



## JALLIKATTU CULT – POLITICS, FACTS, KILLINGS & COVID DEATHS



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### **About us:**

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The foundation supports various government bodies, in informed policy-making and decision-making on critical issues impacting biodiversity and social issues.

Our work areas are research, advocacy, awareness, publication, support in policy and decision-making.

Website: [www.elsafoundationcharity.org](http://www.elsafoundationcharity.org)

## Other important publications by the foundation

➤ **Old format Jallikattu - report - 2007**

*(Very first & only report submitted to Supreme Court, based on which and based on the solid facts presented by AWBI and Mr. A.Nagaraja (petitioner & father of the jallikattu victim) the very first jallikattu ban order in July 2007 was issued by the SC, later the event was allowed in Jan 2008 based on the petition by TN Govt.*

*Based on this report for the very first time in the history of Jallikattu, rules for conducting the events were framed in Jan 2008 by the SC)*

➤ **New format Jallikattu- report - 2012 (after implementing the Supreme Court Jan 2008 rules)**

*(This report played a critical role in getting the 2014 SC all India bull events ban judgment)*

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## **Section – 1**

- **Introduction**
- **Four forms of jallikattu**
- **Cruel methods used by the bull owners to make the bull run aggressively**
- **Old format jallikattu (before 2008 SC rules)**
- **Jallikattu CULT – What is it?**
- **Reality of jallikattu**
- **Five freedoms of animals**
- **Violations of laws and constitution**
- **History of the Jallikattu court case**

## Introduction

Jallikattu is a bull-taming event that is done in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. This report analyzes various dimensions & crucial problems impacting humans & animals due to this event.

## Four forms of Jallikattu

### **Vaadi: (current format after 2008 Supreme Court rules were implemented)**

In this type the bulls are forcefully pushed into an arena through an entry gate called “Vaadi Vaasal” Several tamers will be jumping on the bull to hold its hump. If a tamer can hold a bull’s hump for a specified distance (when the bull runs), then he is declared a winner.

### **Manjuvirattu (Rules are NOT followed in this type):**

In this type, the bull is let loose in an open space (or) in a designated running path. There is NO entry gate, NO designated tamers, and NO barricades that separate the public from tamers. People standing on the venue (or) both sides of the designated path will scream and try to attack the bull with their hands. The primary purpose of this type of event is to harass the bull. This format is very dangerous to people and bulls. In Karnataka & Andhra border districts (Vellore, Tirupattur, Krishnagiri, Thiruvanamalai) in many venues, this event is done by attaching some kind of tall decorative materials to the horns of the bulls.

### **Vadam: (means rope in Tamil)**

In this type of Jallikattu, the bull is tied in the centre of the ground with a big rope on its neck, so that it can’t move more than a distance of 15 ft radius. It has to move within that circular arena. The arena is of 20 feet radius and it’s guarded with barricades tied closely in a circular way.

There will be several tamers trying to tame the bull within a specified time. The audience are seated behind the barricades. The contestants go near the bull to catch it. When the bull chases them they utilise the safety space of 5 ft where the bull cannot reach. The tamers move in different directions around the bull so that the animal gets confused and becomes restless. This method is used by the tamers to tame it. This type of jallikattu is not widely done.

### **Eruthu vidum vila (vizha) (Bull Race) (Rules are NOT followed in this type):**

In this method, no one catches the bull but people scream and hit the bull with their hands. The terrified bull is made to run for its life. The fastest-running bull is declared the winner. This type is widely done in Andhra and Karnataka border districts Krishnagiri, Vellore, Thirupattur etc.

## Cruel methods used by the bull owners to make the bull run aggressively

- Slashing the bull with knives.
- Twisting the bull’s tail
- Kicking it with the foot
- Attacking the bull with a wooden log / stick

The below activities existed before SC rules for conducting the events were implemented in Jan 2008

- The bull is force-fed with liquor
- Eye irritants (chilli powder, lemon extract etc.) are poured into the bull's eyes.



## Old format jallikattu (before 2008 SC rules to conduct the event)

The entrance, where the bulls are forcibly driven in to the crowd



In the old format, even the general public can tame a bull. There are no identified tamers.  
There are NO barricades separating the tamers and the public.  
A single bull has to face a minimum of 1 lakh people.







**A close observation of the above image shot at a Jallikattu event (before SC 2008 rules) clearly shows the following:**

**At a single point of time:**

- A huge crowd pulls the neck of the bull with a rope towards the front direction. The sudden pull with huge force cuts the throat of the bull.
- Its tail is twisted and pulled harshly towards the left direction.
- Both its hind legs are lifted and pulled towards back direction to immobilize the animal.
- A group of people jump on its hump. To get a grip on the running animal people use their sharp finger nails to hold the body of the bull resulting in bruises all over the animal's body
- Another group pulls its horn. People attack the animal with non stop blows

**Can an animal be subjected to more cruelty than this?**

The animal suffers with extreme pain because at a single point of time its body, limbs, tail and horn are pulled in multiple directions, scratched with nails and thrashed to the ground by the huge angry mob.

## **Jallikattu CULT – What is it?**

**Jallikattu is a CULT that was developed by politicians and Tamil media (run by the political parties (or) supporting political parties) to brainwash people & gain their vote bank.**

An artificial image of jallikattu is repeatedly and strongly portrayed by all the political parties, Tamil media, & people who support jallikattu. The following are their fake propaganda

- It is Tamil culture & tradition
- We are doing this to preserve the native breeds of cattle
- We take care of the bulls like our children.
- Foreign business entities are trying to make our native cattle extinct
- We follow the rules perfectly, for conducting the events.

**This cult is so strong that no one dares to speak against Jallikattu. Anyone who dares to speak against jallikattu is branded as Anti-Tamil.**

Apart from that, people speaking about banning jallikattu are threatened, stones are hurled at their homes, abused on social media using vulgar words etc.

**This report focuses on the following topics to prove that all the above are fake statements that are repeatedly told to brainwash the general public.**

- It is NOT Tamil tradition & culture
- Tamil Pride reduced to meagre animal abuse and killing innocent people
- Preserving native breed has NO connection with Jallikattu
- Tamil Nadu farmers prefer foreign-breed cattle.
- Government cattle semen banks preserve foreign-breed semen in major quantities
- Government cattle breeding farms promote foreign breed and foreign cross-bred cattle.
- Banks don't give loans to native-breed bulls
- It is politically motivated & commercialised
- A drastic increase in COVID deaths due to politicians' vote bank politics.
- It is a huge business done to benefit a few vested interests and politicians.
- Rules are never adhered to
- No foreign business entities are involved in this

## Reality of Jallikattu

**Jallikattu is barbaric, sadistic, uncontrollable, does not follow any rules, and does not reflect real Tamil culture and tradition due to the following reasons.**

**1.) Bulls are:**

**Abused, harassed, tortured, forced to participate, mutilated, brutally injured and killed**

**2.) Innocent spectators are:**

**Not provided safety, seriously injured & killed**

**3.) The rules are:**

**Blatantly violated in every event (refer to the Jallikattu rules 2017 published by Tamil Nadu govt. and Guidelines by Animal Welfare Board of India (central govt body) in the appendix.)**

**4.) Due to political pressure:**

**The state govt. officials & government pleaders have been presenting fake information in reports & in court affidavits.**

**5.) The events are conducted by:**

**Selfish politicians, for their vote bank politics**

**6.) Protests were provoked using fake Tamil pride and valour by:**

**Selfish politicians and their Tamil media houses, for their vote bank politics**

**7.) The events are:**

**Marred by corruption**

**8.) Dalits are:**

**Ignored, prevented and violently attacked**

**To prove points 1 to 4 sample images are kept on the following sections. More images can be seen in the following reports by the foundation**

- **Jallikattu reports – Year 2007 & 2012**

**Proof of points 5 to 8 are there in the following sections of this report**

## Animal welfare assessment using the Five Freedoms

Before anyone attempts to use any animal for any human-centric activities (Ex: jallikattu), they must thoroughly understand the scientific facts related to animals in biological, physiological, ethological, sociological and psychological aspects.

Using animals without understanding these facts (or) without having proper knowledge (or) without doing a deep study in these animal sciences will lead to miserable cruelty to animals in all these aspects.

Animals' welfare is assessed by the principles of five freedoms:

1. Freedom from thirst and hunger
2. Freedom from discomfort
3. Freedom from pain, injury, and disease
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour
5. Freedom from fear and distress

The facts presented in this book are also based on the above principles.

**The above are only fundamental welfare criteria. These can be further enhanced to achieve higher levels of physical and psychological well-being.**

Bulls, by nature, are animals of prey. This fear of prey animals is misused by the tamers (who play the role of hunters) to intimidate the bull in Jallikattu

Jallikattu miserably fails in all the above 5 freedoms.

## Violation of laws & constitution in jallikattu

Violation of various laws and sections of the Constitution that protects people (including Article 21 of the Constitution, IPC section 299 – Culpable homicide; IPC section 300 – Murder)

Following laws & constitutional sections related to the protection of animals are violated:

**# The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act**

**# Article 21 of the Constitution (Protection of life and personal liberty)**

**# Article 51A (g) of the Constitution**

### *Fundamental duties*

It shall be the 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**

**SC Judgement - Application of Article 21 to animals follows .....**

## Article 21 in The Constitution of India 1949

### Protection of life and personal liberty

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

#### RIGHT TO LIFE:

**Para 62 (in the judgement):** Every species has a right to life and security, subject to the law of the land, which includes depriving its life, out of human necessity. **Article 21 of the Constitution**, while safeguarding the rights of humans, protects life and the word life has been given an expanded definition and any disturbance from the basic environment which includes all forms of life, including animal life, which are necessary for human life, fall within the meaning of **Article 21 of the Constitution**.

So far as animals are concerned, in our view, life means something more than mere survival or existence or instrumental value for human-beings, but to lead a life with some intrinsic worth, honour and dignity. Animals well-being and welfare have been statutorily recognised under Sections 3 and 11 of the PCA Act and the rights framed under the Act. Right to live in a healthy and clean atmosphere and right to get protection from human beings against inflicting unnecessary pain or suffering is a right guaranteed to the animals under Sections 3 and 11 of the PCA Act read with **Article 51A(g) of the Constitution**.

Right to get food, shelter is also a guaranteed right under Sections 3 and 11 of the PCA Act and the Rules framed thereunder, especially when they are domesticated. Right to dignity and fair treatment is, therefore, not confined to human beings alone, but to animals as well. Right, not to be beaten, kicked, over-ridder, over-loading is also a right recognized by Section 11 read with Section 3 of the PCA Act. **Animals have also a right against human beings not to be tortured and against the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering.**

Penalty for violation of those rights are insignificant since laws are made by humans. Punishment prescribed in Section 11(1) is not commensurate with the gravity of the offence, hence being violated with impunity defeating the very object and purpose of the Act, **hence the necessity of taking disciplinary action against those officers who fail to discharge their duties to safeguard the statutory rights of animals under the PCA Act.**



## **History of the jallikattu court case and Tamil Nadu jallikattu amendment law**

### **Original Jallikattu format (before Jan 2008):**

Jallikattu (bull taming) is a highly unorganised barbaric event practised in the state of Tamil Nadu camouflaged in the name of culture, Tamil pride and sport of valour (refer to photos in 2007 report).

The events involve a huge un-imaginable crowd of spectators, bull owners and tamers.

The whole event is based on the “fear of the bull”. The bull being a prey animal naturally is terrified by the insane mob trying to catch it, attack it, jump on it and push it to the ground.

### **The “ban jallikattu case” was started by the victim’s father:**

A brilliant fine arts college student (Marimuthu; about 18 yrs old) went to see the Alanganallur jallikattu (Madurai district) and sketch a painting of the event in the year 2004. He had won several prizes and accolades for his artistic talent.

He was gored to death by a terrified bull that ran for its life to escape from the crowd and tamers. The primary reason for his death was serious injuries and several hours of delay in taking him to the hospital.

The victim’s father’s name is Nagaraja (he is not alive now). He filed a PIL in the Madurai bench of the Madras High Court, to totally ban Jallikattu.

### **The total ban by Madras High Court (Madurai Bench) Justice Banumathi**

In another case seeking permission to conduct a rekla race (bullock cart race) by a person Mr. Muniasamythevar, Honourable Justice Banumathi gave an order to totally ban all kinds of bull events (Jallikattu, Rekla Race, Manjuvirattu etc.) and implement the PCA Act on 29<sup>th</sup>-March-2006.

On 9<sup>th</sup>-Mar-2007 this total ban was revoked by the quorum of Honorable “Justice Dharma Rao Elipe & Justice P.P.S. Janarthana Raja” at the Madurai bench of Madras High Court. Along with this case, the Nagaraja case was also clubbed. AWBI had requested a total ban on all bull events in this case. Later this case was moved to Supreme Court by the AWBI. The foundation’s 2007 Jallikattu report was presented in this case. This was the very first & only report presented to the High Court in 2007.

### **The first Supreme Court ban, based on the foundation’s 2007 report:**

The foundation’s 2007 report was the very first & only report presented to SC in 2007. The case was heard by Honorable Chief Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Justice Tarun Chatterjee and Justice R.V. Raveendran. Considering the enormous animal cruelty involved in Jallikattu and the large number of innocent people killed at the events, Jallikattu was totally banned in 2007 July by the Honourable Supreme Court, based on the foundation’s report.

### **Jallikattu with rules (from Jan 2008)**

In 2008 January based on the petition given by the Tamil Nadu government the event was allowed again by SC, but with very stringent rules. These stringent rules made major changes in the way the event was conducted (compare photos of 2007 & 2012 reports to know the difference).

Unfortunately, the state government and the organising committees (in villages) failed to comply with the SC rules in the majority of the instances and failed to provide safety to the public and bulls.

## **Tamil Nadu Regulation of Jallikattu Act 2009 (TNRJA)**

Tamil Nadu assembly passed this law to regulate the jallikattu, unfortunately, in this ACT, there is not a single word about the welfare of the bulls & compensation for victims' families.

## **Ministry of Environment & Forests bull ban notification (July 2011)**

MoEF (Minister Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Congress) issued a notification on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2011 saying bulls cannot be used as performing animals. After a few years, for gaining political mileage, this notification was revoked by the ruling BJP on 8<sup>th</sup> Jan 2016. SC stayed this notification.

## **SC final judgement banning all cattle events permanently (May 2014):**

On seeing the violations regularly happening and the deaths of humans and bulls, the Supreme Court (Honorable Judges K.S. Radhakrishnan & Pinaki Chandra Ghose) upheld the rights of animals in its landmark final judgement delivered in the Nagaraja, AWBI case in May 2014.

The judgment is very critical and important and it gives an elaborate explanation of the rights of animals, compassion towards animals, the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals Act and the sections in the constitution that talks about compassion and protection of animals.

After the judgement, the event did not happen for two years (in 2015 & 16)

This landmark judgment is used as a reference in several other animal rights & welfare cases all over India.

*With perseverance, AWBI did a highly commendable & appreciable job in this whole case despite enormous pressure.* SC also scrapped the TNRJA Act thru this judgment.

## **TV channels kickstarted the jallikattu debate after 2 years gap:**

Till 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2016, Tamil TV Channels (mostly run by various political parties (or) biased towards a party) were debating about the impact of demonetization. Suddenly from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017, they started continual broadcasts, trying to blame the Supreme Court for not allowing the event and telecasted several provoking interviews, talk shows and debates in support of Jallikattu.

## **TV channels were the root cause for provoking the protest:**

The TV channels (run by political parties (or) that support a party) repeatedly broadcast that jallikattu is Tamil Pride and Tamil sport of valour. On seeing these provoking videos, shows and interviews on TVs that were broadcast almost every day, a group of college students without having any idea about the content of the Supreme Court verdict, critical problems involved in jallikattu, animal cruelty, violations of law, violation of the constitution and the appalling living condition of the families who lost their breadwinner in jallikattu etc. started a small protest in Marina Beach in Chennai. This protest spread to various parts of the state immediately, due to the continuous promotion given to the protest by various TV channels.

## **Mob Effect:**

More than 95% of the people who participated in the protest, had never seen a live jallikattu (as Jallikattu, originally, was conducted in very few southern states). In psychological terms, their participation was more of a mob effect without understanding the problems' basics.

## **Movie actors' played an important role in promoting jallikattu:**

On seeing the mob effect even movie actors joined the protest. They conducted a separate full-day event to display their protest. Some of them even joined the mob in Marina beach. They gave pro jallikattu interviews on TV. Created video songs. One of the actors who was very active in the protest said a shocking

statement that he has never seen a live jallikattu, which indicates that without knowing even the basics of the problem, so many celebrities had provoked the protest. This provocation further led to the mob frenzy.

### **Gaining political mileage out of the Jallikattu protest:**

In 2017 Jan, the then temporary Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr.O.Panneerselvam (elected temporarily after the death of the then CM Ms. J. Jayalalitha) did not take any initiatives to control the protest. There was not a single arrest. The only action done was: the police force was used to remove a small group of people who were protesting in Marina beach (Chennai) even after the law was amended on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017. Mr. O.Panneerselvam wanted to gain political mileage using this Jallikattu protest and also wanted to circumvent the Supreme Court's May 2014 final judgment. He passed the Jallikattu Bill in the Tamil Nadu Assembly to amend the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act" and allow the conduct of Jallikattu.

### **Jallikattu bill passed in assembly with 100% votes in favour:**

The bill was unanimously voted in favour of jallikattu, by 100% of the MLAs, from all the parties, as each party wanted to gain political mileage out of Jallikattu.

### **A bill became a law in just 7 days:**

In a shocking development of incidents, first time in the history of India a bill that was passed in the TN assembly on 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 2017, became law in just 7 days (Published in Gazette on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017).

Political parties were doing this to gain political mileage and attract the vote bank, but the urgency shown by the then Governor of the state (Mr. Vidyasagar Rao ) and the then President of India (Mr. Pranab Mukherjee) in approving the bill that promotes a barbaric event, killing several people, bulls and violates the Supreme Court judgement is shocking.

The event continues to happen from Feb 2017 to till date (Nov 2022) for the past 6 years.

### **Karnataka & Maharashtra copied Tamil Nadu:**

On seeing Tamil Nadu's political game of amending the law, Karnataka amended the PCA Act in the same year (2017) to allow the barbaric Kambala (buffalo race in the wet agricultural field) and Maharashtra amended the law to conduct the Rekla race (bullock cart race).

In 2019, even Punjab tried to amend the law for conducting bullock-cart races at Kila Raipur village, but later it withdrew the bill.

### **Event sponsored by politicians in several new districts:**

The event which was originally conducted in very few districts, after the amendment to the law in 2017, was promoted by politicians in several new districts. Politicians sponsor and promote the events with huge advertisements and marketing techniques. The politicians' names are announced in the loudspeakers at the venue non-stop. Several banners, hoardings and posters are kept at the venue promoting the politicians.

### **The drastic rise in COVID cases & deaths during Jallikattu season 2021:**

Because of this selfish attitude of the politicians, in 2021 when the whole country was in lockdown due to the deadly Delta variant of Coronavirus, the Tamil Nadu government opened the gates for Jallikattu without bothering about the precious life of the people. Apart from risking people's lives in Tamil Nadu, the then-ruling ADMK party risked the lives of people in other states and globally (infection spreading through travel)

This COVID variant (Delta) was deadly because it attacked the lungs and caused respiratory failure. The patients needed Oxygen cylinders to survive.

During this 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of the pandemic, several lakh people died in various parts of the country (refer to the data in another section of this report)

Ignoring all the above facts, the government went in full swing to conduct jallikattu. The impact of this can be seen in the drastic rise of COVID cases and deaths during May 2021, the jallikattu season

### **Tamil Pride reduced to meagre animal abuse and killing innocent people**

Irresponsible politicians and TV media promoted Jallikattu to such an extent that they built a very strong CULT around it.

