



# AWBI NEWSLETTER

**The Animal Welfare Board of India is an umbrella of SPCAs/ AWOs and Animal welfare Workers. The Board encourages animal welfare activities, advises the Central and State Government on the issue relating to Animal Welfare, particularly the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals , and also helps to formulate animal welfare policies/ legislations.**

**Vol.No.11 Issue No.4 Rs.1. RNI NO.TNBIL -2003/10675 OCTOBER , 2014 – APRIL, 2016**

## SUCCESS OF RABIES CONTROL PROGRAMME IN INDIA

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has been facilitating the implementation of Govt. of India's Street Dogs Animal Birth Control / Anti Rabies Vaccination (ABC/AR) programme formulated under Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 for the last 12 years or so with the help of Civic Bodies & NGOs. Approximately 1,00,000 dogs are being sterilized and vaccinated every year. This programme has been successful in controlling the incidences of human / animal rabies at several places such as in Chennai, Jaipur, Kalimpong, Ooty and in Sikkim States where this programme has been implemented on an intensive scale. The concept of Animal Birth Control & Anti-Rabies (ABC/AR) immunization of street dogs is a humane and a proven scientific method of controlling their overpopulation and incidence of rabies. It ultimately contributes to an improvement in the welfare of dog population as well as for welfare of human beings. The World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations has endorsed this concept. Several countries have stabilized street dog population and controlled rabies by adopting intensive ABC/AR Programme in their countries. Street dogs are sometimes subjected to abusive treatment because of a wide-spread albeit wrong belief that all street dogs carry the rabies virus. Killing of stray dogs by civic bodies to control rabies and curb dog population has proved futile. Moreover, it does not go well with our cultural ethos of love and compassion for animals and is also against the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The Govt. of India had brought out a Gazette Notification about Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 for its implementation by the civic bodies to control the over population and rabies in street dogs and killing of street dogs was stopped. During the implementation of street dog sterilization programme, the captured street dogs are transported to NGO / AWOs shelters and given health checks on arrival. Sick / injured dogs are segregated and treated. Healthy dogs are sterilized and vaccinated as per the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of AWBI. Right ear of the sterilized dogs is notched as an identification mark. After post operative care of 2 - 5 days, sterilized and vaccinated dogs are re-released into their original habitat. Pregnant female dogs are not sterilized. The genital organs of the operated dogs are preserved in 10% formal saline for counting and destruction every month by a designated team. During mass anti-rabies vaccination drives by NGOs, vaccinated dogs are marked by a bright pink spray on the body for identification and counting ( to be continued).

**- Maj. Gen.(Dr.) R. M. Kharb (Retd.), AVSM, Chairman, AWBI**



## C.M.HARYANA INAGURATES THE NRC PROGRAMME

**Hisar:** The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar officially launched the first National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) from Gurgaon on 13th March 2015 by flagging off the Humane Society International India's Anti Rabies Task Force - Convoy of specialized vehicles. The programme has since commenced from Hisar Division of Haryana State. This pilot programme of animal component of NRCP will include – the census survey of dog population, mass anti-rabies vaccination and sterilization of street dogs and will be implemented with the participation of two well known expert NGOs / AWOs of International repute - Humane Society International (India) and Worldwide Veterinary Services (India). The Humane Society International (India) has since completed the census survey of the population of street and owned dogs in Haryana State and the total number of dogs (owned and street) in Haryana is over 25 lacs. There are approximately 10 dogs per 100 people in the State of Haryana which is much higher than the other parts of India, where there are only 3-4 dogs per 100 people. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initially identified a sum of Rs.30 Crores for implementation of animal component in Haryana State for mass vaccination and sterilization. A sum of Rs.100/- will be paid for 16 District level Monitoring cum Coordination Committee catching, marking and anti rabies vaccination and Rs.700/- for surgical sterilization and vaccination of each dog (both male and female). However, for successful implementation of this challenging programme the two implementing agencies are also being provided with necessary assistance from Haryana Govt. •—AWBI

