

## BARBARIC ATTACKS ON ANIMALS: RIGHTS AND LAWS

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### ABSTRACT

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One more likely than not saw individuals shooting flying animals, harming lost dogs and leaving innocuous and guiltless animals to famishment and death or seen associations unfairly testing their items on animals, animals being mishandled in zoos, carnival or parks for entertainment and contemplated whether there is a finish to this barbarous everyday practice. Repeating assaults on animals in an unfeeling manner just demonstrates the way that the around hard to characterize term mankind appears to be hard to follow too. Mankind, as an idea, is truly difficult to characterize thus does it appears to follow it: coming about along these lines in causing assaults on animals in an insensitive way. It is positively stunning to one's inner voice when the civilization has moved from one boorish society to introduce day cultivated society but the mutual respect of man is by all accounts going in reverse.

Notwithstanding, it is unjustifiable to say that people create nonsensical ill will towards untamed life because the wild animals annihilate their lives by obliterating their harvests. Or maybe it is an endless loop whereby: people, because of their different exercises, have diminished the common environment of these animals and because of it, animals approach the human settlements and people build up a cruel disposition towards such criminals.

There have been developing conditions in the country where the brutality of individuals has been delivered under the appearance of convention or simple experience. On an opposite note, no uncertainty, there exists Animal Rights however alongside it one can't disregard Human Rights. A viable arrangement should be contrived comprehensively focusing on the present moment and long haul arrangements. This brings up the way that regardless of their being enactments, their ill-advised execution has weakened their obstacle impacts and that something should be done at the most punctual to save the individuals who can't support their privileges. Nonetheless, that doesn't invalidate the way that various enactments relating to basic entitlements exist in our country.

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## INTRODUCTION

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Since time, prehistoric India has been known to be a country where animals are not just considered as an indispensable piece of the universe, yet have additionally been worshipped. “As indicated by Hindu mythology, Cow, lion, tiger, elephant, bull, horse, monkey, the snake is worshipped”. Be that as it may, on one hand where we have individuals mark their dedication to gods and the animals related with them in temples, then again the animals are likewise dependent upon pitilessness in spots like circuses. “Since the time the COVID-19 pandemic, which thusly brought about a lockdown for a quarter of a year, people have encountered depression. It is likewise an ideal opportunity to ponder what the confined animals in zoos and carnivals experience having lived the majority of their lives”.

Several instances of cruelty towards animals have become known in the previous few weeks which have angered numerous and caused one to contemplate whether the laws in presence are adequately enough to ensure protection to animals. “The latest of all episodes of cruelty that have occurred for this present year is that of executing of a pregnant elephant from Kerala, a pregnant cow from Himachal Pradesh, and a jackal from Tamil Nadu<sup>2</sup>”. I express these episodes together as these have a similar strategy used to truly harm/execute them. On the whole three cases, poor animals were taken care of explosives covered with some sort of edibles.

Prior, in 2019 an occurrence became visible wherein “Uttar Pradesh a tigress was mercilessly beaten with sticks, under an ensured zone of the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve<sup>3</sup>. Another insensitive occurrence saw the light of the day in September 2019 when a video of a nilgai (gazelle) being driven into a pit in Bihar and covered alive got viral. It is inconceivable to feel that New Delhi has its Serial dog killer who supposedly beat, wounded, and slaughtered three dogs and a little puppy. What is even more seriously discouraging that specific sadistic individuals are inferring delight out of tormenting animals through online media stages like Tik Tok to build their supporters. A video of two

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<sup>2</sup> A.Satish, a Pregnant elephant that collapsed in the water in Kerala was injured a fortnight ago! The new Indian express (Feb.15,2021,12:05 PM), <https://www.timesnownews.com/mirror-now/in-focus/article/pregnant-elephant-suffers-painful-death-in-kerala-what-is-the-maximum-punishment-perpetrators-can-get/600945>.

