Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru, Karnataka

A neglected and emaciated Boxer found abandoned by its owners on the streets of Bangalore

August 2015

Report commissioned by Animal Welfare Board of India

- www.awbi.org
- awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in

Compiled and executed by Compassion Unlimited Plus Action

- www.cupabangalore.org
- cupablrl@gmail.com
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru, Karnataka

An Investigative Report Revealing the Deplorable Conditions of Pet Dogs Used for Breeding

1. Compassion Unlimited Plus Action (CUPA), Address: Kensington Apartments, Flat D, Ground Floor, 18/1 Ulsoor Main Road, Off Bazaar Street, Ulsoor, Bangalore 560 008, Karnataka
   Website: www.cupabangalore.org | Email: cupabl@gmail.com | Phone: 080 22947317

2. Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), Address: 13/1, Third Seaward Road, Valmiki Nagar, Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai 600 041, Tamil Nadu
   Website: www.awbi.org | Email: awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in | Phone: 044 24571024
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Executed and Compiled by
Compassion Unlimited Plus Action (CUPA)
Kensington Apartments, Flat D, Ground Floor, 18/1 Ulsoor Main Road, Off Bazaar Street, Ulsoor,
Bangalore 560 008
www.cupabangalore.org

Commissioned by
Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)
13/1, Third Seaward Road, Valmiki Nagar, Thiruvanmiyur,
Chennai 600 041
www.awbi.org

Title: Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru, Karnataka
Copyright © 2015 CUPA/AWBI/BREED/B01

All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this publication for educational or non-commercial purposes is permissible only with the written permission of the copyright holders. Application for such permission should be addressed to the publishers.

To order a copy of this book, please write to
Compassion Unlimited Plus action (CUPA),
Kensington Apartments, Flat D, Ground Floor, 18/1 Ulsoor Road, Off Bazaar Street, Ulsoor,
Bangalore 560 008
Email: cupabl@gmail.org
### Contents

**PREFACE** ..................................................................................................................................................... 5

**MAP OF FACILITIES INVESTIGATED IN BANGALORE** .................................................................................. 6

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ................................................................................................................................. 7

**INSPECTION FINDINGS** ................................................................................................................................. 8

A. Inbreeding, Crossbreeding and Genetic Defects: .......................................................... 8
B. None of the Breeders were registered with the AWBI: ........................................ 10
C. Rise in Street Animals due to Owners Abandoning Diseased Dogs: ............... 10
D. Breeders Trade without Trade License: ................................................................. 14
E. No Food and Drinking Water for Puppies: ................................................................. 15
F. Puppies and Dogs Caged Continuously with No Physical Exercise: ................ 18
G. Cruel Confinement: ..................................................................................................... 20
H. An Expensive Affair: ..................................................................................................... 24
I. Veterinarians-Breeders Nexus: ..................................................................................... 24
J. Sale of Dogs on Olx, Quikr: ........................................................................................ 25
K. Delivery outside of Bangalore: .................................................................................... 26

**OBSERVATIONS WITH ADDRESSES AND COSTS** ....................................................................................... 26

1. Pet Shop in Beef Market, near Russell Market: .......................................................... 26
2. Breeder home in Sampangiram Nagar, Corporation Circle: .................................... 27
3. Breeder home, Surveyor Street, Basavanagudi: ......................................................... 28
4. Dog seller, Pavamanapura Layout, Banashankari 6th stage, 3rd block: ................ 29
5. Happy Pet Paradise pet shop in Banashankari: ......................................................... 29
6. Harshita Enterprises pet shop in Basavanagudi: ....................................................... 30
7. Sagarpet shop and breeders, Kavalabyrasandra: ...................................................... 30
8. Manoj Pet Shop, Kennel and Breeders: ..................................................................... 31
9. Pet Lovers Breeder, Hennur: ...................................................................................... 32
10. Breeder in Kalyan Nagar Post, Hennur Cross: .......................................................... 32
11. Breeder on Horamavu-Agara Road, Vaddarapalya, Kalyan Nagar Post: ............ 32
13. Breeder in Arakere, behind Paramount Apartments: .............................................. 33
14. Breeder in Begihalli, AnekalTaluk: ......................................................................... 34
15. Breeder at Prashanthi Nagar: .................................................................................... 34
APPARENT VIOLATION OF LAWS AND RIGHTS

1. Indian Constitution - Article 51g

2. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 - Section 11 - Treating animals cruelly

3. Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 - Section 12 - Guidelines for breeders

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Annexure 1: Draft Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules

Annexure 2: Relevant Acts, Rules and Guidelines for Pet Dog Breeding and Trade

Annexure 3: Circular issued by Police of Commissioner, Gurgaon, dated 30.3.2015 directing that all animal and wildlife cases to be pursued per directives of the law

Annexure 4: Circular dated 27.3.2015 issued by Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, directing police officers to be aware of animal welfare law and rules

Annexure 5: ‘FIR must in cases of Cruelty to Animals’ article published in Deccan Herald, Bangalore, February 28, 2015

Annexure 6: ‘Pet Shops Raided following complaint to Union Minister Maneka Gandhi’ article published in The Hindustan Times, Ludhiana, April 11, 2015

Annexure 7: Article on ‘Federal Court Upholds Local Ban on Sale of Puppy Mill Dogs’, published April 2, 2015

Annexure 8: Article on ‘Banning the Retail Sale of Dogs & Cats’, April 2015
PREFACE

Today, breeding and sale of pedigree dogs is a multi-crore industry in India, run by thousands of breeders and pet shops; almost all of which are not registered with the Animal Welfare Board of India - a statutory and advisory body under the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Government of India. India’s pet breeding and sale industry is highly unregulated. Coupled with non-implementation of the Draft Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules, 2010 (Draft Dog Breeding Rules, 2010 – refer to Annexure 1) and the Revised Draft Pet Shop Rules, 2010 compiled by the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), India’s pet breeding and pet trade scenario, which his extremely cruel and indifferent towards animals, is only worsening.

There has been a disturbing rise in the number of unscrupulous breeders indulging in backyard-breeding activities in unhygienic conditions, exploiting animals for quick and easy money. Pet shop owners who sell the young ones in their shops do not care to check the ethics involved before trading these animals. Most often, the newborn puppies which seem to be of pure breeds, are in reality a ‘mixed’ breeds (also referred to as ‘inferior’ by traders and buyers), diseased or prone to genetic diseases, resulting in high mortality. As a result, more and more pet owners in Bengaluru lose interest in their ailing animals and resort to abandoning them on streets to save themselves the time, effort and money needed to treat the unhealthy animal. The vicious cycle that begins with money-minded, unregistered, backyard breeders ends with dogs suffering and dying from diseases, or abandoned sick dogs left to fend for themselves on the streets. The unethical trade is not only resulting in rising numbers of street animals but also poses a high risk of spread of zoonotic diseases which is a serious public health concern.

Compassion Unlimited Plus Action (CUPA) has conducted a comprehensive investigation into the cruel trade of puppy mills in Bengaluru city to expose the shocking horrors of pet trade. The report, supported by photographic and videographic evidence, provides insights into the investigation’s findings, the far-reaching ill-effects of pet breeding and the blatant violations of basic and fundamental animal welfare laws.

The current undercover investigation was carried out over a period of 8 months, using field observations and interviews with breeders, middlemen and brokers, and evaluating the living conditions, physiological, behavioral and health profile of the puppies and parent dogs (sire and dame). The undercover investigation was conducted across the city’s breeders and puppy mills ranging from breeders who sold puppies at Rs 2,000 to Rs 45,000 each. It was observed that all breeders wanted these sums in cash, which results in the generation of large amounts of black money that cannot be traced nor taxed. The report’s findings substantially represent the state of affairs of puppy mills across Bengaluru, the cruelty and violations of the law witnessed that are pervasive, entrenched, and common in pet shops, also referred to as ‘puppy mills’
Relevant acts, rules and guidelines for pet dog breeding and trade are:

- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
- The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001

For relevant extracts please refer to Annexure 2

**Inspection Period:** August 19, 2014 To April 15, 2015

**Facilities Investigated:**
1. Puppy mill in Beef Market, near Russell Market, Shivaji Nagar
2. Breeder’s home in Sampangiram Nagar, near Sree Kanteerava Stadium
3. Breeder’s home, Surveyor Street, Basavanagudi
4. Dog broker/seller, Pavamanapura Layout, ChikkegowdanaPalya, Banashankari Stage VI
5. Happy Pet Paradise pet shop in Banashankari
6. Harshita Enterprises pet shop in Basavanagudi
7. Sagar pet shop and breeders near Kavalabyrasandra Bus Stop, near RT Nagar
8. Manoj pet shop, kennel and breeders near Pushpanjali Theatre, near RT Nagar
9. Pet Lovers’ breeder home near Hennur Cross
10. Breeder in Kalyan Nagar Post, near Hennur Cross
11. Breeder on Horamavu-Agara Road, Vaddarapalya, Kalyan Nagar Post
13. Breeder and boarder in Arakere
14. Breeder in Begihalli, Anekal Taluk
15. Breeder opposite State Bank of India, Prashanthi Nagar Branch

MAP OF FACILITIES INVESTIGATED IN BANGALORE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
The investigation revealed that Bangalore’s present day pet dog breeding trade has emerged as a highly unregulated one that is plagued with unethical practices wherein cruelty to animals is inherent and overlooked. The investigation covered 99 dogs and puppies found at the 15 facilities. The most shocking observation was the increasing number of sick, unhealthy and stunted puppies born due to inbreeding and crossbreeding of dogs, done by callous breeders. Inbred dogs are highly susceptible to respiratory problems, heart diseases, deafness, hip dysplasia, bow legs, and severe issues such as Rectal Prolapse, Cryptorchidism, Balanoposthitis, lameness etc. Health defects caused by inbreeding and crossbreeding that manifest physically when the pup is three to six months old, is the biggest reason for owners to abandon their breed dogs. The dogs end up homeless and vulnerable on the city’s streets with a chance of rescue and protection only if reported and picked up by animal rescue or welfare organizations. Furthermore, puppies born with defects or are sickly and therefore not sell-able are abandoned by breeders who know full well that these newborns have no chance of survival on their own. Female dogs used as puppy-producing machines are physically unable to breed after a certain age. These completely ‘spent’ female dogs that are then viewed as no longer ‘profitable’ are also abandoned.

Backyard breeders have mushroomed in the city only because the demand for pet dogs has grown proportionally. These breeders are not registered with the Animal Welfare Board of India, as mandated by the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001. Unregistered and therefore untraceable, newborn puppies are crammed in metal cages with no bedding, no access to drinking water nor food and without any opportunity for physical exercise. The dogs are caged continuously in tiny spaces due to which dogs end up snapping at and hurting each other for want of space to lie down or just turn around.

Apart from breeders, the trade involves brokers, intermediate sellers, middlemen who connect customers to breeders and vets working with breeders. Dogs are hand-delivered by breeders to customers in and outside Bangalore. Websites such Olx, Quickr have emerged as hotspots where availability of pedigree dogs is freely advertised and flourishing. The investigation exposes the rampant violation of animals’ rights and laws currently inherent to dog pet trade industries. It is pivotal to understand that violation of the law of the land was observed in all the facilities inspected and violations were not a rarity. Additionally, the five freedoms (also known as Brambell’s five freedoms\(^1\)) were found violated across the facilities investigated.

\(^1\) The five freedoms, sometimes known as Brambell’s five freedoms, are a compact of rights for animals under human control, including those intended for food or which act as working animals.
Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour
Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area
Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment
Freedom to express (most) normal behavior by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal’s own kind
Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering
INSPECTION FINDINGS

A. Inbreeding, Crossbreeding and Genetic Defects:

The most shocking finding of the investigation is that many breeders who run puppy mills in Bengaluru crossbreed and inbreed dogs with utter callousness and little knowledge about the consequences. Due to this, puppy mills and pet shops today are selling stunted, weak and unhealthy un-weaned puppies; most of which develop the physical signs of congenital diseases within three to six months.

Furthermore, the dogs are bred in horrific circumstances and bred indiscriminately, leading to health complications in both the mothers and the puppies. Demand of pedigree dogs leads to the exploitation of pedigree female dogs which are treated as baby-producing commodities forced to reproduce early and repeatedly. Little or no veterinary care and attention is provided to the pedigree mothers - both during and post pregnancy – as this is another unnecessary expense.

Mating dogs from within the same family, commonly known as ‘inbreeding’, is a serious problem born out of the greed to breed puppies to meet the demand of customers and pet shopkeepers. Breeders are guilty of rampant inbreeding which only spells disaster – leading to a large number of dogs born with congenital problems and genetic defects. Inbreeding aggravates genetic conditions controlled by recessive genes in the parents – making these genetic defects more prominent in subsequent generations. Many inbred dogs are born with the following problems:

- Respiratory problems
- Heart diseases
- Deafness
- Hip dysplasia (an abnormal formation of the hip socket)
- Rectal prolapse (a medical condition wherein the walls of the rectum protrude through the anus and hence become visible outside the body)
- Cryptorchidism (undescended testicles prone to cancer)
- Balanoposthitis (an inflammation of the penis and foreskin)
- Lameness or bow legs

This investigation revealed many backyard breeders own a couple of dogs from the same litter and keep breeding them over and over again. Most often, dogs that have been inbred are sold at a price lower than the market rate for the respective breed. Inbred pups for sale are not more than three months old as deformities show up between three to six months old – the reason why breeders, intermediate handlers and pet shopkeepers are always in a hurry to sell the infant puppies. Shopkeepers were found to be vague about the parents’ antecedents and bloodline, even refusing to show the parents. This almost always indicates
that the puppies are born from inbreeding or crossbreeding, or do not belong to the bloodline he/she claims. Most often, breeders and shop owners decline showing prospective customers the parents, and cough up excuses such as the parents are currently out of Bengaluru or resort to showing random photographs of healthy ‘parent’ pedigree dogs on their mobiles instead of the parents in flesh.

