snout:** long; short or pug nosed (though not seen often among street dogs).
7. **Sex:** male / female mark the contour of male organ or write the sex.

The above descriptions can be drawn on the tracing. It can be further fortified by observing closely and noting down,-

8. Special marks or scars on body, face, limbs (street dogs frequently have scars)
9. Structural & functional defects/ deviation(s) on body or in body movement
10. As the law prescribes reporting the “date and time of locating, capture and release”, the following can be added by AWOs or volunteers. This would ensure catching maximum dogs or trapping the difficult ones.
   - Located on: (street………………………….)  Sighted at: (exact location…..)
   - Time when seen: ……morning, night, day  Time and date of capture: ………
   - Hiding place (if any) :……. Hiding time time (if any) :………..
   - Method adopted & vaccine used: (batch no.) ………………..
   - Day (date), time and spot of release: …………………

**Note:** ❑ Color of the coat drawn through crayons is not actual, but may be used to represent the colours listed below. Blank (no shading) represents white; black colour made by black pencil; brown by brown; chocolate by red and deep brown. Similarly shades, patches or spots can be expressed.

**Important:** It must be remembered that the dogs seen on the street during the day are not the only ones in a territory. A number of dogs appear on the street as night falls and in the wee hours of the morning. Residents who go for post-supper walk or morning walk can help locate, confirm and identify them (and differentiate them from those already identified and described by school children or student volunteers)

To encourage interested school children’s involvement in animal welfare, one can identify the dog(s) with the names that represent the name of students or their group (say, Meena’s Brownie or Ahmed’s Blackie or John’s Spotty; Daya’s (group name) Raja or blue group’s Rocky). The children or their group could be encouraged to remind owners or authorities (through a volunteer school teacher) about the welfare, change of behaviour, disappearance or next vaccination of the dog(s) they have identified.

Once you start ABC, it is important to cover at least 80-90% of the male and female population in a territory before stopping the operation or before moving action to the next territory.

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**Reflect On This**

"If you walked into your local convenience store and bought a package of cigars, you would notice that it carries a label warning of the potential dangers of cigar smoke. Yet research suggests that cigar smoking poses a hazard only to moderate to heavy cigar smokers, who comprise less than 1 percent of the adult population. More than 97 percent of American adults, however, eat animal foods, and despite much research demonstrating the connection between the consumption of animal products and disease, we are not warned of these dangers.” — Melanie Joy,

**Why We Love Dogs, Eat Pigs, and Wear Cows: An Introduction to Carnism: The Belief System That Enables Us to Eat Some Animals and Not Others**

“It’s just the way things are. Take a moment to consider this statement. Really think about it. We send one species to the butcher and give our love and kindness to another apparently for no reason other than because it’s the way things are. When our attitudes and behaviors towards animals are so inconsistent, and this inconsistency is so unexamined, we can safely say we have been fed absurdities. It is absurd that we eat pigs and love dogs and don’t even know why. Many of us spend long minutes in the aisle of the drugstore mulling over what toothpaste to buy. Yet most of us don’t spend any time at all thinking about what species of animal we eat and why. Our choices as consumers drive an industry that kills ten billion animals per year in the United States alone. If we choose to support this industry and the best reason we can come up with is because it’s the way things are, clearly something is amiss. What could cause an entire society of people to check their thinking caps at the door—and to not even realize they’re doing so? Though this question is quite complex, the answer is quite simple: carnism.” — Melanie Joy, Why We Love Dogs, Eat Pigs, and Wear Cows: An Introduction to Carnism: The Belief System That Enables Us to Eat Some Animals and Not Others

“Needless to say, jamming deformed, drugged, overstressed birds together in a filthy, waste-coated room is not very healthy. Beyond deformities, eye damage, blindness, bacterial infections of bones, slipped vertebrae, paralysis, internal bleeding, anemia, slipped tendons, twisted lower legs and necks, respiratory diseases, and weakened immune systems are frequent and long-standing problems on factory farms.” — Jonathan Safran Foer, Eating Animals

“We cut the throat of a calf and hang it up by the heels to bleed to death so that our veal cutlet may be white; we nail geese to a board and mutilate them with food because we like the taste of liver disease; we tear birds to pieces to decorate our women’s hats; we mutilate domestic animals for no reason at all except to follow an instinctively cruel fashion; and we connive at the most abominable tortures in the hope of discovering some magical cure for our own diseases by them.” — George Bernard Shaw, Man and Superman

"If there is no meat eater, there will be no animal killer"- Shabkar Tsogdruk Rangdrol
Survey On Rabies & Dog Bites in Selected Areas of Jodhpur

By
Martine Jozan Work, Executive Director, Foundation for Human Rabies Education and Eradication (FHREE)

Following Alex's suggestion at our last annual meeting, this second visit to Jodhpur was to attempt a household survey, and collect information on dog ownership, history of recent dog bite, family recollection of rabies, and actual knowledge about the disease and its prevention/treatment, as well as sterilization/vaccination status of street dogs in the area. The Marwar Animal Protection Trust (MAPT) provided transportation and an interpreter. This came as a package deal which included a red Apache motorcycle and a smart 29 year old high school graduate, acting as both my chauffeur and interpreter. Baldev Singh, judiciously, chose six different residential districts, some associated with the documented occurrence of a rabid dog. The Subhash and Shastri Nagar districts located about 3 and 1.5 miles respectively, south of Jodhpur central railway station, reflect a medium to high medium income housing. Rows of two to three story apartment buildings and some detached individual residences line the narrow and unpaved streets, with few trees, and an occasional public park. Simple wrought iron gates secure each house.