<sup>3</sup>Omar Rashid, Now, a tigress is lynched near Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, probe ordered, The Hindu,(Feb.15,2021, 1:15 PM),<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/now-a-tigress-is-lynched-near-pilibhit-tiger-reserve-probe-ordered/article28721622.ece>.

kids tossing a dog in a lake in the wake of tying his legs, another awful video of a man draping a cat from a fan with a rope around her neck among a few others have been allowed to be uploaded on Tiktok”. “The issue is not whether this supposed occurrence was a homicide or a mishap: it is a lot more prominent and genuine than that. The inquiry is whether these sorts of practices are legal under Indian law. This isn't the first run-through animals that have been treated with cruelty in India; simply a day before the Kerala episode, the jaw of a pregnant cow was seriously harmed in the wake of being taken care of a mixture loaded down with fireworks in Himachal Pradesh. These occurrences unmistakably show the distinction among animals and people”.

## MEANING OF ABUSE

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In exacting terms, misuse intends to deliver somebody with agony, damage or viciousness, particularly routinely or often, consequently, “animal cruelty is known as the negligence of treating animals with unfeeling, unethical, exploitative and debased conduct”. Exposing animals to a climate where they feel terrified, unprotected, and threatened is called “animal cruelty”. Individuals accept that they have a privilege on the existences of the animals and they can treat them in any capacity they need to. Ordinary endless animals are being capitulated to cruelty, torment, and ruthlessness. Animals will be animals that are equipped for showing adoration and fondness, dealing with their wellbeing and nourishment is the obligation of each human.<sup>4</sup>

## TYPES OF ANIMAL ABUSE

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### 1. Sexual Abuse

Among different brutalities against animals, the egregious crime of bestiality is expanding at a disturbing rate. Under “Section 377 of Indian Penal Code, whoever deliberately has led intercourse against the request for nature with any man, lady or animal will be rebuffed with detainment forever, or with the detainment of one or the other depiction for a term which may stretch out to ten years and will likewise be responsible to fine”.

The Apex Court conveyed an exceptional decision and decriminalized homosexuality. In any case, the part that condemned homosexuality has a significant part of it. Bestiality alludes to sex between an individual and an animal and it is a crime under “Section 377 of the Indian

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<sup>4</sup>Sentient Media, <https://sentientmedia.org/animal-cruelty/>, (last visited Feb.15,2021).

Penal Code<sup>5</sup>". "The Apex Court had maintained that the law will remain on the statute book to manage unnatural sexual offenses against animals, for example, bestiality. Be that as it may, the vast majority including the police are uninformed or ignorant about this".

## 2. Animal Neglect

"Experts divide the forms of animal cruelty into two [categories](#): passive and active". Carelessness is delegated an aloof type of animal abuse. It implies that the absence of legitimate activity likewise matters. On the off chance that a pet experiences drying out, starvation, parasite pervasion, lives in inadmissible climate conditions or disaster will be imminent, it is viewed as animal abuse. The pet proprietor ought to be instructed to have the option to give government assistance to their animal partner. The most widely recognized casualties of animal disregard are dogs and cats.

## 3. Gadhimai Festi

"Gadhimai celebration (a conciliatory custom) was held at regular intervals at the Gadhimai sanctuary of Bariyarpur, in Bara District of Nepal. In this celebration, a huge number of animals, including water wild oxen, goats, pigs, chicken, rodents, and pigeons were butchered just to satisfy the Goddess of Power". The celebration has a 265-year-old history and was fortunately restricted for the current year<sup>6</sup>. Yet, the cruelty endured by all the animals that passed on in this celebration will frequent any animal lover.

## 4. Organized Animal Abuse

"Organized animal abuse is a form of animal abuse in the way of animal fighting like dog battling like dog battling, bull battling and cockerel battling, for the most part for amusement purposes"<sup>7</sup>. It is an organized type of battle where animals are set up to battle against one another violently and forcefully. Eventually, animals either died or are hugely strung. Such battles are generally underground subsequently they are all around stowed away

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<sup>5</sup> Radha Mehta, Animal Cruelty and laws for the protection of animal rights, Legal Service India (Feb 16,2021, 11:20 AM),<http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-3565-animal-cruelty-and-laws-for-protection-of-animal-rights.html>.