Diya, used for breeding, was found suffering from transmissible venereal tumor passed through mating. She was found abandoned, tied to a pole in Gandhi Nagar.

Dwarfi is a crossbreed between an Indian pariah dog and a Labrador (evident from the big face) who was found abandoned in Tata Nagar.
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

B. None of the Breeders were registered with the AWBI:

Another shocking observation made as part of the investigation was the fact that majority of the breeders investigated were not registered with the Animal Welfare Board of India, despite it being compulsory as per the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001. Point 12 titled ‘Guidelines for breeders’ states “(i) A breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India.” Without registration with the AWBI, backyard breeding has reached alarming proportions. In addition to owners using their dogs for breeding, other owners have been known to even rent their dogs to breeders for breeding purposes. Some of them accept cash in return, while others take a fixed number of the newborn puppies which are sold to make a quick buck. With such unethical and insensitive breeders involved, it is of utmost importance that breeders are registered with the Board to stop the magnitude of cruelty and exploitation these animals currently face. Until the trade is regulated, the cruelty to animals will go unchecked and animals rights’ blatantly compromised.

C. Rise in Street Animals due to Owners Abandoning Diseased Dogs:

A recent trend which is only escalating is the abandonment of dogs by their owners who leave the dog abruptly and alone to fend for themselves on streets. Several reasons seem to be contributing to this growing phenomenon:

1. Health defects caused by inbreeding and crossbreeding that shows up when puppies are three to six months old. A large number of unhealthy inbred puppies, showcased for their ‘pedigree’ in shops, eventually end up homeless.
2. Puppies that are born with defects or are sickly and therefore not sellable are abandoned by breeders, despite them being far too young to be exposed to the dangers of the roads or fend for themselves.
3. Female dogs used as puppy-producing machines are physically unable to breed after a certain age, which is often observed to be sooner than normal. These dogs are no longer ‘profitable’ and the completely spent female dogs are abandoned.
4. Another reason is that after the ‘novelty’ of owning a pedigree dog passes and the reality of ‘commitment’ kicks in, owners promptly abandon the dogs.

Abandoned inbred and crossbred dogs are increasingly being found on the streets of Bengaluru in areas like Ulsoor, Indiranagar, HSR Layout, Koramangala, Mahadevapura, Gandhi Bazaar, Shanti Nagar, Tata Nagar, Mysore Road, Lingarajapuram, etc. A lot of dogs are also abandoned inside the Veterinary College Campus, Hebbal, by their owners. Staff at CUPA’s Trauma Centre say, “Many owners abandon their dogs inside the Veterinary College Campus and disappear. Among the dogs we rescue and treat here, most of them have been used repeatedly for breeding. We recently rescued an abandoned Labrador (whom we named Baby) from Koramangala, who had severe infections and wounds on her face, paws and elbows, and had been a mother a few times. We also found a young St
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Bernard who had severe Papilloma in her mouth, tongue and nose. Due to inbreeding, her hind legs had deformed which is a common result of inbreeding among St Bernard dogs.”

*Labrador Baby who has been a mother a few times, was suffering from a skin infection on her face, paws and elbows when was found abandoned in Koramangala*

*This St Bernard puppy named Pappi developed a deformity in the hind legs, due to inbreeding*
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Staff at the CUPA Second Chance Adoption Center say, “Uninterested to fund medical bills of their own ailing dogs, a lot of owners surrender their dogs after diseases have become severe, most often caused due to inbreeding and crossbreeding. Some are stunted due to inbreeding, such as one stunted German Shepherd we rescued who was the size of a Labrador. Besides owners, breeders too abandon dogs that are sick, old and no longer can be used for breeding. We recently found a chocolate-colored, old female Doberman abandoned by a breeder in a dumpsite near the Outer Ring Road in Mahadevapura. She was used for breeding repeatedly and exploited to the extent that her teats (nipples of the mammary glands of a female mammal, from which the milk is sucked by the young) were hanging abnormally. There are many cases like these which are adding to the number of streets dogs, after they are abandoned by breeders and owners alike.”

After the dogs are treated and cured, they are put up for adoption. But the challenges don’t end there. Adoption Coordinators explain, “Finding these dogs a home is very challenging for us. Some dogs don’t get adopted for months so they stay here for that long. A Boxer we named Peaches who was found with a mammary tumor (benign) and disfigured jawline found a home after 7-8 months after being cured while Ella, a Labrador who was used for breeding and was found abandoned in an emaciated state with her teeth hanging low, found a loving home only after five months. Most people only come in to adopt healthy breeds. Of the 10 people who come in to adopt dogs, 50 percent do not want to adopt dogs that recovered or suffered from a disease.”
This 4-month-old German shepherd pup couldn’t walk straight due to severe bow legs and thin bones. The owners surrendered the puppy within one and half months of purchasing him.

This cross between a Dalmatian and an Indian pariah was found roaming the streets of HSR Layout.
D. Breeders Trade without Trade License: Commercial establishments are required to have a registered license for their respective trade issued by the city’s municipal corporation. Some pet shops in Bengaluru possess and display the same inside the shops’ premises. However, most breeders in Bengaluru sell dogs from their homes by breeding dogs on their terraces or backyards, and have no registration or commercial license from the city’s municipal authority to conduct the trade.

One female dog can give two litters per year of 5-7 puppies each, with each puppy sold for thousands of rupees – all of this revenue is unaccounted by the Municipal Corporation and the tax departments. The revenue earned directly goes into the pockets of the breeders and no receipt/bills are furnished to the buyers at almost all the facilities investigated.

The commercial breeding and sale of dogs is a classified commercial activity and all places where this trade is taking place must be notified and registered as Shops and Establishments under the Municipal Act. Once the facilities are registered under ‘Shops and Establishments’ under the Municipal Act, Income Tax on revenue earned, Sales Tax and Vat can be added to the sales. The State exchequer is thus currently losing vast amounts of resources due to this illegal activity and lack of registration of breeders.

Most importantly, when the trade is regulated, checks on breeding establishments by personnel authorized by the Animal Welfare Board of India and the State Animal Welfare Board will lead to better management and welfare standards of the breeding houses. This is the only way to ferret out cruel practices and overall control this vicious cycle.
E. No Food and Drinking Water for Puppies:

A pitiful observation made during the course of the investigation was that puppies in almost all cages and enclosures inspected across Bengaluru (barring one cage in a pet shop in Banashankari and cages outside residence of those who managed Manoj Pet Shop), were denied access to food, drinking water and mother’s milk. The puppies up for sale that were inspected were found weak and even malnourished. The cages had no food or water available to the puppies. Pups in the store at Beef Market repeatedly yelped and cried out of starvation for hours on end but the shop owner did not seem to care. The insensitive and callous attitude was observed among almost all breeders and sellers investigated. Denying an animal food or drinking water is a blatant violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 that states, it is cruelty to animals if any person “being the owner of (any animal) fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter.”
Four puppies are cramped in a cage devoid of access to food and drinking water in Sagar Pet Shop near RT Nagar.

Four puppies are forced to live in a tiny cage devoid of any food and drinking water in a breeder’s home in Basavanagudi.
Puppies crammed in two cages were found yelping without food or water in Manoj Pet Shop near RT Nagar.

These two dogs were found on the terrace of a breeder in Vijayanagar with no access to food or water.
F. Puppies and Dogs Caged Continuously with No Physical Exercise:

Puppies and dogs were confined in little cages in all facilities inspected, barring the breeder inspected on Horamavu-Aagara Road and the breeder in Prashanthi Nagar. The puppies were forced to live cramped in tiny metal cages for almost 23 hours each day, barring the time that the puppies are taken out for prospective customers or during the premises/cage was being cleaned. The animals had almost no exercise as they were continuously held captive in closed, claustrophobic confinement. Lack of physical activity in growing years results in diseases and ill-health. It is a well-known fact that due to confinement, the mental health of animals deteriorates and can cause anxiety, stress and aggression in them, besides stereotypic behavior. Along with the puppies, parent dogs used for breeding were also found caged during the investigation. The practice of neglecting animals to exercise and keeping them in close confinement is an apparent violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 that states, it is cruelty to animals if any person “being the owner neglects to exercise or cause to be exercised reasonably any dog habitually chained up or kept in close confinement”.

This puppy was found dead in a cage in a puppy mill in Beef Market. Starvation due to lack of access to food and drinking water could be attributed to the death of the pup.
Seven Mudhol newborns were found continuously yelping crammed in a tiny cage in a breeder’s room in BTM Layout. Hounds have high energy levels and need regular physical exercise in open spaces.

These pups were continuously housed in a cage inside an apartment in Banashankari, with no opportunity for physical exercise.
G. Cruel Confinement:
In most cases, the puppies housed in metal cages had no bedding, i.e. resting space. The puppies were forced to walk and sleep on metal mesh cage flooring. Often, the puppies were found shivering due to the absence of bedding. The reason dog sellers, breeders, and pet shop owners force the puppies to live on the metal mesh cage flooring is so that they can easily clean the faeces of animals that is collected on the metal plates placed below the cage.

Also, in the breeder’s house in Sampangiram Nagar, dogs were seen attacking each other as they were confined in a very small space barely enough for one of them. One breeder who owned two Lhasa Apso dogs kept them in tiny rusted cages that gave them very little space for movement. Another case of cruel confinement were the three Rottweilers, two golden retrievers and one cocker spaniel that were confined to tiny cages that gave them very little or no space for movement, located outside the residence of those who managed Manoj Pet Shop in Postal/BSNL Quarters. Also, in most facilities, the dogs are being kept inside closed shops during night time without ensuring any safety and ventilation for them.

As per the PCA Act, 1960, it is cruelty to animals if any person “keeps or confines any animal in any cage or other receptacle which does not measure sufficiently in height, length and breadth to permit the animal a reasonable opportunity for movement”.

These four puppies are crammed into a tiny cage in a breeder’s home in Sampangiram Nagar and were only taken out of the cage for prospective buyers.
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Puppies in a pet shop in Basavanagudi are forced to live on metal mesh flooring, devoid of proper bedding.

In a breeder home near RT Nagar, adult dogs used for breeding were kept in cages covered with plastic sheets. (Right pic) Adult dogs like this one had no space for movement in the tiny cages.
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Dogs were kept caged in severely constricting spaces in Pet Lovers’ shop-cum-home in Hennur Cross

Five pups are crammed in a tiny cage with no bedding and uncleared faeces in a shop in Beef Market in Shivajinagar
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Adult dogs are caged and tethered in a breeder’s terrace in Sampangiramnagar. (Right pic): Cruel, rusted chains were spotted.

Four pups are cruelly crammed atop each other in a tiny basket in Sagar Pet Shop near RT Nagar.
H. An Expensive Affair:

Puppies that grow up suffering from diseases due to crossbreeding and inbreeding also burn a hole in the pockets of the owners who have to shell out substantial amounts of money for veterinarian checkups, medication, tests and treatment of their ailing pets. Some of the dogs need to be on lifelong medication and frequent veterinarian supervision; a price too much to pay for purchasing a puppy from callous breeders who rampantly indulge in crossbreeding and inbreeding. Most often, the owners end up spending a lot more on the treatment of their suffering dogs, than they spent on purchasing a dog at throwaway prices from unethical breeders. Due to expenditure on medical treatment of the ailing pet, owners abandon the animal on the streets and disappear. This can only be stopped by preventing the breeders from crossbreeding and inbreeding dogs.

I. Veterinarians-Breeders Nexus:

Several veterinarians in Bangalore have links with breeders and some vets breed pedigree dogs to sell them. Some vets facilitate the purchase of dogs from the breeders they know, while some vets arrange for customers’ dogs to be bred with breeders’ dogs in return for a cut from the breeders.
J. Sale of Dogs on Olx, Quikr:

Breeders place ads and listings of newborn pups on websites like Olx.com and Quikr.com where prospective customers contact the breeders directly. During the investigation, it was found that the photos uploaded in the ads are misleading as the breeders most often showed puppies different from the one displayed in the ads. Photos of healthy and best looking puppies are uploaded on ads and listings on Olx.in and Quikr.com but the pups shown were very different.

An ad on Olx.in for Labrador pups being sold in Bangalore

Some ads for sale of pedigree pups being sold in Bangalore, featured on Olx.in
K. Delivery outside of Bangalore:

Due to Bangalore’s thriving puppy mills scene, the city has begun to attract customers from outside of Bangalore and Karnataka as well. Deliveries of newborn pups are done by the breeders in neighboring areas of Bangalore as well as neighboring states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Bangalore has, overtime, emerged as a hub for purchasing pet dogs.