Ajit and Panchawati colonies are half a mile east of Center Town. They are representative of a more affluent community. Two to three story individual homes and condominiums, mostly built with the local pink Jodhpur sandstone, wide open streets, black iron gates embellished with gilded designs, marble terraces and patios, large windows and balconies with sophisticated frescoes attest to the well to do. Trash and rubbish are relegated to adjacent back alleys, where cows and dogs find their bounty and settle their accounts.

Kuri Bhagtasni, approximately 15 miles away South east, is an interesting mix. Long rows of attached houses are built on a projecting ridge, often favoured by a loyal street dog. A few steps lead to a wooden door. This modest entrance opens to tenements which are extremely dark, with few or no windows. A courtyard accommodates other gloomy structures. Yet, some more inviting buildings break the monotony of this very low-income area.

In adjacent streets, individual residences with traditional gates reveal small patios, terraces with cheerful potted plants. The neighbour is just across the fence. Some houses have a little adjacent commerce. Cows, bulls and buffaloes lollygag in the street, but also enjoy a special public park. Some fenced areas, abutted to the house, harbour goats, cows and even pet dogs. This is a lively neighbourhood.

A little more south east, on the road to the airport and the Marwar Animal Protection trust, I chose Pabupura, a semi-rural and yet urban community. A contrasting complex of windowless concrete structures surround large dirt courtyard where goats, buffaloes and cows are housed, along with their owners. Some miserable tarpaulin tented huts line the dilapidated alleys. At the periphery there are nice but modest homes, and larger streets with little shops. Vinod's house is there. The main residence is a nice sandstone edifice. It occupies the centre of a large courtyard and is surrounded by modest windowless units.
Our sixth location was in the center of old Jodhpur, dominated by the Clock Tower and the Sandar Market. From there, we walked to the Mertia Gate back and forth, a street densely lined by small shops topped by residential quarters, with access by a steep, narrow and sombre stair. More housing structures were observed in interior courtyard common to many residences. Some higher income type homes are nestled in side alleys.

Rubbish and trash casually accumulated accommodate a variety of animals, among them cows dining on plastic bags, opportunistic crows and savvy dogs. The very poor are employed by the government to collect and sort the rubbish and transfer it into large bins that will be collected in the evening.

### Preliminary results:
Blocks of residences were chosen at random in each district, and were walked systematically from house to house (Table 1). On the averages 50 houses would be covered within 4 and half hours. Some were locked, and/or owner was absent. Few residents politely dismissed us, occasionally with an irate flare to amuse the dawdlers. If a teenager was the only one at home, we had to forgo the questionnaire, and sometimes return later.

A total of 302 residences were visited (Table 2). The socio-economic profile is a very loose definition of low to high-income based on a visual impression of wealth or lack of, according to the type of construction, the sophistication of building material, the number of floors, the size of plot, and the general surroundings, wide versus narrow streets, pavement or dirt, the existence of small retail shops and public parks.

### Table 1: Number of Households Surveyed, Jodhpur, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Visited</th>
<th>Locked</th>
<th>Refused</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subash, Panchawati, Ajith</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shastri Nagar</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuri Bhagtasni</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pabupara</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle street</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>302</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Religion and socio-economic profile of 302 households surveyed in six districts of Jodhpur, India, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th># Visited</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Moslem</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subash, Panchawati, Ajit</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shastri Nagar</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuri Bhagtasni</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pabupara</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle street</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>302</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*%: Percent from total number of households surveyed in district*
Table 3 shows the distribution of adults and children per district. One is considered a child until 7 years of age, and all teenagers are blessed with the responsibilities of adulthood. We do not observe much difference in the number of children according to district or income within each district. We occasionally found some houses with 8 to 13 children, but one must keep in mind that two or three generations might occupy these residences, especially in high and medium-high income districts.

Pet dogs were predominant in medium/high income districts, with a predilection for Pomeranians, pugs, Labradors, German shepherds and Dobermans. They are acquired from pet shops, friends or veterinarians. Some Indian dogs may be also adopted as pets.

The relationship between the free dog and the fancy pets which is always walked in style on a short leash is extraordinary. Pets are rarely fixed, but in most instances are regularly vaccinated every year with the papers to prove it. It is noteworthy that the district veterinarian only attends to responsible owners and does not bother about street dogs and even rabies cases. This was made clear to me when I dared to visit one clinic in posh Ajit.

The percentage of bite report per house is a little higher in the urban cycle street, but this is where there was the largest number of roaming dogs, and no pet dogs in the track surveyed, although it was clear that some dogs had some association with certain houses. I witnessed one of those dogs dispatching a wandering cow to the main street. We completed a detailed questionnaire for each bite report within the past one and 1⁄2 year, with regard to type of dog, circumstances, site and extent of injury, treatment, and fate of suspect. Bites which had occurred in a distant past were also recorded to address changes in attitude toward prevention/treatment. When I came upon a Doctor I asked about their experience with rabies, and this was illuminating.