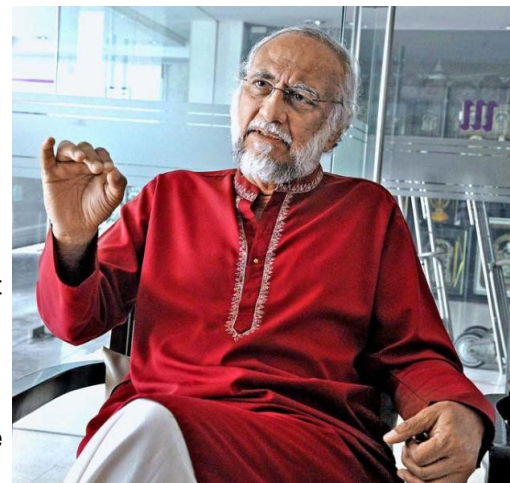


## STRONG ACTION NEEDS AGAINST PEOPLE USING MONKEYS FOR BEGGING : DR. S. CHINNY KRISHNA

**CHENNAI:** There's monkey business going on in the city, and animal welfare activists are determined to get to the bottom of it. Every week, monkeys are rescued from the streets of Chennai, and most of them were being used for begging. "What is worse, for every baby monkey that is captured, you will probably find one more baby monkey that was injured while being captured or a mother monkey that has been shot or left to die protecting it," says Dr. S. Chinny Krishna, Vice-chairman, Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI). Since monkeys are wild animals, they often escape, adding to the monkey population already in the city. "Monkeys in the city are already breeding and with more animals coming in, it leads to a scarcity of food," says Dr. Krishna. "The ones that escape from captivity are also smart, know where food is available and soon people begin to scream about the "monkey menace", he says. Even after being rescued, there is a long way to go before they can be rehabilitated.

Shri Dawn Williams of the Blue Cross of India (BCI) says they rescue about two or three monkeys every week. "On April 14, we rescued 11 monkeys that were being used for begging from Marina beach," he says. Most of the animals are in bad shape, with their ears and noses pierced, and don't feed properly. "Monkeys are wild animals and you cannot tame them. Since they get aggressive, people who use them often crush their teeth, so most of the monkeys we have rescued have broken teeth," says Shri Williams. "They also feed them with scraps from nearby food stalls. It is found that these animals are malnourished and don't live for more than six or seven months." Blue Cross officials usually treat the rescued monkeys, if they are injured, vaccinate them for rabies and then hand them over to the veterinary hospital at Vandalur Zoo. "In the last six months, we have received 40 monkeys, from the Blue Cross as well as members of the general public," says a zoo official. "We house them in the quarantine facility of the zoo veterinary hospital." If the animal is very small they are bottle fed. "Once they attain a body weight of more than 5 kg, we hand them over to the forest department office in Velachery after vasectomising the males, and they release them," he says. The Vice-chairman, AWBI, Dr. Chinny Krishna feels that strong action needs to be taken against people using monkeys for begging. There are already law in place, such as the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960; and the Performing Animals Rules. "The simplest way to solve the problem is to break the cycle, and have deterrent punishment for people who are using them. If people see someone using monkeys to beg or perform, they should report it to the police, who should take action," says Dr. Krishna. He says, "Once people know that the law is going to be enforced, they will buckle down and obey."

( Source: [Priya Menon](#) | TNN | Jun 14, 2015 )



**A monthly newsletter  
of the Animal Welfare Board of India ,  
( Ministry of Environment , Forest and Climate  
Change,  
Govt. of India )**

*Published by*

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(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change, Govt. of India)  
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## FIRST NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ANIMALS LAUNCHED

**New Delhi :** The government released a national disaster management plan for animals. Under the plan, rescue and relief of animals will now be an integral part of disaster operations in the country. The plan, released by the Union Agriculture Minister, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, is a joint effort of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), the World Animal Protection and the Policy Perspectives Foundation (PPF). It brought out standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are to be followed by the disaster management professions across the country for protection of animals during disasters including floods, landslides and earthquake. Noting that the animals are often the forgotten victims of disasters, the Agriculture Minister suggested that the measures to protect animals should be included into the National Disaster Management Act so that steps could be taken under the law to save livestock. He said, "In India, animals are at the heart of everything, be it family, culture and livelihood. Animals are, in fact, intrinsic part of our lives. It is ironical that the animals were missing in the picture (disaster management plan) till now".

Government figures reveal that as many as 1.98 lakh cattle had lost their lives in floods over the past three years during 2013-15. The Minister on the occasion also inaugurated a two-day workshop on 'Management of Animals in Emergencies' which is meant for identifying possible solution to address the gaps and constraints faced by the various departments due to inadequate human resources, limited animal handling equipment, infrastructures to stock fodder and shelter animals, transportation of animals and carcass disposal structures. Referring to the effort, former Member of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Shri K M Singh, said, "I can proudly say that a firm foundation has been laid on management of animals in emergencies. This is our highest priority of work". Singh, Vice president of the PPF, said, "Disaster Management Act is a holistic Act but has a serious gap. It has inclusion of human being, property etc. but no mention of animals. Apart from that, there also lies certain gaps in terms of integration of the department of animal husbandry, need of adequate training for resource personnel and requirement of awareness building activities especially amongst animal owners.