**OBSERVATIONS WITH ADDRESSES AND COSTS**

1. **Pet Shop in Beef Market, near Russell Market:**
   The Beef Market is split into two parts – one a meat market and another, a rundown pet shopping plaza – both under the same roof. The pet shops inside the Beef Market display overcrowded cages and tanks crammed with varieties birds, fish, puppies and kittens. At the entrance, a cage crammed with four puppies that resembled beagle puppies was on display right under a cage filled with common Indian pigeons. Inside the Beef Market, opposite ‘Wet Pets Aquarium’ is the market’s lone puppy mill/store that sells puppies only. The cry of the trapped puppies was heard far and loud, and the shop reeked with the stink of dog faeces that had accumulated in the trays under the cages with puppies. None of seven cages crammed with puppies had any access to any food, water or milk. There were no food bowls and troughs. The puppies were forced to sleep, walk and live on the hard metal mesh flooring of the cage, devoid of any appropriate flooring. Furthermore, the puppies were stunted and not active, and were crossbreed varieties being sold at below market prices. The
man selling the puppies also handled them ruthlessly and literally tossed them in and out of cages on the ground as though they were non-living commodities. This kind of cold handling can result in deformities as the puppies bones are in developing stages and have no access to their mothers’ milk being trapped in cages without their mother. The most shocking discovery is that one lone black-colored Labrador was lying dead inside a cage, which was on display. On questioning about the same, the shop seller said the pup has to be replaced. The cause of death is unknown but such deaths are not uncommon in pet shops where puppies are rarely fed food, drinking water or given mother’s milk, and forced to live overnight in shut shops without ventilation which result in the room heating up until it is opened the next day.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**

- St Bernard pups: 3 – each Rs 6,000
- Irish Setter pups: 3 – each Rs 8,000
- Labrador pups: 5 – each Rs 6,000
- Golden Retrievers pups: 3 – each Rs 6,000
- German Shepherds pups: 2 – each Rs 6,000
- Japanese Spitz pups: 2 – each Rs 10,000
- Pomeranian pups: 3 – each 4,000

Costs do not include receipt of sale, KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** All puppies were between 30 days to 35 days old
- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** None
- **Address:** Puppy shop opposite Wet Pets Aquarium shop, Beef Market, near Russell Market, behind St. Mary’s Basilica, near Shivaji Nagar Bus Depot, Shivaji Nagar, Bengaluru - 560051
- **Landmark:** Opposite Hilal Restaurant, near Russell Market

2. **Breeder’s home in Sampangiram Nagar, Corporation Circle:**

The breeder sells puppies housed inside his home and on the building’s terrace. Inside his home, the breeder was selling dachshunds and a Pomeranian crammed together inside a small cardboard box. The dachshunds were found shivering when they were taken out of the box for display to the customer(s). On the terrace of the building, the breeder had several dogs – chained, left free and caged. One golden retriever and her puppy were housed in an enclosure. Two other golden retrievers were tethered near the building’s water tank. One German Shepherd was kept in a tiny cage that severely restricted movement. In another tiny enclosure, one full grown German Shepherd and Pitbull were kept together. There was hardly any space for the two big dogs to move and they were observed fighting among themselves in the cramped space. The enclosure was insufficient to house one full grown
dog. Five puppies (one Irish setter, one Doberman, one Labrador and two Rottweilers) were crammed into one tiny cage and two Dachshunds and one Pomeranian puppy in another cage. None of the two cages had any food, water, milk or any flooring barring the metal mesh. None of the cages and enclosures had access to food and water for the adult dogs and the puppies. Rusted metal chains were spotted near the water tank.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**

- Golden retriever pup: 1 – Rs 9,000
- Golden retriever adults: 3 including 1 mother – not for sale
- Doberman pup: 1 – Rs 6,000
- Labrador pup: 1 – Rs 6,500
- Irish setter pup: 1 – Rs 10,500
- Rottweiler pups: 2 – Rs 8,500 each
- Dachshund pups: 2 – Rs 5,000 each
- Pomeranian pup: 1 – Rs 5,000
- German Shepherd adults: 2 – not for sale
- Pit bull terrier adult: 1 – not for sale

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** All puppies were between 30 days to 45 days old barring the Irish setter which was two months old
- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** The lone golden retriever puppy was with his/her mother
- **Address:** Sampangiram Nagar, Corporation Circle, Bengaluru – 560027

### 3. Breeder’s home, Surveyor Street, Basavanagudi:

The seller had large kennels in the portico but they were abandoned. One beagle was locked inside an enclosure inside the house with no provision for food or water. One golden retriever was left free in the house. One beagle puppy was kept in a box inside the house. In one tiny cage, three Rottweiler puppies and one German shepherd puppy were housed. The cage was stinking of the dogs’ faeces that were lying in the tray under the cage. The four puppies had no access to food, water or milk. There was no food bowls in the tiny cage that was insufficient to house the four puppies. The four puppies were continuously yelping and their parents were not on the premises. Only the fifth puppy, i.e. the beagle pup had his/her father who was in the premises. Devoid of food and chew toys, the four puppies trapped in the cage were observed chewing the metal mesh of the cage.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**

- Rottweiler pups: 3 – Rs 10,000 (female) and Rs 12,000 (male)
- German Shepherd pup: 1 – Rs 25,000 - sold
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

- Beagle pup: 1 – Rs 25,000
- Beagle adult: 1 – father, not for sale
- Golden retriever adult: 1 – not for sale
- Dachshund: 1 – Rs 5,000 – not on premises but can be sold
- Labrador: 1 – Rs 7,000 – not on premises but can be sold

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** All puppies were between 32 days to 35 days old
- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** Of the five puppies, only the beagle puppy had his/her father present in the premises
- **Address:** Surveyor Street, near D.V.G. Road, Bengaluru – 560 004

4. **Dog seller, Pavamanapura Layout, Banashankari 6th stage, 3rd block:**
The seller crammed six puppies into one tiny cage in his bedroom in his home. The six puppies included two German shepherds, two pugs and two golden retrievers. The cage was insufficient to house six puppies together and the puppies had no access to food, water or milk. The puppies were yelping in discomfort as they were forced to live on the cage’s metal mesh. The seller was not a breeder. He was an intermediate handler/broker and he and his brother sold and hand-delivered puppies in and outside Bengaluru and Karnataka.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**

- German shepherd pups: 2 – each Rs 9,000
- Pug pups: 2 – each Rs 10,000 (female) and Rs 12,000 (male)
- Golden retriever pups: 2 – Rs 12,000 and Rs 14,000 respectively

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** All puppies were between 33 days to 35 days old
- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** None
- **Address:** Banashankari 6th Stage, 3rd Block, Bengaluru – 560 062

5. **Happy Pet Paradise pet shop in Banashankari:**
Pet Paradise had two Rottweiler puppies for sale. Neither of the two caged puppies had any access to food, water or milk, and they were forced to live on the metal mesh flooring of the cage. Of the two, one was an imported puppy. The seller informed that the breeding of the imported puppy was done by a breeder in Kolar who imports dogs.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**

- Rottweiler puppies: 2 – Rs 9,000 and Rs 11,000

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** Both pups were between 33 days to 40 days old
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** None
- **Address:** Subrahmanyapura Main Road, Bendrenagar, Banashankari 2nd Stage, Bengaluru – 560 070
- **Contact:** +91-9742318530, +91-9591105641 & +91-8147527334

6. **Harshita Enterprises pet shop in Basavanagudi:**
The pet shop had five puppies on display. Three pug pups and a cocker spaniel puppy were on display in one cage and one lone Labrador puppy in another cage. The cage with pugs and cocker spaniel had no flooring and the puppies were forced to live on the cage’s metal mesh, devoid of appropriate bedding. The cage was stinking of faeces that had accumulated and not cleaned under the cage. The lone Labrador puppy was shivering. Neither cage had any access to food, water and milk, nor was there any provision for bedding.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**
- Cocker Spaniel pup: 1 – Rs 11,000
- Pug pups: 3 – One black pug: Rs 13,000 and two light brown pugs: Rs 12,000 each
- Labrador pup: 1 – Rs 15,000

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** All puppies were between 33 days to 35 days old
- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** None
- **Address:** Near Oblappa Gardens and Tata Silk Form, Basavangudi, K.R. Road, Bengaluru – 560082
- **Contact:** +91-9845391191 & 080-26761565

7. **Sagarpet shop and breeders, Kavalabyrasandra:**
The pet shop is run by people who breed dogs at their home. The pet shop had three ‘mini-pomeranians’ for sale. Three puppies were displayed in a cage without food, water and milk. The only bedding the puppies had was a page of a newspaper which was soiled by their own faeces and urine. On enquiring whether the pet shop had other breeds for sale, the owner left the shop for his home and returned with a tiny plastic basket with four puppies crammed inside, i.e. two Labradors and two Cocker Spaniels. The owner informed they breed dogs themselves in their home. The pet shop also had on display many varieties of Indian birds - sale of which is illegal.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**
- Cocker Spaniel pups: 2 – Rs 7,000 each
- Labrador pups: 2 – Rs 6,500.00 and Rs 7,000
- Stunted Pomeranian pups: 3 – Rs 3,500 each

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip
8. Manoj Pet Shop, Kennel and Breeders:
The pet shop breeds dogs and sells puppies in the shop. The shop had a total of nine puppies with two Cocker Spaniels and two Pomeranians in one cage, and three Rottweiler puppies, one German Shepherd pup and one stunted Pomeranian puppy in another cage. In both the cages, the puppies were forced to live on the hard metal mesh flooring of the cage with no bedding whatsoever. None of the puppies had any provision to access food, water and milk in the two cages. The pet shop owner breeds Rottweiler, Golden Retrievers and Cocker Spaniels at a private property located inside the BSNL and Postal Quarters. The private property is located behind the closed Youth Football Association room near the Football grounds. BSNL and Postal Quarters are located on the same street as the pet shop. In the courtyard outside the private property, six full grown dogs were found in five cages. The dogs’ cages were covered by plastic banners that prevented the dogs inside the cages from being visible. The cages were miniscule for the adult dogs and they had almost no space for movement. Bowls of curd rice were spotted inside and below the cages but the dogs had no provision of access to water. The three Rottweilers included one father and two 8-month old Rottweilers, two golden retrievers and one cocker spaniel. The lack of space for movement for the adult dogs violates the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

Breeds being sold and cost:

- Rottweiler pups: 3 – Rs 15,000 to Rs 16,000
- German Shepherd pup: 1 – Rs18,000
- Cocker Spaniel pups: 2 – Rs 7,000 and Rs 8,000 respectively
- Pomeranian pups: 3 of which one was stunted – Rs 4,000 to Rs 4,500
- Rottweiler adult: 1, father – not for sale
- Cocker Spaniel adult: 1, father – not for sale
- Golden retriever adults: 2 – not for sale

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip
9. **Pet Lovers Breeder, Hennur:**
Pet Lovers is a dog breeding outlet located in Kalyan Nagar Post in Hennur Cross. The breeder had 8 dogs in total of which seven were Pitbulls who were in two gated enclosures and one German Shepherd which was tied. There were 5 Pitbull terriers held captive in one enclosure and two others in another enclosure. The enclosures were too small for the animals to move around comfortably and the practice violates the PCA Act, 1960. As the owner was out of town, the prices of the Pitbulls are not known nor could the age of the dogs be determined.

**Breeds being sold:**
- Pitbull terriers: 7
- German Shepherd adult: 1

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Address of breeder:** Muddana Layout, Hennur Cross, Bengaluru - 560043

10. **Breeder in Kalyan Nagar Post, Hennur Cross:**
This is a breeder-cum-seller who has a network with breeders and sellers in and around Hennur area. His house is located in Mudanna Layout, Kalyan Nagar Post, Hennur Cross.

- **Address of breeder:** Next Muddana Layout, near Sri Maddvanjaneya Temple, Hennur Cross, Bengaluru - 560043

11. **Breeder on Horamavu-Agara Road, Vaddarapalya, Kalyan Nagar Post:**
This breeder specializes in Siberian Husky dogs. He breeds the dogs on the terrace atop his house located in Sai Baba Layout, near Cauvery Nagar, in Vaddarapalaya on Horamavu-Agara Road. The breeder had two adult Huskies along with three puppies. He sells his puppies beyond Bangalore and recently sold one to someone in Mumbai. The dogs were housed in enclosures or left free to wander on the terrace and had water at their disposal.

**Breeds being sold and cost:**
- Siberian Husky puppies: 3- Rs 45,000 each
- Siberian Husky adults: 2 – parents - not for sale

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- **Age:** All puppies were 45 days old
- **Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises:** Yes
- **Address:** Sai Baba Layout, Vaddarapalaya, Horamavu-Agara Road, Kalyan Nagar Post, Bengaluru – 560043.
12. Breeder in BTM Layout, 2nd Stage, opp. Madivala Lake Nursery:
This breeder is a working IT techie-cum-dog breeder who claims to breed dogs in a farm about 65 kms outside of Bengaluru city. He sells the dogs on the terrace atop his house’s apartment located in BTM Layout, Stage 2. In one cage, he had four puppies including Dobermans and Rottweilers. In another cage, he had six 23-day-old Mudhol hound puppies crammed in one tiny cage. The cage with Mudhol hound pups was filled with faeces with worms. In none of the two cages were the puppies provided with food, water or bedding. The dogs were found shivering at the time of investigation. Also, the two Dobermans puppies seemed to suffer from a disease that resulted in them having white patches and spots on their faces.

