



An Update on Wildlife Protection and Prevention of Cruelty Against Animals in India

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ABSTRACT:

An animal is abused every 60 seconds, and on average 2,50,000 animals per year become victims of animal hoarding. In India, the fine for mistreating animals is even less than the cost of a coffee cup. An individual can get away with animal maltreatment with just a Rs. 10 note. Only after a crime has been committed repeatedly is an inmate sentenced. Strays are viewed as a menace in India, thus animal lovers who feed or care for them are met with tremendous hatred. People are unable to comprehend that silent creatures are living things who, at times much more so than people, experience sorrow and sadness. In India, there are clear-cut regulations protecting animals. Many often, people fail to report instances of animal cruelty because they are ignorant of the rules or don't grasp them well. The Indian Constitution does include a few provisions that support those who lack a voice and those who fight to ensure the welfare of these creatures. This review gives an update of the distribution of animal welfare in different parts of India, gives a brief description of Laws and Acts to protect the animals and prevent animal cruelty in India. Animal cruelty is common in India despite the country doing a lot to safeguard animal rights. Every day, there are numerous instances of animal cruelty, but they are typically not reported. This article has carried out a literature search in an effort to understand and elaborate laws and instances of animal cruelty and to raise public awareness. Strict laws, everyone's active participation, and social awareness can only help to lessen this situation. Be a voice for those who lack one.

Introduction:

India is home to 1.3 billion people and endangered species including the Asian elephant, tiger, and leopard¹. Utilize these suggestions to get your students interested in learning about India's efforts to conserve biodiversity. India is a South Asian nation with a diverse natural and cultural heritage. The Himalaya in the north, spice plantations, and biodiverse-rich tropical jungles in the south make up this seventh-largest country in the world, which covers roughly 3.25 million square kilometres². Additionally, it is home to well-known but critically endangered animals including the Asian elephant, tiger, and leopard. Finding a balance between human demands and the rest of the environment will continue to be difficult as India's 1.3 billion population grows by 16

percent by 2030³. Utilize these suggestions to get your students interested in learning about India's efforts to conserve biodiversity. A wide range of plants and animals can be found throughout the Indian landmass. The varied landscape of India is home to an astoundingly large array of wildlife creatures and birds. India is home to a huge diversity of animals in its 89 national parks, 18 bio-reserves, and more than 400 wildlife sanctuaries, including fearsome Royal Bengal tigers and Asiatic elephants. Three of the 34 places on earth with the most biodiversity are the Western Ghats, the Eastern Himalayas, and the Indo-Burman region. A study claims that India is one of the 17 nations that are home to between 60 and 70 percent of the world's biodiversity. However, irresponsible human intervention with the ecosystem has led to the extinction of numerous species.

¹ <https://www.thrillophilia.com/wildlife-india> (Last visited on 21 March, 2024)

² K. Praveen Karach. (2006). Out-of-India Gondwanan origin of some tropical Asian biota

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_of_India (Last visited on 21 March, 2024)



The preservation of these biodiversity-rich areas and their fauna in India has become crucial as a result of man's interaction with nature and the risks that have resulted from it. As a result, numerous national parks and animal reserves have sprouted up across the nation, encouraging positive interactions between people and wildlife. There are currently 15 biosphere reserves in India dedicated to the preservation of endemic and threatened species, of which four are a component of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves. It is crucial on our side to comprehend and respect nature's delicate balance and act appropriately around these places. The fauna of India is very diverse. It is a hotspot for biodiversity because of its diverse ecosystems, which range from the sands of the west to the swampy mangroves of the east, the Himalayas in the north to the evergreen rain forests in the south. About 7.6% of mammal, 14.7% of amphibian, 6% of avian, 6.2% of reptilian, and 6.2% of flowering plant species may be found in India, which is a part of the Indo-Malaysian region⁴. More than 2000 bird species and 500 species of animals are supported by India's forested regions. The Western Ghats, the Eastern Himalayas, and the Indo-Burma hotspot are three of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots, making India one of the most biodiverse countries in the entire planet⁵. One of the seventeen megadiverse nations is this one. The nation features 75 Ramsar sites as well as twelve Biosphere Reserves that are part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves⁶. The Indian government created a network of national parks and protected areas in 1935 in reaction to the decline in wild animal populations, human encroachment, and poaching activities. To protect vital habitat, India passed the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and launched Project Tiger in 1972. Additionally, in the 1980s, federal protections were introduced. There are 2,714 indigenous lichen species in India. The

Uttarakhand Forest Department created the Lichen Park in India in 2020 near Munsiyari.