(Source: -[Vishwa Mohan](#) | TNN | Mar 3, 2016)



## USING DOGS FOR TEST - NO LOGIC

**CHENNAI:** Animals for long have been the guinea pigs for any new drug or cosmetic manufactured for humans. The cruelty involved has been a matter of debate across the World and has pushed many companies to stop animal testing, yet it continues in most countries. Among the various animals, testing on dogs is especially cruel since they are highly sentient, cognitive beings. This apart, the use of dogs in toxicity testing has never been based on a scientific rationale as the species differ greatly in drug metabolism. Despite evidence — questioning the soundness of testing dogs — to predict 'toxicity levels in human beings', the practice has remained unchallenged because of convenience. In the late 1990s scientists demonstrated that dogs were not required for the prediction of safe doses for humans. More recently in 2013, scientists in the UK demonstrated that testing on dogs provided only 2% more information than when tested on rodents. The scientific basis for this failure is because most canine Cytochrome P450 (CYPs) — the major enzymes in drug metabolism are different in the two species and so comparing the results of a drug is unrealistic.

Besides the cruelty in testing, the use of dogs as laboratory animals has helped a multi-billion dollar beagle breeding business in the US, the UK and China. More than 2,00,000 dogs are tested upon across the World, in India at least 4,000 dogs are part of experiments annually and more languish in labs waiting to be tested on. From pesticides, drugs and deodorants to hair sprays and heart valves, dogs are put through it all. Based on the Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD), acute, sub-chronic (seven to 28 day studies) and chronic studies (90 days, 180 days and even year-long studies) are conducted. While dogs used in testing often die, some linger on in sub-chronic and chronic tests, and writhe in pain with bleeding stomach ulcers and convulsions. In non-terminal pharmacokinetic studies, dogs are tested innumerable times until they are "no more fit" to be used.

Every dog owner will vouch that dogs are perceptive and cognitive. However, for the first time now, science has substantiated this with irrefutable neurological evidence. On October 6, 2013, the 'The New York Times' editorial said 'Dogs are people too!' The author and neuro-scientist Gregory Berns, of Emory University, Atlanta used functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) to demonstrate that similarities exist between dogs and humans in the functioning of a part of the brain associated with pleasure, learning and memory. At the Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest, using f-MRI again, researchers discovered that dogs respond to emotional cues in sounds like humans. At the Institute for Psychological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the researchers demonstrated through eye-tracking technology that dogs are receptive to human communication like infants.

Jozsef Topal, who was part of this study, says their study provides increasing evidence that dogs' social-cognitive functioning resembles that of a child between six months to two years of age. Relatedly this 'human-like' nature of canines is being recognised by the scientific community. In the light of current knowledge and scientific evidence it is sought that the Indian Council of Medical Research, Drug Controller General of India and Central Insecticides Bureau recognise the urgency to review and re-evaluate the effectuality of tests and legalities of the use of dogs in testing.

(Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/> - Courtesy: Dr. Shiranee Pereira | Feb 19, 2016, People for Animals, Chennai ; [pfachennai.org](http://pfachennai.org))



## THE HEART WARMING TALE OF CONSTABLE AND POLICE DOG "LALU"

**Bangaluru:** The heart-warming tale of constable, Shri Thimmarayappa and police dog "Lalu" is the stuff bestsellers are made of. Diagnosed with prostatic hyperplasia, a condition where cells of the organ have abnormal growth, the Doberman recovered because of Shri Thimmarayappa's love and care. Lalu went on to compete against elite canine units to win the silver at the all-India police duty meet last year.

Canines like Lalu are in the forefront of state police contingents not only at ceremonial parades and duty meets but also during contingency situations. Last month when a suspicious package triggered panic in Sadashivnagar, the dog squad was the first to be rushed to the spot. The cause of concern for police, however, is not dogs but their trainers, which are becoming hard to find. At present, the police department has 240 trainers; they are cops who are recruited to perform policing duties and later deputed to Canine Units. Unlike other deputations, a stint in the Canine Unit can last as long as a decade depending on the dog's lifespan. Motivating young recruits to join dog squads is a tough task, say police officers. "The passion to animals is necessary as Volunteer because of their love for the animal, but the number is small," said Shri Bhaskar Rao, Additional Director General of Police (ADGP), crime and technical services, adding that the job is very demanding. Training begins as early as 7 am and the dog squad is always on call. From identifying signs to understand what the canine is trying to convey to running long distances along with sniffer dogs, trainers don't have it easy.