<sup>6</sup> The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/dec/03/nepal-animal-sacrifice-festival-pits-devotees-against-activists> (last visited Feb.16,2021).

<sup>7</sup> Diva Rai, Animal Abuse: Study on inhumanity and cruelty, I Pleaders, (Feb.17,2021,2:03 PM) [https://blog.ipleaders.in/animal-abuse-a-study-on-inhumanity-and-animal-cruelty/#Organised Animal Abuse](https://blog.ipleaders.in/animal-abuse-a-study-on-inhumanity-and-animal-cruelty/#Organised_Animal_Abuse).

from the eyes of the authority. The identification of such battles is a troublesome interaction as it is exceptionally cryptic. Animal battling in numerous nations is unlawful as it normally includes betting, money laundering, and drug dealing.

### **5. “Domestic Animal Abuse”**

Since “domestic violence” is regularly spurred by the craving for mastery and force, it frequently goes connected at the hip with animal misuse. If an individual can hit their relative, they definitely can hit their pet. Specialists are determined that abusive behavior at home is the most widely recognized foundation for animal brutality in youngsters. The significance of this assertion can't be overestimated, as almost 32% of all homegrown animal brutality cases were submitted by kids.

### **6. “Laboratory testing and Product Experimentation”**

However hard as it seems to be to accept, in all actuality whatever item we wear, we use or we convey, is first tried on the animals. Animals and people are not the equivalents. Their body responds to various kinds of items in an extraordinary manner which can end up being very destructive and excruciating. Consistently a large number of animals are exposed to such savage item testing where unsafe medications and synthetic compounds are dribbled into their throat, scoured onto their skin, or even dropped at them. This leaves them in a ton of torment, desolation, inconvenience, and languishing. Animals are kept in little confined dull and limited, where they are intellectually and truly tormented. Thus, numerous animals pass on squirming miserably. Animal testing is done in any event, for the items which needn't bother with testing, however, magnificence and corrective organizations decide to let it all out to locate any excess defects or results or synthetic response. “Europe, Israel and India prohibited the offer of any cosmetic and beauty item which requires the need of animal testing”.

## ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS IN INDIA

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### 1. In the Constitution of India, 1949”

“**Article 48**<sup>8</sup> talks about the improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry. It gives rules to the state to coordinate agriculture and animal farming dependent on new current and logical techniques and to dispose of the old customary ones. It forbids the act of animal butchering and forces a total prohibition on the butchering of cows, calves, milch, and draft dairy cattle”.

“**Article 48A**<sup>9</sup> talks about the protection of the environment and wildlife. It directs the state to protect and improve the condition of the environment, safeguard and preserve the forests and wildlife of the country.”

“**Article 51A**<sup>10</sup> sets out the 11 fundamental duties that were included in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment act, 1976. Article 51A(g) indicates that it is the most extreme obligation of each citizen to secure and protect the indigenous habitat which incorporates untamed life, woodlands, lakes, waterways, and so on. It likewise sets that the citizens should have sensations of empathy and love towards the animals.”

“In Concurrent List III, it is given that both the Center and the State have the power and capacity to: Forestall inhumane attitude towards animals and guarantee the wellbeing of wild animals and birds. The hints of basic entitlements can likewise be found in the Criminal Procedure Code of India as killing, maiming, poisoning or rendering useless of any animal is punishable under 428 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860”.

### 2. “The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960”

“Section 11: Treating animals cruelly<sup>11</sup>”

(1) “If any person”—

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<sup>8</sup> INDIA CONST.art.48.

<sup>9</sup> INDIA CONST.art.48.A.

<sup>10</sup> INDIA CONST.art.51.A.

<sup>11</sup> The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, § 11, No.59, Acts of Parliament, 1960 (India).