Many of the species found in India are descended from those that first existed in Gondwana, which India previously belonged to. Following Peninsular India's march towards and collision with the Laurasian landmass, a large-scale interchange of species occurred. However, many endemic Indian species became extinct 20 million years ago due to volcanism and environmental change. Shortly after that, mammals crossed from Asia into India via two zoogeographical crossings on either side of the escalating Himalaya⁷. Due to this, just 12.6% of mammals and 4.5% of birds among Indian species are endemic, compared to 45.8% of reptiles and 55.8% of amphibians³. The Nilgiri langur and the brown and carmine Beddome's toad of the Western Ghats are notable endemics. 172, or 2.9%, of the IUCN-designated endangered species are found in India. Because India is situated at the confluence of the Afrotropical, Indomalayan, and Palearctic worlds, it possesses characteristics of each and encourages the migration of avifauna from those areas⁸. An animal is abused every 60 seconds, and on average 2,50,000 animals per year become victims of animal hoarding. Do you think this is real? What if we use the word human instead of animal? That would generate some headlines. In India, the fine for mistreating animals is even less than the cost of a coffee cup. An individual can get away with animal maltreatment with just a Rs. 10 note. Only after a crime has been committed repeatedly is an inmate sentenced.

Indian North's wildlife

India's wildlife may be seen in all its splendour in the north, which is home to an abundance of it. North India's vegetation, which is primarily coniferous and deciduous, supports a diverse range of fauna. The North Indian region is home to a large variety of fish, amphibians, and reptiles, as well as 500 different kinds of animals, 2000

⁴ Indira Gandhi Conservation Monitoring Centre (IGCMC), New Delhi and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK. 2001. Biodiversity profile for India

⁵ "CEPF.net - The Biodiversity Hotspots". www.cepf.net. Retrieved 5 March 2017

⁶ Stephen, A.; Suresh, R. & Livingstone, C. (2015). "Indian Biodiversity: Past, Present and

Future". *International Journal of Environment and Natural Sciences*. 7: 13–28.

⁷ Trites, M.E. 2001. *Wildlife of India* Harper Collins, London. 192 pages. ISBN 0-00-711062-6

⁸ Groombridge, B. (ed). 1993. *The 1994 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals*. IUCN, England, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. lvi + 286 pp.



different bird species, and 30,000 different sorts of insects. Elephants, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, chitals, foxes, Tibetan sand foxes, Rhesus monkeys, langurs, jungle cats, hyenas, jackals, and other creatures are among the wildlife of North India. There are national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in North India as well. The Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Dachigam National Park in Jammu and Kashmir, Great Himalayan National Park in Himachal Pradesh, Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh, etc. are some of the most well-known national parks in North India. India's first national park, the Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, was created in 1936. The park serves as a conservation area for the imperilled Royal Bengal Tiger and was designated a tiger reserve under Project Tiger in 1973. The Jim Corbett National Park, which is one of the few sites in the nation where you may see wildlife in India in all its glory and is nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas, is a significant ecotourism destination.

Eastern India's wildlife

There is also a good amount of wildlife in the eastern section of India. This region of the country has unusual and varied animals. In fact, this region of the country is home to some of the globally endangered species. There are many wildlife sanctuaries in Assam, Bihar, and Bengal, some of which make substantial contributions to protecting the wildlife in India and reviving the country's declining species. Wild buffaloes, rhinoceroses, pigmy hogs, hispid hares, and other animals make up Eastern India's wildlife. The North Eastern states are home to up to 850 different species of birds, supporting the highest bird biodiversity in the entire Orient. The Kaziranga National Park in Assam, the Manas National Park in Assam, the Orang National Park in Assam, and the Sunderban National Park in West Bengal are some of the most important wildlife sanctuaries in Eastern India. One of these, the Manas National Park, has been designated a World Heritage Site and is home to three amphibians, 380 birds, 55 mammals, and 50 reptiles. UNESCO has also designated the Sunderbans National Park as a World Heritage Site. The national park is stretched across a 54-island archipelago in Bangladesh and India. There are currently roughly 400 tigers living in the Sunderbans National Park, which is home to the most wild tigers. In the Sunderbans, it's also possible to see rock pythons, water monitors, monkeys, and chital.