Breeds being sold and cost:
- Doberman puppies: 2 – Rs 6,500 (male) and Rs 5,500 (female)
- Rottweiler puppies: 2 – Rs 13,000 each (males)
- Mudhol hound puppies: 6 – Rs 5,500 each
Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- Age: The Doberman and Rottweiler puppies were 33 days old, and the Mudhol hound puppies were 23 days old
- Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises: No
- Address: 29th Main Road, BTM Layout, Stage 2, Bengaluru.

13. Breeder in Arakere, behind Paramount Apartments:
In an independent house, the caretaker sells as well as keeps dogs on boarding basis. He informed that he is building a kennel behind his house where he will be selling the dogs after it is ready. He had a Cocker Spaniel inside his house that was pregnant and informed that the puppies would be put up for sale. He had one dog tied to the gate as the dog was ferocious and three other pedigree dogs roaming inside the house compound; all left by their owners for temporary boarding. The house owner informed that the chained dog was a crossbred Indian dog that was sold off as a Labrador puppy to a customer. As the puppy grew, the customer learnt that the dog was not a pedigree Labrador. The house owner informed that he can arrange for puppies to be sold if needed, and could currently sell Pug puppies and Retriever puppies. On the terrace, there was a dingy, unlit room that had two pedigree Boxers that cost Rs. 2 lakhs each. The caretaker informed that the father was a three time champion and the breeders give Rs 15,000 for boarding per month. He informed that their puppies would go for 80,000 to Rs. 1 lakh each.

Breeds being sold and cost:
- Pug puppies – Rs 10,000 (male)
- Golden retriever puppies – Rs 13,000 each (males)
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- Presence of puppies’ parents in the premises: No
- Address: Shirdi Sai Baba Temple Road, ShantiNiketan Layout, Arakere, Bengaluru.

14. Breeder, Begihalli, Anekal Taluk:
Here is a classic example of backyard breeder who crossbreeds pedigree dogs. Tucked away near the Bannerghatta-Jigani highway, the breeder breeds animals in his backyard and sells them by placing an ad online on websites like olx.com. He was selling a 45-day old crossbred Shih Tzu puppy that was filthy and with hair knots with mud. The puppy was a crossbreed of a Shih Tzu (father) and a Lhasa Apso (mother). He also had two Lhasa Apso dogs of which he claimed one was of ‘pet quality’ and other ‘show quality’. He informed pet quality meant dogs that were of ‘lower’ quality and show quality were dogs which were pure pedigree quality. The Lhasa Apsos were caged in two tiny, rusted cages and forced to live on metal mesh flooring with no food and water. They barely had any space to move in the miniscule cages.

Breeds being sold and cost:

- Shih Tzu: 1 – Rs 10,500 (male)

Costs do not include KCI registration and microchip

- Presence of puppy’s parents in the premises: Yes
- Address: Begihalli Main Road, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru.

15. Breeder at Prashanthi Nagar:
The property of a breeder famous for selling dogs on Nagarbhavi Road, Vijayanagar was also investigated. The breeder was not home but there was a Great Dane inside his house. The terrace of his first floor portion housed two dogs – a weak Great Dane suffering from an eye condition, and a Beagle. The two dogs were locked on the terrace. The Great Dane was wall-eyed in his left eye, and the Beagle had an ear infection in the right ear. Though the dogs were left free on the terrace, there had no access to food and water.

- Presence of dogs in the premises: adult dogs: 2 – one beagle and one Great Dane
- Address: Amarjyothi Nagar, Nagarbhavi Road, Vijayanagar, Bengaluru – 560 040
APPARENT VIOLATION OF LAWS AND RIGHTS

Here is a list of laws observed to be violated:

1. **Indian Constitution** - Article 51g
2. **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960** - Section 11 - Treating animals cruelly
3. **Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001** - Section 12 - Guidelines for breeders

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Draft Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules, 2010 (Draft Dog Breeding Rules, 2010) and the Revised Draft Pet Shop Rules, 2010 compiled by the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) must be implemented in the State of Karnataka.
2. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) must ensure that commercial pet trade cannot be conducted with a license for the trade.
4. Grade the commercial breeding and sale of dogs as a classified commercial activity and all places where this trade is taking place to be notified and registered as Shops and Establishments under the Municipal Act. Following which, Income Tax on revenue earned, Sales Tax and Vat can be added to the sales.
5. Checks on the breeding establishments by personnel authorized by the Animal Welfare Board of India and the State Animal Welfare Board will lead to better management and welfare standards of the breeding houses. This will ensure compliance with both the PCA Act 1960 and regulations set by the Karnataka State Animal Welfare Board and the Animal Welfare Board of India.
6. Impose a penalty on all parties involved in the purchase and breeding of dogs from breeders who do not possess the required licenses from Municipal Corporation and Tax authorities.
7. Make the unethical practice of inbreeding dogs illegal.
8. Implement a rule in the Dog Breeding Rules that limits the number of times a female dog can be used for breeding.
9. Implement rules and guidelines on how a female dog should be treated after she is beyond her breeding age.
10. People must be encouraged and advised to purchase dogs from breeders registered with the AWBI.
CONCLUSION

To regulate Bangalore’s highly unregulated trade of pet dogs, the Karnataka State Animal Welfare Board and the BBMP must introduce recommendations listed above. The investigation exposes cruelty to animals that is rampant in the city’s breeding establishments. To ensure that animal laws are not violated, checks on the breeding establishments by personnel authorized by the Animal Welfare Board of India and the State Animal Welfare Board will lead to better management and welfare standards of the breeding houses. Breeders, intermediate sellers and people who breed and sell dogs from their homes must be allowed to conduct trade only after they have the license to do so from BBMP and are taxed for the commercial trade. And Karnataka State must implement the Draft Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules, 2010 (Draft Dog Breeding Rules, 2010) and the Revised Draft Pet Shop Rules, 2010 compiled by the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), which will greatly aid in regulating the trade.
Annexure 1: Draft Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules

**DRAFT DOG BREEDING, MARKETING AND SALE RULES**

**PREAMBLE**

Breeding, marketing and sale of dogs has come to stay as a high-level commercial venture in India, involving thousands of breeders and pet shops in a multi-crore industry. An enormous need has also emerged for lakhs of pups of specific breeds from prospective pet owners, most of whom are ignorant regarding the basics of healthcare and management of dogs. This has resulted in the mushrooming of unscrupulous breeders indulging in backyard breeding activity in the most unhygienic conditions, cruelly exploiting the animals for easy money; and in pet shops sourcing and selling pups from such breeders, which, though seemingly of pure breed, are actually of poor quality, and often diseased, resulting in heavy mortality, or weak and unhealthy animals that are ill-treated, and in many cases simply abandoned on the street. Not only is this compounding the street animal problem, this unethical trade also has high zoonotic potential which is a public health concern.

There is hence an immediate need to discipline and regulate the process of dog breeding, marketing and sale of pups. Uniform practices and procedures have to be prescribed, and adhered to by those partaking in the profits derived from this brand of commercial activity. Consequently, the Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules have been formulated by virtue of the power conferred by Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

**1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:**

(1) These rules may be called the Dog Breeding, Marketing and Sale Rules, 2010.
(2) They shall come into force on the date they are published in the Official Gazette.

**2. DEFINITIONS:**

(1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,
(a) “Act” means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960);
(b) “Board” means the Animal Welfare Board of India, established under section 4 of the Act and reconstituted from time to time under section 5A;
(c) “Breeder” shall include an individual or group of persons owning dogs of specific breeds, registered with the Kennel Club of India or any other Kennel Club, or unregistered animals whether of specific breeds or not, for breeding and sale of dogs and pups;
(d) “Traders” shall include any individual or individuals or group of individuals or other association of persons selling dogs and pups either from their own breeding efforts, or acquired from other breeders through pet shops, or acquired from other premises/establishment of any other description, or imported for sale ;
(e) “Boarding Kennel Operators” shall include any individual or individuals or group of individuals or other association of persons who keep pet dogs and pups for temporary boarding in their kennels/shelters ;
(f) “Carrier” means the operator of any airline, aircraft, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line or other enterprise which is engaged in the business of transporting animals on hire ;
(g) “Intermediate handler” means any person engaged in any business in which he receives custody of animals through boarding, ownership or brokering in connection with their sale or purchase ;
(h) “Local Authority” means a panchayat, nagar palika, municipal corporation, district board,
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

cantonment board or any other authority for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matter within a specified local area;
(i) “License” means a license granted under these Rules;
(j) “Inspector” means a person appointed by the Local Authority or the Board, and duly authorized in writing to inspect and supervise implementation of these Rules, and ensure compliance with the same;
Provided however that any person who is or has been a pet shop owner or breeder, as defined in these or any other Rules or enactment for the time being in force, or is related to a pet shop owner or breeder, shall not be appointed as an Inspector under these Rules;
(k) “Pet Shop” means and includes every shop, place or premises, including shops, places, and/or premises in weekly markets, where animals for use as pets are sold or housed, kept or exhibited for sale, or where any retail or whole-sale business involving the selling or trading of pet animals is carried out;
(l) “Registration certificate” means a registration certificate issued under these Rules;
(2) All other terms and expressions used in these Rules, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. OBJECTIVES:

For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby made clear that these Rules have been enacted with a view to:
a. Regulate the welfare of dogs kept in breeding premises/establishments, whether described as breeding premises/establishments, or otherwise;
b. Confer powers for inspection of such premises/establishments;
c. Ensure the maintenance of records by such premises/establishments; and
d. Regulate the sale of dogs and pups ; and for purposes connected therewith or ancillary thereto
[Note 1: In common practice, adult dogs are rarely sold. For the purpose of these Rules, sale of pups is considered as important and relevant, and requires as much regulation as does the sale of dogs.
Note 2: The requirements set out in these Rules shall be adhered to by boarding kennel operators as well, unless repugnant to the context.]

4. GENERAL RULES FOR COMMERCIAL BREEDING AND SALE OF DOGS AND PUPS:

(1) The general rules to be observed for commercial breeding and sale of dogs and pups shall be as follows:
(i) Dog owners keeping any female adult dog that has not been spayed, or any male adult dog that has not been neutered, for breeding, shall obtain the necessary license from the Local Authority for their trade/commercial activity at the premises/establishment in question in accordance with the relevant local/municipal law, and after payment of the fee prescribed for the purpose.
(ii) All persons wishing to breed dogs for commercial gain shall also register themselves with the Animal Welfare Board of India in the manner prescribed, after payment of the fee prescribed by the Board. The application form for registration and the charges payable for the same are available on the web-site of the Board. The Board shall issue a registration certificate to the breeders who register with it in the manner prescribed.
(iii) All licensees shall prominently display their licenses and registration certificates, thereby affirming that the premises/establishment in question has been licensed for the breeding/sale
of dogs, and that they are duly registered with the Board.
(iv) All licensed pet shops shall source/procure pups from licensed and registered breeders only, with proof of the same being available in the shape of adequate records. The Kennel Club of India, and other kennel clubs, shall issue puppy registration certificates only to breeders that are licensed by the local authority, and registered with the Board.
(v) The premises/establishments belonging to breeders, and traders, or any other premises / establishment by whatever name called where breeding activity is being carried out, shall be open to inspection by Inspectors authorized by the Board or the Local Authority.

(2) In these Rules, unless outright repugnant to the context, the word ‘dog’ shall mean and include pups.

5. LICENSING BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY, AND REGISTRATION WITH THE BOARD:

(1) An applicant under these Rules shall be at least eighteen (18) years of age to be issued a valid license by the Local Authority, and to register himself with the Board.
(2) **License from Local Authority, and registration with the Board**: A license from the Local Authority shall be a pre-requisite to the registration of the applicant with the Board, for commencing/continuing breeding activity at his premises / establishment, by whatever name called; and the latter shall not be granted unless the Local Authority has licensed the premises / establishment for the purpose.
(3) **Inspection by Local Authority prior to issuing License**: The Local Authority shall issue a license to a premises/establishment intended to be used for breeding activity under these Rules only after it arranges for the team inspection of the premises/establishment by a veterinary surgeon recognized by the Veterinary Council of India or the State Veterinary Council, an officer of the Local Authority, and a representative of the Board.
(4) **Report of Inspector**: A report shall be written of an inspection conducted at a premises/establishment under the preceding sub-rule, and signed by all members of the inspection team referred to in the preceding sub-rule. The Local Authority shall consider the report before determining whether or not to grant a license to the applicant.
(5) The Local Authority shall inform the Board of their decision to grant a license or otherwise. A copy of the report shall also be shared by the Local Authority with the Board.
(6) **Application for registration with the Board**: The applicant shall provide all information requested on the application form, including a valid mailing (postal) address through which the applicant can always be reached, and a valid address for the premises/establishment where animals, facilities, equipment and records can be inspected for compliance. Locations of all premises/establishments, facilities or sites where the applicant operates from, has an interest in, or keeps animals, shall be provided on the application form or on a separate sheet attached to it. The applicant shall file the completed application form with the Secretary of the Board. Applications must be accompanied with the prescribed fee as required.
(7) **Duration**: The license for breeding issued by the Local Authority shall be for a one-year duration only, subject to renewal after inspection.
Likewise, the registration certificate issued by the Board shall also have to be renewed yearly, and shall not be renewed if the license issued to the breeder is not renewed by local authority.
(8) **Conditions for Grant and Renewal of License**: The grant and renewal of license shall be subject to and dependent upon:
   a. Prescribed procedure for registration with the Board being followed,
   b. Adequate record keeping and satisfactory records being maintained,
   c. Identification of breeding animals by micro-chipping,
d. State of the establishment/premises including facilities /infrastructure,
e. Adequate record of staff being maintained,
f. Details of breeding operations/activity being provided,
g. General care and upkeep of the animals,
h. Health of the animals,
i. Affiliation to a Veterinary Surgeon recognized by the Veterinary Council of India or the State Veterinary Council.