(a) “beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animal to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering or causes or, being the owner permits, any animal to be so treated; or”

(b) “[employs in any work or labor or for any purpose any animal which, because of its age or any disease], infirmity, wound, sore or other cause, is unfit to be so employed or, being the owner, permits any such unfit animal to be so employed”;

(c) “Willfully and unreasonably administers any injurious drug or injurious substance to [any animal] or willfully and unreasonably causes or attempts to cause any such drug or substance to be taken by [any animal]; or”

(d) “conveys or carries, whether in or upon any vehicle or not, any animal in such a manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering; or”

(e) “keeps or confines any animal in any cage or other receptacle which does not measure sufficiently in height, length and breadth to permit the animal a reasonable opportunity for movement; or”

(f) “keeps for an unreasonable time any animal chained or tethered upon an unreasonably short or unreasonably heavy chain or cord; or”

(g) “being the owner neglects to exercise or cause to be exercised reasonably any dog habitually chained up or kept in close confinement; or”

(h) “being the owner of 3 [any animal] fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter; or”

(i) “without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which render it likely that it will suffer pain because of starvation or thirst; or”

(j) “willfully permits any animal, of which he is the owner, to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with a contagious or infectious disease or, without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal, of which he is the owner, to die in any street; or”

(k) “offers for sale or, without reasonable cause, has in his possession any animal which is suffering pain because of mutilation, starvation, thirst, overcrowding or other ill-treatment; or”

(l) “mutilates any animal or kills any animal (including stray dogs) by using the method of strychnine injections in the heart or any other unnecessarily cruel manner; or”]

(m) “solely to provide entertainment— (i) confines or causes to be confined any animal (including tying of an animal as a bait in a tiger or other sanctuary) to make it an object of prey for any other animal; or (ii) incites any animal to fight or bait any other animal; or”]

(n) “organizes, keeps, uses or acts in the management of, any place for animal fighting or to bait any animal or permits or offers any place to be so used or receives money for the admission of any other person to any place kept or used for any such purposes; or”

(o) “promotes or takes part in any shooting match or competition wherein animals are released from captivity for such shooting; he shall be punishable, [in the case of a first offense, with fine which shall not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a second or subsequent offense committed within three years of the previous offense, with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees but which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both”].

“Section 12: Penalty for practicing phooka or doom dev<sup>12</sup>”

“If any persons upon any cow or other milch animal the operation called practicing pooka or [doom dev or any other operation (including injection of any or doom dev. substance) to improve lactation which is injurious to the health of the animal] or permits such operation being performed upon any such animal in his possession or under his control, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both, and the animal on which the operation was performed shall be forfeited to the Government.”

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<sup>12</sup> The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, § 12, No.59, Acts of Parliament, 1960 (India).



“Section 13: Order for Destruction of Suffering Animals<sup>13</sup>”

“At the point when the proprietor of the animal is indicated for an offense under section 11, if the court is fulfilled that it would be remorseless enough to keep the animal alive, at that point the court will guide a legitimate request to cause the obliteration of that animal. An individual will be allotted to obliterate the animal without bringing about any more outlandish mischief and languishing. Any costs caused during the annihilation interaction will be paid by the proprietor as a fine. This is done as such to liberate such animals from the gigantic torment, torture, and enduring that they will suffer if they somehow managed to be alive, which would add up cruelty. This obliteration strategy is placed into utilization when the animal is either seriously sick or harmed”.

“Section 14: Experiments on animals<sup>14</sup>”.

“Nothing contained in this Act shall render unlawful the performance of experiments (including experiments involving operations) on animals for advancement by the discovery of physiological knowledge or knowledge which will be useful for saving or for prolonging life or alleviating suffering or for combating any disease, whether of human beings, animals or plants”.

### **3. “The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972”**

“The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 includes provisions for the protection of wild animals, birds, aquatic animals, and zoos. The main objective of the act was to protect the flora and fauna of wildlife and to prevent unnecessary harm to animals”.

### **4. “Section 9: Prohibition of Hunting<sup>15</sup>”**

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

“Section 38J: Prohibition of teasing, etc., in a zoo<sup>16</sup>”.

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<sup>13</sup> The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, § 13, No.59, Acts of Parliament,1960 (India).

<sup>14</sup> The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, § 14, No.59, Acts of Parliament,1960 (India).