I thus interviewed a young woman physician, who told me how she saw a patient presenting a syndrome of respiratory distress that she diagnosed as acute pneumonia, until an older colleague told her it was rabies. Too late of course. Another one told me of a full blown case who received full treatment, but for sure with no results. I did not find any indication that people following the injury, will turn to their deities, priests, etc. Many do not attend their wound and go directly to a private doctor or hospital. The government will pay for three of the six shots needed, and thus some receive incomplete treatment. There is a need to survey rural areas where all these modern values may not exist. The analysis of all these data will be pending for a while depending upon stamina and time.

The knowledge about rabies was impressive, between 72 and 95% of the residents interviewed were properly informed, yet a little less with younger residents. Many, especially in urban area, would insist on this being common knowledge in the neighborhood. Children referred to school education, and a young fellow tackled me to show his certificate from the Marwar Animal Trust. Thus our support of the school program appears worthy. Older people who had had a dog bite within the past 40 years mentioned the grueling 21 injections in the belly, presenting a syndrome of respiratory distress that she diagnosed as acute pneumonia, until an older colleague told her it was rabies. Too late of course. Another one told me of a full blown case who received full treatment, but for sure with no results. I did not find any indication that people following the injury, will turn to their deities, priests, etc. Many do not attend their wound and go directly to a private doctor or hospital. The government will pay for three of the six shots needed, and thus some receive incomplete treatment. There is a need to survey rural areas where all these modern values may not exist. The analysis of all these data will be pending for a while depending upon stamina and time.

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Often, parents reported that children had been provoking the pet or street dog and thus had been bitten. Finally in table 4 are the data on dogs observed in the streets as we went along. Very few dogs in fact were seen and most had a ear notch, thus were sterilized and vaccinated. Although the final analysis is not done, some important facts come to mind immediately. The sporadic occurrence of dog bites, the general knowledge about rabies prevention and treatment, and the responsible pet dog care in urban-suburban areas is a tribute to the program implemented by the Marwar Animal Protection Trust, since 2004. I trust that the results would differ in rural areas where the next survey should take place. I am in the process of refining the field book and questionnaire protocol, to enable MAPT to undertake the survey on its own, especially if Vinod and his motorcycle are available. I rarely met a field worker so reliable and exact, and showing such sagacity and skill in his interactions with the public. This small survey would have been impossible without the full support provided by Rajan Jaisinghani and Baldev Singh, who made all possible resources available, and provided judicious counsel.

| Table 3: Adults, children, dog ownership, dog bite reports, and knowledge of Rabies in 302 households Jodhpur, India, 2013 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| District | # Houses visited | Number residents | # Houses with pet dogs | # of bite reports |
| | | | | Knowledge about rabies/household |
| | Total | Children | % | | | # | % | | | | | | | | | | % | % |
| Sulabh, Ajit | 19 | 105 | 24 | 22.9 | 19 | 9.5 | 2 | 19.5 | 18 | 94.7 |
| Panchshwati | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shastri Nagar | 101 | 516 | 110 | 21.3 | 19 | 19.5 | 7 | 6.9 | 56 | 95.9 |
| Kuri Bhagtasi | 76 | 364 | 111 | 29.9 | 8 | 2.1 | 11 | 14.5 | 56 | 73.7 |
| Pabupura | 50 | 308 | 116 | 37.7 | 7 | 2.3 | 6 | 12.0 | 36 | 72.0 |
| Cycle street | 56 | 358 | 161 | 25.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 23.2 | 44 | 76.6 |
| Total | 302 | 1711 | 462 | 27.0 | 35 | 2.0 | 39 | 12.9 | 250 | 82.8 |

*%: percent children | **#: percent from total number of households visited in each district

Subasth, Ajit and Panchshwati districts have been combined because of very small sample

| Table 4: Street dog counts and other animals per district, Jodhpur, March 2013 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| District | Number street dogs | | # Cows | # Buffaloes | # Goats |
| | Total | With notch | % Vaccin.* | ND | ND | ND |
| Shastri Nagar | 16 | 15 | 93 | 0 |
| Kuri Bhagtasi | 9 | 8 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Pabupura | 5 | 3 | 60 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Cycle street | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Total | 30 | 26 | 86 | 9 | 12 |

* Number vaccinated and sterilized are recognizable by left ear notch

Some made it to the big house with the aristocrats
Deonar Slaughter House
Revised Guidelines on Operations

Application No. 21/2013 (WZ)

CORAM: Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.R. Kingaonkar (Judicial Member)
Hon'ble Dr. Ajay.A.Deshpande (Expert Member)

And 1. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Through its Member Secretary, Kalpataru Point, Sion, Mumbai 400 022.
2. The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation, Through its Commissioner, Mahapalika Bhavan, Mahapalika Marg, Mumbai 400 001

...Respondents For Applicant: Mr R.K.Joshi Secretary. Counsel for Respondent no 1:Mr D.M.Gupte Advocate and Ms Dangre Advocate. Counsel for Respondent No. 2 : Dr Deepak Rodge Adv i/by Mr Sameer Khale and Mr Rahul Garg Adv.

