



## Barbaric Animal Cruelty in Rekla Races



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**About us:**

Elsa Foundation is a non-profit charitable trust that focuses on the conservation of biodiversity, prevention of cruelty to animals and animal rights issues of both domestic and wild animals. It opposes keeping wild animals in captivity.

We have travelled to several countries to study best practices and implement them in India.

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

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

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

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## **Section 1**

### **Introduction**

**Bulls are not designed anatomically to run fast**

**Types of barbaric animal cruelty**

**Violation of constitution and laws**

## Introduction

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Rekla race (bullock cart race) is done on a large scale in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. There are incidents of such races in other states also. This report highlights the barbaric cruelty involved in these races.

## Bulls are not designed anatomically to run fast

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Bulls (or) any other cattle are not anatomically designed to run fast. In TV channels people might have seen wild buffaloes running slowly even if a lion pride is chasing them to hunt. The barrel-shaped body of the bull and buffalo does not support fast running.

## Types of barbaric animal cruelty

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Since the bulls are not anatomically designed to run fast forcing them to run in a super-fast race is unimaginable cruelty. Bulls are made to run for 10 to 16 kilometres without any rest

- To increase the speed of the animal the following barbaric methods are used
  - Brutally hitting and poking with a wooden stick, that has a metal spike.
  - Biting the tail
  - Giving electric shock in the anus using electric prods
  - A mob of people chasing the bulls with bikes and with loud horn noises to threaten the bulls
  - Two people on the cart hit the bulls at the same time.
  - Pulling the tail
- Making the bulls run on hard tar roads creates deep pain and internal injuries in their legs and foot.
- Bulls falling on the road are injured all over the body, which may even lead to fractured bones.
- Bulls are forced to drag carts with broken wheels (or) no wheels, which leads to enormous pain and suffering
- Small calves are paired with tall adult bulls and forced to run. The whole weight of the huge wooden log used for tethering the calves fall on the calf leading to permanent disability for the calves.
- Due to brutal attacks with sticks, the backs of the bulls are seriously injured with multiple internal swellings that lead to unbearable pain.
- Bulls that are forced to participate in multiple events are beaten on the existing injury / swelling further causing unimaginable pain and suffering.
- Many bulls end up with serious injuries / irrecoverable damage to their bodies due to accidents during the race.
- Combo races of two different species of animals (horse & bull tied to the same cart) are also done
- Bulls with different stamina levels are paired. Bulls with more stamina, unable to bear the beating, will drag the weak bull. The weak bull is subjected to unimaginable pain & suffering
- Bulls with different heights are paired. The whole weight of the heavy wooden log (tied to the bull's neck) falls on the short bull. Its neck is crushed & twisted every time the tall bull tries to run.

- Bulls made to run on raw roads (with just gravel) are seriously injured as gravel pokes their feet.

## Types of rekla races

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### Distance

- Short sprints
- Long distance (10 to 16 kms.) non-stop running

### Count of bulls in a single cart

- Single (or) double

**Note:** In general, two drivers sit on the race cart.

## The safety of the public compromised

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As the events are happening on public roads, too many accidents happen. People's life is subjected to huge risk.

## Ambulances and doctors are not available

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In rekla races, there are no human, animal ambulances and doctors available at the event route / venue, which is a major flaw in providing safety to the lives of bulls and people.

## Public roads are damaged and taxpayers' money wasted

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The roads on which races are conducted are seriously damaged causing serious inconvenience to vehicle users. Forcing the bulls to drag the cart without wheels causes further damage to the roads.

Several crores of taxpayers' money are wasted on relaying the damaged roads.

## Gross violation of the Constitution, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act & Other laws

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Rekla races grossly violate the following

### Article 51A (g) in The Constitution of India 1949:

#### *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

### Article 21 in The Constitution of India 1949:

#### *Protection of life and personal liberty*

*(applicable to animals also, as per 2014 Jallikattu Judgement by SC)*

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

### PCA Act Section 11. Treating animals cruelly:

Has multiple sub-sections explaining various types of cruelties inflicted on animals.

### PCA Act Section 3 - Duties of persons having charge of animals:

It shall be the duty of every person having the care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of such animal and to prevent the infliction upon such animal of unnecessary pain or suffering.