Getting a transfer from the units is difficult because a trainer and dog are seen as a team from the beginning. A dog's training begins when it is a pup, and it gets attached to the trainer. All the trainers are provided housing quarters in areas where the dogs are stationed. The attachment even affects their personal lives, some trainers admit. Senior police officials said the number of those volunteering to work in canine units is coming down. The department is now trying to attract more volunteers as it plans to expand the canine force. More incentives for staffers and two trainers for a dog are among the proposals in the pipeline. Getting trainers is becoming difficult because these men don't get to do much when it comes to policing. Besides, working in the canine units is very taxing in terms of the number of hours.

(Source: <http://www.jagranjosh.com/>)



## ANIMAL WELFARE SUBJECT IN CBSE CURRICULUM

**Chennai :** Animal welfare could soon turn out to be one of the separate subjects in the CBSE curriculum as CBSE is planning to consider the same. The CBSE Joint Director, Shri AL Hilal Ahmed in a reply to People for Cattle in India (PFCI), a Chennai based animal welfare organization in Chennai, has said that in the forthcoming new policy recommendations, he would present the same to the board to take necessary changes and action.

The PFCI, which is based in Chennai, had previously written letters to CBSE, ICSE and other state boards in September, 2005 and requested them to add animal welfare as a subject in curriculum of the schools in Tamil Nadu. The PFCI founder Arun Prasanna said, "In the three years since we have been working in the field, we have seen a lot of cruelty to animals as well as abuse. So we thought teaching out to young children is the best way to sensitize society."

The letter that the PFCI head sent to the CBSE Joint Director mentioned that initiating animal welfare education at the school level can result in sensitizing young minds towards the value of animals and develop feeling of compassion towards the animals. The subject will also promote understanding, knowledge and skills required from humans in order to better the lives of animals in and around their societies. The animal loving segment in the student segment would like to know more about caring and curing animals in need and can help working of this co-existence of man and animal together in nature.

(Source: <http://www.jagranjosh.com/>)



## PET SHOW ON INDIAN DOGS

**Bangaluru:** The annual Bengaluru pet show was held. It was not only just for cats and dogs but also for exotic species of birds and fishes were highlighted this year. However, the theme of the show was to promote native Indian dogs. Amid burgeoning traffic and growing pollution levels, pets play the perfect role as stress busters. With Bengaluru gaining status as a huge pet city, thanks to its kind-hearted people and climate, the Bangalore Pet Show was an ideal platform for them to interact with each other and learn," said the organisers. The aim of the annual event was to educate pet lovers on rearing the animals.

(Source: February, 2016 : Jayamahal Palace Bangaluru )





## GUJRAT GOVT. TO IMPORT GIR BULL

**Gndhinagar:** The Gujrat Government has decided to import from Brazil 10,000 doses of Gir bull semen as the cow population of this prestigious breed has declined in Gujarat. Interestingly, the bulls whose semen are to



be imported are descendants of those gifted to Brazil as a goodwill gesture by the maharaja of Bhavnagar before Independence. Gir cows have long been the pride of Gujarat with their very high milk yield. The obsession with Jersey cows and indiscriminate breeding has led to the decline of Gir cow population in the state to nearly seven lakh out of the two crore milk-giving breeds. Brazil, on the other hand, was careful to preserve the breed and now has a sizable population of Gir breed cows and bulls. Dr Vallabh Kathiriya, Chairman, Gau Seva Ayog, claimed that Gujarat has enough good quality Gir bulls. "We have started giving a bull to every village panchayat in an effort to increase the number of Gir cows. There is no need to import semen from Brazil," he said.

Other experts, however, believe that there is no risk in importing semen from Brazil. Dr K B Kathiriya, head of research department, Anand Agriculture University, said the chances of increasing the population of Gir breed cows through artificial insemination is close to 90%. (Source; <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>)