Judgement

1. By this application, the Applicant has sought revocation of consent granted by Respondent no.1 (MPCB) to Slaughter House (Deonar Abattoir) run by Respondent no. 2 (Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation). The Applicant further has sought direction to close the Deonar Abattoir until compliances of mandatory requirements. The Applicant further seeks direction that the Respondent no. 1 shall discontinue practice of obtaining Bank guarantee in respect of consent for slaughter houses for compliance of the conditions prior to commencement of the slaughtering activities.

2. The Applicant is a Registered Trust established in 1930. The Applicant claims that object of its organization is to save the live stock of the country. The Applicant is concerned with irregular trading in slaughter houses, particularly illegal slaughtering of healthy and useful animals like cows, buffaloes etc.

3. Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (Respondent no. 2) established Deonar abattoir somewhere in 1971-1972. It is a mega slaughter house in Asia where large number of animals including cattle, cows etc are slaughtered. The slaughtered animals are brought to the abattoir from various parts of the State and other parts of the country. A huge quantity of meat is exported from the slaughter house. The slaughtering house is run in accordance with certain conditions imposed by MPCB (Respondent no.1). The MPCB has renewed the consent to operate on 5.7.2013 extending the period for operation up to 31.10.2015. The MPCB has stipulated one of the conditions as furnishing of Bank guarantees to the tune of Rs 5 lacs each for compliance of certain mandatory requirements. These conditions are incorporated in the consent letter including setting up and commissioning of rendering plant and Biomethanation plant.

4. According to the Applicant obtaining of Bank guarantees will not serve the purpose. For, in case of failure to comply the guarantees furnished by Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation those may be invoked and the public money will be exchanged from one arm of the semi Government to another arm of the Government. Thus, those who commit the non compliance will go scot free. Thus, the public money will be unnecessarily spent without any penalty imposed on the defaulting officials or those who commit the environmental damage. In other words, such practice causes breach of polluters pay principle. The MPCB as a matter of practice overlooks the non-compliance of the conditions imposed while granting consent to run the slaughter houses and thereby the environmental damage is enhanced. The MPCB is, therefore, required to ensure that the compliances are duly made by the Deonar Abattoir. The absence of rendering plant and biomethanation plant in the Deonar Abattoir since 1986 has resulted in generating huge sewage, great degree of air and water pollution. Resultantly the population living around vicinity of the slaughter house is suffering from ill effects of the air and water pollution. The adverse impact of air and water pollution has resulted in to various health problems in the nearby area of Deonar Abattoir. The Respondents have failed to take cognizance of the numerous complaints made by the Applicant and others to remove the deficiencies. The Applicant, therefore, sought closure of the abattoir and restoration of the environment.

5. The Respondent No.1 (MPCB) resisted the application. According to MPCB, the area of the slaughter house is around 64 acres. The slaughter house has provided separate live stock yards for different kinds of animals. It provides a centralized slaughtering activity for metro city of Mumbai where livestock comprising of sheep, pigs, buffaloes etc. are brought by trading licensees for slaughtering. The sanctioned production of quantum of meat, beef, pork is to the tune of 3600 MT/M, 2700 MT/M and 360 MT/M respectively. The consent to operate has been granted to the slaughter house (Deonar abattoir) subject to specific terms and conditions in order to ensure pollution prevention and compliance of environmental norms. The slaughter house is required to comply with the conditions which include outer cap on production quantity and generation of trade wastes. The effluents are to be adequately treated and recycled to maximum extent and balance effluent to be disposed by connecting to the sewerage system provided by MCGM after disinfection. The Respondent no. 2 is under obligation to provide comprehensive treatment system so as to achieve environmental standards. Another condition is that the slaughter house shall adopt solid waste management for processing, utilisation and disposal of solid waste generated from the slaughter house by installation of Biomethanation and rendering plant.

6. According to MPCB, visit to the slaughtering house on 21.10.2013 revealed that mechanized slaughtering house was in dilapidated condition. It was also found that the vegetable waste generated such as rumen, waste from intestinal contents,
dung, agricultural residues was being disposed off by deep burial method in a dumping ground instead of biomethanation which was in breach of the consent condition. So also it was found that Deonar slaughtering house failed to install the rendering plant. Thus waste generated like animal matter viz tissues, meat trimmings, condemned meat, bones etc were not being properly disposed off. Waste water generated from slaughtering and washing activities contaminated with blood was found entering in to the storm water drain carrying effluent connected to the ETP. It was noticed that separate pipe lines were necessary for storm water and industrial waste water. The abattoir had not maintained proper account of by-products generated from the slaughter house such as skin, hides, tallos, guts, hooves, horns hair, as collected under respective trade licences. The MPCB therefore, came out with a case that directions have been issued under section 33A of the Water (P&CP) Act 1974 and section 31A of the Air (P & CP) Act 1981 to the various slaughter house of the Respondent no. 2. The MPCB further submits that the Bank guarantees were obtained in order to ensure compliance of the stipulated conditions enumerated in the consent letter.

