

NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad
BBA MBA 2024

S No	Roll NO	NAME	Name of Organisation	Project Title
1	2024-5IPM-02	AASHI AGRAWAL	DEVI Sansthan	Accelerating Learning for All : Advancing Educational Equity and FLN reform
2	2024-5IPM-05	ADITEE DAS	TATA STEEL FOUNDATION	Climate- Induced Migration and Vulnerabilities in Odisha
3	2024-5IPM-06	ADITI ANAND	Bihar Voluntary Health Association (BVHA)	Documentation, CSR Mapping, and Digital Communication Strategy
4	2024-5IPM-08	ADLURI MITHRA	CGR	Research and Impact Assessment
5	2024-5IPM-13	BEJJARAM YUVAN	Youthforseva	Research on livelihood, environmental practices by the communities
6	2024-5IPM-15	BODA TANVI	CGR	Leveraging Digital Communication for Environmental Awareness
7	2024-5IPM-18	C M R MANIBHAARATHI	Environmental Foundation of India, Chennai	Urban Water Body Restoration and Stewardship Development
8	2024-5IPM-19	CALVIN MANOHARAN	Green Global Group, Saudi Arabia	Sustainability, Compliance, and Client Relations
9	2024-5IPM-24	DIVIJA GOEL	United Way of Hyderabad	Environmental Sustainability Research and Planning
10	2024-5IPM-26	GOLLAMPALLY SHRAVYA REDDY	Blood Warriors	Bridging Lives: Internship Report on Strategic Outreach and Preventive Health Awareness
11	2024-5IPM-30	JADHAV PRUTHIVIRAJ MADHAV	CGR	Environmental Education, Youth Empowerment & SSE



N. Vasanth

S No	Roll NO	NAME	Name of Organisation	Project Title
12	2024-5IPM-34	KESAVARAMAN K	ICWO Chennai	"From Field to Feed: Creating Impact Through Social Media and Groundwork at ICWO"
13	2024-5IPM-35	KHAYATI	Umeed Foundation	Integrated Development and Field Implementation of Women-Centric Rural Empowerment Projects
14	2024-5IPM-48	RAGHAV AGARWAL	Bharat Vikas Parishad Gwalior	Community-Based Development and Grassroots Engagement
15	2024-5IPM-71	MEKA VIVEK SRI AKSHIT REDDY	CGR	An action based foundation: My business internship experiences at Council for Green Revolution (CGR)



N. Vasanthi
REGISTRAR
(INCHARGE)

Prof. N. Vasanthi
Professor of Law & Registrar Incharge
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW
'Justice City', Shamerepet,
Medchal-Malkajgiri District
Hyderabad - 500 101, Telangana, India.

NGO INTERNSHIP REPORT

Research and Impact Assessment

Submitted by:

Adluri Mithra

IPM 24-29 BATCH

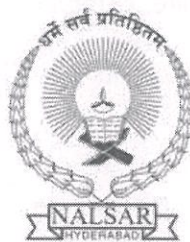
2024-5IPM-08

Company Guide:

JSR Annamayya – Assistant Director

Faculty Guide:

Dr. Tanveer kajla -Assistant professor



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

NALSAR University of Law,

Hyderabad

N. Vasanthi





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled “*Research and Impact Assessment*” has been carried out by *Adluri Mithra* during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organization (NGO) “*Council for Green Revolution*”, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration from the Department of Management Studies, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the own work of the candidate, complete in all respects and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

(Name of Faculty Guide: Dr. Tanveer Kajla

P. Subramanya Rao

Designation of Guide: Assistant prof

Head, DOMS NALSAR





CERTIFICATE

— OF COMPLETION —

ADLURI MITHRA

A student of NALSAR University of Law completed her internship at The Council for Green Revolution, an environmental organisation in Hyderabad, from 5th May to 30th June. As an intern, she contributed to the day-to-day operations & prepared a research study titled "The Role of Research & Impact Evaluation." Her dedication and analytical insights have greatly enriched the research, and we extend our sincere appreciation for her valuable contributions.