## FILMMAKERS HAVE TO OBTAIN NOC FROM AWBI

**New Delhi:** Filmmakers have to obtain NOC from the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) for using animals in shoots inside as well as outside the country, the union law ministry has advised to Information and Broadcast ministry recently. It also said the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is applicable to



all categories of films including all films which were shot outside and brought to country for exhibition. As per the law ministry's advice, which DNA accessed, for exhibition or screening of foreign films, the NOC was not required. Expressing concern over the mandatory requirement of NOC from AWBI, the Censor Board raised the issue that it is not possible to impose this condition on the foreign filmmakers as different countries have different rules and they may ask Indian producers to follow their internal laws and rules. In its recent opinion to I and B ministry, the law ministry referred to Bombay High Court's directions in 2005 and the Supreme Court findings, asking the government to ensure that no animal is subject to cruelty in any of the films. It also referred to the Cinematography Rules and guidelines on the issue. "The concerns of cruelty to animals arises at the time of shooting of films and AWBI clearance does apply to films shot or produced in India, shot partly or whole which are to be exhibited to Indian viewers. In the case of films imported into India, the concerns of cruelty to animals equally apply, however, the requirement of NOC does not necessary during the filming and not at the stage of exhibition....," the law ministry said. It was pointed out that the guidelines provided that Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) shall ensure that "showing cruelty to or abuse of animals are not presented needlessly." The information and broadcasting ministry was advised to make suitable amendment in its Rules as well as guidelines under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The issue emerged after advice of Smt. Maneka Gandhi, Honble Minister for Women and Child Development (WCD) who is also an animal rights activist, and written a letter to I and B ministry last year and sought its intervention to restrain filmmakers from depicting animals in an inhuman manner in their films. Following which, the ministry of information and broadcasting has asked the CBFC, also known as the censor board, to amend "necessary provisions," making it mandatory for a no-objection certificate (NOC) from the Animal Welfare Board in such instances. The CBFC has been asked to change the "relevant provisions of Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, and guidelines" in this respect. A highly placed source from the I&B ministry said that following the communication, all such films are currently taking permission from the ABWI. "We had expressed our concerns regarding such films, mostly those which are shot outside. We had told the ministry about the future problems we can face on this," a source told DNA, adding that permissions for all films are currently taken from ABW. "So far, there has not been any problem in this regard but can't rule out in future," the source said.

(Source : [Prabhathi Nayak. Mishra](#) | [Amrita Nayak Datta](#) | DNA)

## STERILISE STRAY DOGS IN DELHI: SC

**New Delhi:** The Supreme Court has ordered the states to sterilise and vaccinate all stray dogs under the supervision of the Animal Welfare Board of India in order to control population and prevent rabies. In an order set to provide relief to the Capital, which is facing acute stray dog menace, the Supreme Court on Wednesday directed Delhi and all states to sterilize and vaccinate them under the supervision of Animal Welfare Board of India for controlling its population and rabies. A bench headed by justice Dipak Misra took note of the submission of amicus curiae (senior lawyer assisting the court) in the case that though all acts and rules provide for sterilization of dogs so that safety of the human beings is not jeopardised, they are not being sterilized by the authorities, either for lack of funds or due to apathy. "We direct that the dogs which are required to be sterilized or vaccinated, the procedure shall be carried out in accordance with the Act and rules and no organisation shall create any kind of obstacle or impediment in the same. It shall be the obligation of the board to oversee that this is being carried out and no obstructions are created in this regard from any quarter," said the order. Welcoming the order, Arpan Sharma, director of the Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations, said: "Lack of effort from local bodies in dog population management is evident from the fact that north and east Delhi municipal corporations sterilized just 19,805 and 22,179 dogs respectively between 2012 and 2015. Further the fund allocation for animal birth control in the country has been extremely meagre with a paltry sum of Rs 96.84 lakh being allocated in 2014-15 and similar declining amounts in subsequent years. This is clearly grossly inadequate for a country of India's size." The court passed an interim order on a petition of animal rights groups against the culling of dogs by some state governments like Kerala and Maharashtra. In November 2015, the SC had allowed the municipal authorities in the country to eliminate stray dogs which cannot be cured. The court is re-looking into rules which allowed municipal commissioners in most states to order killing of troublesome stray dogs. Justice Misra had said on February 2, the last date of hearing that the court's task would be to end the "anomaly and incongruity" between different rules which existed on the issue. Sample this - the municipal act in several states gave commissioner the discretion to exterminate the dogs on receiving a complaint. But the Central Act suggested something different. The Animal Birth Control Rules (ABC rules) formulated under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960 mandated killing of only rabies afflicted, incurably ill or mortally wounded dogs. Regarding trouble-causing dogs, the central Act says on receipt of a complaint, Animal Welfare Board activities shall take away a dog and sterilize it. (Source: <http://ndiatoday.intoday.in/>)



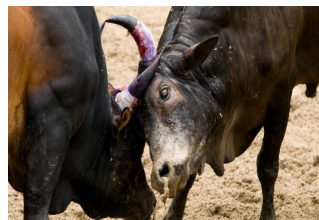
## AWBI Seeks Explanation on Torture of Elephant