**Section 268 of IPC– Public Nuisance:** A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

**Section 279 of The Indian Penal Code - Rash driving or riding on a public way:**

Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

**Section 289 of The Indian Penal Code - Negligent conduct with respect to animals:**

Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

**Section 336 of The Indian Penal Code - Act endangering life or personal safety of others:**

Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both.

**Section 429 of The Indian Penal Code - Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, etc.,**

of any value or any animal of the value of fifty rupees: Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow or ox, whatever may be the value thereof, or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment or either description for a term, which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 431:- Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or channel**

Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause an inundation or an obstruction to any public drainage attended with injury or damage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

Read more at: [https://devgan.in/ipc/chapter\\_17.php](https://devgan.in/ipc/chapter_17.php)

**The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984**

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**2014 Supreme Court total ban on bull-based & other similar events all over India**

Considering the barbaric cruelty in such events, in a landmark judgment in 2014, Supreme Court banned all bull-based and other similar events (Jallikattu, Rekla and Kambala (buffalo race in Karnataka)) across India.

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**States that amended the PCA Act and defeated the core purpose of the PCA Act**

To circumvent this SC judgment and to gain their share of the vote bank, politicians (running the govt) in three states amended the PCA Act in 2017, to conduct the following events and defeated the core purpose of the act.

Tamil Nadu – To conduct Jallikattu

Maharashtra – To conduct Rekla Race

Karnataka – To conduct Kambala

**These three states grossly violate the constitution and specific law sections mentioned earlier.**





வாழ்க் பாரதம்!

வெவ்வு பாரதியை கையாளுகட்டி!



புல்வாமா தாக்குதலில்  
உயிரிழந்த கிராணுவ வீரர்களின்  
கிரண்டாம் ஆண்டு நினைவாக  
பாரதியை கையாளுகட்டியில் சார்பாக  
தேனி மாவட்டம், போடி கிழக்கு ஒன்றியம்  
கூகையனூர் கிளையில்

மாண்புமிகு பாரத பிரதமர்

**நுரேந்திரமோடி ஜி**

அவர்களின் நல்லாசியுடன்

மனநிலை தலைவர், உடயாதிநு **ட.முருகன்** அவர்களின் ஆணைக்கிணங்க

தேனி மாவட்ட தலைவர், திரு. **P.C.பாண்டியன்** அவர்களின் தலைமையிலே

**மாபெரும் கிரட்டை மாட்டு வண்டி எல்லை பந்தையம்**

நாள் : 14.02.2021, ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை

நேரம் : காலை 6.00 மணி கிடம் : கூகையனூர்.

எண்	மாடுகள் விபரம்	முதல் பரிசு	கிரண்டாம் பரிசு	மூன்றாம் பரிசு	நுழைவு கட்டணம்
1	பெரியமாடு	20,000	15,000	10,000	2,000
2	சின்னமாடு	15,000	10,000	7,500	1,500
3	பூஞ்சிட்டு	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,300
4	தேன் சிட்டு	7,500	5,000	4,000	1,000
5	தட்டான் சிட்டு	5,000	4,000	3,500	800
6	புள்ளிமான் (2 பல் மட்டும்)	4,000	3,500	3,000	700
7	முயல் சிட்டு (பல் போடாதது மட்டும்)	3,500	3,000	2,500	500



**P.தினேஷ், கிளைத்தலைவர் - செல் : 82 20 20 20 51**

**விழாகமிட்டி மற்றும் ஊர் பொதுமக்கள், கூகையனூர்.**



Illegal rekla races publicly done by printing and pasting posters by various political parties and other associations

Above: Poster by a political party in TN

## **Gross violations of the 2014 SC judgment and various laws in Tamil Nadu**

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Even though the PCA Act amendment of TN allows only Jallikattu (bull taming), in multiple districts of TN, rekla races are conducted on a large scale throughout the year.

These events are done with full police support.

Based on the alert given by the foundation AWBI had sent a letter to the Chief Secretary and DGP of Tamil Nadu on 1<sup>st</sup> Mar 21 (refer to appendix)

The foundation submitted petitions to all the state-level and district-level top administrative officials and police officials of TN in 2021, to stop these events.

The efforts include submitting a petition to the then DGP Mr.Tripathy, in a direct meeting in the first week of March 2021.