(9) **Inspection** :- A Local Authority or the Board may authorize in writing, any of its officers or any veterinary surgeon to inspect any premises in its area in respect of which a license has been granted under these Rules, and any person so authorized may, on producing his authority if so required, enter any such premises/establishment and inspect them and any animals found thereon or any other thing therein, for the purpose of ascertaining whether an offence has been or is being committed against these Rules. The inspector shall be allowed to make copies of the records, photograph the facilities, and the property and animals, and anything else that he considers relevant, or capture the same on video. All premises/establishments licensed by the Local Authority shall be inspected at least once each year, or mandatorily upon receipt of a complaint by the Local Authority or the Board about the misuse of any particular facility.

(10) **Obstructing Inspection** :- Any person who willfully obstructs or delays any inspector in the exercise of his powers of entry or inspection under these Rules shall be guilty of an offence under the Rules. Every licensee shall also, upon request being made, allow one or more police personnel or officers of other law enforcement agencies with general law enforcement authority, to enter his/her place of business and inspect animals and records for the purpose of tracing missing animals, provided a written description of the missing animal and the name and address of its owner is furnished to the licensee before the search commences. Any person obstructing such an inspection shall also be guilty of an offence under the Rules.

(11) **Report** :- All applicants for new license, or licensees seeking renewal of license shall also make their premises/establishments, areas, facilities, animals, equipment, vehicles and records available for inspection to the animal welfare official designated by the Board. They shall also provide the inspector with suitable workspace and facilities such as a room, a table and a chair to use in examining records and for writing his report. It shall not however be mandatory for the inspector to write the report on site.

(12) **Operating without license, and without a registration certificate** :- Operation of a breeding premises/establishment, or commercial kennel or pet shop, by a commercial breeder, or trader, or other dealer, or intermediate handler or exhibitor, without a valid license or a valid registration certificate shall be a violation of the Rules.

(13) **Non-transferability of license, and of registration certificate** :- A license shall be issued to specific persons for specific premises/establishment, facilities and operations, and is not transferable upon change of ownership or any other significant change in business or operations, nor shall it remain valid for a different location. A registration certificate shall not be transferable either.

(14) **Expiry of license** :- All licenses will expire on the 31st of January every year, and will automatically terminate at midnight on that date unless an application for renewal, properly filled in and duly completed, along with the prescribed fee has been received by the Local Authority. It is a requirement of these Rules that thirty (30) days prior to the expiry date of a license, the licensee shall file an application for renewal with the Local Authority. A person whose license has expired shall not conduct any activity for which a license is required, until a valid license is issued to him again. The requirement set out in this sub-rule shall apply equally to a registration certificate issued by the Board.

(15) Any person who seeks the reinstatement of a license that has expired, or registration certificate that has lapsed shall follow the procedure applicable for grant of a new license, or for
issuance of a new registration certificate.

6. REFUSAL TO ISSUE OR RENEW LICENSE, AND REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION THEREOF:

(1) The Local Authority may refuse to issue a license, or renew a license already granted, and may revoke or suspend a license on any one or more of the following grounds:
(i) Material and deliberate misstatement in the application for grant of original license or for renewal of license.
(ii) Conviction for violation of any state or central law on the disposition or treatment of animals.
(iii) Failure by the applicant to comply with any requirement mandated by, or any of standards prescribed by the Local Authority or the Board, including standards set out in these Rules.
(iv) Refusal to allow any inspector free and unrestricted access to the required records, or any breeding premises/establishment, or other facility for animals, or other area, equipment or vehicle.
(v) Payment of Fee:- Non-payment of fees will result in denial of license. Payment of fees must be made by bank draft, cashier’s cheque or money order. An applicant shall not receive a license until payment has cleared normal banking procedures. A delay of up to thirty (30) days or more may be expected if a personal out-station cheque is used for payment of fees.

(2) Rejection of Initial Application for License:-
(i) A license shall not be issued to any applicant who is not in complete compliance with the requirements of these Rules, and the standards set out herein, including the payment of fees.
(ii) Rejection and Appeal:- An initial applicant for license shall be allowed a maximum of three

(3) inspections and a maximum period of ninety (90) days from the date of the first inspection within which to attain total compliance with these Rules and the standards set out herein. If he is unable to attain the same, grant of license to the applicant shall be denied, with the reasons for the same set out in writing. The applicant shall however have the right to appeal within 30 days of receipt of the letter of rejection, to the Commissioner of the Local Authority. If he wishes to be heard, he may also seek personal hearing from the appellate authority, i.e. the Commissioner of the Local Authority, not later than when he first submits his appeal. After due notice to the relevant department of the Local Authority, and after considering the appeal and the reasons urged by both parties during the course of the hearing, the appellate authority may either reject the appeal, or allow the same, with the reasons for his decision set out in writing. Provided however that if the application for license had been rejected because the inspector/s was / were of the view that some or all of the facilities of the applicant are such as shall be detrimental in any manner to the welfare of the animals, it shall be incumbent upon the appellate authority, i.e. the Commissioner of the Local Authority, to seek and consider the opinion of the Chairperson of the Animal Welfare Board of India regarding the issue involved, before deciding the appeal. Provided further that if the appellate authority differs with the opinion rendered by the Chairperson of the Animal Welfare Board of India, he shall set out the reasons for the same in writing when deciding the appeal.
(iii) An initial applicant shall not conduct any activity for which a license is required, until and unless the license is issued.
(iv) No partnership, firm, corporation or other legal entity in which a person, whose application for license had been denied, or whose license is or has been revoked, has a substantial interest, financial or otherwise, shall be licensed under these Rules.
7. OTHER RELEVANT PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO LICENSES:

(1) **Report by Licensee seeking renewal of license:** Every licensee seeking renewal of license shall submit an annual report along with the application for renewal.

(2) Every licensee shall submit to both, the Local Authority and the Board, information as to the total number of animals sold, traded, bartered, brokered, given away, boarded or exhibited during the previous year (January through December), and provide to the Local Authority, all other information required on the form.

(3) In the case of a licensee owning/operating a breeding premises/establishment expiring during the term of license, the license shall be deemed to have been granted to his representatives in respect of those premises, and shall remain in force until the end of a period of three months only, beginning with the death of the original licensee.

(4) **Facilities (including housing) to be provided by the Licensee, and considered prior to grant or renewal of license for breeding:**
In determining whether to grant a license for breeding premises/establishments for dogs to an applicant for the same, the Local Authority shall in particular (but without prejudice to their discretion to withhold a license on these grounds) have regard to the need for securing the following:

a. **Suitable kennels/accommodation** :- That the dogs will at all times be kept in kennels/accommodation suitable in all respects, and conforming to the requirements of these Rules, in terms of construction, size, number of dogs, exercising facilities, proper temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.

b. **Adequate housing** :- That adequate housing is available / will be provided. Adequate housing means continuous provision of a sanitary facility, protection from the extremes of weather conditions, proper ventilation and appropriate space. All housing shall be made of impervious materials that can be sanitized. (Wood is not acceptable for this purpose.)

c. **Indoor housing facility** :- That the indoor housing facility at the premises/establishment is as prescribed. Indoor housing facility means any structure or building with environmental controls, housing or intended to house animals, and meeting the following requirements:-
   i) It may consist of runs or pens totally enclosed in a barn or building, or of connecting inside/outside runs or pens within a totally enclosed building.
   ii) It shall be capable of controlling the temperature within the building or structure within the limits set forth for that species and age of animal, of maintaining humidity levels, and of rapidly eliminating odors from within the building.
   iii) It shall have an impervious floor. Impervious surface means a surface that does not permit the absorption of fluids.
   iv) It shall be an enclosure created by the continuous connection of a roof, floor and walls.
   v) It shall have at least one (1) door for entry and exit that can be opened and closed. Any windows or openings which provide natural light shall be covered with a transparent material such as glass or hard plastic.

d. **Care and upkeep of dogs :** - That the dogs are being / shall be supplied with adequate quantity of suitable food, adequate water and bedding material, adequately exercised, and visited at suitable intervals. For the removal of doubts it is clarified that :
   i) Adequate quantity (of suitable food) means the provision, at suitable intervals of not more than eight (8) hours, of a quantity of wholesome food suitable for that species and age, and enough to maintain a reasonable level of nutrition in each animal. All food shall be served in a safe receptacle, dish or container.
ii) Adequate water means the provision of a supply of fresh, clean drinking water in a safe receptacle, dish or container. Water shall be available at all times.
iii) A fenced area for adequate exercise is available, or provision for exercising the animal on a leash exists.

8. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS TO BE ADHERED TO BY BREEDERS:

(1) The following requirements shall be adhered to and met by every breeder of dogs:
   a. The breeder shall be knowledgeable about reproduction, nutrition, wellness and care, early behavioral development, and breeding ethics.
   b. Only normal, healthy, mature female dogs that have reached their 18th month shall be bred. They shall be certified as healthy by a licensed veterinarian at least ten (10) days prior to their being bred.
   c. No female dog shall be exploited to produce litters in two (2) consecutive breeding seasons. Female dogs shall not be used such that they give birth to puppies before the end of the period of twelve months beginning with the day on which they last give birth to puppies. Only one litter shall be produced in one year.
   d. No female dog shall be exploited to give birth to more than five (5) litters of puppies during her lifespan.
   e. No male dog shall be used for breeding unless he is a healthy, mature dog, and only after he has reached his 18th month. He shall be certified as healthy by a licensed veterinarian at least ten (10) days prior to his being mated.

(2) Common Breeding Techniques:
   a. Breeders are known to utilize four common breeding techniques, i.e. i) Out breeding; ii) Line breeding; iii) Inbreeding; and iv) Incest breeding.
   b. Out of these, the following two are ALLOWED, and accepted under these Rules:
      i) Out breeding: The mating of dogs, which are not at all related to one another.
      ii) Line breeding: Mating between dogs that are marginally related to each other. In this case dogs are chosen for their special attributes to obtain certain types.
   c. The following two techniques are NOT ALLOWED, and not accepted under these Rules:
      i) Inbreeding: Mating between dogs that are related. That means that at least one ancestor of either is present on the side of both sire and dam. Inbreeding is breeding between relatives of the 2nd to 4th grade in straight or side line within the first four generations e.g. uncle to niece, nephew to aunt, cousin to cousin, grandparents to grandchildren. This is strictly forbidden.
      ii) Incest breeding: Mating between parents and children or between brother and sister, i.e. 1st grade relatives. This is strictly forbidden.
   Incest breeding as well as continued inbreeding and line breeding is risky, since it increases the danger of hereditary diseases.

(3) Female dogs shall not be mated after the age of 8 years.

(4) All breeders shall furnish the proof of age of their breeding female dogs (by a licensed veterinarian).

(5) All breeders shall keep a full record of the litter that the male dog or female dog has previously produced and other relevant details of the litter.

(6) Breeding female dogs shall be up-to-date with their vaccination boosters and de-worming prior to mating.
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

(7) There shall be no tail docking, ear cropping or any other kind of mutilation of the puppy. Any change of appearance by artificial means is strictly forbidden.

9. ‘HEALTH’ RELATED REQUIREMENTS TO BE ADHERED TO BY BREEDERS:

(1) Dogs shall be kept in a clean, healthy and safe environment. They shall be provided with all socialization opportunities, vaccinations, and de-worming necessary to provide maximum mental and physical well-being.