<sup>15</sup> The Wildlife Life Protection Act,1972,§9,No.53,Acts of Parliament,1960 (India)

“No person shall tease, molest, injure or feed any animal or cause disturbance to the animals by noise or otherwise or litter the grounds in a zoo”.

“Section 51: Provisions for Penalties<sup>17</sup>”

- “Whoever abuses the arrangements of segment 38 (J) will be expected to take responsibility for a term of detainment as long as a half year or a fine which may stretch out up to 2,000 rupees or both”.
- “Chapter VA manages the restriction of exchange and trade of any article, weapons or prizes and so forth got from the skin of animals. Any individual abusing the arrangements of this part will be culpable with a term of detainment at the very least three years and with a fine at the very least 10,000 rupees”.
- “Any person who violates the provisions of section 9 or commits any offense (hunts or hurts) against an animal specified in schedule I, II, III or IV will be punishable with a term of imprisonment not less than 3 years which may extend up to 7 years and with a fine not less than twenty-five thousand rupees or both. For the first-time offenders, imprisonment terms remaining the same and with a fine of ten thousand rupees”.

## 5. “JUDICIAL APPROACH”

The decisions given by the Hon'ble Courts longer than 10 years in the field of animal security show the extension, rise, and significance of natural law in the current situation. The legal executive has likewise raised the issue of the absence of the job of the council is contributing to the order of new standards and guidelines and alteration in the current situation involves concern.

## 6. “Animal Welfare Board of India v. A. Nagaraja & Ors<sup>18</sup>”.

“The Indian legislature, to forestall such sufferings and superfluous punishment of agony on animal proclaimed the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Further, the Tamil Nadu government has passed the Tamil Nadu Registration of Jallikattu Act, 2009(hereafter alluded to as TNRJ Act) because Tamil Nadu had imparted its aversion to the prospect of prohibiting the redirection communicating that inclinations of neighborhood suppositions will be hurt.

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<sup>16</sup> The Wildlife Life Protection Act,1972, §38J,No.53,Acts of Parliament,1960 (India)

<sup>17</sup> Wildlife Life Protection Act,1972, §51,No.53,Acts of Parliament,1960 (India)

<sup>18</sup> Animal Welfare Board of India v. Nagaraja & Ors.,(2014) 7 SCC 547

The Apex Court had recently restricted the training in January 2008, however, switched its request four days after the fact, saying the game could be permitted if certain rules were followed”.

“The Apex Court held that even though Jallikattu is considered as an old custom and convention, it is an unmistakable portrayal of cruelty and brutality on animals, hence prompting preclusion of the PCA, 1960. As indicated by 51 A (g) and 51 A(h) of the Constitution, it is the most extreme obligation of each citizen to ensure animals and create sensations of empathy and consideration to animals. In this way, the Apex Court held that all the animal instigated battles are unlawful and ought to be ended to forestall pointless enduring on animals”.

#### **7. “Varaaki v. Union of India and others, Writ Petition (C) No. 689 of 2015<sup>19</sup>”**

In this situation, on 28 September 2016, the two adjudicator seats of the Apex Court, which included then “Chief Justice H.L. Dattu and Justice Amitava Roy of the Apex Court of India”, passed a judgment refusing to deal with the many-sided issues of religion. This case led to a strict act of forfeiting the animals by a process of thought that would demolish the divine beings and the goddesses. “The Court thought that the confiscation of animals under the guise of strict practice is not legitimized by law for any reason, since it is a reasonable instance of the exposure of animals to cruelty under the various provisions of the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was recorded by Varaaki, a Chennai-based writer. The Apex Court was of the assessment that it was not in the situation to pass a request forestalling the murdering and forfeiting of animals as a strict practice, when it has indeed, been endorsed by the law. The Apex Court thought that it was not in the situation to pass a request for the murder and forfeiture of animals as a strict practice when it was endorsed by the law”.