Based on the alert given by the foundation, AWBI also sent letters to the Chief Secretary and DGP of TN in March 2021, to stop these races.

Absolutely no action was taken by any of these authorities.

Images in the following pages are from various races conducted all over Tamil Nadu (except the first image)

Wherever rekla races are happening in India, the barbaric cruelty to animals and the risk to human lives depicted in this report are the same.

## **Horse-cart races are also barbaric**

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The scope of this report does not cover horse cart races done on public roads but all the elements in this report apply to horse cart races also.

## **Section 2**

**Photos of barbaric animal cruelty in rekla races**

**Bulls seriously injured / bones broken by falling on rough thar roads**

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**Exhausted bulls forced and beaten brutally to pull the broken cart and win the race.**



**Above:**

**Driver brutally attacking the bulls to pull the cart with a single wheel.**

**Bystanders shocked by this cruelty.**

**The assistant driver is running behind the cart with a stick in hand to beat the bulls.**

=====

**Left:**

**Due to very high friction fire sparked from the broken wheel dragged on the road.**

**The public road is damaged for several kilometres by such actions.**



Exhausted bulls poked in the anal region with a sharp stick with a spike



Exhausted bulls brutally beaten and forced to drag the cart without a wheel. A mob in bike is chasing the bulls  
**Note the froth in the bull's mouth indicating exhaustion**



Exhausted bulls brutally beaten and forced to drag the cart with a broken wheel



Exhausted bulls brutally beaten and forced to drag the cart without a wheel. A mob in bike is chasing the bulls  
**Note the froth in the bulls' mouth indicating exhaustion**



**Serious accidents happen on public roads risking the bulls' and people's lives**



**Bulls hitting a tree and cart overturning**

## Biting the tail

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## Pulling the tail of a running bull

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**Electric shock is given in the bull's anus using prods**



**Man holding the electric shock prod connected to the battery**



**Electric shock given in the anus using the prod**

## Bulls forced and brutally beaten to drag a cart that had turned upside down



Arrow – Metal rod continuously hitting the bull’s face, while pulling an over-turned cart

## Calf subjected to enormous cruelty by forcing it into the race



Small calves are paired with tall adult bulls and forced to run. The whole weight of the huge wooden log used for tethering the calves fall on the calf leading to permanent disability to the calves.

**Brutal, non-stop, heavy blows with sticks to win the 10 to 16 kms long race**



**Very heavy four-wheel cart, with multiple people on the cart used for racing.  
Two people shout & barbarically attack the bulls with long sticks**

## Unwilling bulls forced into the race



## Dangerous turns & off-track running leading to accidents



Multiple carts taking a turn in a dangerous 'L' shaped bend



Due to lack of space bulls run off the road and hit a bike. The cart wheel is lifted due to this

**Poking the bulls with a sharp stick that has a metal spike**



**Above: See the pain & fear in the black bull's eyes**





## Two carts clashing causing serious injuries to the bulls



High speed revolving wheel and wooden plank from one cart hits the legs and stomach of another bull



High-speed revolving sharp metal anchor in one cart's wheel piercing the stomach of another bull

**The road was completely blocked by bikers chasing the bulls**



**Single bull attacked and forced to pull the cart**



**Wooden log that drags on the road, creates lot of resistance for the bull to run**

**Races conducted at the night risking the lives of people and bulls**

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## Human injuries



**Bull's face continuously hit by the wooden log when pulling a tilted cart**



**Bulls with different heights are paired**



**Bulls with different heights are paired. The whole weight of the heavy wooden log (tied to bull's necks) falls on the short bull. Its neck is crushed & twisted every time the tall bull tries to run.**

**Section 3**

**Discussion & Recommendations**

## Discussions

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It is very clearly evident from the pictures that rekla races are events involving barbaric animal cruelty, risk the lives of bulls and people and damage public property such as roads

Rekla races violate so many law sections and articles of the constitution (described in the initial section).

It is deeply shocking that such a barbaric, illegal and risky event is allowed with the consent of police and district collectors.

Except for Maharashtra (which has amended the PCA Act in 2017 to conduct the race), races conducted in any other part of the country are illegal and in contempt of the Supreme Court (refer to 2014 judgment) and are in violation of various laws and constitution (described in the initial section)

## Recommendations

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- Rekla races ban needs to be strictly enforced by the officials and police of all the states.
- Any violators need to be booked under multiple law sections (described earlier)
- Contempt of Supreme Court proceedings, legal & disciplinary action needs to be initiated against officials who are permitting the conduct of races.
- PCA Act amendment by Maharashtra to conduct the races needs to be revoked.