This cult is so strong that no one dares to speak against Jallikattu. Anyone who dares to speak against jallikattu is branded as Anti-Tamil.

Apart from that people speaking about banning jallikattu are threatened, stones are hurled at their homes, abused on social media using vulgar words etc. There is a case in which a person, due to death threats, permanently shifted out of Chennai and moved to Mumbai.

### **What is real Tamil tradition, culture and pride:**

Please refer to the other section in this report

### **Jallikattu is done for entertainment:**

From the facts presented in this report, it is evident that jallikattu is done, purely for human entertainment and does not have any significance in any dimension.

### **80% of the people killed are spectators and innocent public walking on streets:**

Several human and bull deaths are happening every year. From the data presented in this report, it is evident that 80% of the killed people are spectators innocent public walking on streets. This indicates that there are serious lapses in safety arrangements for people and bulls.

### **No relief for the victim's families:**

There is no compensation given to the victim's families by the government (or) the politicians (or) the movie stars who promoted the event. The foundation travelled to several interior villages of south Tamil Nadu and found that these victims' families are below the poverty line.

The widows (of the victims) are struggling to manage their day-to-day basics such as food, clothing and shelter, along with their children. Their living conditions are horrible & appalling.

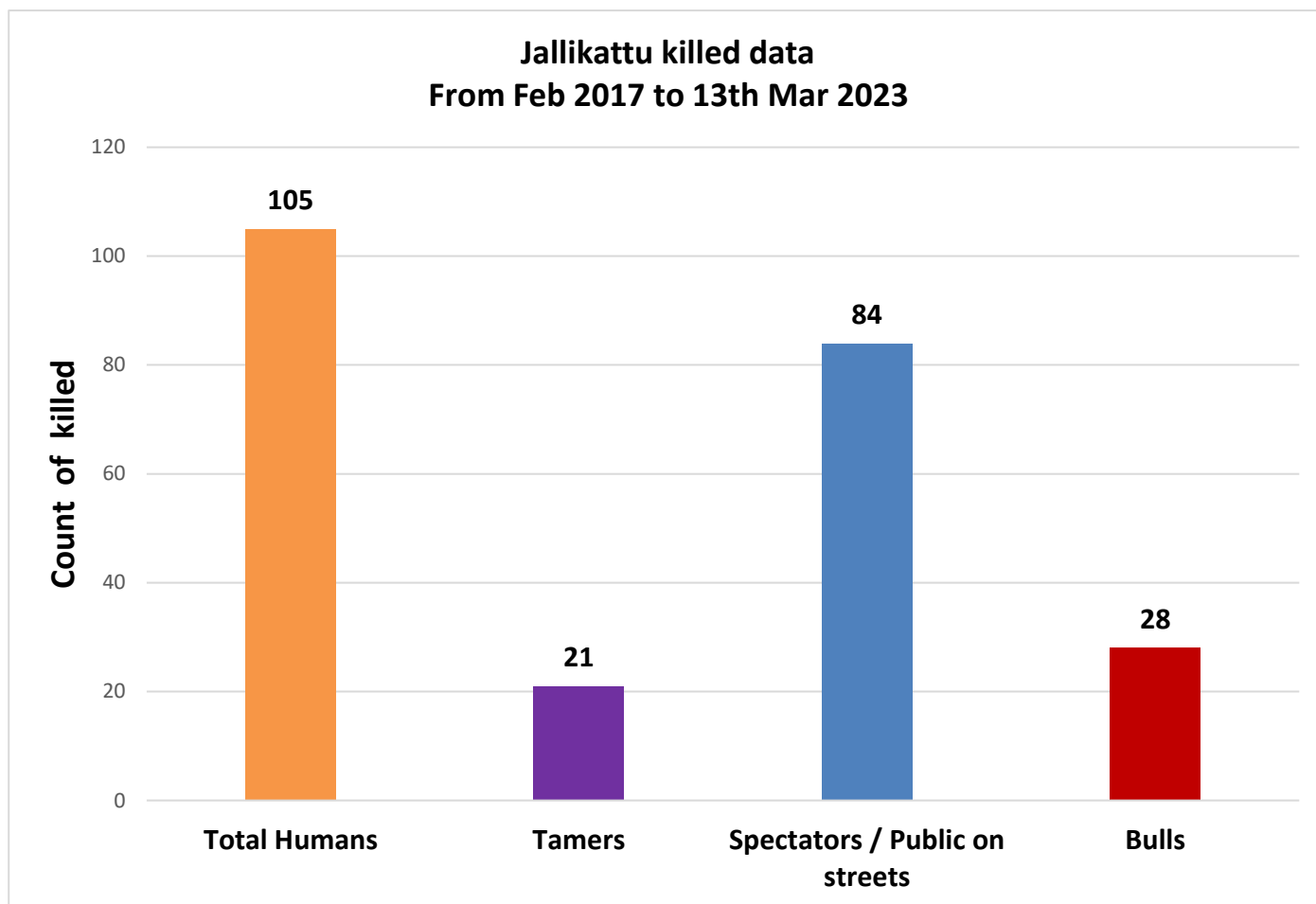
Apart from the financial trauma, the psychological trauma the family undergoes after losing a very important member of the family, cannot be explained with words.

**Section – 2**

**Innocent people & bulls are killed  
for political gains**



## Innocent people & bulls are killed for political gains:



After the amendment of the “Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act” in Tamil Nadu on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017, **105 humans and 28 bulls were killed.**

**80% of the killed humans are spectators & innocent public walking on streets.** This clearly shows that politicians are making people scapegoats for their selfish vote bank politics.

***Please refer to Appendix-A to know the details about each kill***

**The data here is collected from news reports.**

**It is partial, as the deaths happening after a few days in the hospitals are not reported by newspapers, so the actual killed count is much higher**

## **Section – 3**

- **What is real Tamil tradition & culture?**
- **Tamil media hides and ignores the crucial problems & barbaric acts**
- **Stages of cruelty in jallikattu**
- **Photos of various critical problems**

## What is real Tamil tradition & culture?

The current cruel format of jallikattu had developed only in the past 80 to 90 years and this barbaric event is propagated as Tamil culture, which is false. Classical Tamil literature has documented the original Tamil culture in many poems. Compassion towards animals, equal justice, environmental conservation, excellent governance that supports people, the ethics of a king, promoting various art forms, architecture etc. were part of core Tamil culture. We want to quote a few examples here to give an idea about the real Tamil culture. Incidents from the lives of the Tamil Kings Paari & Manu Needhi Choolan and Life long service by Saint Vallalar for promoting compassion are discussed here.

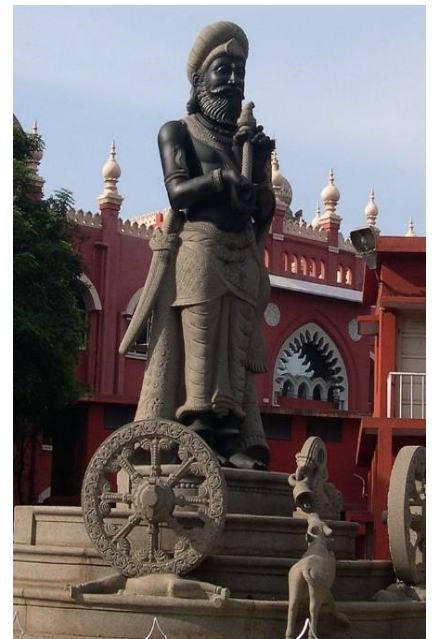
### King Manu Needhi Cholan (235 BC- 161 BC)

In his kingdom, fair justice was of the highest importance. One day his son ran his chariot over a calf. On seeing the cow's plight, which lost the calf, the king killed his son by running the chariot over him. The king did this to give justice to the cow and to feel the same pain as that of the cow.

In Thiruvarur (capital of the kingdom) temple a sculpture depicting this incident was constructed about 12,000 years before. This incident was documented in Tamil classical works of literature Silapathigaram (5<sup>th</sup>/ 6<sup>th</sup> century AD) and Periapuranam (1133-1150 AD)

The king's name has since then been used as a metaphor for fairness and justice in Tamil literature.

A statue of the king and a sculpture depicting this incident are kept on the Madras High Court Campus.



**Statue of the Chola king at the Madras High Court**



**Thiruvarur temple: 9<sup>th</sup> century AD sculptures depicting the justice given by the Chola king**



## **King Paari (Vel Paari)**

King Paari was a core environmentalist. Pāri's fame (environmental affinity) is described in Tamil Sangam literature as “One who gave his chariot to a climber plant”. He was so moved that he gave away his chariot to a climber plant when he saw that it was struggling to grow without suitable support.



**A statue depicting the incident from King Paari's life**

## **Saint Vallalar (1823 – 1874)**

Compassion towards animals was one of the core principles of the saint. Some of his teachings are:

# Inspired by the Thirukural (the epitome of Tamil literature), he taught compassion & non-violence to the masses

# Service to Living Beings is the path of Liberation / Moksha

# His literary works include “The Manumurai Kanda Vāsagam”, describing the life of King Manu Needhi Cholan and Jeeva Karunya Ozhukkam, a work emphasizing compassion towards all sentient forms.

## **Politicians and Tamil media never propagate real Tamil culture**

As the politicians and the politically influenced Tamil media focused fully on developing the Jallikattu CULT, they had never thought about or propagated the real Tamil legends, culture, and tradition and how to adopt them in the present.

To divert the people from real-life public administration problems this CULT is used.

**Critical problems, barbaric & sadistic acts, risk to human & bulls lives displayed as pictures in the following pages were never written, discussed (or) broadcast by Tamil media (either run by political parties (or) biased towards specific political parties).**

**Very few neutral media are also never bothered to publish/broadcast these highly critical problems.**

**On the other hand, these irresponsible Tamil media houses, in Jan 2017, repeatedly broadcast programmes blaming the Supreme Court's 2014 judgement banning jallikattu, provoked the Jallikattu protest and kindled the protest to grow like a wildfire, which was purely vote bank politics.**

**Tamil people all over the world believed that this fake "Tamil Pride & Valour" propaganda by the Tamil media was true and aggressively protested.**

Sample images of irresponsible, barbaric and sadistic acts follow.....

To see more such images please refer to the foundation's reports dated 2007 & 2012



## Stages of cruelty in jallikattu

### QUEUE CRUELTY

In large-scale events (done by politicians to show off), hundreds of bulls are squeezed in this queue for 12 to 16 hours.

They are dumped inside the queue the previous day night. This entire duration their nose rope is tightly held by the bull owner causing bleeding injuries.

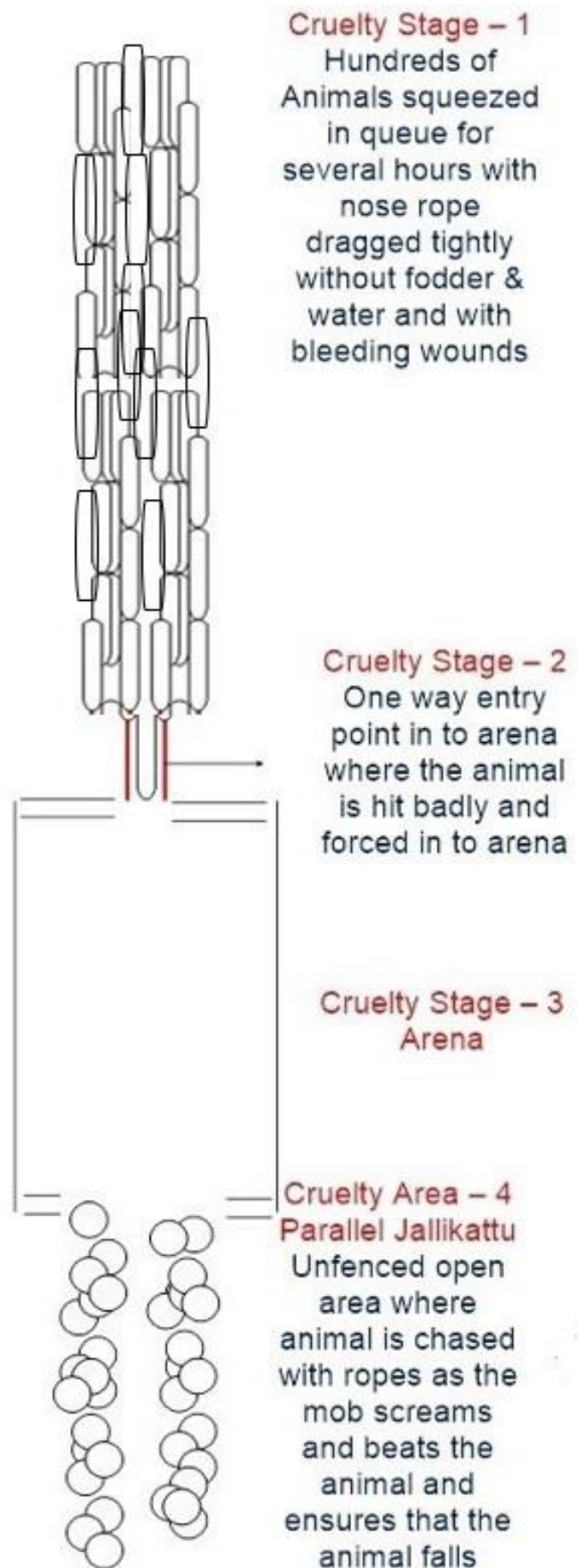
The bull owners come out of the queue by taking turns with the substitutes and take rest, but the bull suffers in terrible pain for this entire duration.

Due to this horrifying pain all the bulls urinate and defecate (loose stools) frequently.

This format displayed on the right is NOT applicable to the Manjuvirattu form of jallikattu.

In Manjuvirattu there is NO narrow entry gate (Vadi vaasal), NO arena, NO designated tamers, NO barricades.

The bulls are let loose in the narrow streets / any open area and attacked by hundreds of public with hands



## Photos

### **Stage 1 of cruelty: Bull Queue**

- **Squeezing hundreds of bulls into the Queue without rest and fodder for 12 to 16 hours.**
- **The nose ropes are harshly dragged during this entire waiting period, leading to severe pain & bleeding**

### **Stage 2 of cruelty: Entry Gate (Vaadi Vaasal)**

- **Pulling the nose rope harshly leading to severe pain & bleeding.**
- **Pushing the terrified bull into the arena by**
  - Attacking with a wooden log / stick**
  - Attacking with knife**
  - Kicking with foot**
  - Twisting the tail**





**Without any space, bulls are squeezed in such queues for 12 to 16 hours without rest & food in large events. Out of fear the bulls defecate and urinate frequently**



**When an exhausted bull tries to move out of the queue, it is dragged using multiple hard ropes poked in to the sensitive nose, which leads to severe pain and bleeding**





**Bulls are pulled into the arena with enormous force using a hard nose rope.**

**The rope cuts the soft inner portions of the nose.**

**Due to the sensitive areas in the nose, several bulls suffer from serious injuries, pain and bleeding.**

**The bulls stand in the queue for 12 to 16 hours without food or any medical treatment, while the bull owners take turns in shifting their team to stand in the queue and take rest outside the queue**

**The state govt. veterinary team allows such injured bulls to be used for the event, which is a violation of the rules.**





**Bull forcefully dragged into the arena**



**All four legs of a terrified bull were tied and forcefully taken to the arena**





**Harsh tail twisting by the owner, at the entry gate, to induce pain.**

**Such twisting breaks the tail bone, leading to unbearable pain to the bull**



**Bulls are locked inside the entry gate and forced to go into the arena by attacking them with wooden logs / knife / kicking them with foot**





**Out of fear, the bull lies down at the arena entry gate (Vaadi Vaasal in Tamil)**

## Photos

### **Stage 3 of cruelty: Inside the Arena**

- **Ear cropping**
- **Dozens of tamers jumping on a single bull**
- **Head twisting**
- **Thrashing the bull upside down**
- **Hanging on the neck**
- **Attacking with sticks**

**Note: All the above are violations of rules, but still ignored by the organisers, police and govt. officials**





**Mob of barbaric tamers hitting the bulls with sticks. Police are mute spectators**



**The sadistic general public (tamers are in green uniform) enters the arena and attacks the bull. The police (on the top right) is a mute spectator of such violations**





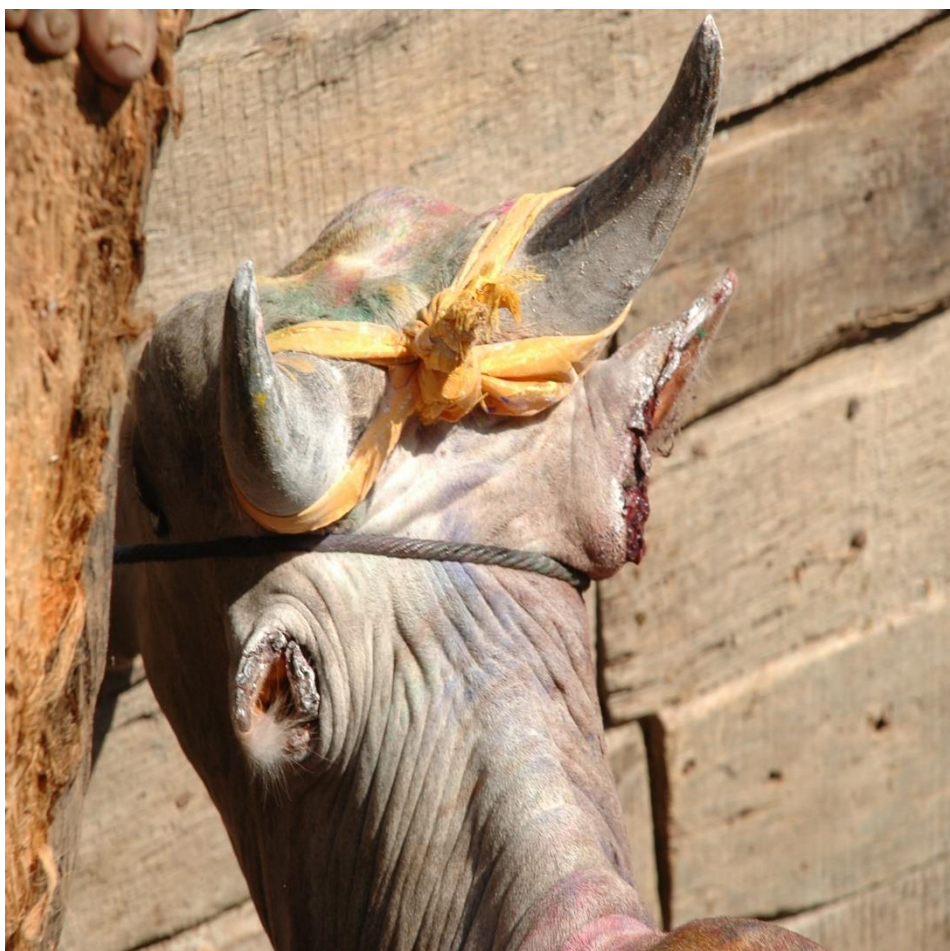
**It is not one man vs. one bull – Is this Tamil valour ?**

**Holding any other body part (other than hump) is a violation of rules**



**A dozen tamers twisting the head of a bull. Political parties sponsor T-Shirts to tamers to promote their party (DMK party T-shirt in above image)**





### **Ear Cropping:**

There is a belief that, if the jallikattu bulls' ears are cropped then the bull can see 360 degrees and handle the tamers effectively.

Due to this myth, the ears of bulls are cropped using instruments like blades without any anaesthesia.

The bleeding area is then cauterized with a red hot iron rod.

The bull suffers unimaginable pain for several days.

Such bulls are also forced into the event violating the rules.