**Palakkad:** The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has sought an explanation from the Chief Conservator of Forests of Kerala on the allegation of torture of a captive elephant that went amok during a temple festival at Pulapatta in the district. The complaint sent to the AWBI by Heritage Animal Task Force Secretary, Shri V K Venkitachalam has alleged that the captive elephant Olarikkara Kalidas that went amok and destroyed property during the festival at Pulapatta Bhagavathy temple was tortured and is having injuries all over its body. The letter alleged that the animal, which was in *musth*, was brought for the festival with fake fitness certificate violating the rules with regard to parade of animals. The animal that went amok for six hours destroyed 27 motor vehicles and damaged a couple of houses near the temple. The Kollengode police estimated a loss of Rs 50 lakh. After the incident the animal was allegedly tortured by mahouts and a group of people. The elephant had injuries all over its body caused by beatings with the banned metal stick (*thotti*). It was made to starve. Now the elephant is kept in an isolated place by its owner and its life is in danger, the complaint by the Animal Task Force said. (Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/TNN | Feb 28, 2016>)



## BULL FIGHTS CAN NOT BE PERMITTED

**Goa:** The Goa Government has reiterated its stand on banning bullfights in the state which is prohibited by the High Court. "The State Government once again pursuant to the High Court judgement has directed that all types of animal fights including bull fights are prohibited in Goa," the press hand out by State Information and Publicity department reads. "If any person (is found) violating the above order passed by the High Court (he or she) shall be liable for criminal action as per law," it adds. Bull fights are known with its street name as "Dhirio" in the coastal state. "The (Bombay) High Court (Goa bench) while disposing off the writ petition had observed that the bull fights or Dhirio are in contravention of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1968, and therefore, illegal and cannot be permitted to be organized and are prohibited in the state," the department has said. Goa Chief Minister, Shri Laxmikant Parsekar, in past, had shown his inclination towards allowing bull fights in the State claiming that it is the sports of farmers. (Source: <http://www.business-standard.com/>)



## AWBI URGES TO BAN ON ANIMAL RACES

**Chandigarh:** The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has written to the deputy commissioner and police commissioner after having learning of bullock cart races were held in Phallewal village. The Board apprised the authorities of the ban on such races by the Supreme Court of India and asked them to enforce the ban. In 2014 the apex court had imposed a ban on bullock cart races across the country and refused to lift the ban in January this year too. However, despite this Phallewal village had organised bullock cart races in the same. The district administration later clamped down on such games. Bullock cart owners association had organised a *dharna* as well once outside DC office and later at the venue of Kila Raipur sports festival where the SAD Minister, Shri Adesh Partap Singh Kairon had ensured that he will take up the matter in the cabinet while Ludhiana MP, Shri Ravneet Bittu had stated that he will take up the matter with Union Government. Deputy Commissioner, Shri Ravi Bhagat said, "we will not let any violation happen and no such race will be organised. Teams from Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will check personally and police will maintain law and order." (Source: <http://indianexpress.com/>)



## PEACOCK, BISON SAFE IN GOA

**Panaji:** India's national bird, the peacock, and the Great Indian bison may have been dropped from a potential list of vermin animals and birds, but wild boars and monkeys may not be so lucky. Already the government has spelled out the points. Peacock is not an issue," Shri Savoikar told. He also said that the possibility of the bison, locally known as the gaur, being declared vermin was also slim, given the assurances given by Goa's Forest and Environment Minister, Shri Rajendra Arlekar. "The State MoEF Minister has already said the bison cannot be included in the vermin list because it is a state animal." Shri Savoikar said. Last week, Goa's Agriculture Minister, Shri Ramesh Tawadkar had said that a process was on to declare peacocks, bisons, wild boars and some species of monkeys as vermin or nuisance animals because they were damaging crops and horticulture. While the peacock is the national bird, the bison is the state animal of Goa. It is also part of the official logo of the FC Goa team, which is based in the State.