SMT. K. LEELA LAXMA REDDY
PRESIDENT
COUNCIL FOR GREEN REVOLUTION



SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

***Accelerating Learning for All: Advancing Educational Equity
&
FLN Reform***

Submitted by:

Aashi Agrawal

IPM 2024-29

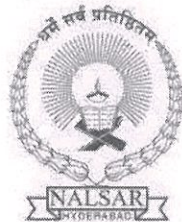
Company Guide:

Ms. Saumya Mishra

Asst. Manager, DEVI Sansthan

Faculty Guide:

[Dr. Rahul Gandhi Burra, Asst. Professor]



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled *Accelerating Learning for All: Advancing Educational Equity and FLN (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy) Reform* has been carried out by **Ms. Aashi Agrawal** during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) **DEVI Sansthan**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Program in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Dr. Rahul Gandhi Burra

Asst Professor

Prof. P. Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar



CERTIFICATE

OF COMPLETION OF INTERNSHIP

This is to certify that

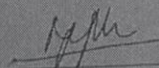
MS. AASHI AGRAWAL

has successfully completed an internship at

DEVI SANSTHAN

from 1 MAY to 25 JUNE.

During this period, he/she has actively contributed to the area/s of CSR AND PARTNERSHIP demonstrating dedication and professionalism. We appreciate his/her contributions and commitment throughout the internship period and wish for continued success in all future endeavors.


Mr Nixon Joseph
Group Executive Director

ALFA ACCELERATING
LEARNING
FOR ALL



GOAL



SKILLS



KNOWLEDGE



MENTORING



PRACTICE



OPPORTUNITY



TRAINING

DIGNITY
EDUCATION
VISION INTERNATIONAL
DEVI Sansthan
An ISO-9001 Certified NGO



NGO INTERNSHIP REPORT

Climate - Induced Migration and Vulnerabilities in Odisha

Submitted by:

Aditee Das

IPM and 2024-29

Company Guide:

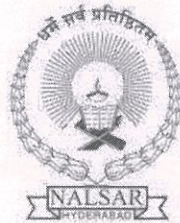
Ambika Prasad Nanda

Head CSR, Tata Steel Foundation, Odisha

Faculty Guide:

Dr. Vivek Pani Gumparhi

Asst. Prof & Faculty Guide



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled "*Climate - Induced Migration and Vulnerabilities in Odisha*" has been carried out by "*Aditee Das*" during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) "*TATA Steel Foundation*", in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Dr. Vivek Pani Gumparthi

Asst. Prof & Faculty Guide

Prof. P. Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar





TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

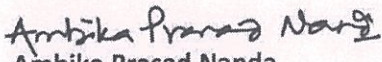
This is to certify that Ms. Aditee Das from NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad has interned with Tata Steel Foundation from 5th May 2025 to 30th June 2025 under my guidance.

During her internship, she worked on the project titled "**Climate-Induced Migration and Vulnerabilities in Odisha.**"

She visited three districts of Odisha (Nuapada, Kendrapada and Ganjam) to interact with the community and collect data to build the evidence around her research area. Her primary focus was to understand the impact of climate events such as droughts, cyclones, sea level rise, and irregular rainfall impacting migration patterns and socio-economic vulnerabilities in affected districts.

She has successfully analysed the data and completed the report on the above study.

I wish her success for her future endeavours.
Warmly,


Ambika Prasad Nanda
Head CSR Odisha
Tata Steel Foundation

TATA STEEL FOUNDATION

Head Office 3 E Road Northern Town Bistupur Jamshedpur 831 001 India
Registered Office 3rd floor One Forbes 1 Dr V B Gandhi Marg Fort Mumbai 400 001 India
CIN U85300MH2016NPL284815A



SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

Summer Internship Program

Submitted by:

Aditi Anand

2024-5IPM-06

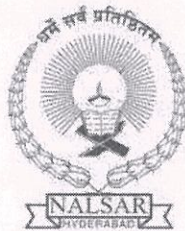
IPM 2024-2029

Company Guide:

Vivekanand Ojha, Program Officer

Faculty Guide:

Dr. Ameesh Samalopanan, Assistant Professor



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled *Summer Internship Program* has been carried out by *Aditi Anand* during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) *Bihar Voluntary Health Association*, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Dr. Ameesh Samalopanan

Assistant Professor

Prof. P. Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar





BVHA

Date: 5th July 2025

Bihar Voluntary Health Association

West of Ganga Apartment, L.C.T. Ghat, Mainpura, Patna-800 001, Bihar (India)

Phone : +91- 612-2266605, 2266884

Email : bvhapatna@gmail.com Website : <https://www.biharvha.org>

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. Aditi Anand, a student of the Department of Management Studies at Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad, Telangana, has completed her internship at Bihar Voluntary Health Association (BVHA) from 2nd May 2025 to 2nd July 2025.