Indian western wildlife

India's western region has a diversified and abundant wildlife. Western India is rich in flora and fauna and is home to a number of breathtaking national parks and wildlife sanctuaries where you can see Asian Lions, Blackbucks, Indian Wild Ass, Olive Ridley Turtles, Eels, Wolves, and Desert Cats in their natural habitat. Additionally, there are marine wildlife sanctuaries in Western India that are actively working to conserve dolphins, prawns, sponges, green sea urchins, and endangered Ridley turtles. The Gir National Park in Gujarat, Ranthambore National Park in Rajasthan, Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary in Goa, Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary in Goa, among others, are some of the significant wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in the Western region of the nation. More than 300 Asiatic Lions and 200 leopards live in Gujarat's Gir National Park. The reserve, which covers an area of 1,412 sq km, is the only place where Asiatic lions may be found. In addition to housing lions and leopards, the reserve is home to 2,375 distinct species of fauna, of which 38 species of mammals, 300 species of birds, 37 species of reptiles, and 2,000 kinds of insects, making it one of India's most diverse wildlife parks. Another well-known refuge in India that offers a breathtaking view of animals is the Ranthambore National Park. Ranthambore, which is in Rajasthan's southeast, is most renowned for its tigers.

South India's wildlife

In terms of flora and fauna, India's southern region is one of the richest in the world. One of the most significant conservation areas in the nation is the Nilgiri biosphere. The Western and Eastern Ghats are significant conservation regions as well as rich wildlife reserves. The Mudumalai National Park in Tamil Nadu, Bandipur National Park in Karnataka, Parambikulam National Park in Kerala, Silent Valley National Park in Kerala, Wayanad National Park in Kerala, and the Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary located in the Western Ghats are just a few of the significant national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in South India. The Periyar National Park and the Nagarjunasagar Wildlife Sanctuary are two of the most significant tiger reserves that are situated in this region of the nation. Kerala's Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is most renowned for its elephant population. It is home to roughly 62 different species of



animals, 320 different bird species, 45 different reptile species, 160 different butterfly species, etc. Caecilians, salmon, trout, mouse deer, barking deer, and Nilgiri tahr are a few of the additional animals that may be seen at the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary. The variety of wildlife in India is exemplified by this park.

India's Central Wildlife

Central India is a vast reservoir of flora and wildlife due to its varied topography. About 35 wildlife sanctuaries in Central India are dedicated to the preservation of rare and threatened species. You will have the chance to see a sample of India's diverse wildlife if you travel to Central India. Kanha National Park, Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhav National Park, Sanjay National Park, Indravati National Park, Narsinghgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Bori Wildlife Sanctuary, Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary, etc. are a few of the well-known wildlife sanctuaries in Central India. One of the most well-known wildlife refuges in the nation is the Madhya Pradesh-based Kanha National Park. The park, which covers an area of 940 sq km, is home to numerous Royal Bengal Tigers, leopards, sloth bears, Barasingha, and Indian wild dogs. Another well-known wildlife refuge with a high biodiversity is Bandhavgarh National Park, which is situated in Madhya Pradesh. Of all the national parks, Bandhavgarh National Park has the most tigers per square mile.

All facets of an animal's wellbeing are included in their welfare. It primarily aims to address five essential liberties for optimal animal welfare.

There are five freedoms:

- Nutrition: the absence of hunger and thirst
- A comfortable environment is achieved by offering adequate shelter.
- Health: the absence of illness and harm through adequate care
- The ability to express oneself freely by providing appropriate facilities
- Mental state: absence of anxiety and mental pain.

Constitutional protection for Animal rights

The Indian Constitution declares that it is everyone's duty to protect and preserve the nation's natural resources, including its forests, lakes, rivers, and animals. The DPSPs and Fundamental Duties, which cannot be enforced without statutory support, contain several of these provisions.

Article 48 A states that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Article 51A(g) states it to be a duty of every citizen of India "to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures."

Further, the State and Concurrent List have been assigned the following items about animal rights. The States are given the authority to "preserve, maintain and improve stock and prevent animal diseases and enforce veterinary training and practice," according to State List Item 14.

Important Laws in India for the protection of animals⁹

- Indian Penal Code (IPC)
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960
- Wildlife Protection Act 1972

Section 428 - Mischief by Killing or Maiming Animal of Ten Rupees or More - Anyone found guilty of mischief by poisoning, killing, maiming, or rendering useless an animal or animals of the value of ten rupees or more is subject to a sentence of up to two years in prison, a fine, or both.