7. The Respondent no. 2 resisted the application by filing affidavit-in-reply of the General Manager of Deonar Abattoir. In his affidavit, Shri Pramod Dethe, the General Manager of the abattoir, states that the application is premature and is liable to be dismissed in view of section 14(3) of the NGT Act, 2010. The Respondent no. 2 further alleges that NGT has no jurisdiction to entertain the Application, in as much as the dispute does not fall within the purview of section 14 of the NGT Act. The Respondent no 2 alleges that the consent to operate granted to the slaughter house is legal and valid and due compliances are being made as per the conditions enumerated in consent letter issued by MPCB. It is further alleged that if so required appropriate action would be taken to ensure installation of biomethanation and rendering plant for treatment of type II waste generated from the abattoir. According to the Respondent no.2, the question of violation of such conditions is yet not finally decided by MPCB and as such it is preposterous to assume that there is non-compliance of conditions by Respondent no.2. In any case, the closure of the abattoir is not called for. It is denied that the practice of obtaining the Bank guarantee for ensuring compliances is illegal and uncalled for. On these premises, the Respondent no. 2 sought dismissal of the Application.

8. Having regard to the rival pleadings of the parties, following issues emerge for deciding the application. They are:

1. Whether the application is barred by Limitation? Or otherwise falls outside the jurisdiction of this Tribunal in view of section 14 of the NGT Act and as such is liable to be dismissed?
2. Whether the applicant has made out an acceptable case to hold that the slaughter house (Deonar Abattoir) is being run without following valid conditions and therefore, said activity is harmful to the environment and causes degradation of the environment particularly on account of water pollution due to contamination and untreated waste water?
3. Whether the Respondent no. 2 is liable to pay compensation to the Applicant or the victims of the pollution? If so to what amount and to what extent?
4. Whether the practice of seeking Bank guarantees from the slaughter houses run by Municipal council or Municipal Corporations as a condition for the compliances stipulated by the MPCB in consent order is legal and proper?

9. We have heard learned counsel for the parties. We have carefully gone through the documents placed on record. We may pin point that environment related issues are involved in the application on account of non compliance noticed by the MPCB as reflected from its inspection notes. It is nobody’s case that the biomethanation plant and rendering plant have been installed at the work site of the abattoir. The Respondent no. 2, time and again stated that said condition will be duly complied with.

10. Before we proceed to consider the rival contentions, it is significant to note the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for management of solid waste in slaughtering houses. A copy of the guidelines is placed on record. It goes to show that the slaughter houses are classified in three categories. The slaughter houses having capacity of live weight killed—over and above 70 tons per day are large, those which have capacity between 15 – 70 tons of live weight killed per day are medium and those having capacity below 70 tons live weight killed are small. Ruminal, stomach and intestinal contents essentially form solid waste. Horn and hooves are generally collected for sale. Some particles left over may be used for manufacturing poultry feed. The solid waste of slaughter house can be composted by stack making in bunkers.

The biomethanation plant can be constructed in two ways. The gas is produced in one or more bio-digesters and then it can be stored in a separate gas holder from where it is drawn, as and when required. The other alternative is that the bio-digester and gas holder are built so as to form one single unit. The gas is produced in the lower part of the structure, while the upper tank serves as a gas holder. While the second option is extremely simple and cheap in construction, but it has the disadvantage that gas production is affected during recharge. On the other hand, with a separate gas holder, continuous supply of gas can be assured even when one or more digesters are being charged. It is therefore, more practicable for larger units to have separate gas holders.

11. Type II waste viz inedible offal tissues, meat trimmings, waste and condemned meat and bones can be processed in rendering system. The main constituents of animals matter are fat, water and solids. The objective of rendering process is to physically separate the fat, the water and the solids. Rendering is carried out either in dry rendering or wet rendering plants. In both the processes, large pieces such as head bones etc are reduced in size by shredders or other machinery. Large soft offals are also cut to size before processing. Intestines, stomach and similar soft materials contain manure and therefore, they are opened and cleaned before feeding to rendering plant.

12. The recommendations of the CPCB may be culled out as follows: Large slaughter houses are mostly in cities located in congested areas. They generate substantial quantity of solid wastes, which have to be processed in environmentally acceptable manner. For the large slaughter houses, biomethanation of type I waste and rendering for type II are suggested. Biomethanation requires less space which is advantageous for the slaughter houses with land constraints. Biomethanation for type I waste and rendering for type II waste should be considered for medium size slaughter houses with an alternative of composting.
13. The above stated norms are the recommended methods for solid waste management for improvement of sanitation in
and around slaughter house and it is beneficial to the slaughter houses in long run due to returns on account of recovery and
use or sale of secondary by-products. Needless to say, outdated and obsolete methods that deal with the solid waste in the
slaughtering houses are required to be materially changed, which is more so in a big slaughter house like Deonar
Abattoir. The record shows that Deonar Abattoir is very old and is still in primitive condition so far as the pollution
prevention facilities are concerned. To ensure compliances of the conditions stipulated in the consent to operate, granted
by the MPCA to the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation, Bank guarantees have been taken from the latter. Category of
the slaughter house is described as type I (large). The slaughtering house was to provide minimum 33% of the available
open land under green coverage by making tree plantation. The slaughter house was directed to submit Bank guarantee of
Rs. 5 lacs each for revamping of old bio gas plant, installation and commissioning of biomethanation and rendering plant,
careful execution of the existing practices to ensure hygienic conditions and to ensure O and M pollution system.