During the internship period, she was associated with multiple tasks, including preparing the organizational **Annual Report** for the year 2024-25. The content and design is very attractive. She did **CSR mapping and manage social media by creating contents**, and participated in a **field visit** to understand on-ground operations.

We found Ms. Aditi to be sincere, dedicated, and eager to learn. Her contribution to the assigned tasks was valuable, and she demonstrated a good understanding of the work environment and professional conduct.

We wish her all the best for their future academic and professional endeavours.

Swapan Mazumder
Executive Director



NGO INTERNSHIP REPORT

*“Research on livelihood environmental
practices by the communities”*

Submitted by:

[Yuvan Bejjaram]

[IPM-2024]

Company Guide:

[Arun Sagar, Associate Manager]

Faculty Guide:

[Sai Kiran, Assistant Professor]



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled “*Research on environmental and livelihood practices by the communities*” has been carried out by “*Yuva Bejjaram*” during the winter internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organization (NGO) “*Youth For Seva*”, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the own work of the candidate, complete in all respects and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

(Dr. Sai Kiran)

Designation of Guide

Prof P Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar

Arun Sagar
(Associate Manager)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to **Youth for Seva** for giving me the opportunity to contribute to their impactful initiatives. I am grateful to Arun Sagar for their guidance and encouragement,

I would like to also express my gratitude to Dr. Sai Kiran for their support and mentorship throughout the internship period.

Yuvan Bejjaram
2024-5IPM-13



SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

Urban Water Body Restoration and Stewardship Development with EFI

Submitted by:

C.M.R.Manibhaarathi

IPM 2024-2029

Company Guide:

PJ Anand – Activation Manager

Faculty Guide:

Prof.A. Kishore Kumar



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad

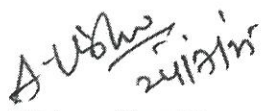




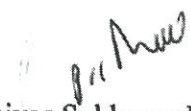
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled *Urban Water Body Restoration and Stewardship Development with EFI* has been carried out by *C.M.R.Manibhaarathi* during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) *Environmental Foundation of India*, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.


Prof.A.Kishore Kumar

Asst. Professor,DOMS Nalsar


Prof. Srinivas Subbarao Pasumarti

Head, DOMS Nalsar





ENVIRONMENTALIST FOUNDATION OF INDIA (E.F.I)

www.indiaenvironment.org, www.efiblog.org

4 July 2025

Concurrent Field Work Completion Certificate

To whomsoever, it may concern

This is to certify that **Mr. C.M.R. Manibhaarathi (2024-4IPM-018) IPM (BBA-MBA)**., from NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, has successfully completed Field Work with the **Environmentalist Foundation of India (E.F.I)** between **05.05.2025** and **23.06.2025**.

Mr. C.M.R. Manibhaarathi (2024-4IPM-018)'s role was that of an **Activations Intern**. This role let him be part of several lake cleanups, beach cleanups, seedball making activities, lake visits and research activities. He was able to participate in on-ground efforts and engage with environment based projects during the internship period. He displayed enthusiasm, self-discipline, and self-motivation throughout his internship.

In conclusion, we would like to offer our enthusiastic recommendation for **Mr. C.M.R. Manibhaarathi** and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

Regards,

Raji S
Cluster Lead EFI



ENVIRONMENTALIST FOUNDATION OF INDIA - M77, 1 & M77/3, Sri Shankara, 31st Cross St, Besant Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600090

Phone: 9940203871*arun@indiaenvironment.org

SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT
Sustainability, Compliance, and Client Relations: A Report on My Internship at GGG Co.