**Supreme Court final judgement (May 2014 - Nagaraja, AWBI case)  
Observation about the ear-cutting practice**

## II. Welfare Implications and Violations of the Law

1. Ear Cutting/Mutilation At least 80 per cent of the bulls observed had their ears cut, with three-fourths of the external ear pinna absent. When asked about the reason for the mutilation, many bull owners explained that by cutting the ear, the animal would be able to hear sounds even from the back, which they deemed to be very important while the animals are in the jallikattu arena.

**Welfare Concerns** Cutting the external ear in no way helps to improve a bulls hearing. Instead, the bull loses his natural ability to receive sounds signals with appropriate positioning and movement of the ear pinna. Cutting the ear causes intense pain and distress as the external ear pinna consists of cartilage and is highly vascular with a rich nerve supply. The procedure leads to physiological, neuroendocrine and behavioural changes in the animal. Bulls strongly resist being touched on the head or around the ear because of painful past experiences. Many animals get agitated if someone tries to do so. **Violation** This is a violation of section 11(1)(a) of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, which prohibits treating any animal in a way that causes unnecessary pain or suffering, and section 11(1)(l), which prohibits the mutilation of an animals body.





**Bull's head thrashed on the floor.**

**Such actions lead to serious injuries to head, horns and eyes**

**Bull's horn broken by the tamers due to brutal attack on the bull**





## Photo – Fight among tamers



Fight among tamers to decide the real winner. Such fights happen in several events

## Photos & news – Bulls killing in jallikattu

**Bulls are killed in Jallikattu due to the following reasons**

### **In the Arena:**

- Trying to escape, bulls hit the metal gate (or) very hard and rough palm tree wooden post (or) stone pillar at the arena entry.
- When the exit is completely blocked the bulls run in the reverse direction.
- In this complete chaos, bulls collide with each other and die

### **Outside Arena – After Exit:**

- Bulls are taken to several new unfamiliar venues and villages, due to this after the bulls exit the arena, they don't know which way to go and travel several kilometres searching for its home.
- During this run for its life, public attack the bull with hands and scream loudly.
- In this chaos bulls fall into open wells, are hit by vehicles, are hit by train

**After the law was amended in 2017, 20 bulls were killed till Nov 2022**



As the exit area was blocked by a screaming mob of the public, a bull ran in the reverse direction and was hit another bull resulting in the death of a bull at the venue

THE NEW  
**INDIAN EXPRESS**

15<sup>th</sup> February 2020

## Dindigul: Bull brought for Jallikattu dies after falling into well

*A bull that was brought for a jallikattu event in Kosavapatti village near Sanarpatti died after it ran amok and fell into a nearby well.*

BEHIND WOODS NEWS

### VIDEO: UNABLE TO CONTROL SPEED BULL FALLS INTO WELL, DIES DURING JALLIKATTU CELEBRATIONS

Home > News Shots > Tamil Nadu

By [Vinershea](#) | Jan 24, 2020 12:07 PM

In a sad and shocking case, a big and strong bull fell into a well and died during Jallikattu Celebrations in Vaniyambadi area of Vellore, Tamil Nadu on January 20.





**Running bulls hitting vehicles are one of the major reasons for bull killings**

**Above:**

**The animal ambulance which is supposed to save the life of animals has become a huge threat to the bulls, as it is parked in the middle of the bulls' running path.**

**Left:**

**A bull that hit a van at the venue died on the spot.**



## Youth gored to death, 2 bulls run over by train in Kallakudi

A 23-year-old youth was gored to death and 25 were injured in the jallikattu held at Kallakudi near Lalgudi on Friday. Meanwhile, two bulls that ran amok in the event were run over by an express train.

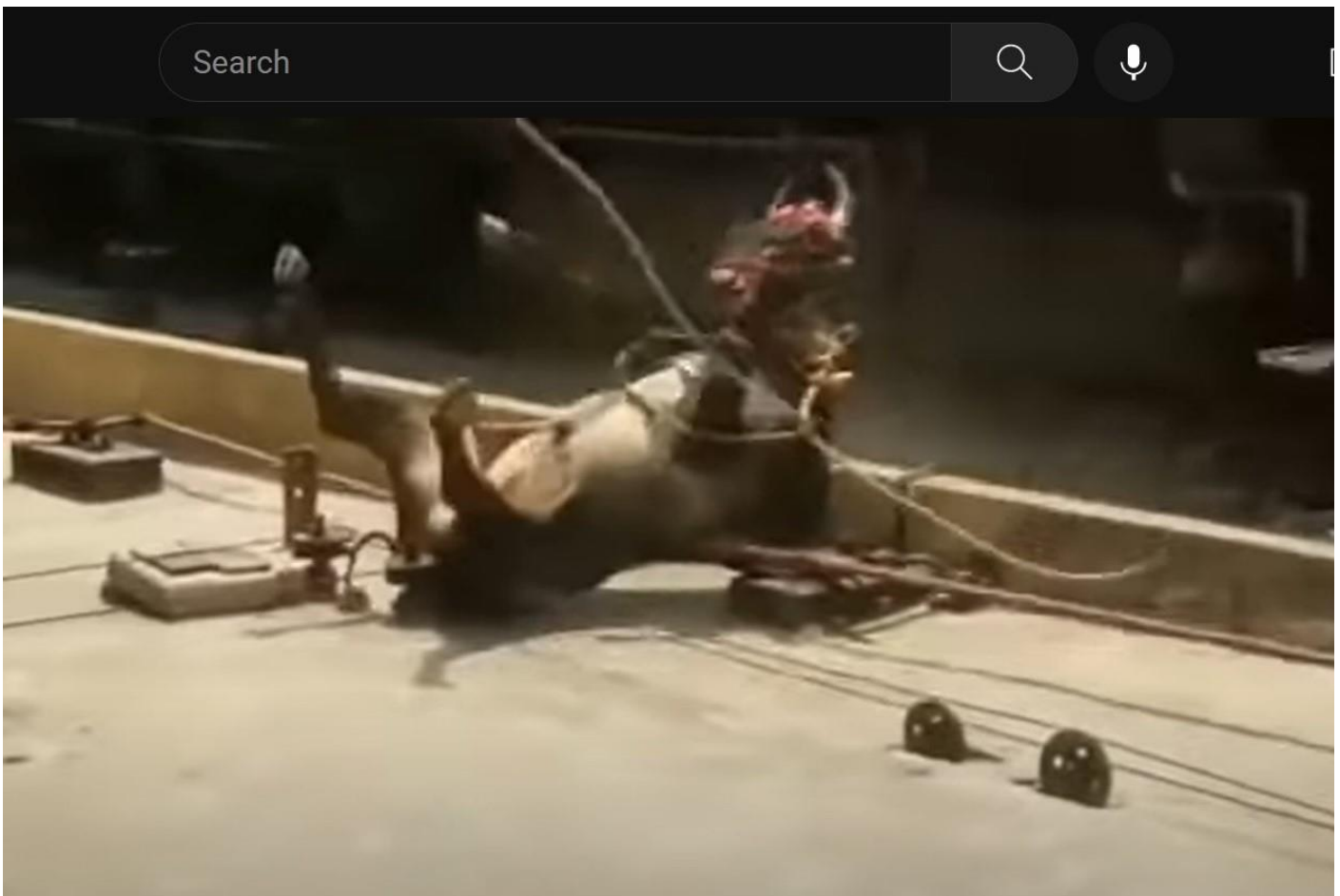
Confused, terrified Jallikattu bulls that run for their life in an unfamiliar village, end up being killed by trains



One of the bulls run over by Chennai-bound train at Kallakudi in Lalgudi on Friday (Inset) The youth M Manikan

DTNext

Published on : 2 Mar, 2019, 2:03 am



A jallikattu bull hit by a speeding train and thrown on the platform



Several tiny, exhausted and sick bulls are forced to participate

# Tamil Nadu: Bull dies of cardiac arrest during Jallikattu

*A bull and bull tamer died during the course of a jallikattu organised at Allur near Srirangam on Sunday. Two bulls that took part in the event were seriously injured in separate incidents.*



Published: 05th February 2018 02:23 AM | Last Updated: 05th February 2018 06:48 AM | |



The bull that was hit by a train during Jallikattu in Manjampatti on Sunday | Express

## Related Article

- 680 bulls unleashed near Thanjai, 44 tamers hurt

By Express News Service

**TIRUCHY:** A bull and bull tamer died during the course of a jallikattu organised at Allur near Srirangam on Sunday. Two bulls that took part in the event were seriously injured in separate incidents.

According to sources, when Shunmugam of Allur tried to rein in his bull with a rope after it finished its run through the vaadivasal, it fell unconscious.

A veterinarian confirmed that the bull died of cardiac arrest. Sources said the animal was weak and the melee all around could have taken a toll on the animal.

Meanwhile, a bull, belonging to a person from Illuppur in Pudukkottai district, which took part in the jallikattu suffered injuries on its back when it was hit by Guruvayur Express. Though the bull completed its run, it could not be controlled by the owners and ran up to six kilometers till Inamkulathur where the train hit it. Noticing the bull, the loco pilot reduced the speed, and the animal escaped with injuries. It was taken to a veterinary clinic nearby. Another bull fell into a 23-foot-deep well close to the arena and sustained minor bruises. It was rescued by fire and rescue services personnel.

## Photos

### **Stage 4 of cruelty: Bull exit and further chaos**

**Bulls are NOT contained in an enclosed area, so bulls run for their lives in a new place (Note: bulls are taken to several venues in multiple unfamiliar villages).**

**The public scream & attack the bulls after the bull exits from the arena (illegal parallel jallikattu)**

**Terrified bulls on seeing this barbaric mob run for their life. They are confused on which route to go and due to this**

- **Bulls pounce on people, barricades, vehicles, shops**
- **Runs into house compounds, shops**
- **Hit people travelling on two-wheelers**
- **Falls into wells**
- **Run on train tracks and die by train hit.**
- **Not knowing where to go, bulls run several kilometres in a new place and get lost**

**Many bulls were spotted after several days of search.**





**Bulls that run out of the arena exit are attacked on the streets by public**



**Bull that runs for its life, from the barbaric mob, slip and fall on the tar road**



**Photos: No safety for the public**



**Bulls let loose: No safety for the general public (image above: Thandora Times)**

**105 humans were killed from 2017 to 18<sup>th</sup> Mar 2023, after the law was amended**



**During an event, a woman travelling in a two-wheeler was hit by a running bull and was tossed in the air.**





**A confused bull, not familiar with the village, jumps into a shop trying to escape**



**Unsafe gallery collapsed leading to serious injuries**





**No safety for spectators**

**Left:**

**Injured spectator**

**Below:**

**Serious head injury to a policeman**

**105 humans (80% spectators & innocent public walking on streets) killed after the law amendment in Jan 2017 till 13-Mar-23.**





**Manjuvirattu & Eruthu Vidum Vizha (Vila): formats of jallikattu does not follow any rules**

**There is NO Arena; No Designated Tamers; No Barricades; Very Dangerous**

**Hundreds of public attack the bull (or) try to catch the bull. This is highly sadistic**





**The bulls subjected to such horrible cruelty have to undergo the same torture again and again as the bull owners take them to multiple events.**

**The animal cruelty, lapse in human safety & critical problems depicted in these sample images are NOT even 10% of the actual intensity of the problems.**

**To see the actual intensity of these sadistic actions, a physical visit to the jallikattu and manjuvirattu (alternate form of jallikattu) venues is needed.**

**These images, without any doubt, demonstrate that jallikattu is done purely for the sake of entertainment, the sadistic pleasure of humans and the vote bank politics of politicians.**

## **Section - 4**

### **Fake propaganda and facts**

- **Preserving native breed bull has NO connection with jallikattu**
- **Farmers prefer overseas breed cattle for getting more milk**
- **Many banks do NOT give loans to Tamil Nadu breed cattle**
- **Tamil Nadu government promotes exotic cattle breeds**
- **TN Animal Husbandry promotes foreign-breed cattle**
- **TN Government milk company ‘Aavin’ website information says exotic breeds are the majority owned by farmers and they support farmers for growing exotic breeds.**
- **Jallikattu bulls are NOT allowed to mate during active years**

## Preserving native breed bull has NO connection with jallikattu

If jallikattu is the only way to preserve the native breeds then why the same is not conducted in the majority of the districts of Tamil Nadu before the Jan 2017 law amendment?

Why jallikattu is not conducted in any other state of India?

If it is a scientifically proven method for preserving a native breed, then why it has not spread to the neighbouring states (or) even many other districts of Tamil Nadu?

The shocking truth is, in the town of Kangeyam (the birthplace of the most famous breed “the Kangeyam Kalai (bull)” there has NEVER been a jallikattu conducted.

It is evident, that jallikattu is just an entertainment event done at the cost of the lives of people and bulls.

## Framers prefer overseas breed cattle for getting more milk

Since the native cows yield very less milk, compared to their maintenance expenses, farmers in Tamil Nadu are interested in having overseas breed cattle or foreign cross-bred cattle, that provide maximum milk every day, which in turn leads to getting more profits. Due to this trend imported species of cattle, cross-bred are found extensively in every district of Tamil Nadu.

A majority of the cattle reared by the farmers comprise of high milk yielding cross bred cattle like *Jersey* and *Holstein Friesian*.

**Right and above : Information printed in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Policy Note (2020-21)**

### **8.1 Cattle Development**

Tamil Nadu has 95.19 lakh cattle and 5.19 lakh buffaloes as per the 20<sup>th</sup> Quinquennial Livestock Census. Out of this, 81.15% are crossbred and exotic cattle and 18.85% are indigenous cattle.

## Many banks do NOT give loans to Tamil Nadu breed cattle

In several banks (nationalised and private) loan is not provided for Tamil Nadu native breeds, due to the low yield of milk. Even banks that have headquarters in Tamil Nadu (ex: Karur Vysya Bank (KVB)) do not provide a loan for buying local breeds. The names of the TN breeds such as Kangeyam, Pulikulam, Bargur and Umbalachery are not found in this list of cattle breeds eligible for loans. The banks encourage getting foreign breeds. Please see the bank loan approval procedures taken from their websites displayed here.



Logi

### Features and Benefits

Credit for Individuals and group of farmers for the purchase of:

- High yielding milch animals.
- Cattle: Indigenous breed like Gir, Tharparker, etc., and exotic breeds like Jersey, Holstein Friesian, etc., and in the case of Buffalows: Mehsana, Jafarbadi, etc.,
- Construction of cattle shed.
- Purchase of dairy equipment, chaff cutters, etc.,



## Agriculture Finance Dairy Farming - IDBI Bank Dairy Loans

Credit for Individuals and group of farmers for Purchase of high yielding milch animals (Cattle: Indigenous breed like Gir, Tharparker, etc. and exotic breeds like Jersey, Holstein fresian, etc. and in case of Buffalows: Mehsana, Jafarbadi, etc.), Construction of cattle shed, Purchase of dairy equipments, chaff cutters, etc and expenditure incurred for transportation of animals where the animals are not purchased locally.

### Tamil Nadu government promotes exotic cattle breeds

**Right:** Information printed on Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Policy Note for 2020-21

The % of indigenous breed frozen semen produced by the government is a **meagre 7%** compared to exotic and cross-bred cattle semen.

The Frozen Semen Production Stations under the control of the Department have produced 18.88 lakh exotic, 32.28 lakh crossbred, 3.95 lakh indigenous and 2.10 lakh buffalo frozen semen during 2019-20.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

## CM Edappadi K Palaniswami launches cattle park in Salem, says it's Asia's largest

TNN | Feb 23, 2021, 06.41 AM IST



SALEM: Chief minister Edappadi K Palaniswami announced that a frozen semen station to develop high milk yielding indigenous and cross bred cows will be set up in Karumandurai at the cost of Rs 100 crore.

He made this announcement after inaugurating the Asia's biggest cattle park - Advanced Institute for Integrated Research on Livestock and Animal Sciences (AIIRLAS) - spread over 1,600 acres and constructed at the cost of Rs 1,023 crore on Koot Road near Thalaivasal in Salem district on Monday. He also inaugurated a veterinary medical college and Thalaivasal revenue taluk office.

Recalling his visit to foreign countries before setting up the cattle park, the CM said that the exotic breeds in those countries were giving 60 liters of milk per day. At the same time, our country exotic breeds were giving only

15 liters of milk.

"To help our farmers to get more milk from our exotic breeds, the government will set up a frozen semen station to develop high milk yielding indigenous and cross bred cows will be set up in Karumandurai," he added.

## TN Animal Husbandry promotes foreign-breed cattle

Breed of cattle maintained in Tamil Nadu government livestock farms

Information as per TN Animal Husbandry Policy Note

Sl. No	Name of the Farm	Species	Breeds
1	Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai (Thanjavur District)	Cattle	Jersey, Crossbred Jersey, Umbalachery
		Buffaloes	Murrah
2	District Livestock Farm, Hosur (Krishnagiri District)	Cattle	Crossbred Jersey, Crossbred Holstein Friesian, Sindhi, Kangeyam, Bargur, Pulikulam
		Sheep	Mecheri
		Goats	Tellicherry, Kodi Adu, Salem Black
		Pigs	Large White Yorkshire
		Poultry	Aseel
		Horses	Kathiawar and Thoroughbred
3	District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti (Tirunelveli District)	Cattle	Crossbred Jersey, Sahiwal
		Sheep	Kilakaraisal
		Goat	Kanni Adu
		Pigs	Large White Yorkshire, Landrace
4	District Livestock Farm, Udthagamandalam (The Nilgiris District)	Cattle	Jersey, Crossbred Jersey, Holstein Friesian, Crossbred Holstein Friesian
5	District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai (Pudukottai District)	Cattle	Crossbred Jersey, Crossbred Holstein Friesian
		Sheep	Ramnad White
		Goats	Jamnapari
		Pigs	Landrace, Large White Yorkshire
6	District Livestock Farm, Naduvur (Thanjavur District)	Cattle	Jersey
		Buffalo	Murrah
7	District Livestock Farm, Chettinad (Sivagangai District)	Cattle	Crossbred Jersey, Holstein Friesian, Crossbred Holstein Friesian, Tharparkar, Sahiwal
		Sheep	Ramnad White
8	Livestock Farm, Korukkai (Tiruvarur District)	Cattle	Umbalachery



All 8 farms have exotic breeds.

-----  
Only 3 out of 8 have native breeds

-----  
Only one farm out of 8 has TN breeds  
Kangeyam  
Bargur &  
Pulikulam



### **Claim by politicians and ruling state governments (past & present):**

- We do Jallikattu to preserve the native breed cattle

### **Reality: (Table from Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Policy Note 2022-23)**

- Tamil Nadu native breed cattle are Kangeyam, Umbalacheri, Pulikulam & Bargur
- These are maintained only in 3 government livestock farms out of the 8 farms.
- All 8 farms have foreign-breed cattle.

## **TN Government milk company ‘Aavin’ website information**



### **TAMILNADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION LIMITED**

The majority of milch animals in the co-operative ambit in Tamil Nadu are Cross-bred Jersey animals with a daily average yield of around 6.80 litres per animal.

#### **Services offered to milk producers:**

Artificial Insemination Service (AI) using High Genetic merit bull semen

### **Jallikattu bulls are NOT allowed to mate during active years**

There is a myth that if the jallikattu bulls are deprived of mating then they will become more aggressive. Due to this belief, in several places, jallikattu bulls are not allowed to mate during their active years of jallikattu participation. There is a separate category of bulls that are tagged as “Poli Kalai” that is used for mating. These bulls don’t participate in Jallikattu.

**Contradiction:** This contradicts the claim made by jallikattu supporters that jallikattu is needed to preserve the bull species.