(Source: <http://www.thehansindia.com/>)





# भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड का गौशाला विकास में योगदान

—मेजर जनरल (डॉ.) आरएम खर्ब, एवीएसएम

आप सभी जानते हैं, गौशालाओं / पिंजरपोल्स को भारत में आज भी एक अतिविशिष्ट पशु कल्याण संस्था के रूप में जाना जाता है। गौशालाओं की उद्भव को देखने पर यह पता चलता है कि मूलतः गौशालाएं धर्मार्थ संस्थाओं के रूप में हमारे पूर्वजों द्वारा बृद्ध, विकलांग और बांझ गायों को देखभाल, संरक्षण और आश्रय प्रदान करने के लिए बनाई गई संस्थान हैं। गौशालाएं हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत का प्रतीक ही नहीं बल्कि गाय और उसके संतान के लिए हमारे प्यार, सम्मान और करुणा का एक रूप भी हैं। गाय हमारे देश में बहुत पवित्र माना जाता है और गाय की बहु उद्देशीय उपयोगिता के लिए पूजा की जाती है। गाय और उसके संतान हमारे ग्रामीण भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। यंत्रीकृत खेती के संचालन की शुरुआत और बढ़ती दूध उत्पादन की मांग के लिए प्रजनन कार्यक्रम की घोषणा के बाद हमारे स्वदेशी गायों जगह होल्स्टीन फ्रिजियन, जर्सी और ब्राउन स्विस जैसी विदेशी आयातित नस्लों ने ले लिया। हमारे किसानों ने उनकी उत्पादकता कम होने के कारण गायों की स्वदेशी नस्लों को छोड़ दिया गया। जिससे जुताई के लिए बैलों की घटती लोकप्रियता एवं रख-रखाव की बोझ की समस्या ने किसानों को देशी गाय के पालन से विमुख कर दिया। इसके अलावा गांव के गोचर भूमि जो मवेशियों को चरने सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए गया था, उसे बिल्डरों की लॉबी और कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा कब्जा कर लिया गया। नतीजन, इन घटनाओं ने भारत में छुट्टा मवेशियों की संख्या में भारी बढ़ोत्तरी की जो आज की एक गंभीर समस्या है। वर्तमान परिवेश में हमारे देश की मौजूदा 4000 गौशालाओं की संख्या भी आज के सभी छुट्टा पशुओं को आश्रय प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। और इसलिए हमारे देश में छुट्टा पशु आज सड़कों पर घूम रहे हैं। ऐसे पशु सड़कों पर फेंके गए कूड़ा-कचरा खाने पर विवश हैं। प्लास्टिक की थैलियों आदि को खाने की वजह से उनके आंत्र में रुकावट होती है और वे सड़क किनारे मर जाते हैं। छुट्टा पशुओं के प्रबंधन की समस्या स्थानीय निकायों के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती बनती जा रही है। बोर्ड ने अबतक लगभग 1850 गौशालाओं को मान्यता प्रदान की है। एडब्ल्यूबीआइ गौशालाओं में राखी गयी गायों की संख्या के आधार पर अनुदान प्रदान करा है जिसमें आश्रय निर्माण, एम्बुलेंस खरीद, प्राकृतिक आपदा सहायता और वार्षिक अनुदान सम्मिलित है। एडब्ल्यूबीआइ के अनुदान का 80% भाग आमतौर पर गौशालाओं के विकास पर जाता है। जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि ज्यादातर गौशालाओं में वृद्ध / विकलांग / बांझ गायों की रख-रखाव के साथ कम दूध देने वाली गायों की अक्सर भरमार होती है। इसका कारण यह है कि विदेशी नस्ल की गायों की आगमन के कारण स्वदेशी गायों को लावारिश छोड़ दिया गया है। गौशालाओं के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए धन की कमी एक गंभीर चुनौती है जो आज मुंह बाए खड़ी है। अक्सर गायों तथा उनकी संतान के उचित लानन - पालन की कमी के कारण गौशाला की भीड़भाड़ की स्थिति में वह कुपोषण की समस्या का शिकार हो जाता है और उनकी सेहत खराब हो जाती है। गोबर - गो-मूत्र जैसे बायोमास से बायोगैस उत्पन्न करने के लिए कोशिश की जानी चाहिए ताकि नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा बायोमास से बायोगैस तथा बिजली उत्पादन किया जा सके। गौशाला विकास में बोर्ड का अहम योगदान रहा है। पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान, एडब्ल्यूबीआइ निम्नलिखित तरीके से गौशाला विकास में योगदान दिया है: पिछले 10 वर्षों (2007-2008 से 2015-2016) के दौरान, भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड निम्नलिखित तरीके से गौशाला विकास में योगदान दिया है:

अ) शरणस्थल निर्माण के हेतु रु. 36,89,09,314 की वित्तीय मदद / - कुल 343 गौशालाओं में गायों तथा उनकी संतति को आश्रय देने के लिए प्रदान किया गया।

ख) पशु एंबुलेंस की खरीदने के लिए रु. 11,81,87,005/- की वित्तीय मदद / - कुल 279 संस्थाओं को उपलब्ध कराई गई।