(2) Attending Veterinarian and Adequate Veterinary Care:-
   a. Proper veterinary care shall be available. Every breeder shall have the services of a consultant veterinarian available to attend to emergency medical requirements if the premises/establishment has more than six (6) breeding dogs. Records shall be kept of his/their visits.
   b. The consultant veterinarian shall visit the premises/establishment of the licensee periodically, at regular intervals.
   c. Individual health records shall be maintained of all animals above the age of eight (8) weeks, or that have been weaned, or that have been treated with a medical procedure, whichever occurs first. Litter health records may be kept on litters when litter-mates are treated with the same medication or procedure. Health records (or a copy) should accompany all animals upon transfer of ownership.
   d. Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being is required. However, daily observation of animals may be accomplished by a paravet, provided that a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is established so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior and well-being is conveyed to the consultant/attending veterinarian.
   e. Adequate training and guidance to personnel involved in the care of animals, including daily observation of animals, is required. The employer shall employ only those persons that can perform at the level required by these rules.
   f. If the veterinarian finds, either during the course of a visit to the premises/establishment, or upon his attention being invited to the same by the Local Authority or the Board, that an animal or group of animals from a breeding kennel is/are suffering from contagious, communicable or infectious disease/s or exposure to any disease/s, a quarantine to that premises/establishment may be issued by the veterinarian until the animals are
      i) recovered and no longer capable of transmitting the disease; or
      ii) isolated; or
      iii) humanely euthanized and properly disposed off; or
   g. A quarantine issued by the veterinarian shall remain in effect until released in writing by the veterinarian. Information regarding such a quarantine having been issued shall mandatorily be provided by the veterinarian to the Animal Husbandry department of the state government, the Local Authority and the Board, in writing.
   h. All puppies shall be vaccinated. Puppy vaccinations can start at 7-8 weeks of age, and are usually completed at 18 weeks.
   i. The dogs shall have been tested for genetic defects such as (but not limited to) hip dysplasia, progressive retinal atrophy, night blindness, hypothyroidism, entropion, ectropion, overshot, undershot jaw (when incisors do not touch or mesh), wry mouth, two or more missing teeth, unilateral cryptorchid or full cryptorchid males.

(3) Euthanasia :-
   All euthanasia of mortally wounded or injured animals or incurably sick or terminally ill animals shall be accomplished by a veterinarian registered with the Veterinary Council of India, in a
manner and through a method approved by the Veterinary Council of India / the Board. Records shall be maintained of all animals euthanized.

10. HOUSING FACILITIES, AND MANNER OF HOUSING DOGS:

(1) **Structure and Construction:** Housing facilities for dogs shall be structurally sound, and shall adhere to the requirements set out at Rule 7(4) of these Rules. They shall be kept in good repair, contain the animals securely and restrict other animals from entering.

(2) Animal areas inside of housing facilities shall be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices. Housing facilities shall be physically separated from any other business.

(3) All surfaces in housing facilities, and all other construction shall be such as allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. There shall be no jagged edges or sharp points that may injure the animals. The ceilings of indoor housing facilities shall be impervious to moisture.

(4) **Storage Facilities:** Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored outside the animal area and in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage. The supplies shall be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around any supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leak-proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas.

(5) **Cleaning:** Hard surfaces with which the dogs come in contact shall be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized. There shall be no accumulation of excreta, and floors made of sand, gravel, grass or other similar material shall be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta.

(6) **Drainage and Waste Disposal:** Regular waste disposal, removal and disposal of animal and food waste, discarded bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, shall be provided for. Housing facilities shall be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that ensure rapid elimination of animal waste and water. If closed drainage systems are used they shall be equipped with traps that prevent the backflow of gases sewage onto the floor. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures and adjacent areas shall be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry. Trash containers in housing facilities, food storage and food preparation areas shall be leak-proof and possessed of tightly fitted lids at all times.

(7) **Water and Electricity:** The housing facility shall have reliable and adequate electricity supply, and adequate potable running water for the animals’ drinking needs, for cleaning, and for carrying out other husbandry requirements.

(8) **Ambient and comfortable temperature:** The temperature within indoor housing facilities for animals shall be ambient and comfortable, depending on the breeds of dogs that are housed inside. The temperature shall be such as provides for their health and well-being.

(9) **Ventilation:** Adequate ventilation at indoor housing facilities containing dogs shall be
ensured by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning. The air shall be circulated by fans, blowers or air conditioning so as to minimize drafts, odors and moisture condensation.

(10) **Lighting** :- Indoor housing facilities for animals shall be well-lit enough to permit routine inspection, cleaning of the facility and observation of the animals. Primary enclosures shall be placed so as to protect the animals from excessive light.

(11) **Chemicals** :- Chemicals used for normal husbandry practices, cleaning, disinfecting, and the like, that may be toxic to the animals shall not be stored in food storage or food preparation areas, but may be stored in adjacent rooms or in secure cabinets in the animal areas. All chemicals shall be clearly labeled.

(12) **Medicine** :- All medication must be stored in clean, dust restricting cabinets with well-fitting doors or other suitable containers with well-fitting lids. All medication must be clearly marked, or labeled. Manufactures’ labels, including expiration date, shall not be removed or defaced. Medication such as dips, and rinses and those marked for external use only may be stored in the same cabinet but shall be physically separated from other medication.

(13) **Fire Detection and Extinguishers** :- All indoor housing facilities and the indoor portion of sheltered housing facilities shall be equipped with properly maintained smoke or heat detection devices and extinguishers.

(14) **Outdoor Housing Facilities** :-
   a. **Restrictions** :- The following categories of dogs/pups shall not be kept in outdoor facilities, unless that practice is specifically approved by the attending veterinarian in writing:
      (i) Dogs that are not accustomed to the temperatures prevalent in the area or region in question;
      (ii) Dog breeds that cannot tolerate the temperatures prevalent in the area or region in question, such as long-haired breeds in high temperature locations; and
      (iii) Sick, infirm, aged or young animals.
   b. Outdoor facilities for dogs shall include one or more structures with roofs, i.e. one or more shelters that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal within the structure to sit, stand and lie down in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. In addition to the same, one or more separate outside areas of shade shall be provided, large enough to contain all the animals at once and protect them from the direct rays of the sun. Shelters in outdoor facilities for animals shall contain a roof, four sides and a floor, and shall:
      (i) Provide the animals with adequate protection and shelter from heat and cold; and
      (ii) Provide the animals with protection from the direct rays of the sun and the direct effect of wind, rain, snow or other precipitation.
   The requirements provided for in sub-rules (1) to (13) shall apply equally to outdoor housing facilities.

(15) **Primary Enclosures** :- Primary enclosures for animals shall meet the following minimum requirements:
   a. Primary enclosures shall be constructed of suitable material and shall be structurally sound.
   b. They shall be kept in good repair.
   c. They shall have no sharp points or edges that can injure the animals;
   d. They shall be such as contain the animals securely, and keep other animals from entering the enclosure;
   e. Enable the animals to remain dry and clean;
f. Provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable for or hazardous to the animals;
g. Provide sufficient shade to shelter all the animals housed in the primary enclosure at one time  
h. Enable all surfaces that come in contact with the animals to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or replaced when worn or soiled  
j. Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the animal’s feet and legs from injury  
k. Provide sufficient space to allow each animal to turn about freely, to stand, sit and lie down in a comfortable, normal position, and to walk in a normal manner;  
l. Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows: The mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail), plus six (6) inches, divided by one hundred and forty-four (144).  
m. Each female dog with nursing puppies shall be provided with an additional amount of floor space, based on her breed and behavioral characteristics, and in accordance with generally accepted husbandry practices as determined by the attending veterinarian.  
n. The interior height of a primary enclosure shall be at least six (6) inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position.  

(16) Cages or crates used to contain animals for short periods of time shall be large enough to permit the animal to stand, sit, lie and turn around in a normal manner. Dogs shall not be caged except at night when the caregiver retires, or when necessary for medical reasons.  

(17) Dogs on Tethers :-  
a. Dogs may be kept on tethers only in outside housing facilities that meet the requirements of this rule, and only when the tether meets the requirements of this paragraph. The tether shall be attached to the front of the dog’s shelter structure or to a post in front of the shelter structure and shall be at least three (3) times the length of the dog, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail. The tether shall allow the dog convenient access to the shelter structure, and to food and water containers. The tether shall be of the type and strength commonly used for the size of dog involved, and shall be attached to the dog by a well-fitted collar that does not cause trauma or injury to the dog. Collars made of materials such as wire, flat chains, or chains with sharp edges, or chains with rusty or non-uniform links, are prohibited. The tether shall be attached such that the dog is not in danger of becoming entangled with other objects or coming into physical contact with other dogs in the outside housing facility, and such that the dog is able to roam to the full range of the tether.  
b. A perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep unwanted animals out shall enclose the dog housing area where dogs are on tethers. The fence shall be constructed such that it protects the dogs by preventing other dogs of equal or greater size from going through it or under it, or even above it, and coming into contact with the dogs inside.  

(18) Compatibility :-  
a. All dogs housed in the same primary enclosure shall be compatible, as determined by observation. Not more than twelve (12) adult dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure. Female dogs in heat shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with sexually mature males, except for breeding. Except when maintained in breeding colonies, female dogs with litters shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with other adult dogs, and puppies less than four (4) months of age shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs other than their dam or foster dam. Dogs with a vicious or aggressive disposition shall be housed separately from other dogs.  

47
b. Dogs that have or are suspected of having a contagious disease shall be isolated from healthy animals. When an entire group or room of animals is known to have or believed to be exposed to an infectious or contagious agent, the group may be kept intact during the process of diagnosis, treatment and control.

(19) **Exercise for Dogs and Socializing**:- Commercial kennels, commercial breeders, traders, other dealers, and exhibitors shall develop, document and follow an appropriate plan to provide dogs with an opportunity for exercise. The plan shall be approved and signed by the licensee and the attending veterinarian, and include written standard procedures to be followed in providing the opportunity for exercise. The plan shall also be made available to the state veterinarian or his/her designated representative upon request. It shall, at a minimum, comply with each of the following:

a. **Dogs housed individually**:- Dogs over twelve (12) weeks of age, except female dogs with litters, housed, held or maintained by any animal shelter, boarding kennel, commercial kennel, commercial breeder, trader, other dealer, exhibitor, or other licensee shall be provided the opportunity for exercise regularly.

b. The frequency, method and duration of the opportunity for exercise shall be determined by the consultant/attending veterinarian.

c. Licensees, in developing their plan, shall consider providing positive physical contact with humans that encourages exercise through play or other similar activities. If a dog is housed, held or maintained at a facility without sensory contact with another dog, it shall be provided with positive physical contact with humans at least once daily.

d. The opportunity for exercise may be provided in a number of ways, such as,

(i) Group housing in cages, pens or runs that provide at least one hundred percent (100%) of the required space for each dog if maintained separately under the minimum floor space requirements of this rule;

(ii) Providing access to a run or open area at the frequency and duration prescribed by the attending veterinarian;

(iii) Adequate exercise either in a fenced area or on a leash with a person on the other end;

(iv) Exercising for at least 30 minutes twice per day;

(v) Socializing with people at suitable intervals equaling at least three (3) hours per day for adult and five (5) hours per day for puppies less than four months of age;

(vi) Other similar activities.

e. Establishments shall keep checklists documenting the name of the caretakers who complete these tasks, and the time at which each does so. Checklists shall be made available to the Local Authority and the Board during inspections, or when demanded.

f. Forced exercise methods or devices such as swimming, treadmills or carousel-type devices shall not be resorted to or used.

g. **Exemption** :- If, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian, it is inappropriate for certain dogs to exercise because of their health, condition or well-being, the licensee may be exempted from meeting the requirements of this section for those specific dogs only. This exemption shall be documented by the attending veterinarian, and unless the basis for exemption is a permanent condition, shall be reviewed and signed at least every thirty (30) days by the attending veterinarian.

(20) **Feeding** :-

a. Animals shall be fed as per prescribed standards. The food shall be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal. The diet shall be appropriate for the individual animal’s age and condition.

b. Food receptacles used for animals shall be readily accessible to all animals and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and be protected from the rain. Feeding pans
shall be made of a durable material that can easily be cleaned and sanitized. They shall be kept

(21) **Water**: Potable water shall be continually available to the animals to ensure their health and well-being. Water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized before being used to water a different animal or social grouping of animals.

(22) **Cleaning, Sanitization, and Housekeeping**: -

a. **Cleaning of Primary Enclosures**: Excreta and food waste shall be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary, to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the animals contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, and odors. When water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing or other methods, animals shall be removed unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure that the animals will not be harmed, wetted or distressed in the process. Standing water shall be removed from the primary enclosure and adjacent areas. Animals in other primary enclosures shall be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning.

b. **Hard surfaces** of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles shall be cleaned and sanitized, by washing them with appropriate detergent solutions and application of disinfectants.

c. **Pens, runs and outdoor housing areas** using material that cannot be cleaned and sanitized using the method previously stated, such as gravel, sand, grass, earth or absorbent bedding, shall be cleaned and sanitized by removing the contaminated material as necessary to prevent odors, disease hazards, and insects.

(23) **Housekeeping for Premises**: - Premises/establishments where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, shall be kept clean and in good repair, and free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses and bushes shall be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the facility, control/prevent fleas and ticks, and protect the health and well-being of the animals. Regular de-ticking shall be practiced at the time of grooming.

(24) **Annual Vaccination of Dogs**: - The dogs at every breeding premises/establishment shall be annually vaccinated against rabies (and preferably against canine distemper, parvo-virus, leptospirosis and viral hepatitis).

(25) **Employees**: - Every breeder/pet shop/boarding kennel shall have enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required by this rule. The employees who provide for husbandry and care or handle animals shall be properly trained, and supervised by an individual who has the requisite degree of knowledge, background and experience in proper husbandry and care of dogs to be able to do so.