**Section - 5**

- **Jallikattu is a commercial event backed by politicians, for vote bank**
- **Compensation was never given to the victim's families**

## Jallikattu is done for political gains

Jallikattu is done purely for political gains, aiming at a vote bank. This event originally was done in a few districts. After the 2017 amendment of the PCA Act, the event was spread across various districts in Tamil Nadu by the politicians aiming at the vote bank. New districts that never had a history of conducting Jallikattu were included in the event list (ex: Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur etc.) Politicians sponsor various events with an enormous amount spent on advertising and marketing. Banners, posters, and hoardings praising the politicians are kept everywhere. Prizes such as cars, bikes, gold ornaments, gold coins etc. are given by politicians. T-Shirts for tamers are sponsored. Continuous announcements of the politician's name on the loudspeaker are done. These are some of the marketing techniques used by politicians to promote themselves.

***“The hugely popular rural sport used to be confined to the southern and central districts in and around Madurai and Trichy.***

***After it was revived in 2017, the event is now held in more places across the state.”***

**Extract from “Times of India” News (dated 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 2020)**

Amid the chorus for jallikattu, there were a few dissenting voices as well, like that of Puthiya Tamizhagam leader M Krishnaswamy. He has time and again insisted that jallikattu cannot be classified a part of Tamil culture as it was practised only in a few villages, primarily in Madurai district.

“I would never consider jallikattu as part of Tamil culture or identity ,” said Krishnaswamy . “Mattu pongal is celebrated to honour livestock. Ideally , on that day bulls should be given rest as they work hard all year. But jallikattu does the opposite by harassing them more,” he said.

**Above: News from Times of India dated 21<sup>st</sup> Jan 2017**

**The only political leader who reveals the truth about Jallikattu is Dr. Krishnaswamy  
(Founder - Puthiya Tamilagam (New Tamil Nadu) party)**

## Jallikattu is a commercial profit-making business with huge political influence

Several lakhs of rupees of money are collected by the jallikattu organising committees in the following forms. These committees are strongly controlled by political parties.

- Registration of the bulls for the event, for a huge amount in the black market
- Advertisements in the form of banners, hoardings and sponsoring the prize.
- TV broadcast rights # Foreign tourist package



# Politics taking away cultural flavour of jallikattu, say villagers

TNN | Jan 19, 2021, 12:58 PM IST



Jallikattu, the traditional sport of Tamils is not the same anymore. Since 2017, after the ban on it and the subsequent people's protest that shook the political circles, it has slowly turned into a political podium.

The three recent events held in Madurai were used by different political parties to showcase their affiliation to the sport in a bid to connect with the people. Congress leader Rahul Gandhi was one of the first national leaders in recent times to watch jallikattu at Avaniyapuram. Then there was DMK youth wing secretary Udhayanidhi Stalin making his presence felt by showering the winners with gold coins.

Though Alanganallur in Madurai has the smallest arena to conduct the games in the entire southern region, it has become the most hyped event in past couple of years with Tamil Nadu chief minister Edappadi K Palaniswami making an appearance in 2020 and this year. BJP state president L Murugan too had planned to attend the Alanganallur event but cancelled it later.

The presence of political leaders has meant the actual sport and rituals around it are overshadowed. Because of the CM's presence at Alanganallur, 716 of the 1,366 bulls could enter the arena as the inauguration was delayed by more than an hour-and-a-half. "It is a rule that the village temple bull has to be unleashed first into the arena and no attempt should be made to catch it, but this year because of the time constraint it could not be done. This hurt the sentiments of villagers who also protested about the violation," said a villager. Villagers said the token system had also become corrupt and more than 30 bulls from Valasai village were not given a chance as people with political clout and money wriggled in.

With politics coming in, there is more pomp and show. The prizes include cars, bikes and gold coins, but the villagers allege that the jallikattu committees swindle money and give inferior quality prizes to the winners. Ganeshamoorthy of Kuravankulam said he had taken four gold coins that his son Vijayan won to a jeweller to value them. "I was told that the 1g gold coin contained 90% copper," he said. "They can give us cash instead of these cheap coins, as it demeans our efforts," said T Raja a bull tamer.





Past CM & Deputy CM inaugurating a Jallikattu event at Alanganallur, which violates the TN Jallikattu rule 2017 that says “Events can only be conducted on open grounds”. Alanganallur jallikattu venue is in the middle of a congested residential area, with narrow streets.

Image by O.Pannerselvam (twitter)



Present CM (2022): Gifting a ring to the winner. Image: jallikattuphotos.com






# Jallikattu



- Congress + DMK (UPA Govt) **Banned** Jallikattu
- BJP Govt **Lifted Ban** on Jallikattu






**Who Protects Tamil Culture ?**

Salem **S.Mahesh**  
@Mahesh10816





**Tholainokku Pathram**  
Assembly Elections 2021



# Jallikattu

*players will be included in govt. sports quota*





Ministers distributing car prizes to winners  
(top: present (DMK party) & middle: former (ADMK party))

Images: on top: Simplicity; middle: Coimbatore Live







Ex-Minister (ADMK party) and district collector giving a car prize to the winner  
Party MLAs were present.  
(Jan 2018)



A political party poster saying, they will conduct jallikattu despite the ban





# # ராகுலின் தமிழ் வணக்கம்



ஜனவரி-14 ஆம் தேதி தமிழர் திருநாளில்  
மதுரை, அவனியாபுரத்திற்கு வருகிறார்  
அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர் ராகுல் காந்தி.

Poster says: Mr. Rahul Gandhi is visiting the Avaniapuram (Madurai) jallikattu venue on 14-Jan-2022



A poster with Ex-Minister's image (ADMK Party). It says Bullet Bike prize.





Tamil Nadu BJP President Mr. Annamalai at an jallikattu event (2022)



Such large political party hoardings with ministers' images are kept at every venue



## Compensation was never given to the victim's families

The victims' families' living conditions are deeply shocking and appalling. They struggle for their daily food. Several widows with school-going children or old-aged parents without any form of support are crushed mentally and financially. Their sufferings cannot be described in words.

The politicians who aggressively sponsor & promote Jallikattu for their political gains are least bothered about the killed victims' families and their livelihoods. They do not pay any form of compensation / job to the suffering families that are below the poverty line

### **Hindu News Article – Dated 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2021**

**(Describes the appalling condition of the victim's parents)**

#### **Of lives, limbs and the bull run**

Life turned into a nightmare for P. Gurusamy, a 70-year-old resident of Uchaparambumedu in Madurai, after he attended a jallikattu event that was held at Avaniapuram during Pongal last year. He lost his 28-year-old son, G. Azhagar, who was gored to death by a bull.

“I have lost half of my soul since my son died,” said Mr. Gurusamy.

Recalling the tragic incident, Mr. Gurusamy said he and his son went to witness the jallikattu without a pass, which is necessary to gain access to the spectator's gallery. Around half a kilometre from the *vaadivasal* (entry point to the arena), a group squeezed through a barricade to watch the event from within the arena.

“My son went through the barricade and I was just a few metres behind him. It was at that moment that a bull gored him right in front of my eyes,” he said.

Since the death of his son, Mr. Gurusamy has been taking up odd jobs to support his family. “My son was the breadwinner of the family. He used to work hard to earn around ₹900 a day. Since his death, our family is struggling to make ends meet. The incident has also taken a huge toll on our entire family's mental health,” he added.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gurusamy has moved the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court, seeking appropriate compensation from the State for his son's death.

His representation was turned down by the Madurai district administration, which stated that he was not eligible for compensation under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund .

In his petition, Mr. Gurusamy urged the authorities to provide compensation of at least ₹2 lakh.



**(Describes the appalling condition of the victim's family)**

All this comes at a price. Many a family has lost its breadwinner to the sport. And neither the state nor any organiser has stepped in to bail them out of their predicament. They relive their agony every Pongal when thousands throng jallikattu venues to cheer the tamers.



*A Ponnalagu lost her elder son and breadwinner during a jallikattu event in 2017. She now works with her younger son A Ajithkumar in a paddy field near Melur*

“We were dependent on his income. It was hard to cope with the loss,” says Ajithkumar, whose elder brother A Ayyanar, 23, of Saruguvalayapatti village, about 50km from Madurai, was gored to death in the Vadamadu jallikattu in 2017. Ayyanar was an earthmover operator.

The responsibility of running the family shifted to 21-year-old Ajithkumar. Andisamy, who had to repay a loan. He ran from pillar to post seeking compensation for Ayyanar's death. After a year he gave up. But the death of

## Few examples of the living conditions of the victim's families

Mr.Kalimuthu (19 yrs age at the time of the killing) a spectator, was killed at Palamedu jallikattu in 2018 at the bull collection point. He was the primary breadwinner of his poor family which consisted of his father, mother and younger sister studying in school. His father died of illness within one year of Kalimuthu being killed. Losing both the breadwinners of the family within a year, his mother was forced to work as a daily wage construction labourer for a very meagre salary. Her daily routine starts at 4:30 am in the morning, cooking food for the family (she and her daughter) and then leaving before sunrise for daily wage labour work in a nearby city. After a hard day of work, she returns home around 8 pm and then cooks dinner. This harsh routine of being occupied with work, without any rest, repeats every day. During her prolonged absence, her school-going daughter is left in the care of her neighbours.

Another spectator Mr.Jeeva was killed in Vadamalapur, Pudukottai jallikattu in 2018. The victim's wife has three children to take care of. The widow struggles to manage even the daily food requirements of her children as she works as a contract-based labourer in her town's street garbage cleaning team.

None of the political parties (or) the celebrities (or) the so-called Tamil activists, who were aggressively supporting jallikattu were bothered about the appalling living conditions, irreversible loss of a family member and mental depression caused to the families of innocent spectators or the general public, who were killed due to sheer negligence in the basic safety procedures.



## **Section – 6**

- **Jallikattu conducted during the deadly COVID Delta variant, for vote bank**
- **Impact of government violating the COVID norms during Jallikattu 2021**
- **Sample photos of overcrowding at Jallikattu during the COVID 2nd wave in 2021**

## Jallikattu conducted during the deadly COVID Delta variant, for vote bank

India is the origin country of the COVID Delta variant. It was first reported in Oct. 2020.

This variant was more severe and fatal as it attacked the lungs and caused respiratory failure. Infected people could survive ONLY with oxygen cylinders and ventilator support.

Several lakhs of people were infected and died all over India due to this deadly variant.

Hospitals were overflowing with patients and the hospitals were struggling to manage without sufficient infrastructure, oxygen cylinders, ventilators, beds, vaccines, doctors nurses and support staff.

During this COVID crisis in 2021, the then-ruling ADMK party in Tamil Nadu opened the gates of Jallikattu and allowed it till the end (Jan - May 2021) purely for their selfish vote bank politics, as state assembly elections were planned in April 2021

“Jallikattu 2021 COVID instructions” released by T.N. govt says:

*“Only 50% of the audience seats can be occupied. Face masks and social distancing norms are to be followed. The audience will be allowed only after thermal screening”*

*“Tamers, owners & officials should have a COVID RTPCR negative certificate issued by a govt. lab”*

*“Maximum of 300 tamers for jalliakttu and 150 for Manjuvirattu”*

*“For each bull only one owner + one helper allowed”*

From the images in the following section, it is very clearly evident that the Jallikattu COVID instructions and regular COVID norms were issued just for an eyewash and were blatantly violated by the then-ruling government.

The then-ruling government did not make any efforts to implement the COVID norms among the jallikattu audience.

We believe that the impact of this selfish action aiming at the vote bank is the root cause of the huge rise in COVID infection and deaths in May 2021, in Tamil Nadu.

Apart from risking people's lives in Tamil Nadu, the then-ruling ADMK party risked the lives of people in other states and globally (infection spreading through travel)



## 2020 vs 2021: Covid cases in India



## 2020 vs 2021: Covid deaths in India



### Total infected people:

2020 = 1.03 crores

2021 = 2.45 crores

(increase by 1.42 crores (**138%**))

### Total deaths:

2020 = 1.49 lakhs

2021 = 3.31 lakhs

(increase by 1.82 lakhs (**122%**))

## WHO classifies India variant as being of global concern



News dated:  
10-May-2021

By Stephanie Nebehay and Emma Farge

Article by Johns Hopkins School of Medicine (USA) on 21 Oct 2021

Johns Hopkins University is the oldest research institute in the western hemisphere

## Is the delta variant causing more COVID cases?

Yes. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, SARS-CoV-2 — the coronavirus that causes COVID-19 — has mutated (changed), resulting in variants of the virus. One of these is called the delta variant. The delta coronavirus is considered one of the most contagious variants so far. Learn more about [coronavirus variants](#).

## COVID 'swallowing' people in India as crematoriums overwhelmed

India's unfolding coronavirus crisis is most visceral in its overwhelmed crematoriums and graveyards.



Multiple funeral pyres of those who died of COVID-19 burn at a ground that has been converted into a crematorium for mass cremation of coronavirus victims in New Delhi. [Altaf Qadri/AP Photo]

The nation of nearly 1.4 billion people set a global record of new daily infections for a fifth straight day on Monday. The 352,991 new cases pushed India's total past 17 million, behind only the United States.

Deaths rose by 2,812 in the past 24 hours, bringing total fatalities to 195,123, the health ministry said, though the number is believed to be a vast undercount.



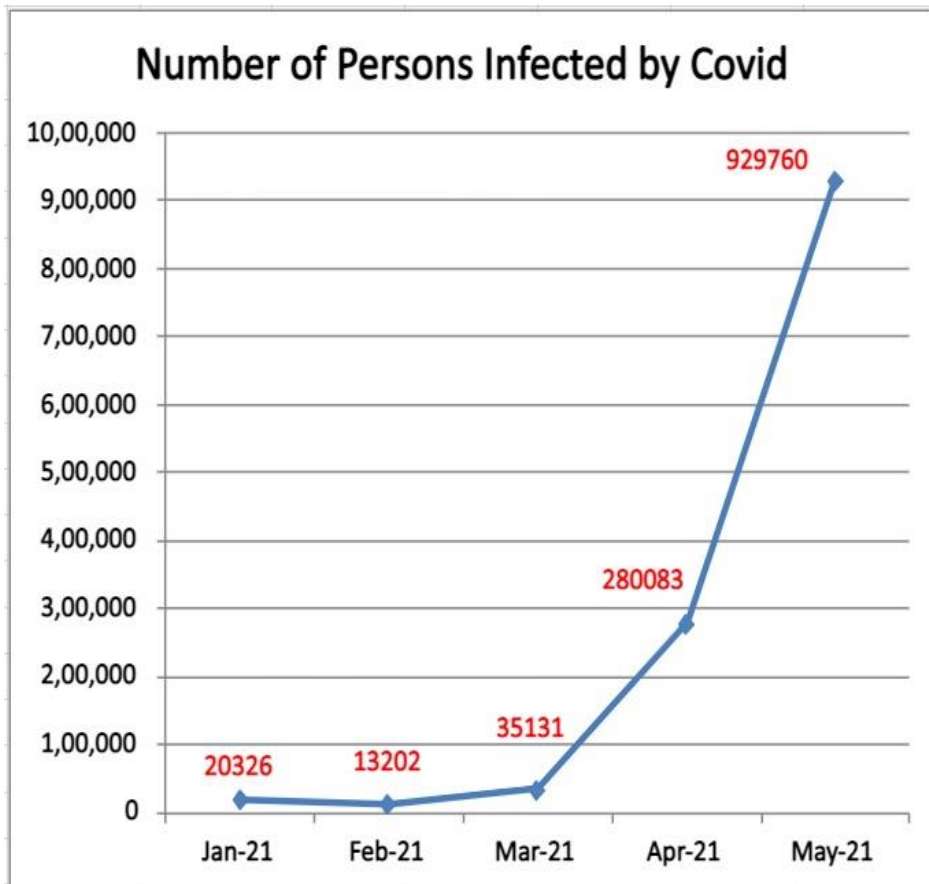


**Crematoriums overflowing with COVID deaths in India during 2021 COVID 2<sup>nd</sup> wave**

Photo above: In Madhya Pradesh by Sanjeev Gupta/EPA; Photo below: In Jammu by Channi Anand/AP Photo



Impact of government violating the COVID norms during Jallikattu 2021:

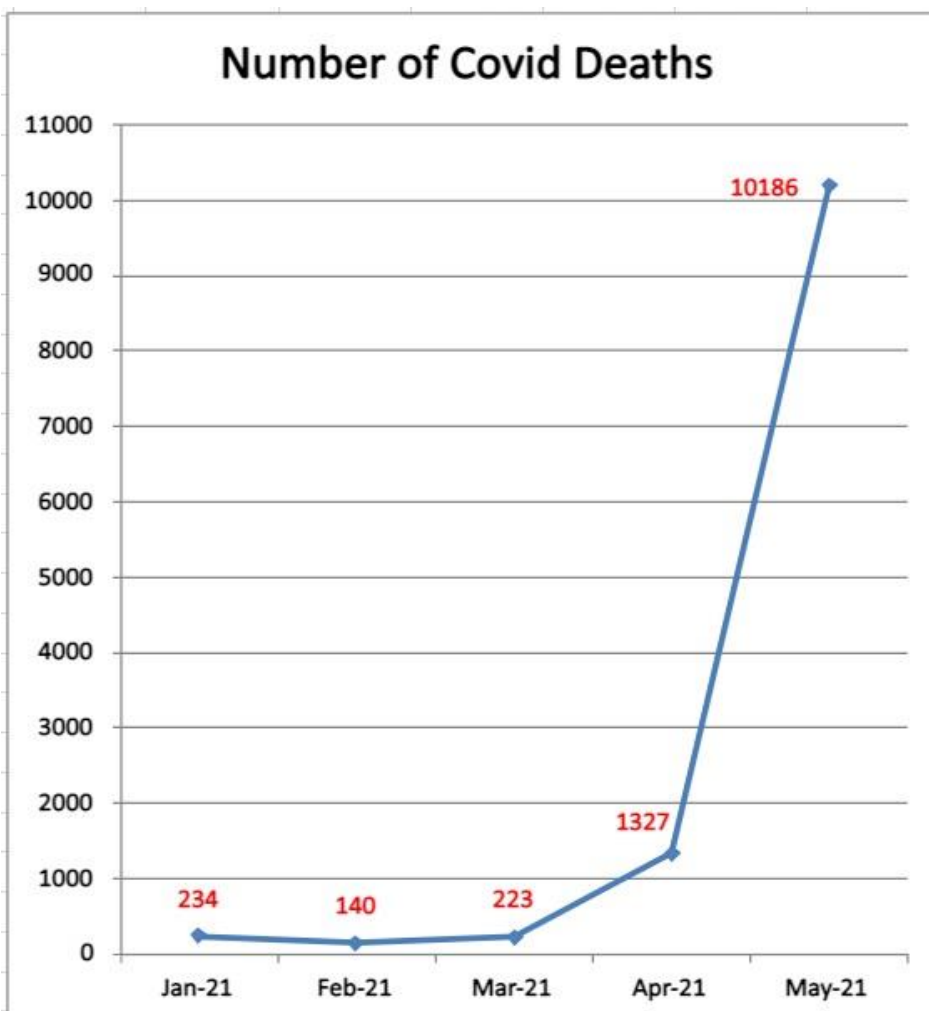


**Tamil Nadu  
Jallikattu Season  
Jan to May 2021  
State Government  
Data**

**Total people  
infected:  
About 12.8 lakhs**

**Total people died:  
12,110**

**% increase in  
deaths (Mar vs.  
May)  
4600%**



**Images that  
prove the  
COVID  
norms  
violations,  
follow.....**



Sample photos of overcrowding at Jallikattu during the COVID 2<sup>nd</sup> wave in 2021

A sample of the crowd in 5 districts is given here. The same was the condition all over Tamil Nadu



**COIMBATORE**



**KRISHNAGIRI**





**ERODE**



**VELLORE**





**TIRUPUR**

## **Section – 7**

- **Bull token corruption & VIP bulls' violations**
- **Laws & rules are violated in every event**



## **Bull token corruption & VIP bulls violations**

For every event, the bull registration happens a few days before the event. A token is issued to the bull owners as an authorisation pass to let their bulls into the arena. Every year, in too many events, illegal activities are done in issuing the tokens. Few examples:

### **Tokens are**

- Sold for a huge amount in the black market
- Given to a specific group of people who are close to the organising committee
- Given to politicians bulls (aka VIP bulls) violating the first come first serve policy
- Given to specific caste people.