Section 249 - Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox, or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term that may extend to five years, a fine, or both.

⁹ [https://www.animallaw.info/article/overview-animal-laws-india#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Penal%20Code%20\(I](https://www.animallaw.info/article/overview-animal-laws-india#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Penal%20Code%20(I)

[PC,or%20rendering%20useless%20of%20animals.](#)
(Accessed on 5th April, 2024)



Legislative Interventions for the Protection of Animals: Important Laws

Animal lovers must know about the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960), the Wildlife Protection Act (1972), and the Cosmetic Rules (2020). The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, was composed by under the leadership of renowned dancer and animal advocate Rukmini Devi Arundale. It was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1960 to amend the laws about the prevention of cruelty to animals and to prevent the infliction of needless pain or suffering on animals. The Animal Welfare Board of India was established by the Indian government by legal requirements.

The Act enumerates different variants of cruelty to animals under Section 11 as the following actions:

- Beating, kicking, overriding, overloading, torturing and causing unnecessary pain to any animal.
- Using an old or injured or unfit animal for work (the punishment applies to the owner as well as the user).
- Administering an injurious drug/medicine to any animal.
- Carrying an animal in any vehicle in a way that causes it pain and discomfort.
- Keeping any animal in a cage where it doesn't have reasonable opportunity of movement.
- Keeping an animal on an unreasonably heavy or short chain for an unreasonable period of time.
- Keeping an animal in total and habitual confinement with no reasonable opportunity to exercise.
- Being an owner failing to provide the animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter.
- Abandoning an animal without reasonable cause.
- Willfully permitting an owned animal to roam on streets or leaving it on the streets to die of disease, old age or disability.
- Offering for sale an animal which is suffering pain due to mutilation, starvation, thirst, overcrowding or other ill-treatment.
- Mutilating or killing animals through cruel manners such as using strychnine injections.
- Using an animal as bait for another animal solely for entertainment.
- Organizing, keeping, using or managing any place for animal fighting.

- Shooting an animal when it is released from captivity for such purpose.

The following tasks are performed by the board:

- Advising the central government on revisions and regulations to avoid needless suffering while transporting animals, using them in experiments, or keeping them in captivity encouragement of financial support, rescue homes, and senior animal shelters.
- Advising the government on rules for animal hospitals and medical care.
- Spreading knowledge and awareness about animal cruelty.
- Advising the federal government on issues pertaining to animal welfare in general.

The Prevention of Cruelty Act of 1960 forbids public animal killing. The Act requires all Indian states to choose an abattoir for any slaughter that occurs inside municipal corporation boundaries as a result. In a particular area, the number of slaughterhouses and animal sacrifices ought to be proportional to the population there. Rule 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, (Slaughterhouse) Rules, 2001 states that chickens may only be killed in a slaughterhouse. The killing of animals that are unwell or pregnant is forbidden. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960 states that failing to give an animal with enough food, water, or shelter is cruelty to the animal. A fine, up to three months in jail, or both may be imposed on someone who neglects an animal by denying it sufficient food, water, shelter, and exercise or by keeping it chained or imprisoned for an excessive amount of time.

1972 Wildlife Protection Act:

Section 9 of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 forbids hunting of a number of wild animals, including Indian Elephants, Indian Lions, Snow Leopards, Tigers, Great Indian Bustards, etc.

2020 Cosmetics Regulations:

Following advice from PETA India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare accepted the updated Cosmetics Rules, 2020. For the creation, manufacturing, distributing, and importation of cosmetic products, the mandated regulations developed a distinctive and modernised regulatory framework.



Additionally, the laws contained provisions that made it clear that importing cosmetics that have undergone animal experimentation is severely forbidden. India became the first country in Asia to forbid both the importation of the tested products as well as the testing of cosmetics and the ingredients that go into them on animals. A key tenet of the rules in place is that any suffering of animals cannot be justified by the potential benefits of cutting-edge cosmetics.

Threats faced by wildlife in India

With 80% of all wild beasts, flora, and sea life already extinct, humans are the planet's greatest threat. By removing trees, polluting rivers, causing human-animal conflict, and a host of other severe environmental problems, habitat destruction directly contributes to the loss of Indian wildlife. Another killer of Indian wildlife is natural disasters like floods, which endanger the lives of wild animals in India.