14. We have noticed from the record that MPCA had issued show cause notice dated 23rd October, 2013 to M/s Deonar
Abattoir calling for explanation as to why action be not taken on account of violation of the provisions of Water
(Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and AIR (P & CP) Act, 1981 The text of the show cause notice reveals that
Sub Regional office of MPCA visited the slaughter house on 21.10.2013 and gave a report to the following effect.
1. The Mechanized slaughtering plant for the cattle shed is in dilapidated condition so you are carrying out on the ground
traditional slaughtering for cattle.
2. The vegetable waste generated such as rumen, waste from stomach and intestinal contents, dung and agriculture residues
being disposed by deep burial method at MCGM Deonar dumping ground instead of by bio-methanation.
3. It is observed that you have not installed Rendering Plant. The waste generated such as animal matter such as inedible
offals, tissues, meat trimmings, waste and condemned meat, bones etc being disposed by deep burial method at MCGM
Deonar dumping ground instead of disposing it through Rendering Plant.
4. The waste water generated from slaughtering and washing activity contaminated with blood found entering in the storm
water drain. This storm water drain carrying effluent observed connected to ETP. But there is a need for dedicated separate
pipe line for storm water and industrial waste water.
5. The leakages/seepages observed from various drains and treatment plant. There is need of urgent attention towards
repair of the same.
6. You had provided separate blood drains and collection pit for sheep/pig slaughtering. But you could not produce the
record of blood collection and further usage/disposal during visit of Board Official.
7. There is no effective blood collection system at traditional slaughtering of cattle whereby blood finding its way along with
waste water to ETP.
8. The by-products generated such as skin, bones, tallows, hooves, horns, hair are taken by respective trade licences but
you cannot produce record of the same during site visit.
9. The solid waste in the form of tallows, guts, hooves, horns and other vegetable waste such as rumen, waste from
stomach and intestinal contents, dung, agriculture residues were being haphazardly stored in the work environment.
15. We may take note of the stance taken by the Municipal Corporation through General Manager of Deonar Abattoir in
response to the above show cause notice. The reply to the show cause notice, as given by the General Manager of Deonar
Abattoir, indicates that the statutory requirement of Biomethanation plant and rendering plant for treatment of solid
waste had not been informed earlier to the consent of 5/7/2013 and therefore steps were not taken to implement the same. It
is also noticed from the correspondence available in records that MPCA has already communicated the abattoir, on
26/4/2012, to comply the requirement of pollution control and management system as per CPCB guidelines. We are of the
opinion that such a stand is without any substance. The conditions imposed while granting the consent to operate, clearly
stipulated such pre-requisite to be complied with by Deonar Abattoir Management. It is stated in the reply of the Deonar
Abattoir that process for installation and commissioning of Biomethanation plant is in progress. It is also stated that
the process for installation, commissioning and rendering plant is in progress. These are rather evasive replies. We do
do not know what is the actual stage of progress made by the Abattoir for installation of the said facilities? The Brihanmumbai
Municipal Corporation has not placed on record any material to show the budget allocation made for such purpose.

16. We have pointed out from the show cause notice dated 23.10.2013 that the MPCA found various lapses committed by
the Municipal Corporation in operation of the Deonar Abattoir. The response of General Manager of the Deonar Abattoir
is not only evasive but on certain points there appears clear admission about such lapses. For example, the show cause notice
of the MPCA reveals : “Waste water generated from slaughtering and washing activities contaminated with blood found
entering in the storm water drain. These storm water drains carry effluent, observed in the ETP but there is need of
dedicated separate pipe line for storm water and industrial water”. The response of General Manager of Deonar Abattoir
on this point is thus :

The utmost care is taken to prevent the water generated from slaughtering and washing activity entering in the storm
water drain and also a new separate storm water and industrial waste water pipe line will be laid at the earliest”. Another
point on which explanation was called is that there was no effective blood collection system on traditional slaughtering of
cattle thereby blood finding its way along with waste water to the ETP. The response of General Manager of Deonar
Abattoir is that on temporary basis the blood is collected manually. Needless to say, the management of Deonar Abattoir
is not only being handled without following regular norms but in casual manner, carelessly and in unhygienic way. It goes
without saying that such perfunctory management of the slaughter house is harmful to the environment. That will not only
cause contamination of by products and the drained water which will be mixed with waste blood or other material but it
will trigger epidemic diseases in the nearby area.

17. We are surprised to see that in spite of such observations of MPCA which are practically undisputed, the analysis
results of January 2012 annexed with the revival of consent vide letter dated 5.7.2013 does not reflect any abnormality.
There appears internal contradiction in the actions of MPCB. The analysis results cannot be normal where admittedly the blood was found entering in to the storm water drain and was not segregated by means of separate waste water pipe line. It could not be normal when there was no effective blood segregation system in the place of traditional slaughtering of cattle. And therefore waste blood was drifted along with waste water to the ETP. The analysis report could not be normal when the solid waste was being improperly treated. In any case, the record of MPCB must be kept straight. Nobody can deny that there must be probity in the governance of all organs of the Government including the semi Governmental organization like Municipal Corporation.