### **Violations were done for VIP bulls (bulls owned by politicians and influential people)**

- These bulls do not wait in the long queue (for about 16 to 18 hours in famous events)
- They directly enter the arena.
- There are incidents of these bulls by-passing the medical check-up that is mandatory
- All these are done with help of the police.

### **19<sup>th</sup> Jan 2019 – Dinakaran Tamil Daily (news on next page)**

#### **Translation:**

- **651 bulls were cheated**
- **Several lakhs money scam**
- **Shocking information revealed**

**In the 8 hours allowed for the event, a maximum of 800 bulls can participate, but government officials have registered 1380 bulls. About 450 tokens were taken by officials illegally.**

**The tokens were in the first entry list. These tokens were taken by VIPs and people who don't own bulls. The tokens were sold for Rs.5000 each. The impact of this: Bull owners who follow rules and register their bulls honestly, for the past so many years, were pushed back in the bull queue.**

**Jallikattu was completed with 729 bulls, the remaining 651 bulls were made to wait in the queue from the previous day night, for one full day, but did not get an opportunity to participate.**

**They (govt.) said 1500 police personnel are involved in security at the venue, but one person was crushed to death due to the lapse in security**

# வரலாற்றில் முதன்முறையாக அலங்காநல்லூர் ஜல்லிக்கட்டில் புகுந்து விளையாடிய முறைகேடு

2019-01-19@ 09:20:03



- \*651 காளைகள் ஏமாந்து கண்ணீர்
- \*லட்சக்கணக்கில் பணம் சுருட்டல்
- \*அதிர்ச்சியுட்டும் தகவல்கள் அம்பலம்

English translation on the previous page

\* ஜல்லிக்கட்டு காலை 8 மணிக்கு தொடங்கி, மாலை 4.45 வரை நடந்துள்ளது. இந்த 8 மணி நேரத்தில் அதிகபட்சம் 800 காளைகள் மட்டுமே வாடிவாசலில் இருந்து பாய்வதற்கும், வீரர்கள் அடங்குவதற்கும் முடியும். ஆனால் அதிகாரிகள் 1,380 காளைகள் முன்பதிவு செய்து டோக்கன் வழங்கினர். இதில் தான் முறைகேடு அரங்கேறியது. சுமார் 450 டோக்கன் முறைடோக அதிகாரிகள் கையில் அபகரித்து கொண்டுள்ளனர்.

இந்த டோக்கன்கள் முதல்வரிசை பட்டியலில் இடம் பெற்றதாகும். இது விஜபி மற்றும் காளையே இல்லாதவர்கள் கையில் சிக்கியது. இந்த டோக்கன்கள் ரூ. 5 ஆயிரம் வரை முறைகேடாக விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதன் விளைவு ஆண்டாண்டு காலமாக முறையாக ஜல்லிக்கட்டுக்கு முன் பதிவு செய்தவர்கள் பின்னுக்கு தள்ளப்பட்டனர். 729 காளையுடன் ஜல்லிக்கட்டு முடிந்தது. மீதமுள்ள 651 காளைகள் முந்தின நாள் இரவு முதல் ஒரு நாள் முழுக்க காத்திருந்தும் வாடிவாசலை எட்ட முடியாமல் ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்துள்ளன. காளைகளுக்கும் மனித உணர்வு உண்டு. அப்படி உணர்ந்த காளைகள் கண்ணீர் வடித்த காட்சி

\* திருவிழா போல் 1,500 போலீசார் பாதுகாப்பு என்றார்கள். ஆனால் நெரிசலில் சிக்கி ஒருவர் உயிரிழக்கும் அளவுக்கு தான் பாதுகாப்பு இருந்துள்ளது.





# Jallikattu in Coimbatore; Jallikattu Youth Council alleges distribution of tokens to particular section, petitions District Collector

SimpliCity News Team, Photos: T. Mohanraj

Jan 03, 2022 17:38:44



## உசிலம்பட்டி அருகே ஜல்லிக்கட்டு டோக்கன் வழங்குவதில் முறைகேடு

By UJN | Published On : 20th February 2021 05:43 PM | Last Updated : 20th February 2021 05:44 PM | அ+ அ- அ- | ம



20<sup>th</sup> Feb 2021 - Dinamani Tamil Daily

News Translation: Irregularities in issuing Jallikattu tokens near Usilampatti

## "ஜல்லிக்கட்டு: டோக்கனுக்கு ரூ.5000 வரை பேரம்" - மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் முற்றுகை

அலங்காநல்லூரில் ஜல்லிக்கட்டு போட்டிகளுக்கு டோக்கன் வழங்க லஞ்சம் பெறப்படுவதாக குற்றம்சாட்டி காளை உரிமையாளர்கள் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தை முற்றுகையிட்டனர்.

By தந்தி டிவி

13 ஜனவரி 2020 10:53 AM

### 13<sup>th</sup> Jan 2020 - Thanthi TV (Tamil TV Channel) Online News

**News Translation: Jallikattu: District Collectors Office Stormed: Tokens bargained at Rs.5000 each**

**Bull owners stormed the district collector's office alleging that bribes are collected for issuing tokens for Allanganallur Jallikattu.**

## அய்யம்பட்டியில் பிப்.7 இல் ஜல்லிக்கட்டு: டோக்கன்கள் அதிக விலைக்கு விற்பதைத் தடுக்கக் கோரிக்கை

By DIN | Published On : 30th January 2021 10:05 PM | Last Updated : 30th January 2021 10:05 PM | அ+ அ- அ· |

### 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 2021 - Dinamani Tamil Daily

**News Translation: Jallikattu on Feb 7<sup>th</sup> in Ayyampatti: Plea to prevent tokens being sold for high rates**

**Laws and rules were violated in every event, follows.....**



# *Scroll.in*

## **The Daily Fix: Continuing deaths prove jallikattu is about human rights not just animal rights**

At least 50 people have been killed in bull wrestling events since 2008.

**Sruthisagar Yamunan**  
Jan 22, 2019 · 09:30 am



## **THE HINDU CENTRE** *for* Politics and Public Policy

JAN 25, 2017

## **Jallikattu and the Art of Legal Dodging**

# **The Telegraph** *online*

## **Jallikattu is a flagrant violation of the law**

Local political parties that support it in the name of tradition are doing so with the ulterior motive of reaping votes

[The Telegraph](#) | Published 25.01.19, 10:22 AM

## Acts of Cruelty: How Jallikattu Violates The Law

• Edited By: [Ashish Yechury](#) • [News18.com](#) • Last Updated: JANUARY 13, 2017, 16:49 IST

Magazine for Legal Professionals & Students  
**Lawyers**  
U P D A T E

## Jallikattu Protests – Right to Animal Cruelty Now?

February 2017

**THE**  **HINDU**

## Taming bulls, maiming rights

Allowing jallikattu to remain a sport because it represents Tamil tradition would legitimise cruelty against animals and have serious implications for the right to life.

January 04, 2016 01:25 am | Updated September 22, 2016 09:55 pm IST

**THE TIMES OF INDIA**

## High on adrenaline and thrill, jallikattu arenas in Tamil Nadu still spill blood

TNN | Jun 5, 2018, 08.36 AM IST



*Scroll.in*

Jan 12, 2016

# Mutilated ears, broken tailbones and bulls force-fed liquor: What actually happens at jallikattu

**THE**  **HINDU**

**Date:31/01/2006 URL:**

**<http://www.thehindu.com/2006/01/31/stories/2006013100681000.htm>**

[Opinion](#) - Editorials

**[Death in the name of sport](#)**

**Caste discrimination in Jallikattu – Dalits are ignored, prevented, attacked  
Follows .....**

**Section-8**

**Caste discrimination in Jallikattu  
Dalits are ignored, prevented and  
violently attacked**



THE TIMES OF INDIA

## Jallikattu: Power play by caste bigwigs in villages

May 12, 2014, 02.43 PM IST

What many don't see is that jallikattu seeks to celebrate pride in traditions as well as in caste. Even today, the common areas in villages – where events like jallikattu are staged – are controlled by powerful castes. In villages, honour is related to family, caste and traditions. Those who don't belong to powerful castes are often only spectators of jallikattu. Until today, dalits and other smaller castes do not participate much in these festivals. In many places the police had to intervene to tamp down caste tensions kicked off by jallikattu.

Raising bulls and playing them in jallikattu is a form of power play by people who own bulls. Similarly, those who tame the bulls are taming the owners, in a sense. Those whose bulls get tamed in public feel they have lost respect.

**Outlook** UPDATED: 20 JAN 2017

## Jallikattu: By The Thevars, Of The Thevars; Nothing Progressive In It

Not-so-tacit ruling class support for the protest can be traced to the fact that AIADMK is controlled by the powerful caste for whom jallikattu is a valorous tradition

That apart these students are not certainly animated by any great social vision. For instance Dalit activists have ignored the stir by and large, complaining that as a community they are kept out of *jallikattu* by the intermediate castes who lord it over. But not a single voice, a single banner demanding that it be made more inclusive. None cares, no one is excited. When pressed all that they would say is, well in due course. Raising it now could prove divisive.

**MIRRORNOWNEWS.COM** Jan 17, 2019

**A shocking case of caste based violence has surfaced from Tamil Nadu where many houses were vandalised and people admitted to the hospital with bloody wounds, all because a few scheduled caste men tamed a bull belonging to a family of another caste.**

## The Ugly Side Of The Traditional Tamil Sport Jallikattu

***A close watch would reveal that jallikattu is caste-driven — a bull belonging to an upper caste household cannot be tamed by a member of the lower caste.***

***This leaves us with the question, if jallikattu is indeed a sport of all Tamils as it is championed.***

THE TIMES OF INDIA

## Among dissenting voices, dalit cries echo from grassroots

TNN | Jan 21, 2017, 06.41 AM IST



Amid the chorus for jallikattu, there were a few dissenting voices as well, like that of Puthiya Tamizhagam leader M Krishnaswamy. He has time and again insisted that jallikattu cannot be classified a part of Tamil culture as it was practised only in a few villages, primarily in Madurai district.

Dalit activists too echo his view and had even alleged that jallikattu was organised, patronised and controlled by members of a particular community (thevars). Jallikattu as an event espouses caste discrimination, they alleged. "I would never consider jallikattu as part of Tamil culture or identity," said Krishnaswamy. "Mattu pongal is celebrated to honour livestock. Ideally, on that day bulls should be given rest as they work hard all year. But jallikattu does the opposite by harassing them more," he said.

The state government has erred by permitting the protests to be carried

out for four days without permission, he added.

Puratchi Tamilagam founder T Moorthy said there was a history of caste clashes being sparked by events like jallikattu and rooster fights. It says all about the caste discrimination associated with jallikattu, he said.



## Palamedu jallikattu: Madras High Court seeks counter on plea by dalits

TNN | Jan 8, 2020, 01:09 PM IST

MADURAI: Madras high court on Tuesday directed the state government to file a counter to a petition seeking inclusion of a representative of the parayar community (a scheduled caste community) on the jallikattu organising committee at Palamedu.

**B B C**

## Caste splits Tamils over bullfighting

© 12 February 2017

Many people in India's Tamil Nadu state have celebrated the return of traditional bull-taming contests after a court ban was overturned. But Dalits say they are still prevented from taking part in the sport, sometimes violently.

"Some 40 years ago youths from this village used to take part in jallikattu. But whenever our youngsters tamed the bulls of caste Hindus we suffered a violent backlash.

"So, in the early 1990s our village elders decided not to participate in the sport. But we continue to be spectators," Alaggu says.

That decision, however, has not saved them from violence.

"In the 1980s and 1990s, jallikattu events triggered violent caste clashes in many villages in which Dalits suffered heavy losses," says Madurai-based Professor Stalin Rajangam, who has studied jallikattu-related caste violence extensively in Tamil Nadu.

"There were even cases of Dalits being murdered in a few places. Due to violence, many Dalit settlements like the one in Kallapur decided to move away from the sport."

THE NEW  
**INDIAN EXPRESS**

## Plea to reconstitute Avaniyapuram vizha committee as allegations of caste discrimination emerge

## **Section – 9**

- **Political pressure - fake reports and affidavits submitted by government officials & pleaders.**
- **Very important Questions**
- **Conclusion**
- **Prayer**



## Political pressure - fake reports and affidavits submitted by government officials.

Despite the prevalence of these highly critical issues (which are documented with strong proof in this report)

- Caste violence, discrimination.
- Lack of safety for the public (so many killed and injured)
- Bull abuse & cruelty (hundreds of bulls injured & several died)
- Irregularities & corruption in issuing tokens
- Violations of COVID norms
- Arrangements not done properly
- Violations done for VIP bulls
- No fodder and water for bulls waiting in the queue for 12 to 16 hours with their nose rope held harshly and their nose bleeding with blood.
- Complete chaos in every aspect
- Manjuvirattu format jallikattu NOT following any rules
- Bulls made to attend many events continuously without rest

Due to political pressure, the state government officials involved in managing the events and government pleaders (advocates) handling the Jallikattu court case have been masking all the above problems that violate the rules and writing fake reports and affidavits. They have been submitting these to the honourable High Court and Supreme Court during the Jallikattu case hearings starting from 2007.

What the officials wrote in their reports and affidavits totally contradicts to what is happening in reality.

### Very important questions:

# **Question to Tamil media:** Why you have NOT followed basic journalistic ethics and standards in reporting about Jallikattu? Your biased reporting and provoking messages for gaining TRP and more profit had resulted in **133 lives killed (105 humans and 28 bulls)** between 2017 and 2022. Why you are not bothered to give any compensation / job / education to the children of the victims' families?

# If the Tamil Nadu farmers want to preserve the native breed of cattle why do the majority of them have purchased a foreign breed / crossbred cattle (81.15% of cattle in TN are foreign / foreign crossbred – info as per TN Govt. data)?

# Why do the government's frozen cattle semen banks hold a very meagre quantity of indigenous TN breed cattle semen (just 7% - info as per TN Govt. data)?

# Why do all 8 government livestock breeding centres have foreign breed and cross-bred cattle, but only 3 of them have Tamil Nadu breed cattle? (info as per TN Govt. data)

# Why out of 8 government livestock breeding centres only one centre has the TN native breeds Kangeyam, Pulikulam and Bargur (info as per TN Govt. data)?

# If only the winning bull is used for reproduction, then, is there an animal stud book capturing the details of the winning bulls, in all the jallikattus?

# Does the government's frozen cattle semen bank has the animal studbook of these winning bulls?

# Are the government semen banks extracting semen only from these winning bulls?

# Why several banks do not give loans for TN native-breed cattle?

# Why the cattle subsidy given by the state government, is not provided for TN native cattle?

# If jallikattu is the only way to preserve native breed cattle, then why

- it was not conducted in the majority of the districts before the 2017 January law amendment?
- Why it is not conducted by other states?

# For people who say foreign business entities are involved in destroying our native bull species for commercial benefits, please submit a petition to the Supreme Court along with the following information:

- Complete details of the foreign business entity
- The amount of money the foreign company minted by eradicating native-breed cattle
- What is that company's operating model?
- How do they benefit by eradicating native cattle?
- Where is their office?
- Who are their local partners in India?
- Proof of financial transactions of such a company.
- Government approval documents for that company to do business in India

# Why the politicians organising and sponsoring the events for their vote bank politics, are not paying any compensation / job to the victims' family members?

# Why the government that is aggressively promoting jallikattu is not providing any compensation / job to the victim's families and taking care of the complete education expenses of the victims' children?

# Why the film fraternity that blindly supported & protested without any idea about ground reality, is not willing to provide any compensation / job for the victim's families?



# Why the corporate sector employees working in MNCs who aggressively protested in several countries (**they have never done this for any other issue either before (or) after**) without having any idea about the reality are NOT willing to provide compensation for the victim's families and take care of the complete education expenses of the victims' children?

# Query to the people who participated in the Jan 2017 jallikattu protests without any idea about the facts: Just to update your social media status as "Tamil Pride & Valour" do you want to kill the breadwinner of very poor families, create an irrecoverable loss to several families and make the families and children suffer for their entire life?

# The majority of the people who participated in the jallikattu protest in Jan 2017 had never seen a jallikattu in their life. Is it not their duty to verify the facts by a direct visit and do thorough research to know the facts, before jumping into the protest?

# Is jallikattu a scientifically proven method for preserving any cattle breed? Where are the scientific research documents?

# How can abuse, torturing, mutilating and killing bulls can be considered as preservation of native bulls (100s of bulls are injured every year. 20 bulls have been killed since the amendment of the law in Jan 2017)?

### **Conclusion:**

Any amount of compensation cannot be equal to precious human life. The deep pain of losing a family member/friend cannot be explained with words. The mental agony caused by the loss is always there.

From seeing the facts, it is evident that innocent people and bulls are forced to be killed for politicians' selfish motive of gaining their vote bank

Several hundred people and bulls are seriously injured. Many of them become physically disabled and become non-functional for their entire life.

It is the epitome of animal cruelty

Jallikattu ignites caste discrimination & violence.

Jallikattu does not have any significance to continue in a civilised society.