- **Deforestation:** The main threat to India's wildlife is deforestation, or the removal of a forest for urban use and plantations. India ranks among the top 10 countries worldwide in terms of the quantity of forest lost in 2009, which has an impact on wild animals and birds.
- **Loss of Habitat:** One of the main factors contributing to the extinction of wild species in India and the disruption of the ecosystem is human activity that destroys habitat, such as mining for natural resources.
- **Poaching:** One method of illegally shooting wild animals for trophies, ivory, various species' fur, and claws is called poaching. Elephants, tigers, and rhinos, three of India's most endangered species, are the main targets of poaching in India for the wildlife trade.
- **Hunting:** Illegal killing is when wild animals are killed for food, sport, or bush meat. Killing and poaching of India's magnificent wild animals constitutes a crime against the environment as well as a threat to the cycle of wildlife.
- **Road Death:** As more wild animals have been hit and killed by cars on Indian roadways over the past few years, roadkill has emerged as a new threat to the country's biodiversity. Indian wild animals are being driven into the city by a lack of food and new motorways that cut through the jungle.

- **Electrocuted by an electric fence:** To limit the migration of wild animals, electric fence is now employed for agricultural fences and other security-sensitive locations. The electrocution of animals is becoming more common in India, as evidenced by reports of the deaths of 179 elephants in Odisha, tigers in Maharashtra, and leopards in Gujarat and Karnataka. Since these fences are unlawful, wildlife is being forced to alter its normal migratory path. In India, elephants, sloth bears, tigers, leopards, and bird species are the most often electrocuted species.

- **Plastic contamination:** India, like the majority of other nations, is having trouble keeping up with the amount of plastic waste that people are producing. Due to plastic pollution, India, a large country, is struggling to manage its garbage, which has resulted in the killing of sacred cows, wild elephants, and birds as well as the disposal of plastic in the ocean, which has a direct and fatal impact on wildlife.

- **Wild dogs:** Indian street dogs, feral dogs, and stray dogs are some of the country's worst problems for both locals and animals. Numerous domestic dogs of the desi breed can be found in rural India in their millions, attacking various Indian wild animals and spreading diseases to wolves, dholes, and jackals, as well as breeding with wolves in Ladakh.

- **Dumping Area:** Around the major Indian cities, there are landfills or dumping grounds that endanger not only humans but also wildlife. The largest landfill in India is Deonar in Mumbai, Greater Adjutant is located at Boragaon in Assam, and popular tourist locations like Manali and Ladakh are quickly overtaking Deonar as the biggest landfill in the country.

Ways to protect animals by human against cruelty:

- Humans need to take good care of their animal. Understand pet's requirements and meet them. Give pets enriching activities that will significantly improve its wellbeing rather than focusing only on meeting its basic wants.
- Set a good example for other animals. Fostering an abandoned animal is a good idea. Unfortunately, a lot of dogs are given up to shelters for various reasons. Foster homes aid in the recovery of these animals and



help them get ready to transition to a new, permanent, loving home.

- If people see animal abuse, neglect, or brutality, step in and stop it. They should take all necessary action to prevent animal abuse. They should ask for assistance from other witnesses if required.
- People should report any animal abuse, neglect, or cruelty. Report any instance of animal abuse to the police or other appropriate authorities if you see it. Act right away to stop further cruelty.
- Kids should learn to respect animals. We should teach children how to care for and respect animals and encourage them to develop into the next wave of animal rights activists.
- Implementing more stringent animal protection legislation. Less incidences of animal cruelty will occur as a result of stricter legislation and sanctions.
- Give a needy animal shelter. An animal may need a helping hand, and you can provide it. Mistreated animals require assistance, sometimes right now. By removing an animal from a dangerous circumstance, you can make a significant difference.
- Remember that spousal violence and animal abuse are often closely related. Domestic violence and animal abuse can go hand in hand. You might assist both the family in need and the animal by reporting your suspicions. See also "The connection between violence against humans and cruelty to animals."
- Spread the need of animal protection among other people. Help people realize that they have the power to step in when animals are being mistreated or even tortured. Animals have a right to a pain-free existence, and it is our duty to intervene if those rights aren't being upheld.

- Offer assistance to those who are struggling with their animal. Animal neglect isn't always caused by a lack of affection. It's possible that an owner lacks the mental capacity to give an animal the proper care. Whatever the cause, a neglected pet has to be rescued and given the care it needs to survive and thrive. Any assistance you give to an animal may also assist a person.