**11. TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS, DOS AND DONT'S**:

This rule applies to the movement of a dog to or from a primary conveyance or terminal facility, and within a primary conveyance or terminal facility. The primary responsibility of ensuring adherence to these requirements shall be that of the licensee/breeder.

(1) One copy of the health record shall accompany each shipment of any dog sold or otherwise disposed off by a commercial breeder, or shipped interstate. The health record shall contain observations, and list out medication and treatments given.
(2) The name and complete mailing address of the person to whom the animal was sold or handed over for transportation shall be retained by the licensee/breeder.

(3) The vehicle license number and state, and the driving license number of the person delivering the animal shall be retained.

(4) A complete description of the animal, including breed or type, age, sex, color, approximate weight and distinctive markings shall be recorded.

(5) No commercial breeder, trader, other dealer, exhibitor, or pet shop shall deliver to any intermediate handler or carrier for transportation in interstate commerce, or shall transport in commerce any dog, unless the dog is accompanied by a certificate of fitness executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian.

(6) In connection with all live dogs delivered for transportation in commerce to any carrier or intermediate handler, by any commercial breeder, trader, other dealer, exhibitor, or pet shop, the accepting carrier or intermediate handler shall ask for and maintain a copy of the certificate of fitness tendered with each live animal.

(7) The health certificate shall state that:

a. The licensed veterinarian inspected the dog on a specified date, which shall not be more than 72 hours prior to the delivery of the dog for transportation; and

b. When so inspected, the dog appeared to the licensed veterinarian to be free of any infectious disease or physical abnormality which would endanger the dog itself, or other animal(s) travelling with it, or otherwise endanger public health.

(8) The shipper’s statement shall specify the date of shipment, name, address, phone number and license numbers of the consignor and consignee of the shipment, specify species and list each animal in the shipment by its individual number, breed or type, age, sex, color, approximate weight and distinctive markings, and vaccination history.

(9) The licensee/breeder shall ensure that the carrier or intermediate handler holds feeds and takes care of the animal/s accepted for transportation in commerce until the consignee accepts shipment at destination; or until the shipment is returned to the consignor if the consignee fails to accept delivery of the animal/s.

(10) Minimum Age Requirements :- No dog shall be delivered by any breeder or any other person to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce, or shall be transported in commerce by any person unless that dog is at least eight (8) weeks of age, and has been weaned.

(11) Food and Water :-

a. The consignor shall certify that each dog was offered food and potable water within the two (2) hours preceding the delivery of the dog to a carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce, and certify the date on and time at which the food and potable water was offered.

b. He shall also securely attach to the outside of the primary enclosure/ cage/ portable kennel used for transporting the dog, written instructions for in-transit food and water requirements for a twenty-four (24) hour period for the dog/s contained in the enclosure/cage/kennel. The instructions shall be attached in a manner that makes them easily noticed and read.

c. Food and water receptacles shall be securely attached inside the primary enclosure and placed so that the receptacles can be filled from outside the enclosure without opening the door. Food
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

and water containers shall be designed, constructed and installed such that a dog cannot leave the primary enclosure through the food or water opening.

(12) Care in Transit :-

a. Any person transporting dogs in commerce shall ensure that the operator of the conveyance or a person accompanying the operator observes the dogs as often as circumstances allow, but not less than once every four (4) hours, to make sure they have sufficient air for normal breathing, that the temperature is ambient and comfortable, and that all applicable transportation standards are being complied with. It shall be the responsibility of the person transporting the dogs in commerce to determine whether any of the dogs are in physical distress, and obtain the veterinary care that may be needed at the closest available veterinary facility.

b. Air transportation :- During air transportation of dogs it shall be the responsibility of the carrier to observe the dogs as frequently as circumstances allow, but not less than once every four (4) hours, if the animal cargo area is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo area is not accessible during flight, the carrier shall observe the dogs whenever they are loaded and unloaded, and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible, to make sure they have sufficient air for normal breathing, that the temperature is ambient and comfortable, and that all applicable transportation standards are being complied with. It shall also be the responsibility of the carrier to determine whether any of the dogs are in physical distress, and obtain the veterinary care that may be needed at the closest available veterinary facility. The consignor shall demand that the carrier strictly observes these requirements. It is also a mandatory requirement of these Rules that an animal shall not be delivered to a carrier for transportation by air unless accompanied by a certificate of fitness from a licensed veterinarian affirming that it is fit to travel by air.

c. If a dog is obviously ill, injured or in physical distress, it shall not be transported, except to receive veterinary care for the condition. A certificate issued by the consultant/attending veterinarian stating that the dog is being transported for receiving veterinary care shall accompany the animal.

d. Except during the cleaning of primary enclosures during transportation in commerce, a dog shall not be removed from its primary enclosure, unless it is placed in another primary enclosure or facility that meets the requirements of these Rules.

e. The consignor shall insist and ensure that the transportation standards set out in these Rules shall be complied with until a consignee takes physical delivery of the dog if the animal is consigned for transportation, or until the animal is returned to the consignor.

f. Terminal Facilities:-

(i) It shall be the responsibility of the consignor to ensure that shipments of dogs are not mixed with inanimate cargo in animal holding areas of terminal facilities.

(ii) The consignor shall demand, and ensure that all animal holding areas of terminal facilities are cleaned and sanitized in a manner that precludes accumulation of debris or excreta.

(iii) Ventilation :- The consignor shall demand, and ensure adequate ventilation in any animal holding area in a terminal facility containing dogs, by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning. The air shall be circulated by fans, blowers or air conditioning so as to minimize drafts, odors and moisture condensation.

(iv) Temperature :- The consignor shall demand, and ensure ambient and comfortable temperature within the animal holding area.

(v) Shelter :- Live animals held in any animal holding area of a terminal facility shall be provided shelter from sunlight and extreme heat, rain or snow.

(vi) Any person who moves (including loading and unloading) dogs within, to or from the animal holding area of a terminal facility or a primary conveyance shall do so as quickly and efficiently as possible.

g. Any person handling a primary enclosure containing a dog shall use care and shall avoid
causing physical harm or distress to the dog. A primary enclosure containing a dog shall not be
tossed, dropped or needlessly tilted, and shall not be stacked in a manner that may reasonably
be expected to result in its falling.

12. IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS:

(1) All licensees shall identify all dogs held on the premises, bought/purchased, raised, otherwise
received/acquired, boarded, sheltered, sold, released, donated or otherwise disposed off or
removed from the premises for any reason to or through any person, by one (1) or more of the
following methods:
a. By an official tag affixed to the animal’s neck by means of a collar made of a material
generally considered acceptable to pet owners. The use of materials such as wire, elastic or any
other material which may cause discomfort to the animal shall not be made. Identification of all
breeding stock, and of pups over 3 months, shall be carried out through micro-chipping by a
licensed veterinarian only.
b. Tags shall be sequentially numbered, used in a sequential order, and shall be referenced to
record(s) which completely and accurately identify the source of the animal, all medical
treatment or procedures that it may have been subjected to, and the disposition of the animal.
Likewise, micro-chips shall also be allotted sequential numbers for the same purpose. A record of
the number, and micro-chip number, used to identify the animal shall accompany the animal on
sale/disposal.

(2) Commercial kennels shall use distinctive cards. Cards shall be placed in an area that will
prevent animals, water or cleaning solutions from coming into contact with or damaging the cards.
Cards shall also provide a brief description of the animal including name, breed or type, age, sex,
colour and any distinctive markings. Cage cards must also specify any medication with directions
for administering, any special needs or instructions and emergency instructions, stating
the veterinarian of choice and the telephone number. All of the information listed in this
paragraph shall be accessible by, and immediately available to the animal caretaker and inspector
if required.

13. CONDITIONS FOR SALE:

(1) The Registration Certificate issued by the Kennel Club of India / other kennel club, with
details such as breed of the animal, its standard, and other relevant information mentioned
thereupon, shall be issued during sales under these Rules.

(2) The breeder shall furnish to the buyer in writing, details of feeding, dates of inoculations and
de-worming of the puppy and the name and address of the licensed veterinarian who has
examined the puppy.

(3) All breeders shall screen prospective buyers to ascertain their potential to properly take care
for the breed, especially if it is a large one; and to ascertain whether they shall be able to
provide the requisite training, and attend to grooming, socializing, veterinary expenses,
equipments needs, spatial needs, and exercise requirements.

(4) The breeder shall either singly or in litter lots, consign, donate or sell dogs to commercial
dog wholesalers, franchised commercial facilities, or pet shops licensed by the Board.

(5) All pups sold shall be in good health and condition, have had the required medical
inoculations, shall be free from communicable diseases, and of minimum eight (8) weeks of age. No adult dog or puppy shall be sold without adequate disease protection irrespective of its age.

(6) The breeder shall keep track of all puppies produced and sold, whether pet or for show, to track how the breeding program is working. The buyer of the pup / dog shall be liable to furnish information with regard to health problems, physical abnormalities or death of the animal on yearly basis. (It shall be the responsibility of the breeder to obtain the said information, and for the purpose he shall incorporate these terms into the document of sale.)

(7) Puppies shall not be displayed in public places for the purpose of immediate sale.

(8) A breeder shall not breed a litter unless he has pre-screened candidates on a waiting list for the puppies.

(9) Dogs over 6 (six) months of age shall not be sold without first being sterilized, unless they are being sold to another licensed breeding premises/ establishment.

(10) Dogs and pups cannot and shall not be sold for use in experiments.

14. RECORDS:

(1) Accurate records pertaining to resident animals, animals for breeding, animals for sale, and all other records mentioned in these Rules shall be maintained by breeders at the premises/establishments for breeding, and made available for inspection to any officer of the Local Authority or Board, or any veterinary practitioner or any person authorized by the Local Authority or the Board to inspect the premises.

(2) Accurate records shall be retained of individual dogs and female dogs, stud service contracts, pedigrees, all litters of puppies for sale, and all dogs/puppies sold.

(3) The following information regarding each dog/female dog shall be kept:
   a. Breed,
   b. Registered name and number (or litter number if not registered),
   c. Micro-chip number,
   d. Sex, colour and markings,
   e. Date of birth,
   f. Name or numbers of sire and dam, g. Name of breeder,
   h. Name and address of person from whom directly acquired, i. Date of acquisition,
   j. Date and duration of lease, if any.

(4) The owner of a dog/female dog, which is bred/mated, shall record:
   a. Date and place of mating,
   b. Names of persons handling the mating,
   c. Registered name and number of the dog, including micro-chip number, to which mated,
   d. Name and address of its owner.

(5) The owner of a litter shall record:
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

a. Date of whelping,
b. Number of puppies whelped, by sex, colour and markings,
c. Litter registration number if any,
d. Date of sale, gift or death of each puppy so described,
e. Name and address of person acquiring each puppy so described,
f. Kinds of papers and date on which supplied,
g. Registered name and number of each puppy registered by the Kennel Club of India, or any other Kennel Club,
h. Cause of death as determined by a veterinary doctor of all animals who die in the premises/establishment.

(6) All breeders shall use clear and concise contracts to document sales, lease arrangements, spaying/neutering contracts, and all other contracts pertaining to the animals at their premises/establishments.

15. OTHER RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED BY COMMERCIAL BREEDERS :

(1) Every commercial breeder, trader, other dealer, intermediate handler, and exhibitor shall create, keep and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information pertaining to each dog purchased or otherwise received/acquired, owned, held or otherwise in his possession or under his control, which is sold or otherwise disposed off, transported, euthanized, or dealt with in any other manner by the licensee. The records shall include:
i. Details regarding any offspring born of any animal while in his possession or under his control.
ii. The name and complete mailing address of the person from whom a dog was purchased or otherwise received/acquired.
iii. The name and complete mailing address of the person to whom a dog was sold, given or delivered.
iv. The date a dog was received/acquired or disposed off, or both, and the method of disposal, including by death or euthanasia.
v. The official tag number assigned to a dog, and the micro-chip number allotted to it.
vi. Individual medical records shall be maintained of all animals purchased/bought, raised, or otherwise received/acquired, held, kept, maintained, sold, donated or otherwise disposed off, including by death or euthanasia. These records shall also specify all treatments and medication given and all procedures performed on the animals, and include reasons for or the condition requiring the treatment, medication or procedure. The results of the treatment, medication or procedure shall be included in this record. Litter health records may be kept on litters when all litter mates are treated with same medication or procedure. Medical records (or a copy) shall accompany the animal when sold.

(2) All records shall be maintained for a period of one (1) year, unless the Board requests in writing that they be maintained for a longer period, for the purpose of investigation.

16. PERSONS/ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE LICENSES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED OR REVOKED:

(1) Any person who has been an officer, agent, family member or employee of a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked and who was responsible for or participated in the breach or violation consequent to which the license was suspended or revoked shall not be granted a license to operate a breeding premises/establishment within the same period during which the
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

suspension or revocation is in effect.

(2) Any premises/establishment that is/was owned or operated by a licensee, the license granted to whom has been suspended or revoked shall not be used for licensed activity.