**Section – 10**

**Appendix A – Individual persons killed– Published news reports**

**Section - 10**

**Appendix A**

**Individual persons killed**

**Published news reports**



**2017**

Date	Village Name	District Name	Total humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Bulls	News Link
14-Feb	Bargur	Krishnagiri	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/rules-go-for-a-toss-as-five-die-in-jallikattu-events-across-tamil-nadu/articleshow/57137341.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/rules-go-for-a-toss-as-five-die-in-jallikattu-events-across-tamil-nadu/articleshow/57137341.cms</a>
14-Feb	Rayakottai	Krishnagiri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/rules-go-for-a-toss-as-five-die-in-jallikattu-events-across-tamil-nadu/articleshow/57137341.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/rules-go-for-a-toss-as-five-die-in-jallikattu-events-across-tamil-nadu/articleshow/57137341.cms</a>
29-May	Melur	Madurai	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/bull-tamer-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-like-event-in-melur/articleshow/58887588.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/bull-tamer-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-like-event-in-melur/articleshow/58887588.cms</a>
27-Jan	Arasalur	Perambalur	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/270117/jallikattu-90-persons-hurt-bull-dies-in-2-events.html">https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/270117/jallikattu-90-persons-hurt-bull-dies-in-2-events.html</a>
22-Jan	Rapoosal	pudukottai	2	2	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/jallikattu-claims-two-lives-in-tamil-nadu/articleshow/56716812.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/jallikattu-claims-two-lives-in-tamil-nadu/articleshow/56716812.cms</a>
05-Mar	Thiruvappur	pudukottai	2	1	1	0	<a href="https://indianexpress.com/article/india/tamil-nadu-two-dead-56-injured-in-pudukottai-jallikattu-4555645/">https://indianexpress.com/article/india/tamil-nadu-two-dead-56-injured-in-pudukottai-jallikattu-4555645/</a>
11-Mar	Annavasal	pudukottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/one-dies-in-annavasal-jallikattu/article17445186.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/one-dies-in-annavasal-jallikattu/article17445186.ece</a>
25-Dec	thirumayam	pudukottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/bull-gores-spectator-to-death-at-pudukottai-manju-virattu/articleshow/62235310.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/bull-gores-spectator-to-death-at-pudukottai-manju-virattu/articleshow/62235310.cms</a>
20-Feb	koodamalai	salem	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-bull-killed-in-jallikattu/article17331105.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-bull-killed-in-jallikattu/article17331105.ece</a>
13-Feb	Kandupatti	Sivaganga	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2017/feb/13/two-spectators-gored-to-death-in-separate-bull-taming-incidents-1570028.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2017/feb/13/two-spectators-gored-to-death-in-separate-bull-taming-incidents-1570028.html</a>
17-Apr	M pudur	sivaganga	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/student-gored-to-death-by-bull/article18072901.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/student-gored-to-death-by-bull/article18072901.ece</a>
08-Aug	Karaikudi	sivaganga	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.nvoooz.com/news/chennai/890152/man-gored-to-death-during-bull-race-in-tamil-nadu/">https://www.nvoooz.com/news/chennai/890152/man-gored-to-death-during-bull-race-in-tamil-nadu/</a>
15-Feb	vallam	Thanjavur	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2017/feb/15/vallam-jallikattu-bulls-plunge-into-well-1570736.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2017/feb/15/vallam-jallikattu-bulls-plunge-into-well-1570736.html</a>
20-Feb	theni	Theni	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-bull-killed-in-jallikattu/article17331105.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-bull-killed-in-jallikattu/article17331105.ece</a>
18-Jan	vellakuttai	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/man-gored-to-death-in-tamil-nadu-as-jallikattu-goes-horribly-wrong-269721.html">https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/man-gored-to-death-in-tamil-nadu-as-jallikattu-goes-horribly-wrong-269721.html</a>
07-Feb	Melmayil	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/Man-dies-during-bull-race-near-Vellore/article17205963.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/Man-dies-during-bull-race-near-Vellore/article17205963.ece</a>
08-Feb	Nimmiyampattu	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/man-gored-to-death-during-bull-race-in-tamil-nadu/articleshow/57044027.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/man-gored-to-death-during-bull-race-in-tamil-nadu/articleshow/57044027.cms</a>
24-Jan	Kansapuram	Virudhunagar	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/jallikattu-bull-gores-tamil-nadu-cop-to-death-in-virudhunagar/articleshow/56747063.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/jallikattu-bull-gores-tamil-nadu-cop-to-death-in-virudhunagar/articleshow/56747063.cms</a>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	

2018							
Date	Village Name	District Name	Total Humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Bulls	News Link
06-Aug	Karaivetti parathur	Ariyalur	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-gored-to-death-at-jallikattu/article24610008.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-gored-to-death-at-jallikattu/article24610008.ece</a>
08-Feb	pugaiyilpatti	Dindukal	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/bull-tamer-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu/articleshow/62827465.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/bull-tamer-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu/articleshow/62827465.cms</a>
15-Jan	Palamedu	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-dead-at-palamedu-jallikattu/article22442876.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-dead-at-palamedu-jallikattu/article22442876.ece</a>
15-Apr	Kulamangalam	Madurai	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2018/apr/15/one-killed-13-hurt-in-jallikattu-at-temple-festival-1802016.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2018/apr/15/one-killed-13-hurt-in-jallikattu-at-temple-festival-1802016.html</a>
24-Jul	ucharichanpatti	Madurai	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.ndtv.com/tamil-nadu-news/teenager-dies-in-madurai-after-injury-in-bull-taming-sport-manju-virattu-1888423">https://www.ndtv.com/tamil-nadu-news/teenager-dies-in-madurai-after-injury-in-bull-taming-sport-manju-virattu-1888423</a>
15-Apr	pulambadi	Perambalur	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/man-killed-at-jallikattu-event-in-perambalur/articleshow/63766391.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/man-killed-at-jallikattu-event-in-perambalur/articleshow/63766391.cms</a>
17-Jan	Vadamalapur	pudukottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-gored-to-death-by-raging-bull-in-pudukottai-jallikattu-event/article22455481.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-gored-to-death-by-raging-bull-in-pudukottai-jallikattu-event/article22455481.ece</a>
12-Feb	Theennalur	pudukottai	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/ministers-bull-hits-vaadivasal-post-dies-during-jallikattu/articleshow/62877673.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/ministers-bull-hits-vaadivasal-post-dies-during-jallikattu/articleshow/62877673.cms</a>
31-Jan	nagiyampatti	salem	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/states/man-killed-during-jallikattu/article22613099.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/states/man-killed-during-jallikattu/article22613099.ece</a>



2018							
Date	Village Name	District Name	Total Humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Bulls	News Link
17-Jan	Siravayal	sivaganga	2	0	2	0	<a href="http://english.webdunia.com/article/national-news/three-gored-to-death-150-injured-in-jallikattu-events-in-tn-118011700009_1.html">http://english.webdunia.com/article/national-news/three-gored-to-death-150-injured-in-jallikattu-events-in-tn-118011700009_1.html</a>
02-Apr	Thethampatti	sivaganga	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/student-gored-to-death/article23410093.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/student-gored-to-death/article23410093.ece</a>
26-Apr	Thirupattur	sivaganga	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.behindwoods.com/news-shots/tamilnadu-news/tamil-nadu-two-gored-to-death-during-manjuvirattu.html">https://www.behindwoods.com/news-shots/tamilnadu-news/tamil-nadu-two-gored-to-death-during-manjuvirattu.html</a>
26-Apr	Kandaramanickam	sivaganga	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/two-spectators-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-sivaganga/article23685662.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/two-spectators-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-sivaganga/article23685662.ece</a>
15-Feb	Vallam	Thanjavur	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2018/02/14/25-tamers-injured-one-bull-dead-in-jallikattu-at-tiruchy-thanjavur">https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2018/02/14/25-tamers-injured-one-bull-dead-in-jallikattu-at-tiruchy-thanjavur</a>
19-Feb	Alagumalai	Tirupur	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/coimbatore/55-people-injured-bull-dead-in-alagumalai-jallikattu/articleshow/62974953.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/coimbatore/55-people-injured-bull-dead-in-alagumalai-jallikattu/articleshow/62974953.cms</a>
16-Jan	Manaparai	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/jallikattu-death-toll-reaches-four-as-three-spectators-killed-in-tamil-nadu/story-0s7QM0Bn6DzqHynjF4UOPJ.html">https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/jallikattu-death-toll-reaches-four-as-three-spectators-killed-in-tamil-nadu/story-0s7QM0Bn6DzqHynjF4UOPJ.html</a>
16-Jan	Avaarangadu	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-spectator-gored-to-death-at-avaarangadu-jallikattu/article22449574.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-spectator-gored-to-death-at-avaarangadu-jallikattu/article22449574.ece</a>
21-Jan	Kalingapatti	Trichy	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/bull-kicks-teen-to-death-at-trichy-jallikattu-event/articleshow/62586032.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/bull-kicks-teen-to-death-at-trichy-jallikattu-event/articleshow/62586032.cms</a>
05-Feb	Manaparai	Trichy	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/bull-tamer-dies-after-taking-a-hit-on-chest-during-jallikattu/articleshow/62784423.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/bull-tamer-dies-after-taking-a-hit-on-chest-during-jallikattu/articleshow/62784423.cms</a>
05-Feb	Allur	Trichy	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2018/feb/05/tamil-nadu-bull-dies-of-cardiac-arrest-during-jallikattu-1768498.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2018/feb/05/tamil-nadu-bull-dies-of-cardiac-arrest-during-jallikattu-1768498.html</a>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	

**2019**

Date	Village Name	District Name	Total Humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Bulls	News Link
13-Feb	Uthanapalli	Krishnagiri	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/130219/2-bulls-locked-in-combat-at-jallikattu-in-krishnagiri-1-dies.html">https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/130219/2-bulls-locked-in-combat-at-jallikattu-in-krishnagiri-1-dies.html</a>
17-Jan	Allanganallur	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/spectator-dies-during-jallikattu-many-bull-tamers-injured/1447037/">https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/spectator-dies-during-jallikattu-many-bull-tamers-injured/1447037/</a>
18-Jan	Allanganallur	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.ndtv.com/tamil-nadu-news/jallikattu-spectator-dies-of-heart-attack-several-bull-tamers-injured-1979567">https://www.ndtv.com/tamil-nadu-news/jallikattu-spectator-dies-of-heart-attack-several-bull-tamers-injured-1979567</a>
19-Jan	Podttiredypatti	Namakkal	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.kaalaimalar.com/jallikattu-near-namakkal-at-400-bulls-one-fell-into-the-well-and-the-death-of-a-pity-34-injured/">https://www.kaalaimalar.com/jallikattu-near-namakkal-at-400-bulls-one-fell-into-the-well-and-the-death-of-a-pity-34-injured/</a>
21-Jan	Viralimalai	Pudukkottai	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/two-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-at-viralimalai/article26044764.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/two-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-at-viralimalai/article26044764.ece</a>
28-Oct	Virachilai	Pudukkottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/teenager-gored-to-death-by-bull-during-manju-virattu-event-in-tn-village/articleshow/71795199.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/teenager-gored-to-death-by-bull-during-manju-virattu-event-in-tn-village/articleshow/71795199.cms</a>
26-Apr	Kandaramanickam	Sivaganga	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2019/04/25/illegal-jallikattu-at-sivaganga-2-killed">https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2019/04/25/illegal-jallikattu-at-sivaganga-2-killed</a>
26-May	Madagupatti	Sivaganga	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2019/05/25/tossed-bull-tamer-dies-on-way-to-hospital">https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2019/05/25/tossed-bull-tamer-dies-on-way-to-hospital</a>
01-Mar	Kallakudi	Trichy	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/youth-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-near-tiruchi/article26406552.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/youth-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-near-tiruchi/article26406552.ece</a>
02-Mar	Kallakudi	Trichy	0	0	0	2	<a href="https://www.dailythanthi.com/News/Districts/2019/03/02021645/In-kallakuti-jallikattu-Player-Kills-hit-by-train2.vpf?infinitemscroll=1">https://www.dailythanthi.com/News/Districts/2019/03/02021645/In-kallakuti-jallikattu-Player-Kills-hit-by-train2.vpf?infinitemscroll=1</a>
19-Jan	palkar palayam	Vellore	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/villain-bull-dies-after-suffering-injuries-during-manju-virattu-event-in-tn-village/articleshow/67591456.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/villain-bull-dies-after-suffering-injuries-during-manju-virattu-event-in-tn-village/articleshow/67591456.cms</a>
22-Jan	Nimmiyampattu	Vellore	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/jan/22/vellore-villagers-in-tears-as-bull-dies-hours-after-bagging-top-honours-in-race-1928650.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/jan/22/vellore-villagers-in-tears-as-bull-dies-hours-after-bagging-top-honours-in-race-1928650.html</a>
23-Jan	Vallipattu	Vellore	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://tamil.samayam.com/latest-news/state-news/vellore-jallikattu-bull-died-after-fell-into-well/articleshow/67653319.cms">https://tamil.samayam.com/latest-news/state-news/vellore-jallikattu-bull-died-after-fell-into-well/articleshow/67653319.cms</a>
31-Jan	Melmayil	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2019/01/30/1-killed-32-spectators-injured--at-melmayil-bull-run-event">https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2019/01/30/1-killed-32-spectators-injured--at-melmayil-bull-run-event</a>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	



2020

Date	Village Name	District Name	Total humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Total bulls	News Link
19-Jan	Kokkudi	Ariyalur	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/one-dead-24-injured-in-ariyalur-jallikattu/articleshow/73384842.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/one-dead-24-injured-in-ariyalur-jallikattu/articleshow/73384842.cms</a>
24-Feb	Chettipalayam	Coimbatore	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/coimbatore/1-killed-in-chettipalayam-jallikattu/articleshow/74274657.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/coimbatore/1-killed-in-chettipalayam-jallikattu/articleshow/74274657.cms</a>
15-Feb	Kosavapatti	Dindigul	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2020/feb/15/dindigul-bull-brought-for-jallikattu-dies-after-falling-into-well-2103636.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2020/feb/15/dindigul-bull-brought-for-jallikattu-dies-after-falling-into-well-2103636.html</a>
24-Feb	Nallamanaickenpatti	Dindigul	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/two-tamers-including-student-killed-in-two-jallikattu-events/article30897852.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/two-tamers-including-student-killed-in-two-jallikattu-events/article30897852.ece</a>
17-Jan	Anchetty	Krishnagiri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/one-dead-several-hurt-as-tamil-nadu-reveals-in-jallikattu/articleshow/73316660.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/one-dead-several-hurt-as-tamil-nadu-reveals-in-jallikattu/articleshow/73316660.cms</a>
17-Jan	Alanganallur	Madurai	0	0	0	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/world-renowned-alanganallur-jallikattu-begins/article30583304.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/world-renowned-alanganallur-jallikattu-begins/article30583304.ece</a>
18-Jan	Alanganallur	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.news18.com/news/india/26-yr-old-bull-tamer-gored-to-death-several-injured-during-jalikkattu-in-madurai-2462571.html">https://www.news18.com/news/india/26-yr-old-bull-tamer-gored-to-death-several-injured-during-jalikkattu-in-madurai-2462571.html</a>
18-Jan	Avaniyapuram	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/one-more-death-due-to-jallikattu-in-madurai/articleshow/73355998.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/one-more-death-due-to-jallikattu-in-madurai/articleshow/73355998.cms</a>
17-Feb	Visuvakudi	Perambalur	0	0	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/one-dead-43-injured-in-jallikattu-held-in-trichy-thanjavur-perambalur/articleshow/74165556.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/one-dead-43-injured-in-jallikattu-held-in-trichy-thanjavur-perambalur/articleshow/74165556.cms</a>
19-Jan	Vadamalapur	Pudukkottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-killed-in-pudukkottai-jallikattu/article30597021.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-killed-in-pudukkottai-jallikattu/article30597021.ece</a>
08-Mar	Annavaasal	Pudukkottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-killed-during-jallikattu-in-pudukkottai/article31012283.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-killed-during-jallikattu-in-pudukkottai/article31012283.ece</a>
09-Mar	Avur	Pudukkottai	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/jallikattu-bull-dies-after-coming-out-of-vadivasal/articleshow/74543197.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/jallikattu-bull-dies-after-coming-out-of-vadivasal/articleshow/74543197.cms</a>
24-Feb	Thamampatti	Salem	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/tamil-nadu-three-bull-tamers-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu/articleshow/74275123.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/tamil-nadu-three-bull-tamers-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu/articleshow/74275123.cms</a>
24-Feb	Nagiyampatti	Salem	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/salem/one-killed-in-jallikattu-at-nagiyampatti-in-salem/articleshow/74274464.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/salem/one-killed-in-jallikattu-at-nagiyampatti-in-salem/articleshow/74274464.cms</a>
20-Jan	Kanduppatti	Sivaganga	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.timesnownews.com/mirror-now/in-focus/article/tamil-nadu-bull-released-during-jallikattu-dies-after-being-hit-by-train/542456">https://www.timesnownews.com/mirror-now/in-focus/article/tamil-nadu-bull-released-during-jallikattu-dies-after-being-hit-by-train/542456</a>
20-Jan	Kanduppatti	Sivagangai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-dead-over-70-hurt-in-kandupatti-manjuvirattu/article30602696.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-dead-over-70-hurt-in-kandupatti-manjuvirattu/article30602696.ece</a>
18-Jan	Avarangadu	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/society/jallikattu-five-dead-over-100-injured-in-three-days-this-dangerous-sport-needs-safety-regulations/article30643197.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/society/jallikattu-five-dead-over-100-injured-in-three-days-this-dangerous-sport-needs-safety-regulations/article30643197.ece</a>
20-Jan	Viralimalai	Trichy	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/viralimalai-jallikattu-spectator-gored-to-death-by-bull/articleshow/67610153.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/viralimalai-jallikattu-spectator-gored-to-death-by-bull/articleshow/67610153.cms</a>
23-Jan	Vaniyambadi	Vellore	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.timesnownews.com/mirror-now/in-focus/article/animal-cruelty-alert-bull-dies-during-jallikattu-celebrations/544034">https://www.timesnownews.com/mirror-now/in-focus/article/animal-cruelty-alert-bull-dies-during-jallikattu-celebrations/544034</a>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	

## 2021

Date (2021)	Village	District	Total Humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Bulls	Newspaper Link
10-Jan	Neralagiri	Krishnagiri	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/2-killed-many-injured-as-roof-collapses-during-bull-racing-event-in-tamil-nadu-s-krishnagiri-1757632-2021-01-10">https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/2-killed-many-injured-as-roof-collapses-during-bull-racing-event-in-tamil-nadu-s-krishnagiri-1757632-2021-01-10</a>
17-Jan	Alanganallur	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/alanganallur-jallikattu-injured-bull-tamer-dies-in-madurai-govenment-rajaji-hospital/articleshow/80313697.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/alanganallur-jallikattu-injured-bull-tamer-dies-in-madurai-govenment-rajaji-hospital/articleshow/80313697.cms</a>
16-Jan	Siravayal	Sivaganaga	2	0	2	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/youth-gored-by-bull-at-jallikattu-succumbs-to-injuries/article33593281.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/youth-gored-by-bull-at-jallikattu-succumbs-to-injuries/article33593281.ece</a>
26-Feb	Araliparai	Sivaganga	4	0	4	0	<a href="https://www.timesnownews.com/india/tamil-nadu/article/tamil-nadu-four-men-gored-to-death-by-bulls-during-manjuvirattu-event-in-sivaganga/725683">https://www.timesnownews.com/india/tamil-nadu/article/tamil-nadu-four-men-gored-to-death-by-bulls-during-manjuvirattu-event-in-sivaganga/725683</a>
14-Jan	Avaniyapuram	Madurai	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.bbc.com/tamil/india-55663474">https://www.bbc.com/tamil/india-55663474</a>
05-Nov	Virachilai	Pudukkottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/spectator-gored-to-death-in-manjuvirattu-near-pudukkottai/article37343373.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/spectator-gored-to-death-in-manjuvirattu-near-pudukkottai/article37343373.ece</a>
17-Jan	Sevugampatti	Pudukkottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/two-gored-by-bulls-succumb-to-injuries/article33594740.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/two-gored-by-bulls-succumb-to-injuries/article33594740.ece</a>
17-Jan	Iluppur	Pudukkottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/two-gored-by-bulls-succumb-to-injuries/article33594740.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/two-gored-by-bulls-succumb-to-injuries/article33594740.ece</a>
08-Feb	Ayyampatti	Theni	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-killed-in-jallikattu-in-theni/article33778475.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-killed-in-jallikattu-in-theni/article33778475.ece</a>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	