ग) गौशालाओं के लिए योजना या नियमित अनुदान के तहत रु. 46,91,25,260/- की वित्तीय सहायता कुल 5595 संस्थाओं अधीन आश्रित गायों तथा उनकी संतति के रख-रखाव के लिए प्रदान की गयी।

घ) प्राकृतिक आपदा से प्रभावित गौशालाओं में हुए नुकसान की भरपाई करने के लिए रु. 97,52,790/- की वित्तीय मदद कुल 54 संस्थाओं को दी गई।

मान्यता प्राप्त सभी गौशालाओं के लिए एक सलाहकार समिति गठन की है ताकि हो रही अंधाधुंध प्रजनन की जांच कर बैल पैदा करने का कार्य किया जा सके। कई गौशालाओं उनके नर संतान बधिया कर अच्छे बैल तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ताकि उन्हें कृषि कार्यों में उपयोग के लिए किसानों को दिए जाते हैं। बोर्ड ने स्थानीय नस्लों के सुधार के लिए स्वदेशी नस्लों के चयनित अच्छी गायों को पालने की प्राथमिकता दिया है। दूसरी तरफ बायोमास से ऊर्जा उत्पादन, जैविक खाद का निर्माण और गोबर - गोमूत्र से तैयार जैविक कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग फसलों में कर बेहतर फसल उत्पादन करने की सलाह दी जा रही है। गौशाला विकास में काफी लोग काम कर रहे हैं जो स्वैच्छिक आधार पर अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली कड़ी मेहनत की आज बहुत जरूरत है। गौशाला के विकास में हमारी समग्र पशुपालन व्यवस्था जुड़ी हुई है जिसके द्वारा उन्हें बृद्धा अवस्था में आश्रय प्रदान करने में बड़ी सहूलियत मिलेगी। साथ ही, पशु कल्याण में सुधार लाने और आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

## राष्ट्रीय पशु कल्याण संस्थान को सक्रिय करने के लिए योजना

**नई दिल्ली:** पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के तहत कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय पशु कल्याण संस्थान को सक्रिय करने के अंतरिम प्रयास से जेएनयू की पहचान की गयी है जिसके माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का सञ्चालन किया जाएगा। इस चयन में कई विश्वविद्यालयों और देश भर से शरीक अनेक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों ने भाग लिया था जिसमें मंत्रालय की विशेषज्ञ समिति की अध्यक्षता करते हुए श्री हेम पांडे, विशेष सचिव के देख-रख यह फैसला लिया गया। "यह निजीकरण नहीं है, लेकिन संस्थान को चलाने के लिए आउटसोर्सिंग की गयी ताकि यह संस्थान ठीक से चल सके", मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने कहा। मंत्रालय के अनुसार, जेएनयू का यह प्रबंधन राष्ट्रीय पशु कल्याण संस्थान के लिए बेहतर व्यवस्था है। चूंकि, जेएनयू एक प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालय है, इस लिए बेहतर कार्य करेगा। पशु कल्याण में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम देने की व्यवस्था करेगा। इस मामले में एक विज्ञापन जनवरी में इच्छुक पार्टियों में जारी किया गया था और उसके बाद से कई सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों और निजी शिक्षण संस्थानों दिलचस्पी दिखाई थी। आज पशु कल्याण के क्षेत्र में काम करने के दिशा में राष्ट्रीय पशु कल्याण संस्थान का स्वरूप एक शीर्ष प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के रूप विकसित हो रहा है और इसकी व्यापक जनादेश, अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता के मद्देनजर पशु कल्याण में सुधार की जरूरतों को देखते हुए शामिल किया है। जिसका उद्देश्य है जीव-जंतु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 का प्रचार करने के लिए पशु कल्याण में विविध विषयों, पशु प्रबंधन, व्यवहार और नैतिकता सहित अन्य कई विषयों पर प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा प्रदान की जाय। जिससे क्रूरता निवारण के लिए सांविधिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए पशुअनुकूल कल्याण का वातावरण बने। हम आशा करते हैं कि जेएनयू पूरी तरह से अपनी क्षमता में राष्ट्रीय पशु कल्याण संस्थान की क्षमताओं का प्रयोग करेगा जो पहले इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सका था। इसलिए जेएनयू व्यवस्था सक्रिय करने के लिए बेहद सक्षम होगा। ( स्रोत: द न्यू इंडियन एक्सप्रेस / दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 2015)



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Registered with the  
Registrar of Newspapers for  
India under No. RNI No.  
TNBIL2003/10675



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