(3) Any person whose license has been suspended or revoked for any reason shall not be licensed under his/her name, or in any other manner within the period during which the suspension or revocation is in effect. No partnership, firm, corporation or other legal entity in which any such person has substantial interest, financial or otherwise, shall be licensed during that period.

(4) Any person whose license has been suspended or revoked shall not buy, sell, trade, barter, broker, transport, board, exhibit or deliver for transportation, any animal during the period of license suspension or revocation.

17. PENALTIES:

(1) **Penalty and Appeal** :- The penalty for an established breach or violation of license conditions, or the requirements set out in Rules 8, 9 and 10, mandatorily to be adhered to by breeders/licensees, shall be the revocation of license, and permanent disqualification from owning/operating such a premises/establishment. Closure of the existing premises/establishment, if any, shall also follow, as shall fine and/or imprisonment, if warranted under any law dealing with cruelty to, or mistreatment of animals. Moreover, an established breach or violation of license conditions shall also disqualify the offender from having or keeping in his custody, any dog of the description specified in the order. Provided that a breach or violation of license conditions, or the requirements set out in Rules 8, 9 and 10 shall be established on the basis of an inspection, conducted by an inspector appointed either by the Board or the Local Authority, either upon receipt of a complaint or otherwise.

Provided further that prior to effecting any revocation of license, or any disqualification or closure referred to hereinabove, a notice shall be issued to the licensee/breeder by the authority that conducted the inspection, with a copy marked to the other (i.e. a copy marked by the Local Authority to the Board, and vice-versa), to show cause within 15 days after receipt of the same, as to why penal consequences ought not to follow. If the response received from the licensee/breeder is found to be dissatisfactory, or if no response is received, the license issued to him/her shall be revoked, and the disqualification and closure referred to hereinabove shall take effect, after communication of reasons for the same in writing.

Provided however that if the licensee/breeder removes or rectifies the violation/s within 30 days after receipt of notice, after communicating to the authority that issued the notice that he shall be doing so, and demonstrates the same to its satisfaction, the license shall not be revoked. If the license is revoked in terms of this sub-rule, the licensee/breeder shall have the right to appeal within 30 days of receipt of the letter of revocation, to the Commissioner of the Local Authority. If he wishes to be heard, he may also seek personal hearing from the appellate authority, i.e. the Commissioner of the Local Authority, not later than when he first submits his appeal. After due notice to the Local Authority, and/or the representative of the Board as the case may be, and after considering the appeal and the reasons urged by both parties during the course of the hearing, the appellate authority may either reject the appeal, or allow the same, with the reasons for his decision set out in writing. Provided however that if the license had been revoked because the Local Authority and/or the representative of the Board who inspected the premises was / were of the view that violations of the requirements of these Rules, tantamount to or resulting in cruel treatment of the animals, or likely to, or interfering with, or detrimental in any manner to their welfare, were being committed, it shall be incumbent upon the appellate authority, i.e. the
Commissioner of the Local Authority, to seek and consider the opinion of the Chairperson of the Animal Welfare Board of India regarding the issue involved, before deciding the appeal. Provided further that if the appellate authority differs with the opinion rendered by the Chairperson of the Animal Welfare Board of India, he shall set out the reasons for the same in writing when deciding the appeal.

(2) The Board may require that any dog which was in the offender’s custody at the time when the offence was committed, or has been in his/her custody at any time since that time, shall be delivered to a specified person or organization; and may also require the offender to pay specified amounts to specified person / organization for the care of the dog from the time when it is delivered into his/its custody in pursuance of this rule, until permanent arrangements are made for its care or disposal.

(3) **Penalty for failure to maintain records** :- The penalty for failure to maintain any record/s prescribed or provided for in these Rules shall in the first instance be a fine of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One thousand only) for every record not maintained in respect of every dog/pup at the premises/establishment in question. Provided however that after three instances of violation, i.e. the failure to maintain any record/s prescribed or provided for in these Rules, detected during the course of three separate inspections, the Local Authority or the Board may revoke the license issued to the licensee/breeder, or suspend the same for the duration of a year, after following the procedure set out in sub-rule (1) of this Rule. Provided further that a failure to maintain any record/s even after the suspension of license referred to in this sub-rule, followed by its restoration, shall result in revocation of license by the Local Authority or the Board, after following the procedure set out in sub-rule (1) of this Rule.

(4) **Local Authority to assist Board** : - The Local Authority shall render every possible assistance to the Board to enable it to give effect to this Rule in particular, and these Rules in general, including but not limited to the provision of man-power and all other assistance sought by the Board in writing.

17. **Applicability of other laws and statutory provisions:**
Violations of these Rules shall render breeders/licensees liable to suffer the consequences/repercussions provided for in other laws and statutory provisions as well, such as but not limited to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, and the Rules enacted there under, the Indian Penal Code, and municipal laws, bye-laws, rules and regulations, in addition to the consequences / repercussions provided for in these Rules. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be construed or interpreted as relaxing or altering or modifying the requirements specified for adherence in other laws and statutory provisions.
Annexure 2: Relevant Acts, Rules and Guidelines for Pet Dog Breeding and Trade

- **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960**
  - **Section 11 - Treating animals cruelly:**

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

  (b) (employs in any work or labour or for any purpose any animal which, by reason of its age or any disease) infirmity; wound, sore or other cause, is unfit to be so employed or, being the owner, permits any such unfit animal to be employed; or

  (c) wilfully and unreasonably administers any injurious drug or injurious substance to (any animal) or wilfully and unreasonably causes or attempts to cause any such drug or substance to be taken by (any animal;) or

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

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

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

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

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

  (i) without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which tender it likely that it will suffer pain by reason of starvation thirst; or

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

  (k) offers for sale or without reasonable cause, has in his possession any animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, thirst, overcrowding or other ill treatment; or
Investigation of Dog Breeders and Puppy Mills in Bengaluru

(1) Mutilates any animal or kills any animal (including stray dogs) by using the method of strychnine injections, in the heart or in any other unnecessarily cruel manner or;

(m) solely with a view to providing entertainment - (i) confines or causes to be confined any animal (including tying of an animal as a bait in a tiger or other sanctuary) so as to make it an object or prey for any other animal; or (ii) incites any animal to fight or bait any other animal, or

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

(o) Promotes or takes part in any shooting match or competition wherein animals are released from captivity for the purpose of such shooting:

he shall be punishable (in the case of a first offence, with fine which shall not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence, with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees but which may extend, to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend, to three months, or with both.]

(2) For the purposes of section (1) an owner shall be deemed to have committed an offence if he has failed to exercise reasonable care and supervision with a view to the prevention of such offence;

Provided that where an owner is convicted permitting cruelty by reason only of having failed to exercise such care and supervision, he shall not be liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001

Section 12 - Guidelines for breeders

(i) A breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India.

(ii) Breeder must maintain full record of the number of pups born/died from individual bitches.

(iii) Breeder must maintain record of the person buying the pups. He should ensure that the buyer has the required knowledge for the upkeep of the pups.
Annexure 3: Circular issued by Police of Commissioner, Gurgaon, dated 30.3.2015 directing that all animal and wildlife cases to be pursued per directives of the law

Circular dated 30.03.2015/11297-32/Policy Circular No. 9/2015 issued by the Police of Commissioner, Gurgaon. Highlight of the circular:

- All animal and wildlife cases to be pursued per directives of the law with complete seriousness and importance.
- The DCP (East) is the nodal officer for all animal cruelty cases and ACP DLF is the assistant nodal officer.

The circular has been issued to all SHOs, with a copy to the Joint Commissioner of Police, all Deputy Commissioner of Police, all Assistant Commissioner of Police.
Annexure 4: Circular dated 27.3.2015 issued by Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, directing police officers to be aware of animal welfare law and rules

Circular dated 27.03.2015 circular No. 73/10/2012/Trg-III/BPR&D(Part) issued by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for police officers to be educated about cases of cruelty to animals with relevant Rules and Acts listed out.
Annexure 5: ‘FIR must in cases of Cruelty to Animals’ article published in Deccan Herald, Bangalore, February 28, 2015

'FIR must in cases of cruelty to animals'
Bengaluru, Feb 28, 2015, dhns:

**Police stations would have to compulsorily file a First Information Report (FIR) whenever there were complaints regarding cruelty to animals, Law and Animal Husbandry Minister TB Jayachandra said on Friday.**

Speaking to reporters here, Jayachandra said the government would take steps to ensure strict enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

The minister said there had been an increasing number of complaints from animal welfare groups on cruelty towards animals, especially at fairs. There were also complaints that the police were not registering complaints in such cases. Jayachandra said that while the legislation to prevent cruelty to animals had stringent provisions, they were not being enforced effectively.
Annexure 6: ‘Pet Shops Raided following complaint to Union Minister Maneka Gandhi’ article published in The Hindustan Times, Ludhiana, April 11, 2015

Pet shops raided following complaint to Union Minister Maneka Gandhi

Harshraj Singh, Hindustan Times, Ludhiana
Updated: Apr 11, 2015 09:21 IST

Following the directions of Union minister Maneka Gandhi, a joint team of municipal corporation's (MC) animal husbandry department and People for Animals (PFA) raided three pet shops in Shastri Nagar on Friday.

A complaint about cruelty to dogs was made to Gandhi, who is an animal rights activist, and founder of the PFA.

The joint team found that the shop owners failed to maintain the records of sale and purchase of dogs. It was also found that the owners of these pet shops used to sell scheduled drugs that can't be sold without prescription of veterinary doctor.

Dr YP Singh, veterinary officer of MC, said, “They have got directions from Union minister to look into a complaint, following which the raids were conducted at pet shops.” Singh said, “The dogs were kept in cages outside one shop, besides other violations were also found. We have prepared a report about the violations found at these shops.”

“We have issued challans to pet shop owners, and a report will be submitted by the animal husbandry department team to the authorities,” Singh said.

It was learnt that the team also gave directions to the pet shop owners to keep proper record of sale and purchase and was also warned not to sell scheduled drugs. Sources said the violations are also being done in other areas of the city. Also the dogs are being kept inside closed shops during night time without ensuring any safety for them.

PFA president Sandeep Jain said, “The MC should create awareness and keep check that these pet shops must get registration from the MC. The breeders should be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India.”

He told that pet shops should keep record of all sales and purchase of dogs, and also keep information about the breeders.
Annexure 7: Article on ‘Federal Court Upholds Local Ban on Sale of Puppy Mill Dogs’, published April 2, 2015

**Breaking News: Federal Court Upholds Local Ban on Sale of Puppy Mill Dogs**

Thu, Apr 02 2015, 01:06 PM

Within a week after it converted from selling dogs to offering shelter pets for adoption, Pets Plus of Gibbstown, New Jersey, had placed all shelter dogs in the store, and was accepting more rescued animals. Photo by Mark Stehle/AP Images for The HSUS

Yesterday, a federal U.S. District Court rejected a pet store’s challenge to the City of East Providence’s ordinance restricting the sale of dogs produced in commercial, large-scale puppy mills, providing an important legal precedent in our national effort to crack down on abusive mills. More than 70 local governments now restrict the retail sale of puppy mill dogs, including Cook County, Ill., Los Angeles, and Phoenix. We should see that number grow as advocates are energized by the court ruling and take action in their communities, helping to drive the market toward pet adoption and responsible dog breeders.

But there’s other good news on the anti-puppy mill front. Late last week, Virginia became the latest state to pass a law prohibiting pet stores from purchasing from breeders with recent and severe Animal Welfare Act violations.

We are also working directly with pet stores to promote the humane economy and change their business models for the better, including the latest conversion of Pets Plus of Gibbstown, N.J. Within a week of its grand reopening on March 14, 2015, all 11 of the former shelter dogs and puppies in this pet store had been adopted, and it was eagerly accepting more rescued animals from shelters to meet the needs of the community. So far, 2,800 former shelter dogs have been saved as a direct result of these partnerships with 12 pet stores we’ve worked with to make changes in their supply chain.

In the Rhode Island case, The HSUS’ litigation team coordinated the filing of an amicus brief by the local Rhode Island animal protection group, Ocean State Animal Coalition, with representation by Boston firm Goodwin Procter. In his ruling, Chief Judge William E. Smith, Federal District Court for the District of Rhode Island said: “A government’s interest in preventing the evils associated with ‘puppy mills’ that both parties cite to, including inhumane treatment of animals and overpopulation, are plainly legitimate ends.”
A Federal Judge in Rhode Island has upheld a local law that bans the sale of dogs and cats from pet stores. Pet stores in the city are now only allowed to adopt out rescued animals from shelters and rescue groups with which they partner. The law was passed based on concerns about the treatment of dogs in puppy mills and in order to increase the number of rescued animals in need of homes who find them. It also strikes to the heart of so much animal suffering: their commodification. When there is profit to be made on the backs of animals, history shows that those backs are often strained and broken.

Specifically, the law makes it “unlawful for any person to display, offer for sale, deliver, barter, auction, give away, transfer, or sell any live dog or cat” in a commercial establishment. But it allows pet stores to provide “space and appropriate care for animals owned by a city animal shelter or animal control agency, humane society, or non-profit rescue organization and maintain those animals at the pet store retail business or other commercial establishment for the purpose of public adoption.”

A pet store which bought its dogs from commercial breeders in other states sued and lost.