Submitted by:

Calvin Manohar

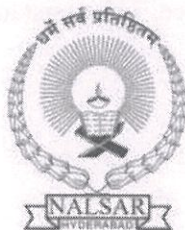
IPM 2024-2029

Company Guide:

Mr. Abdul Musa
(Marketing Superintendent)

Faculty Guide:

Prof. Vivek Pani Gumparthi



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,
Nalsar University of Law,
Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled "Sustainability, Compliance, and Client Relations: A Report on My Internship at GGG Co." has been carried out by "*Calvin Manohar*" during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) "*Global Green Group*", in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Prof. Vivek Pani Gumparthi

Marketing Professor





Date: 05-07-2025

CERTIFICATE OF INTERNSHIP

This is to certify that **Mr. Calvin Manoharan**, pursuing his **Integrated Program in Management (IPM)** from the Department of Management Studies, **NALSAR University of Law**, Justice City, Shameerpet, Medchal District, Hyderabad 500101, Telangana, India, has successfully completed his internship from **April 4, 2025**, to **June 13, 2025**.

Under the mentorship of **Mr. Abdul Musa**, Marketing Superintendent, **Mr. Calvin Manoharan** actively contributed to Environmental Services and Digital Marketing initiatives. His key responsibilities included providing Marketing Collateral and Presentation Support, executing and monitoring the Zero Waste Partner Campaign, and developing Client Case Studies. He also gained a comprehensive understanding of B2B Marketing in a Regulated Industry, developed technical and ethical communication skills, and fostered personal alignment with sustainability-driven business models.

Throughout his assignment, he demonstrated exceptional sincerity and dedication to his work.

We wish him all the best for his future endeavors.

M Joseph
05/07/2025

M. JOSEPH

BD MANAGER,

GGG Co. For Environmental Service



SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT
NGO SUMMER INTERSHIP AT BLOOD WARRIORS

Submitted by:

GOLLAMPALLY SHRAVYA REDDY

IPM 2024-29

Company Guide:

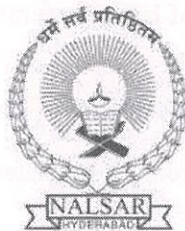
Mr. Krishna Vamsi

Co-founder, Blood warriors' foundation

Faculty Guide:

Dr. Sai Kiran

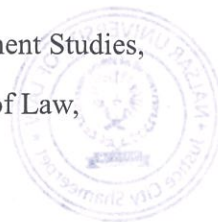
Assistant Professor



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,



Hyderabad



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled “*NGO Summer Internship at Blood Warriors*” has been carried out by *Shravya Reddy* during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organization (NGO) “*Blood Warriors*”, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Dr. Sai Kiran