18. We have also perused the records including the copies of the consent and also, correspondence submitted by the parties. It is observed that MPCB had issued consent to the abattoir on 16/6/2012 which was valid up to 31.10.2012 for the production of meat, beef and pork to the capacity of 45 MT/day, 76MT/day and 4 MT/day respectively, with industrial effluent generation of 900 cum/day. MPCB further granted the consent on 5/7/2013 which is valid up to 31.10.2015, for production of meat, beef and pork to the capacity of 3600 MT/month, 2700 MT/month and 360 MT/month respectively, with industrial effluent generation of 942 cum/day. It can be seen from the production quantities in these two consent documents that MPCB has approved the consent to the abattoir for a significant increase in production capacity. This approval has been granted with the clear information available with MPCB that the abattoir is not meeting the norms set out by the CPCB. Considering the above, it is not clear how the MPCB has decided to grant consent of 5/7/2013 with the increased capacity and pollution load, when it had the knowledge that the abattoir is not complying with the guidelines of CPCB.

19. Here is the case in which the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation is found running the large scale slaughtering activities without proper management. The large scale slaughtering of animals must be undertaken with due care and ought to be done in hygienic conditions. The Deonar Abattoir is a service Abattoir of Greater Mumbai. There cannot be duality of opinion that the Mumbai Municipal Corporation is legally bound to maintain, operate and regulate the slaughter house.

We are aware that Section 61(h) of the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1988 provides that the construction, maintenance, operation and regulation of such slaughter house is an obligatory duty of MCGM. We also are aware of the fact that Deonar Abattoir was constructed in 1971. Still, however, we cannot appreciate that the slaughter house could not have been technically equipped in accordance with the developed scientific methods to maintain hygienic condition and particularly when the number of animals brought for slaughtering is ever increasing. According to the MCGM, the first ETP was installed in 2004. That is not, however, sufficient equipment to take care of the activities which are on going.

The revamping of biogas plant, installation and commissioning of biomethanation and rendering plant, segregation of blood pipe line from the storm water pipe line, improving O & M of pollution control system are the requirements which have not yet been fulfilled. According to the management of Deonar Abattoir, modernization plant is being duly under taken in consultation with National Meat and Poultry Board (NMPB) New Delhi. We have no record to show that any special grants have been provided for such modernization or any equipments are purchased by the Municipal Corporation to execute so called modernization plan. There is no denying, however, that at present such deficiencies do exist.

20. The Applicant has placed on record certain additional submissions supported with certain documents. It appears that a committee has been constituted as per the order dated 6.10.2005 rendered by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in WP (PIL) No. 4 of 2005. The committee is headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. C. S. Dharmadhikari. The Chairperson of the said Committee vide letter dated 28.5.2013 addressed to the Chairman, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APFPEDA) requested that export licence of the Abattoir be not renewed. It was duly informed that the Bye laws of the GMMC do not provide for exporting of meat. The letter dated 28.5.2013 reveals that the Chairman of APFPEDA was duly informed regarding the existing legal position. The Chairperson of the Committee in the letter referred to above stated “Similarly, the slaughter house established by the Mumbai Municipal Corporation is also meant for slaughter of animals for consumption of meat by the people living within the geographical limit of Mumbai City. This is further reinforced by bye-laws and regulations relating to markets and slaughter houses which are framed by the Mumbai Municipal Corporation. Chapter IV of the said bye laws deals with Municipal slaughter house and bye law no1 in this chapter specifically lays down as under:

“The Municipal Corporation Slaughter houses of Deonar are established and set apart for the slaughter of animals intended for human food for consumption in Greater Bombay.”

21. It is also seen from the records that Government of Maharashtra has also formed a committee for efficient operations of the slaughterhouses in the state vide GR dated 23/10/2012 in compliance with the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter 309/2003. Neither MCB nor the Corporation has mentioned existence of such committee and also, the work done by them so far, though MPCB is part of this committee. It is seen from the mandate of the committee that the issues raised in the application are also dealt with by this committee, and the committee is mandated to carry out surprise inspections of abattoirs and make recommendations for improvements.