## **Section 4**

- **News about a person killed in the rekla race**
- **Final section of 2014 Supreme Court judgement that banned bull events all over India**
- **AWBI letter to TN Chief Secretary & DGP, to ban the race**
- **PCA amendment gazette publication by TN Government in 2017 (which allows only Jallikattu NOT rekla)**
- **Acronyms**



# Cheering farmer dies as racing bullock cart ploughs into crowd in Tamil Nadu

*Rekla races are being held across Tamil Nadu following the success of the Jallikattu protest spearheaded by students.*



Published: 12th February 2017 03:14 PM | Last Updated: 12th February 2017 04:04 PM

| A+ A A-



The bullock carts gushing in the rekla race conducted in Seithunganallur in Thoothukudi district here on Sunday. | EPS

By Express News Service

THOOTHUKUDI: A 48-year-old farmer cheering a bullock cart race (locally called rekla race) held at Seithunganallur in Tamil Nadu was killed when a cart veered off the racetrack and ploughed into the audience on Sunday.

The man was identified as Anthony (48). He died on the way to the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital.

Rekla races are being held across Tamil Nadu following the success of the Jallikattu protest spearheaded by students. The races, popular during the harvest season in Tamil Nadu, involve racing bulls drawing makeshift carts. Winning drivers are given prizes.

As many as nine large carts and 17 small ones were involved in the Rekla races organised in Seithunganallur on Sunday. The competition was flagged off by local VIPs of the AIADMK party.

Local sources said that soon the small cart race was flagged off, one bullock cart veered away from track while overtaking the leader and careened into the audience. Anthony was directly in its path and received head injuries.

There were no ambulances or paramedical practitioners present at the venue. So fellow spectators put Anthony in an autorickshaw and drove him to the Tirunelveli Government Medical College Hospital. He died before receiving medical attention, sources said.

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 or 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.



**ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA**

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying  
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)  
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NH-2, Ballabgarh, Haryana-121004

Email: [animalwelfareboard@gmail.com](mailto:animalwelfareboard@gmail.com) : Website: [www.awbi.in](http://www.awbi.in)

No.9-4/2020-21/PCA

Date: 01.03.2021

1. The Chief Secretary,  
Govt. of Tamil Nadu  
Secretariat, Fort St. George,  
Chennai – 600 009.  
E-mail:

2. The Director General of Police,  
Office of the Director General of Police,  
100, Kamarajar Salai,  
Mylapore, Chennai – 600 004.  
Email:

Sir,

Sub: Request to initiate action against the organisers and participants for illegal conduct of Rekla Races in Tamil Nadu -Regarding.

Ref.: Email dated 25.2.2021 received from Shri Prakash, Founder, Elsa Foundation

With reference to the above cited subject, it is stated that the Board has received an email letter from Shri Prakash intimating regarding illegal conduct of Rekla Races in Tamil Nadu. The conduct of such Rekla races are illegal and is a cruelty as per Sec 11(1)(m)(ii) of Prevention of Cruelty Animals Act, 1960 and any cruelty to animals is an offense under Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. It is also violation of the Tamil Nadu Jallikattu Act, 2009 and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

As per Section 3 of the Act it shall be the duty of every person having the care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well being of such animal and to prevent the infliction upon such animals of unnecessary pain or suffering. It is an offense under Section 11(1)(a) of the PCA Act, 1960 if any person beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, tortures or otherwise treats any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering or causes or, being the owner permits any animals to be so treated Also as per Section 11(1)(m)(ii) it is an offense if any person solely with a view to providing entertainment incites any animal to fight or bait any other animal.

In this connection, it is brought to your notice that the Supreme Court of India has given exhaustive directions in the Judgement issued on 7.5.2014 in the SLP (C) No.11686 of 2007 AWBI Vs A.Nagaraja & Ors to the Central and State Governments, and all agencies and instrumentalities of the State, vide para 77 of the judgement, inter alia, that it is the duty of the Governments to enforce the PCA Act, 1960 and that the Governments would see that if the provisions of the Act and the directions and declarations of the Supreme Court are not properly and effectively complied with, disciplinary action be taken against the erring officials so that the object and purpose of the PCA Act, 1960 could be achieved. It was also directed by the Supreme Court that if any violations are noticed then Governments shall take steps to remedy the same including appropriate follow up action.