							2022
Date (2022)	Village Name	District	Total Humans	Tamers	Spectators / Public on streets	Bulls	Newspaper Link
06-Apr	Pugailaipatty	Dindigul	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/bull-gores-its-owner-to-death-during-jallikattu-near-dindigul/articleshow/90690754.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/bull-gores-its-owner-to-death-during-jallikattu-near-dindigul/articleshow/90690754.cms</a>
10-Mar	pilamanayakanpatti,	Dindigul	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.maalaimalar.com/news/state/2022/03/10104518/3560398/Tamil-News-Jallikattu-bull-collide-youth-death.vpf">https://www.maalaimalar.com/news/state/2022/03/10104518/3560398/Tamil-News-Jallikattu-bull-collide-youth-death.vpf</a>
26-Apr	Palayapettai	Krishnagiri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/tamil-nadu-jallikattu-bull-kills-man-in-krishnagiri/articleshow/91086918.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/tamil-nadu-jallikattu-bull-kills-man-in-krishnagiri/articleshow/91086918.cms</a>
25-Mar	Chappadi	Krishnagiri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2022/03/25/15-yr-old-boy-gored-to-death-during-bull-race-event-in-krishnagiri-district">https://www.dtnext.in/tamilnadu/2022/03/25/15-yr-old-boy-gored-to-death-during-bull-race-event-in-krishnagiri-district</a>
14-Jan	Avaniapuram	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/avaniapuram-jallikattu-spectator-gored-to-death-over-80-participants-injured/article38272105.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/avaniapuram-jallikattu-spectator-gored-to-death-over-80-participants-injured/article38272105.ece</a>
13-Mar	Sakkudi	Madurai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/spectator-gored-to-death-by-bull-during-jallikattu-near-madurai/articleshow/90172102.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/spectator-gored-to-death-by-bull-during-jallikattu-near-madurai/articleshow/90172102.cms</a>
12-Feb	Illupur	Pudukottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://news.abplive.com/tamil-nadu/jallikattu-2022-spectator-gored-to-death-in-tn-s-pudukottai-district-1512461">https://news.abplive.com/tamil-nadu/jallikattu-2022-spectator-gored-to-death-in-tn-s-pudukottai-district-1512461</a>
30-Apr	Thammampatti	Salem	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.dinamani.com/all-editions/edition-dharmapuri/salem/2022/apr/29/a-bull-dies-in-ulipuram-jallikattu-3835814.html">https://www.dinamani.com/all-editions/edition-dharmapuri/salem/2022/apr/29/a-bull-dies-in-ulipuram-jallikattu-3835814.html</a>
18-Jan	Kandipatti	Sivaganga	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-killed-in-manju-virattu-near-sivaganga/article38287520.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/one-killed-in-manju-virattu-near-sivaganga/article38287520.ece</a>
17-Feb	Araliparai	Sivaganga	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.timesnownews.com/chennai/article/tamil-nadu-bull-pierces-spectators-chest-during-annual-manjuvirattu-event-in-sivaganga-125-other-injured/859639">https://www.timesnownews.com/chennai/article/tamil-nadu-bull-pierces-spectators-chest-during-annual-manjuvirattu-event-in-sivaganga-125-other-injured/859639</a>
17-Jan	Nerkuppai	Sivaganga	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/manjuvirattu-16-year-old-gored-to-death/article38280020.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/manjuvirattu-16-year-old-gored-to-death/article38280020.ece</a>
15-Jan	Periya Suriyur	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/bull-owner-gored-to-death-at-jallikattu-near-tiruchi/article38272812.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/bull-owner-gored-to-death-at-jallikattu-near-tiruchi/article38272812.ece</a>
19-Jan	Navalur Kuttapattu	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-near-tiruchi/article38289155.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/spectator-gored-to-death-in-jallikattu-near-tiruchi/article38289155.ece</a>
23-Jan	Pallapatti	Trichy	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/bull-tamer-succumbs-to-injuries/article38315017.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/bull-tamer-succumbs-to-injuries/article38315017.ece</a>
19-Mar	Kannudayanpatti	Trichy	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/youth-gored-to-death-by-bull-many-injured-injallikattu/article65240875.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/youth-gored-to-death-by-bull-many-injured-injallikattu/article65240875.ece</a>
16-Jan	Kallicheri	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2022/jan/17/illegal-bull-race-in-tamil-nadus-vellore-claims-life-of-teen-spectator-four-held-2407612.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2022/jan/17/illegal-bull-race-in-tamil-nadus-vellore-claims-life-of-teen-spectator-four-held-2407612.html</a>
17-Jan	Kilarasanpatti	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/13-year-old-school-girl-injured-in-bull-race-dies-in-vellore-hospital/article38305081.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/13-year-old-school-girl-injured-in-bull-race-dies-in-vellore-hospital/article38305081.ece</a>
21-Jan	Panamadangi	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/13-year-old-school-girl-injured-in-bull-race-dies-in-vellore-hospital/article38305081.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/13-year-old-school-girl-injured-in-bull-race-dies-in-vellore-hospital/article38305081.ece</a>
			17	2	15	1	

**2023 (till 18th Mar 23)**

Date	Village Name	District Name	Total	Tamers	Spectators / Public on	Bulls	News Link
14-Mar	Thirumanur	Ariyalur	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.seithisolai.com/jallikattu-bull-death-in-accident.php">https://www.seithisolai.com/jallikattu-bull-death-in-accident.php</a>
22-Jan	Thadangam	Dharmapuri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://thefederal.com/states/south/tamil-nadu/14-year-old-boy-killed-by-bull-in-jallikattu-event-in-tamil">https://thefederal.com/states/south/tamil-nadu/14-year-old-boy-killed-by-bull-in-jallikattu-event-in-tamil</a>
17-Jan	(RT Malai) Ratchandar Thirumalai	Karur	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/ratchandar-thirumalai-jallikattu-bull-tamer-dies/articleshow/97095047.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/ratchandar-thirumalai-jallikattu-bull-tamer-dies/articleshow/97095047.cms</a>
19-Jan	V. Madhepallai	Krishnagiri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.dnnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/01/18/two-boys-one-youth-killed-in-bull-run-incidents-across-the">https://www.dnnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/01/18/two-boys-one-youth-killed-in-bull-run-incidents-across-the</a>
23-Feb	Dimma chathiram	Krishnagiri	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/salem/spectator-gored-to-death-by-bull/articleshow/98167261.cms?from=mdr">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/salem/spectator-gored-to-death-by-bull/articleshow/98167261.cms?from=mdr</a>
16-Jan	Palamedu	Madurai	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://www.ndtv.com/tamil-nadu-news/bull-tamer-gored-to-death-at-jallikattu-event-in-tamil-nadu">https://www.ndtv.com/tamil-nadu-news/bull-tamer-gored-to-death-at-jallikattu-event-in-tamil-nadu</a>
17-Jan	Siravayal	Madurai	1	1	0	0	<a href="https://news.abplive.com/tamil-nadu/tamil-nadu-teen-boy-killed-68-participants-injured-during-jallikattu-event-in-dharmapuri-1577214">https://news.abplive.com/tamil-nadu/tamil-nadu-teen-boy-killed-68-participants-injured-during-jallikattu-event-in-dharmapuri-1577214</a>
17-Jan	Rayavaram	Pudukottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://news.abplive.com/tamil-nadu/tamil-nadu-teen-boy-killed-68-participants-injured-during-jallikattu-event-in-dharmapuri-1577214">https://news.abplive.com/tamil-nadu/tamil-nadu-teen-boy-killed-68-participants-injured-during-jallikattu-event-in-dharmapuri-1577214</a>
20-Feb	Ponama ravathy	Pudukottai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/feb/20/25-year-old-man-gored-to-death-during-jallikattu-in-tamil-naduspudukkottai">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/feb/20/25-year-old-man-gored-to-death-during-jallikattu-in-tamil-naduspudukkottai</a>
26-Feb	Thiruvappur	Pudukottai	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://news7tamil.live/tiruvapur-jallikattu-bull-died-after-falling-into-eyeball.html">https://news7tamil.live/tiruvapur-jallikattu-bull-died-after-falling-into-eyeball.html</a>
04-Mar	Madhakottai	Tanjavur	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/bull-dies-in-freak-mishap/article66580345.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/bull-dies-in-freak-mishap/article66580345.ece</a>
15-Feb	Pallavarayanpatti	Theni	0	0	0	2	<a href="https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/two-bulls-killed-10-tamers-injured-in-jallikattu-in-theni-district/article66513022.ece">https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/two-bulls-killed-10-tamers-injured-in-jallikattu-in-theni-district/article66513022.ece</a>
18-Jan	Vada Mavandhal	Thiruvannamalai	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.dnnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/01/18/two-boys-one-youth-killed-in-bull-run-incidents-across-the">https://www.dnnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/01/18/two-boys-one-youth-killed-in-bull-run-incidents-across-the</a>
18-Jan	Kalnacharpatti	Tirupattur	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.dnnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/01/18/two-boys-one-youth-killed-in-bull-run-incidents-across-the-state">https://www.dnnext.in/tamilnadu/2023/01/18/two-boys-one-youth-killed-in-bull-run-incidents-across-the-state</a>
16-Jan	Periasuriyur	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/periya-sooriyur-jallikattu-youth-gored-to-death-by-bull/articleshow/97034446.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/periya-sooriyur-jallikattu-youth-gored-to-death-by-bull/articleshow/97034446.cms</a>
02-Feb	Pothamettupatti	Trichy	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/spectator-gored-to-death-in-tamil-nadu-jallikattu/articleshow/97564764.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/trichy/spectator-gored-to-death-in-tamil-nadu-jallikattu/articleshow/97564764.cms</a>
19-Feb	Periya Anaikaraiyatti	Trichy	0	0	0	1	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/feb/19/one-bull-dead-45-people-hurt-atjallikattu-in-tiruchy-2548836.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/feb/19/one-bull-dead-45-people-hurt-atjallikattu-in-tiruchy-2548836.html</a>
11-Feb	Marutha vallipalayam	Vellore	1	0	1	0	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/feb/11/youth-gored-to-death-by-bull-in-vellore-district-2546390.html">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/feb/11/youth-gored-to-death-by-bull-in-vellore-district-2546390.html</a>
12-Mar	Kariapatti Aviyyur	Virudhunagar	0	0	0	2	<a href="https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/mar/12/two-jallikattu-bulls-near-mukkulam-area-in-virudhunagar-electrocuted-to-death">https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2023/mar/12/two-jallikattu-bulls-near-mukkulam-area-in-virudhunagar-electrocuted-to-death</a>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	



**Section - 11**

**Appendix B**

**Last few pages of the landmark  
Supreme Court Judgment of 2014,  
banning all bull-based events in India**

## Appendix B: Last few pages of the SC landmark judgment in May 2014

### NON-ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES:

61. We have, however, lot of avoidable non-essential human activities like Bullock-cart race, Jallikattu etc. Bulls, thinking that they have only instrumental value are intentionally used though avoidable, ignoring welfare of the Bulls solely for human pleasure. Such avoidable human activities violate rights guaranteed to them under Sections 3 and 11 of PCA Act. AWBI, the expert statutory body has taken up the stand that events like Jallikattu, Bullock-cart race etc. inherently involve pain and suffering, which involves both physical and mental components, including fear and distress. Temple Grandin and Catherine Johnson, in their work on Animals in Translation say:

The single worst thing you can do to an animal emotionally is to make it feel afraid. Fear is so bad for animals I think it is worse than pain. I always get surprised looks when I say this. If you gave most people a choice between intense pain and intense fear, theyd probably pick fear. Both anxiety and fear, therefore, play an important role in animal suffering, which is part and parcel of the events like Jallikattu, Bullock-

cart Race etc..

### RIGHT TO LIFE:

62. Every species has a right to life and security, subject to the law of the land, which includes depriving its life, out of human necessity. Article 21 of the Constitution, while safeguarding the rights of humans, protects life and the word life has been given an expanded definition and any disturbance from the basic environment which includes all forms of life, including animal life, which are necessary for human life, fall within the meaning of Article 21 of the Constitution. So far as animals are concerned, in our view, life means something more than mere survival or existence or instrumental value for human-beings, but to lead a life with some intrinsic worth, honour and dignity. Animals well-being and welfare have been statutorily recognised under Sections 3 and 11 of the Act and the rights framed under the Act. Right to live in a healthy and clean atmosphere and right to get protection from human beings against inflicting unnecessary pain or suffering is a right guaranteed to the animals under Sections 3 and 11 of the PCA Act read with Article 51A(g) of the Constitution. Right to get food, shelter is also a guaranteed right under Sections 3 and 11 of the PCA Act and the Rules framed thereunder, especially when they are domesticated. Right to dignity and fair treatment is, therefore, not confined to human beings alone, but to animals as well. Right, not to be beaten, kicked, over-ridder, over-loading is also a right recognized by Section 11 read with Section 3 of the PCA Act. Animals have also a right against the human beings not to be tortured and against infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering. Penalty for violation of those rights are insignificant, since laws are made by humans. Punishment prescribed in Section 11(1) is not commensurate with the gravity of the offence, hence being violated with impunity defeating the very object and purpose of the Act, hence the necessity of taking disciplinary action against those officers who fail to discharge their duties to safeguard the statutory rights of animals under the PCA Act.



63. Jallikattu and other forms of Bulls race, as the various reports indicate, causes considerable pain, stress and strain on the bulls. Bulls, in such events, not only do move their head showing that they do not want to go to the arena but, as pain is being inflicted in the vadivasal is so much, they have no other go but to flee to a situation which is adverse to them. Bulls, in that situation, are stressed, exhausted, injured and humiliated. Frustration of the Bulls is noticeable in their vocalization and, looking at the facial expression of the bulls, ethologist or an ordinary man can easily sense their suffering. Bulls, otherwise are very peaceful animals dedicating their life for human use and requirement, but are subjected to such an ordeal that not only inflicts serious suffering on them but also forces them to behave in ways, namely, they do not behave, force them into the event which does not like and, in that process, they are being tortured to the hilt. Bulls cannot carry the so-called performance without being exhausted, injured, tortured or humiliated. Bulls are also intentionally subjected to fear, injury both mentally and physically and put to unnecessary stress and strain for human pleasure and enjoyment, that too, a species totally dedicated its life for human benefit, out of necessity.

64. We are, therefore, of the view that Sections 21, 22 of the PCA Act and the relevant provisions have to be understood in the light of the rights conferred on animals under Section 3, read with Sections 11(1)(a) &

(o) and Articles 51A(g) and (h) of the Constitution, and if so read, in our view, Bulls cannot be used as a Performing Animals for Jallikattu and Bullock-cart Race, since they are basically draught and pack animals, not anatomically designed for such performances.

#### REPUGNANCY:

65. We may now examine whether provisions of the TNRJ Act, which is a State Act, is repugnant to the PCA Act, which is a Central Act, since, both the Acts fall under Entry No. 17 in the Concurrent List. Repugnancy between the Parliamentary Legislation and State Legislation arises in two ways:

- i) Where the legislations, though enacted with respect to the matters in their allotted sphere, overlap conflict and
- ii) Where two legislations are with respect to the same matters in the concurrent list and there is a conflict.

In both the situations, the Parliamentary legislation will predominate in the first by virtue of the non-obstante clause in Article 246(1), and in the second by reason of Article 254(1) of the Constitution. The law on this point has been elaborately discussed by this Court in the case of *Vijay Kumar Sharma v. State of Karnataka* (1990) 2 SCC 562.

66. Instances are many, where the State law may be inconsistent with the Central law, where there may be express inconsistency in actual terms of the two legislations so that one cannot be obeyed without disobeying the other. Further, if the Parliamentary legislation, if intended to be a complete and exhaustive code, then though there is no direct conflict, the State law may be inoperative.

Repugnancy will also arise between two enactments even though obedience to each of them is possible without disobeying the other, if a competent legislature with a superior efficacy expressly or impliedly evinces by its legislation an intention to cover the whole field.

67. In *M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India* AIR 1979 SC 898, this Court held that, in order to decide the question of repugnancy, it must be shown that the two enactments contain inconsistent and irreconcilable provisions, therefore, they cannot stand together or operate in the same field. Further, it was also pointed out that there can be no repeal by implication, unless inconsistency appears on the face of those statutes. Further, where two statutes occupy a particular field, but there is room or possibility of both the statutes operating in the same field without coming into collision with each other, no repugnancy results. Further, it was also noticed that there is no inconsistency, but a statute occupying the same field seeks to create distinct and separate offences, no question of repugnancy arises and both the statutes continue to operate in the same field.

68. In *Jaya Gokul Educational Trust v. Commissioner & Secretary to Government Higher Education Department, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala State and Another* (2000) 5 SCC 231, this Court took the view that the repugnancy may arise between two enactments even though obedience of each of them is possible without disobeying the other, if a competent legislature of superior efficacy, expressly or impliedly, evinces by the State legislation a clear intention to cover the whole field and the enactment of the other legislature, passed before or after, would be over-borne on the ground of repugnancy.

69. We may, bearing in mind the above principles, examine whether there is any repugnancy between PCA Act and TNRJ Act so as to have inconsistent and inconceivable provisions so that they cannot stand together or operate in the same field. Both the legislators trace their legislative power in Entry 17 List III.

Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

70. We have to examine whether while enacting the PCA Act, the Parliament has evinced its intention to cover the whole field. To examine the same, we have to refer to the Statement of Objects of the Act, Preamble and other relevant statutory provisions, which would indicate that the Parliament wanted a comprehensive act with the object of promoting message of animal welfare and for preventing cruelty to the animals. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act reads as follows:

Statement of Objects and Reasons The Committee for the prevention of cruelty to animals appointed by the Government of India drew attention to a number of deficiencies in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Central Act No. 11 of 1980) and suggested a replacement by a more comprehensive Act. The existing Act has restricted scope as:

1) it applies only to urban areas within municipal limits;



2) it defines the term animal as meaning any domestic or captured animal and thus contains no provision for prevention of cruelty to animals other than domestic and captured animals;

3) it covers only certain specified types of cruelty to animals; and

4) penalties for certain offences are inadequate.

The Bill is intended to give effect to those recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by the Government of India and in respect of which Central Legislation can be undertaken. The existing Act is proposed to be repealed.

Besides declaring certain type of cruelty to animals to be offences and providing necessary penalties for such offences and making some of the more serious of them cognizable, the Bill also contains provisions for the establishment of an Animal Welfare Board with the object of promoting measures for animal welfare.

Provisions is also being made for the establishment of a Committee to control experimentation on animals when the Government, on the advice of the Animal Welfare Board, is satisfied that it is necessary to do so for preventing cruelty to animals during experimentation. The Bill also contains provisions for licensing and regulating the training and performance of animals for the purpose of any entertainment to which the public are admitted through sale of tickets.

71. Section 3 has been specifically enacted, as already indicated, to confer duties on persons who are in-charge or care of the animals, which says, it is the duty of such persons to ensure the well-being of such animals and to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering upon the animals. In other words, the well-being and welfare of the animals is the paramount and dominant intention of the PCA Act and with that intention it has conferred duties on the person in-charge or care of the animals and correspondent rights on the animals. Section 11 confers obligations on all persons, including persons-in-charge or care of the animals to see that Section 3 has been fully obeyed. Exemptions to Section 11 have been provided in sub-section (3) on the doctrine of necessity, which concept we have already dealt with in the earlier part of the judgment. Section 22 of PCA Act, which deals with performing animals, has to be read along with Sections 3, 11(1), 11(3) of the Act and that expects only the animal to perform in an exhibition and Bull tamers have no role unlike TNRJ Act. Sections 21 and 22 refer to training of animals for performance and not training to withstand the onslaught of Bull tamers. Sections 3, 11 or 22 do not confer any right on the human beings to over-power the animals while it is performing, on the other hand, under Section 11(m), inciting an animal to fight is an offence.

72. Section 38 of the PCA Act confers rule-making powers on the Central Government and, in exercise of its rule-making powers, the Central Government made the Performing Animal Rules, 1973 and the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001 and thrust of all the substantive and procedural provisions is the welfare and well-being of the animal and the duties and obligations of

the persons who are in-charge of the animals and also to safeguard the rights conferred on the animals. Rule 8(vii) specifically refers to animals basic natural instinct and cautions that the basic natural instinct of the animals be protected and be not exploited.

73. The TNRJ Act, 2009 is an anthropocentric legislation enacted not for the welfare of the animals, unlike PCA Act, which is an eco-centric legislation, enacted to ensure the well-being and welfare of the animals and to prevent unnecessary pain or suffering of the animals. The State Act basically safeguards the interest of the organizers and spectators while conducting the event of Jallikattu. Act has no Preamble and the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act reads as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Jallikattu includes manjuvirattu, Oormadu, Vadamadu or Erudhu vidum vizha. The said function consists of taming of bulls as a part of ancient culture and tradition of the Tamils. The said tradition is in vogue for more than 400 years. At present, there is no legislation to regulate the conduct of Jallikattu, manjuvirattu, Oormadu, Vadamadu, Erudhu vidum vizha or any such activity involving the taming of bulls. The Government have, therefore, decided to bring out a legislation to regulate the conduct of the Jallikattu in the State of Tamil Nadu by prescribing norms to hold such events and to ensure the safety of animals, participants and the spectators.