22. We are of the opinion that the requirement of slaughter house in a city cannot be done away with though some section of the society may wish away with it. Records shows that APFPEDA has granted licences to Deonar Municipal Abattoir for export of meat up till June 30th 2014. A copy of this certificate of registration (Annex viii) is filed along with additional submissions of the Applicant indicating that the registration No APFPEDA/50 is valid up till June 30th 2004. It transpires that APFPEDA conveniently over looked the bye law No 1 of Chapter iv Mumbai Municipal Corporation relating to the regulations of markets and slaughtering houses. This kind of apathy on the part of the Government agency is reprehensible. We have no hesitation in holding that in absence of proper hygienic condition and valid authority under the bye laws of the Municipal Corporation the Export of meat from Deonar Abattoir could not have been allowed by APFPEDA. The certificate issued by said authority is therefore illegal and invalid.
23. The Applicant has brought to our notice the practice adopted by the MCPB to seek Bank guarantees for compliance of mandatory conditions imposed while granting consent to operate a slaughter house. One of the prayer of the Applicant is that such practice is bad in law and as such MCPB may be directed to discontinue such practice. The issue, in our opinion, is outside scope of section 14 of the N.G.T. Act. No doubt, it is a legal question which requires determination in an appropriate case where forfeiture of Bank guarantee is directed on account of non compliance of any conditions. Still however in view of the fact that this Tribunal is not bestowed with writ jurisdiction, we do not find it necessary to decide the issue regarding such practice of seeking Bank guarantee while granting permission to operate. The legal aspect has been already dealt with by this Tribunal (Principal Bench) in case of DVC Emta Coal Mines Vs Pollution Control Authority (WB) and also, Hindustan Cocacola Beverages Pvt. Ltd while deciding Appeal No. 43 of 2013 and Appeal No. 10 of 2013 respectively.

Still however, we do not wish to decide the issue in as much as the Applicant is not an aggrieved person in the present case due to said practice which is being followed by the MPCB. So, it is not necessary to dwell on this issue.

24. As regards objection on ground of limitation, it may be stated that there is continuity in cause of action due to lack of care in the management of Deonar Abattoir. That apart, the applicant has sought protection of environment as well as enforcement of provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The revival of consent to operate the Abattoir in 2013 triggered afresh cause of action for the purpose. In our opinion, where there is continuity of environmental degradation, the limitation continues with the time till the nuisance, degradation or damage is brought to hilt. Hence, the Application is maintainable. It does not fall outside scope of Section 14 of the N.G.T. Act nor is barred by limitation. The objections in this context are therefore rejected.

For the reasons discussed herein above, we hold that the Applicant has duly proved its case that Deonar Abattoir is being run without following regular environmental norms. We also find that export of the meat from Deonar Abattoir is illegal. We have no hesitation in holding that there is urgent need to address problems of environmental degradation and therefore, Deonar Abattoir requires revamping, upgradation and modernization. Mere closure of the slaughter house is not the solution at the present.

In the result, the Application is partly allowed. We deem it proper to give following directions to the Respondents.

A. The application is partly allowed.

B. The Export Licences issued by the APFPEDA on 10th January in favour of the Deonar Municipal Abattoir stands suspended w.e.f. from 1st January 2014.

C. The three Member Committee comprising of the Member Secretary of the MPCB, Sr. Scientist of the MPCB and Sr. Law Officer of the MPCB shall visit Deonar Abattoir in next 15 days along with BMC officials and in their presence; suitable samples shall be collected, in order to verify parameters as per consent and CPCB guidelines. The analysis of the samples shall be carried out within a reasonable time period and the report thereof be examined by the above three members committee.

D. The Three Member Committee named above shall give suitable directions to the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation to take necessary short and long term steps for upgrading and modernization of Deonar Abattoir for environmentally sound operations, to be implemented within a period of six months and in any case, prior to First December, 2014.

E. In case of non-compliance found to have been done by BMC, MCPB may give suitable directions as provided under section 33A of the Water (P and C.P ) Act, 1974 and/or Air (P&CP) Act 1980 as the case may be, including temporary shifting of the Abattoir activities to suitable place, outside the Mumbai, viz. Thane, New Mumbai etc. till compliance of such directions is achieved. The Municipal Corporation shall however take suitable steps to do needful in as much as it is supposed to avoid environmental problems and cater to the needs of the people of Mumbai by providing slaughter house in the metropolitan city.

F. In case of failure of the Municipal Corporation in performing its duties, the Applicant may move State Government to take necessary steps for due compliance or for any other purpose as may be permissible under the law.

G. The respondents shall pay costs of Rs. 30,000/- to the Applicant which shall be equally shared by them, by sending demand draft of Rs. 15,000/- each in the name of the Applicants within a period of one month.

............................................., JM
(Justice V. R. Kingaonkar)
............................................., EM
(Dr. Ajay.A. Deshpande)
“To my mind the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being. I should be unwilling to take the life of a lamb for the sake of the human body. I hold that, the more helpless a creature, the more entitled it is to the protection by man from the cruelty of man.”—Mahatma Gandhi.

"A person of the deepest spirituality will also have a tender concern for every aspect of creation. Such an individual could no more harm a living creature than he or she could harm himself or herself. Buddhist scriptures contend that a bodhisattva will not even walk on grass lest it be harmed. Indeed, the first Buddhist precept is the admonition not to kill, but to cherish all life. This attitude is especially important with respect to food, since anything we eat must die to sustain us. Still, it is less destructive, on a relative level, to take the life of a carrot or an apple than to take that of a more highly evolved form of life, such as a cow, a chicken, or a lobster. Too, from a purely ecological point of view, it is less detrimental to the environment to eat as low as possible on the food chain. All this explains why many true followers of Buddhism are vegetarians."

World Spay Day 2013
Join the WVS India network of vets to operate 200 dogs on the next World Spay Day 26th February 2014
WVS India - Tel: 0948 631 75 38
Email: ilona@wvs.org.uk