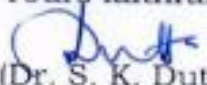
.2.

4. The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed vide Para 77(5) of the Judgment has directed that the provisions of Section 11(1)(m)(ii) be 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; In fact, the ban is very wide and is absolute. Animal fights between animals, between animals and humans, animal races etc. cannot be allowed to be conducted. This may be strictly enforced. The judgment passed by the Court is also available in our website [www.awbi.org](http://www.awbi.org). The link is: [http://www.awbi.org/awbi-pdf/sc\\_judgement\\_jallikattu\\_7-5-14.pdf](http://www.awbi.org/awbi-pdf/sc_judgement_jallikattu_7-5-14.pdf)

5. The Animal Welfare Board of India has forwarded the copy of the Supreme Court order dt.7.5.2014 to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police of all States/U.T.s for information and to take necessary action to ensure that the directions of the Court are implemented in letter and spirit.

6. In view of the above, it is requested to conduct an inquiry into the illegal conduct of Rekla Races and take appropriate legal action as per law against the organisers and participants and ensure that no such permission is given for the illegal events like races, fights between animals, fights between animals and humans to take place at any time or any place. It is also requested to issue suitable directions to all concerned authorities that all the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and the Rules made there under are to be followed scrupulously in letter and spirit. The action taken report in this regard shall kindly be sent to the Board.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Dr. S. K. Dutta)  
Secretary

Copy to: for information and further necessary action.

1. The Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai-9
2. The Director, Animal Husbandry Department and Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Animal Welfare Board, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Chennai for information and further necessary action.
3. Chairman, AWBI
4. Shri Prakash for information.



# TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 20]

CHENNAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 2017  
Thai 18, Thunmugi, Thiruvalluvar Aandu-2048

## Part IV—Section 2

### Tamil Nadu Acts and Ordinances

The following Act of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly received the assent of the President on the 31st January 2017 and is hereby published for general information:-

ACT No. 1 OF 2017.

An Act to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 so as to preserve the cultural heritage of the State of Tamil Nadu and to ensure the survival and wellbeing of the native breeds of bulls.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Sixty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 21st day of January 2017.

Central Act  
59 of 1960.

2. In section 2 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 2.

“(dd) “Jallikattu” means an event involving bulls conducted with a view to follow tradition and culture on such days from the months of January to May of a calendar year and in such places, as may be notified by the State Government, and includes “manjuviratu”, “vadamadu” and “erudhuidumvizha”.”.

3. Section 3 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

Amendment of section 3.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), conduct of 'Jallikattu', subject to such rules and regulations as may be framed by the State Government, shall be permitted."

Amendment of section 11.

4. In section 11 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), after clause (e), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(f) the conduct of 'Jallikattu' with a view to follow and promote tradition and culture and ensure preservation of native breeds of bulls as also their safety, security and wellbeing."

Amendment of section 22.

5. The following proviso shall be added to section 22 of the principal Act, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to conduct of 'Jallikattu'."

Amendment of section 27.

6. In section 27 of the principal Act, after clause (b), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(c) the conduct of 'Jallikattu' with a view to follow and promote tradition and culture and ensure survival and continuance of native breeds of bulls."

Insertion of new section 28-A.

7. After section 28 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"28-A. Saving in respect of 'Jallikattu'.— Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to 'Jallikattu' conducted to follow and promote tradition and culture and such conduct of 'Jallikattu' shall not be an offence under this Act."

Repeal and saving.

8. (1) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

Tamil Nadu  
Ordinance  
1 of 2017.

(By order of the Governor)

S.S. POOVALINGAM,  
Secretary to Government-in-charge,  
Law Department.

## Appendix 5 – Acronyms

**AWBI** – Animal Welfare Board of India

**PCA Act** – Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act

**IPC** – Indian Penal Code

**TN** – Tamil Nadu

**SC** – Supreme Court

**SP** – Superintendent of Police

*Elsa Foundation*

Rekla  
Race