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decisions. Section 4 deals with the responsibility of the organizers. Section 4(3) provides for double barricade area in order to avoid injuries to the spectators and by-standers, the prime consideration is, therefore, to avoid injuries to spectators and by-standers and not that of the animal. Section 4(iv) deals with the fixing the gallery for the spectators to sit and watch the event. Section 4(vi) empowers the Animal Husbandry Department to test the bulls to ensure that performance enhancement drugs are not administered. Duties have also been assigned to the District Collector, under Section 5 of the Act, to ensure safety of the spectators and to see that bulls are free from diseases and not intoxicated or administered with any substance like nicotine, cocaine etc. to make them more aggressive and ferocious. Sections 5(ix) and (x) authorize the District Collector to give wider publicity to the provisions of the PCA Act and the rules made thereunder and to ensure the presence of animal welfare activists of AWBI during the conduct of the event. Section 7 deals with penalty, it says whoever contravenes the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine, which may extend to Rs.10,000/-, or with both. Section 11 of PCA Act, it may be noted, provides for imprisonment for a term which may extend maximum to three months, to that extent, there is inconsistency between Section 7 of the TNRJ Act as well as Section 11 of the PCA Act.

74. Section 2(d) of the PCA Act speaks of domestic animal and taming the animal for use of men, which is evidently for domestic use, being domestic animal, not for entertainment or amusement. Section 11(3), as already stated, excludes five categories of cases from Section 11 due to necessity and Section 28 speaks of killing of animal in a manner required by the religion of any community. Section 22 of the Act speaks of performing animal, meaning thereby, exhibition and training only for performance of the animal. The PCA Act does not speak of taming of animals (over-powering



animals). Taming of animal for domestic use and taming of animal for exhibition or entertainment are entirely different. Section 2(c) of TNRJ Act speaks of taming of bulls which is inconsistent and contrary to the provisions of Chapter V of PCA Act. Sections 4(vii),

(viii) and 5 (viii) speak of Bull tamers. Bull tamers, therefore, tame the bulls at the arena, thereby causing strain, stress, inflict pain and suffering, which PCA Act wants to prevent under Section 11 of the Act. Taming of bulls in arena during Jallikattu, as per the State Act, is not for the well-being of the animal and causes the unnecessary pain and suffering, that is exactly what the Central Act (PCA Act) wants to prevent for the well-being and welfare of animals, which is also against the basic natural instinct of the bulls.

75. PCA Act, especially Section 3, coupled with Section 11(1)(m)(ii), as already stated, makes an offence, if any person solely with a view to provide entertainment, incites any animal to fight. Fight can be with an animal or a human being. Section 5 of TNRJ Act envisages a fight between a Bull and Bull tamers, that is, Bull tamer has to fight with the bull and tame it. Such fight is prohibited under Section 11(1)(m)(ii) of PCA Act read with Section 3 of the Act. Hence, there is inconsistency between Section 5 of TNRJ Act and Section 11(1)(m)(ii) of PCA Act.

76. TNRJ Act, in its Objects and Reasons, speaks of ancient culture and tradition and also safety of animals, participants and spectators. PCA Act was enacted at a time when it was noticed that in order to reap maximum gains, the animals were being exploited by human beings, by using coercive methods and by inflicting unnecessary pain. PCA Act was, therefore, passed to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering and for the well-being and welfare of the animals and to preserve the natural instinct of the animal. Over-powering the performing animal was never in the contemplation of the PCA Act and, in fact, under Section 3 of the PCA Act, a statutory duty has been cast on the person who is in-charge or care of the animal to ensure the well-being of such animal and to prevent infliction on the animal of unnecessary pain or suffering. PCA Act, therefore, cast not only duties on human beings, but also confer corresponding rights on animals, which is being taken away by the State Act (TNRJ Act) by conferring rights on the organizers and Bull tamers, to conduct Jallikattu, which is inconsistent and in direct collision with Section 3, Section 11(1)(a), 11(1)(m)(ii) and Section 22 of the PCA Act read with Articles 51A(g) & (h) of the Constitution and hence repugnant to the PCA Act, which is a welfare legislation and hence declared unconstitutional and void, being violative of Article 254(1) of the Constitution of India.

77. We, therefore, hold that AWBI is right in its stand that Jallikattu, Bullock-cart Race and such events per se violate Sections 3, 11(1)(a) and 11(1)(m)(ii) of PCA Act and hence we uphold the notification dated 11.7.2011 issued by the Central Government, consequently, Bulls cannot be used as performing animals, either for the Jallikattu events or Bullock- cart Races in the State of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra or elsewhere in the country. We, therefore, make the following declarations and directions:

- 1) We declare that the rights guaranteed to the Bulls under Sections 3 and 11 of PCA Act read with Articles 51A(g) & (h) are cannot be taken away or curtailed, except under Sections 11(3) and 28 of PCA Act.

2) We declare that the five freedoms, referred to earlier be read into Sections 3 and 11 of PCA Act, be protected and safeguarded by the States, Central Government, Union Territories (in short Governments), MoEF and AWBI.

3) AWBI and Governments are directed to take appropriate steps to see that the persons-in-charge or care of animals, take reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of animals.

4) AWBI and Governments are directed to take steps to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on the animals, since their rights have been statutorily protected under Sections 3 and 11 of PCA Act.

5) AWBI is also directed to ensure that the provisions of Section 11(1)(m)(ii) scrupulously followed, meaning thereby, that the person-in-charge or care of the animal shall not incite any animal to fight against a human being or another animal.

6) AWBI and the Governments would also see that even in cases where Section 11(3) is involved, the animals be not put to unnecessary pain and suffering and adequate and scientific methods be adopted to achieve the same.

7) AWBI and the Governments should take steps to impart education in relation to human treatment of animals in accordance with Section 9(k) inculcating the spirit of Articles 51A(g) & (h) of the Constitution.

8) Parliament is expected to make proper amendment of the PCA Act to provide an effective deterrent to achieve the object and purpose of the Act and for violation of Section 11, adequate penalties and punishments should be imposed.

9) Parliament, it is expected, would elevate rights of animals to that of constitutional rights, as done by many of the countries around the world, so as to protect their dignity and honour.

10) The Governments would see that if the provisions of the PCA Act and the declarations and the directions issued by this Court are not properly and effectively complied with, disciplinary action be taken against the erring officials so that the purpose and object of PCA Act could be achieved.

11) TNRJ Act is found repugnant to PCA Act, which is a welfare legislation, hence held constitutionally void, being violative of Article 254(1) of the Constitution of India.

12) AWBI is directed to take effective and speedy steps to implement the provisions of PCA Act in consultation with SPCA and make periodical reports to the Governments and if any violation is noticed, the Governments should take steps to



remedy the same, including appropriate follow-up action.

78. Appeals, transferred cases and the Writ Petition are disposed of as above, setting aside the judgment of the Madras High Court, but upholding the judgment of Bombay High Court and the notification dated 11.7.2011 issued by the Central Government. In the facts and circumstances of the case, there will be no order as to costs.

...J.

(K.S. Radhakrishnan) ...J.

(Pinaki Chandra Ghose) New Delhi, May 07, 2014.

## **Section - 12**

- **Jallikattu Rules by TN Govt. & AWBI**
- **Acronyms**





# TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

**EXTRAORDINARY** PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 11]

CHENNAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 2017  
Thai 8, Thunmugi, Thiruvalluvar Aandu-2048

## Part III—Section 1(a)

**General Statutory Rules, Notifications, Orders, Regulations, etc.,  
issued by Secretariat Departments.**

### NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

THE TAMIL NADU PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (CONDUCT OF JALLIKATTU) RULES, 2017.

*[G.O. (Ms.) No. 7, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (AH3), 21st January 2017,  
Thai 8, Thunmugi, Thiruvalluvar Aandu-2048.]*

No. SRO A-(a)/2017.

Under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Central Act 59 of 1960), as amended by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 2017), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following Rules, namely:—

#### RULES

1. *Short title.*— These rules may be called the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Conduct of Jallikattu) Rules, 2017.

2. *Definition.*— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) 'Act' means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Central Act 59 of 1960);

(2) "Collector" means the Collector of the Revenue District.

3. PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCT OF JALLIKATTU :-

(1) Any individual, organization or group, herein called as organizers, intending to conduct Jallikattu in such places and on such days as may be notified by the Government under clause (dd) of section 2 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Central Act 59 of 1960), shall inform in writing to the Collector of the District .

(2) The organizers shall also obtain prior permission from the Collector for the persons as well as their bulls for participating in the Jallikattu event. The Collector shall ensure that the names and other particulars of the participants in the Jallikattu are registered.

(3) The Collector shall, on grant of permission for any Jallikattu, cause an inspection of the venue selected for the conduct of Jallikattu.

(4) The Collector shall form a 'Committee on Jallikattu' comprising of officials from Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Police and Health Departments to oversee and monitor the conduct of Jallikattu and ensure that the Jallikattu is conducted in conformity with these rules.

(5) The organizers shall ensure that the bulls are put to proper test by the authorities of the Animal Husbandry Department and that no performance enhancement drugs, irritants, etc. are administered to the bulls in any form.

(6) The Collector shall, with the assistance of experts of Animal Husbandry Department, ensure that the bulls are free from any diseases and not intoxicated or administered with any substance with the object of making them more aggressive or ferocious.

(7) The organizers shall conduct Jallikattu in a open ground with the following facilities.

(a) The bulls shall be provided rest for a minimum of 20 minutes before they are brought into the arena.

(b) In the holding area, each bull shall be provided adequate space to exhibit the normal behaviour. Each bull shall be provided a minimum space of 60 square feet. Adequate feed and water shall be provided to the bulls and they shall be allowed to perform their normal physiological functions. The owner of the bull shall always be by the side of the bull to assure the psychological safety and security of the bull.

(c) The bulls shall be under the constant monitoring of Veterinarians of the Animal Husbandry Department and Police Personnel to ensure the safety, security and the well being of the bulls.

(d) The bulls shall be thoroughly observed for any physical injuries to the body parts like mutilated ears, fractured tail, etc. by Veterinarians of the Animal Husbandry Department. If any injury is found, they shall not be permitted to participate in the event and shall be sent back.

(e) The bull holding area shall be provided with adequate roofing (shamiana / thatched roof) so as to protect the bulls from rain or sunlight.

(f) The holding area shall be maintained neat, clean and hygienic. All wastes like dung and organic wastes shall be cleared then and there and disinfectants shall be used liberally to ensure complete hygiene.

(g) Closed circuit cameras shall be fixed at vantage points and all the activities shall be monitored and recorded.

#### 4. EXAMINATION OF BULLS :-

(1) The bulls shall be compulsorily subjected to veterinary examination by the qualified Veterinarians of Animal Husbandry Department.

(2) The participating bulls shall be examined for general health by clinical examination. Bulls showing symptoms of fatigue, dehydration, restlessness, etc. shall be identified and not permitted to participate further in the event.

(3) The bulls shall also be specifically examined for possible alcohol abuse and any animal which is subjected to such abuse shall not be permitted to participate in the event.

(4) The bulls shall be taken to the entry point from where their nose ropes shall be undone by the owners and the bull is let inside the arena.

(5) The bull examination area shall be provided with roofing (shamiana / thatched roof) so as to protect the bulls from rain or sunlight.

#### 5. ARENA:-

(1) Arena shall be atleast a 50 square metre area. The bulls have to be embraced by the participants within this 50 square metre area.

(2) The participants shall not be permitted to stand in front of the bulls as they enter the arena. They shall also not be permitted to block the exit way for the bulls. The participants shall be permitted only to embrace the bulls by their hump and run along with the bull for 15 metres or for 30 seconds or sustain three jumps of the bull. The participants shall not hold on to the tail, horns using their hands or restrict the movement of the bulls by holding on to the bulls' legs. The participants violating these guidelines shall be liable to be debarred from participating further in the event. The 15 metre area shall be liberally strewn with coir pith for cushioning effect to prevent any injuries to the bulls or participants.



## **6. BULL RUN AREA :-**

(1) The area after the bull embrace area upto the Bull collection yard is the Bull Run area. A strong double barricade should separate the galleries from the arena. The spectator gallery shall be constructed from atleast 15 metres beyond the point where the bulls are released so as to minimise the noise from the spectators at the time of the bull release.

(2) After the run of 15 metres, when the bulls enter the bull run area, the participants are not to be allowed to touch the bulls. The Bull Run area should cover a minimum of 100 metres length to facilitate the bulls to the exit without any anxiety into the collection yard. The entire activity starting from entry of the bulls into the arena upto the bull collection yard shall be completed in 60 to 120 seconds.

## **7. BULL COLLECTION YARD :-**

(1) The bull collection yard shall be made out of bounds for others. Only the bull owners or their authorised personnel shall be allowed to enter the bull collection yard. A minimum of 60 square feet area shall be made available for each bull and at a time. The bulls after completing the run will enter the collection yard, which shall also be a double barricaded area. The owner or a person authorised by the owner who is familiar with the bull shall receive the bull at the collection yard and peg it. Water and feed shall be provided to the bull. After ensuring adequate rest for the bull (minimum of 20 minutes), the bulls shall be taken back home by the owners.

(2) The bull collection yard shall be provided with roofing (shamiana / thatched roof) so as to protect the bulls from rain or sunlight. Closed circuit cameras shall be fixed at vantage points in the bull collection area and all the activities shall be recorded. A Veterinary team shall be posted in the collection yard so as to provide immediate attention to the bulls that have completed the event. A posse of police personnel shall also be present in the collection area.

## **8. SETTING UP OF GALLERY :-**

(1) The organizers shall fix up the gallery for the spectators to sit and watch the event and the gallery shall be made with strong structures duly certified by the Public Works Department officials.

(2) The Collector shall ensure double barricading of the arena at the minimum of eight feet height so that bulls will not jump the double barricading and cause injuries to the spectators.

(3) The Collector shall ensure that the number of spectators in the gallery shall not exceed the limit prescribed by the Public Works Department.

## **9. MISCELLANEOUS :-**

(1) The participants shall be put to thorough check up by a medical team constituted by the Collector just before they enter into the arena. The Collector shall ensure that every participant wears an exclusive dress for the purpose of identification with necessary identification card. The Collector shall ensure deployment of additional medical facilities like extra ambulance vehicle, serving doctors, veterinarians etc., for ensuring the safety of the participants as well as the bulls. The Collector shall strictly ensure that the bulls are not physically abused just before it is released into the arena. Further, the nose rope / face rope of the bull should be snapped only by the owner or his representative in the presence of the authorised officials.

(2) All the structures in the arena including barricades, bull collection yard, etc., wherein the bulls might come in contact during the conduct of the event must not have sharp protruding ends that might cause injuries to the bulls.

(3) Emergency exits to facilitate swift removal of bulls must be provided. Provision for emergency transportation of participants as well as bulls in case of medical emergencies must be ensured at the venue.

(4) The Collector shall ensure to videograph the entire event and provide the same to the Government as and when required.

## **GUIDELINES ON CONDUCT OF JALLIKATTU EVENT**

- i. Jallikattu event involving bulls will be conducted in such places, as notified by the State Government in Tamil Nadu.
- ii. It is stated that the Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 and Tamil Nadu Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Conduct of Jallikattu) Rules, 2017 which allows the conduct of Jallikattu. As per Rule 3 of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Conduct of Jallikattu) Rules, 2017, it specifies in detail about the procedure for conduct of Jallikattu and in addition to this, the Board is issuing the following guidelines along with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as given below:
  - iii. (i)The Collectors of the districts in Tamilnadu shall ensure that the animals performing in the Jallikattu and related events are registered in accordance with Chapter V of the 1960 Act, and the rules thereunder and the requirements of the said Act are fulfilled.
  - iv. (ii)The Collectors shall ensure that the conditions imposed in regard to the exhibition and participation of the animals shall be implemented and followed by the persons organising the events and the owners of the registered animals.
  - v. (iii)In view of the fact that the respective Collectors will have the information about the Jallikattu and other events at least one month prior to the actual events, the Collectors shall notify the Chennai Chapter of Animal Welfare Board of India, (under acknowledgement), about the events to enable the Animal Welfare Board to depute its representatives/animal inspectors/volunteers to be observers for the events.
  - vi. (iv) Double-barricading of the arena or the way through which the bulls pass through in order to avoid injuries to the spectators and by-standers who can be permitted to remain within the barricades;
  - vii. (v) Fixing up of gallery for the spectators to sit and watch the proceedings. The gallery should be made with strong sticks to permit occupation;
  - viii. (vi) The number of occupants in the Gallery should not exceed the limit prescribed by Public Works Department to avoid collapsing of the gallery. A safety certificate should be obtained from the local Public Works Department authorities;
  - ix. (vii) The persons who wish to bring their bulls should obtain prior permission and the organizers shall see that the bulls are put to proper testing by Animal Husbandry authorities to ensure that performance enhancement drugs are not administered to the bulls in any form. The authorities should also ensure issuance of certificate about the relative strength of the bulls from the Animal Husbandry Department officials. The Joint Director of Animal Husbandry shall requisition the services of the experts from the nearby dispensaries also. The animal selected should also be put to Nicotine Test, Cocaine Test before a certificate of suitability of the bulls to participate in the event is issued by the authorities;
  - x. (viii) The participants in the event should also enroll their names in advance to the revenue authorities. They should also be put to thorough check up by the Physicians available in the medical team and only after their certification about the suitability of the individuals; they should be allowed to participate in the event.
  - xi. (ix) Full fledged medical facility should be made available near the Area so that quick and immediate attention can be given to the injured participants. A mobile hospital and an ambulance with necessary life saving drugs must be kept ready to rush the injured to the Major hospitals, if warranted. The potency of the drugs must be ensured and got certified by Medical Officer of local Government Hospital. Taking expired tablets and drugs must be strictly avoided. Availability of Ambulances nearer the arena must be ensured. It sufficient ambulances are not available with the Government. Private ambulances must be secured and kept ready to meet emergent contingencies during the event.



- xii. (x) Potable drinking water supply as well as sanitation facilities should be ensured by the local bodies (i.e.VillagePanchayat and Block Panchayat) in the village where the event is scheduled.
- xiii. (xi) As exclusive dress for the participation can also be thought of both for the sake of identification and to provide a charm to the heroic game. At Alanganallur, yellow colourbanians were supplied free of cost to the participants which made identification of participants easy.
- xiv. (xii) A Deputy Collector level Officer can be nominated to look after each item of event management like checking up of bulls, checking up of participants, checking up the barricading and gallery arrangements, medical facilities, water supply and sanitary arrangements etc.
- xv. (xii) Police Department should work out a bandobust scheme and an Executive Magistrate is attached to the Special Police team.
- xvi. (xiii) A preliminary meeting can be held with the organizers and the Participants' at least one day before the date of event and rules are thoroughly explained to them. The rules can be framed in Tamil in a Phamplate-format and distributed to create better awareness.
- xvii. (xiv) Two co-ordination meetings of Officials can be held by the District Collector along with the Supertintendent of Police first by preliminary arrangements and the second one 5 days before the event.
- xviii. (xv) During the event one day insurance which is already in practice should be made compulsory for the bulls, bullocks, bull owners, participants.
  - i. (xvi) ID cards can be issued by the local organizations or temple trustees
- xix. (xvii) Bull calves below the age of 3 & above the age of 15 shall not be eligible to participate in the event.
- xx. (xviii) The Vadivasal (the entrance) should be 12×15 feet.
- xxi. (xix) The event should be from 9am to 5pm.
- xxii. State Govt. and District Administration will ensure that above guidelines are strictly followed. It will also be ensured that the inspection team of the AWBI having one representative from Animal Husbandry Department is fully associated and cooperated by the District administration for proper and smooth monitoring of the event.

### **Appendix C3 - Acronyms**

SC – Supreme Court

HC – High Court

TN – Tamil Nadu

AWBI – Animal Welfare Board of India

*Elsa Foundation*

**JALLIKATTU**

**CULT -**

**POLITICS,**

**FACTS,**

**KILLINGS**

**&**

**COVID DEATHS**