The following list includes some examples of animal abuse and brutal treatment:

- Killing of a Pregnant Elephant in Kerala: In April 2020, residents in Kerala's Kollam district killed a 10-year-old female elephant at Pathanapuram. To keep animals out of their field, they put firecrackers or explosives inside a pineapple and left it. But sadly, the elephant perished after stepping into their trap¹⁰.
- A 35-year-old guy from Kolkata was detained in July 2018 after being accused of engaging in improper behaviour with a female street dog. The accused committed rape after luring the dog into his home, tying its jaws with rope¹¹.
- A man who worked as a labourer at a cowshed in Vadodara in January 2018 allegedly engaged in the offence of having unnatural sex with three cows. The owner of the cows discovered one of them laying dead and the legs of the other cows were bound together with rope later in the morning¹².
- In Rajasthan, 11 monkeys were brutally slain and dumped in January 2018. The monkeys were discovered dead close to a roadway. They were struck with a stick, according to the forest officers, and then doused with an acid-like chemical¹³.
- In July 2016, a medical student from Madha Medical College in Chennai hurled a 5-month-old dog off the rooftop. The incident was caught on camera, and the student published the amusing clip to YouTube¹⁴.

¹⁰ Kerala: Three arrested for killing of 10-year-old elephant in April, Jun 11, 2020, available at: <https://scroll.in/latest/964452/kerala-three-arrested-for-killing-of-10-year-old-elephant-in-april> (Last visited on: March 21, 2024)

¹¹ By Meenu Katariya, Jul 30, 2018, 15 Instances Of Animal Cruelty In India That Make Us Wonder If We're Even Human Anymore

¹² <https://www.scoopwhoop.com/animal-cruelty-in-india/> (last visited on March 21, 2024)

¹³ By Meenu Katariya, Jul 30, 2018, 15 Instances Of Animal Cruelty In India That Make Us Wonder If We're Even Human Anymore, available at: <https://www.scoopwhoop.com/animal-cruelty-in-india/> (last visited on: sept 21, 2020)

¹⁴ By Rushika Rabha, Jul 29, 2020, Animal Welfare Laws: A Critical Analysis, available at:



There are an infinite number of similar instances. The researcher had conducted a social survey to analyse the current situation regarding the cruelty to animals, to improve social awareness, and to identify the loopholes in the current animal legislation in India. This was done to protect animals, to raise awareness among people, and to work for the betterment of animals.

Conclusion

Animals and people have coexisted in India for ages, taking care of one another. Therefore, it hurts to see how occasionally, especially in our cities but even on farms, acts of physical violence, mental abuse, and life-threatening neglect stain that rich tradition. Dogs, cats, horses, and farm animals are the animals that are most frequently recorded as being the victims of animal cruelty. Effective ideas and solutions are urgently needed for wildlife protection in India and wildlife conservation. When these animal species are threatened and many are on the edge of extinction, the government must operate in accordance with the current needs and desires. To safeguard wildlife and stop the illegal hunting and trading of these endangered species and wildlife as a whole, state and federal governments must collaborate and put all applicable laws and conservation policies into practice. Given the rising worries about illegal trade and resource exploitation, protecting and conserving wildlife in India is a significant undertaking. This purpose cannot be accomplished unless all arms of the government, locals living in and near protected areas, non-profit and governmental organizations, law enforcement personnel, and the general public collaborate. India is a country with a rich tradition and is endowed with rare, indigenous natural resources, which contribute to its biodiversity. Therefore, everyone has a responsibility to safeguard this abundant resource and preserve a healthy ecosystem. While neglecting animals includes depriving them of necessities like food, water, and shelter, it also falls under the definition of animal cruelty, which is defined as the intentional infliction of pain, suffering, or death upon an animal. This can result in the animal suffering, dying, or being exposed to a life-threatening situation. During the Covid-19 outbreak, many pets were given up because it was falsely believed that they could spread the disease.

Suppose animals did indeed carry the pathogen. Public awareness programs that draw attention to the issue of animal welfare are also necessary. Expanded public initiatives aimed at humanely sterilizing stray animals in cities would also contribute to a reduction in the hostility between people and animals. Once more, a PPP model is the way to go because local authorities already have a lot of difficult responsibilities to do and partnerships can help strengthen capacities. Just like all humans, all animals deserve to live in dignity and with care. The remedies are simple, but they do call on society to focus more on the harmonious coexistence of all living things. Animal welfare needs to become a widespread movement.

<https://www.lexsyndicate.com/post/animal-welfare-laws-a-critical-analysis> (Last visited on: March 20, 2024)