“The Petitioner fought that when the animals are exposed to being butchered at different butcher houses, it is normally administered by different principles and guidelines and these animals which are butchered, are murdered and butchered via prepared people who hold fast to the standards and guidelines”. The Petitioner submitted under the steady gaze of the court

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<sup>19</sup> Varaaki v. Union of India and others, AIR 2015 SC 1571

that during the strict penances, the animals are exposed to the most extreme torment and misery as they are butchered by undeveloped experts, consequently oppressing these innocent animals to significantly more cruelty. “The Petitioner was of the view that such demonstrations are unmistakably brutal and should be abridged. The Court, be that as it may, dismissed the PIL recorded by the Petitioner. Notwithstanding, Chief Justice Dattu held that The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act itself gives that right (of animal penance as a strict practice.)The Court gave a fairly bizarre judgment for this situation and held that it is incredibly vital to maintaining the confidentiality and the strict services of every religion as this issue of religion are touchy to address and one can't be blindfolded continuously old conventions, which are as yet being followed today as expected. Considering these reasons, the PIL was dismissed and the court permitted the solicitor to implead as a gathering in the matter under the steady gaze of the Apex Court wherein the Apex Court was managing a matter, in this manner testing the choice of the Himachal High Court, which passed a request forbidding the penance of animals on the grounds of religion”.

#### 8. “State of Uttar Pradesh v. Mustakeem & Ors.”<sup>20</sup>”

“In this case, an F.I.R was documented against the proprietor of the goats as they were discovered to be shipped for a butcher cruelly and brutally with their legs attached with a thick rope. This violated Section 11 of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960. From that point forward, the cows were seized from the proprietor and were in the guardianship of the police. Afterward, they were given to the closest gaushala of society. The appealing party counsel contended on the premise that the gaushala didn't have a locus standi in the matter, subsequently can't guarantee a privilege on the dairy cattle. Notwithstanding, the U.P High court restored the guardianship of the cows to the proprietor while the matter was as yet under preliminary”.

“The Apex Court maintained the judgment that once an animal has been taken out from the care of the proprietor based on cruelty, the animal won't be rewarded the care of the proprietor until the preliminary is finished. All things considered, they are to be given over to the closest gaushala, under the consideration and oversight of the State Government, as long as the preliminary proceeds. The important variables to be mulled over as are follows”:

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<sup>20</sup> State of Uttar Pradesh v. Mustakeem & Ors.SC 66 (1999)

1. “The earnestness and nature of the offense submitted by the proprietor”.
2. “Whether it is the main offense under the “PCA, 1960” or an ensuing one”.
3. “If it is the main offense of the proprietor, at that point the animal isn't permitted to be detracted from his custody; hence he will have a superior case”.
4. “The state of the animal at the hour of assessment which would demonstrate the gravity and nature of the cruelty”.
5. “If there is any chance of the animal being exposed to brutality once again”?

## CONCLUSION

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For the majority of individuals around the world, meat is considered a go-to feast, be it breakfast, lunch, or supper. What the majority of individuals don't understand is how and from where all the meat and chicken on the planet is coming from. “Animal cruelty” is a touchy and major issue. Agony is felt by every single living being, be it people or animals. The fierce activity against honest animals is seldom recognized and not many individuals feel the desire of raising their voice against “animal cruelty”. Consequently, by the method of this paper, I attempted to focus on the sorts of “animal cruelty”, the debased traditions and conventions which are polished across the world. Individuals should realize that all lives matter, be it people or animals. It tends to be perceived how people abuse their force and do not have the sensations of adoration and sympathy towards the animals. Animals don't have any privileges of their own, they don't have a voice to shield themselves from cruelty, and along these lines, they experience unspeakable sufferings every day.

Each nation is leading examination to make immunization in the current situation of worldwide “pandemic of COVID-19” so the tests and preliminaries of the equivalent are led on animals. They experience a great deal of anguish and in the wake of encountering misery practically every one of them is slaughtered. “Creature testing through the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules (Second Amendment) 2014, for cosmetic products was prohibited all over India”.

“However, this issue needs further attention in the current scenario and there has not been enough legislative or judicial input in this matter. All the judgments of the Hon'ble Courts are good steps towards non-human rights. The arguments put forward in the judgment support animals and provide them with legal rights and protection”.