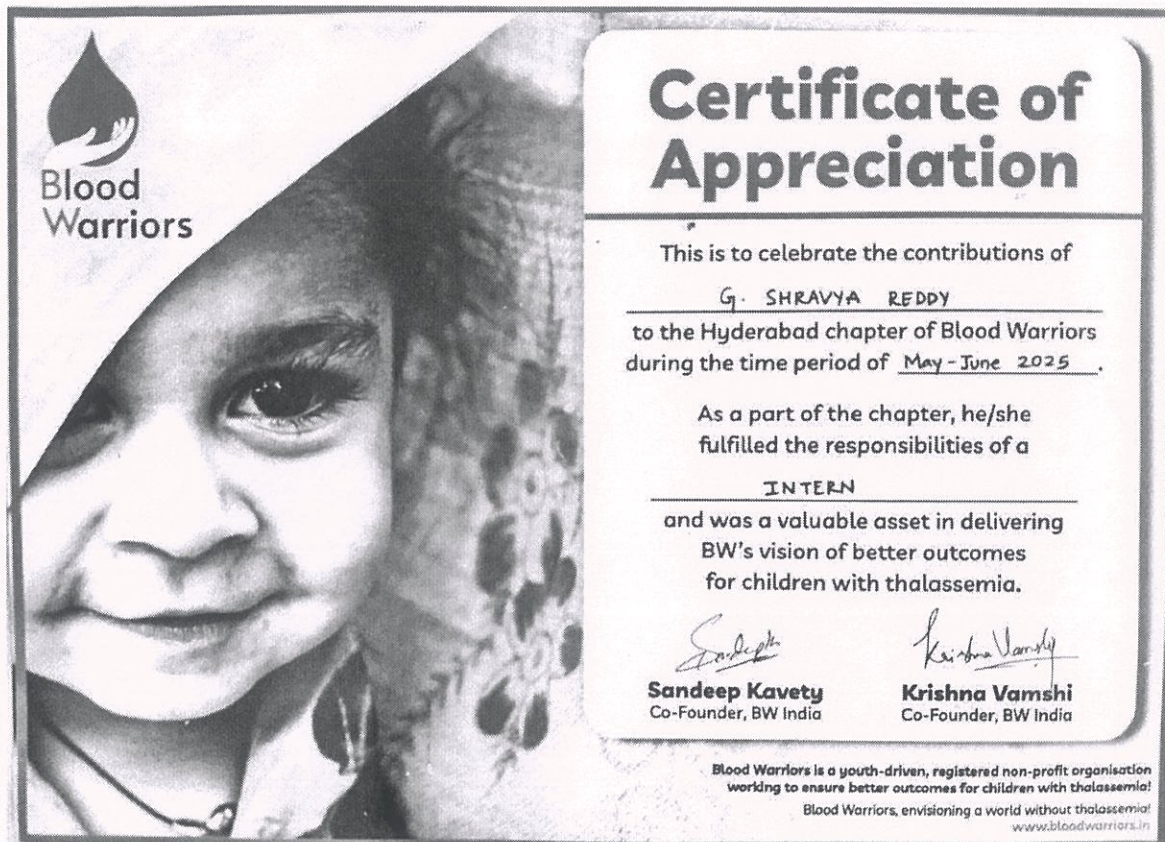
Assistant Professor



Prof. P. Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar

CERTIFICATE



SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

"From Field to Feed: Creating Impact Through Social Media and Groundwork at ICWO"

Submitted by:

KESAVARAMAN K

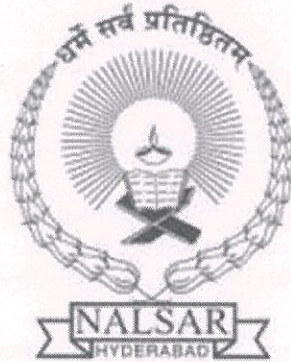
2024-5IPM-34

Company Guide:

Praveena Campaigning and Marketing Coordinator

Faculty Guide:

DR Binod Rajak



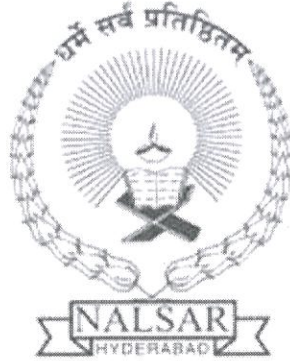
Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled "*From Field to Feed: Creating Impact Through Social Media and Groundwork at ICWO*" has been carried out by "KESAVARAMAN K" during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) "ICWO", in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

DR Binod Rajak

Assistant Professor

Prof P. Srinivas Subha rao

Head, DOMS Nalsar



INDIAN COMMUNITY WELFARE ORGANISATION

AP-216, 18th Main Road, 'I' Block, 6th Street, Vallalar Colony, Anna Nagar West, Chennai - 600 040.

Phone No: 044-2618 4392, E-mail: fieldmaster2000@gmail.com

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/icwoindiango>

YouTube Channel : Donate to Save Life

Twitter : <https://twitter.com/icwoindiango>

Website

www.icwoindia.org



01-July-2025

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Greetings from Indian Community Welfare Organization!

We Indian Community Welfare Organization (ICWO) work for various developmental projects with specific focus to female sex workers, gay men, children of sex workers, Transgender and Homeless community for the past 31 years in Chennai.

This is to certify that **Mr.KESAVARAMAN K (2024-5IPM-34) FIRST YEAR IPM STUDENT FROM NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERBAD** has successfully completed his 46 days of SOCIAL WORK INTERNSHIP from **05-05-2025 TO 21-06-2025** at Indian Community Welfare Organization (ICWO).

He worked on HIV/AIDS Awareness/Care & Support Program, Child Marriage Prevention, Child Labor Rescue, Child Abuse Awareness, Orientation on POSH-Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Interaction with Residents at Shelter for Homeless. He successfully completed all the requirements of his college and also fulfilled his roles in the organization.

His involvement and commitment with the community and the organization was excellent. He is good in communication, addressing issues, counseling, one to one education and documentation. He works as a team. He is committed, sincere and skilled in community mobilization. His career and conduct was good.

We wish him all the best!

Thanking you,

Kind regards

A.J.HARIHARAN
Secretary – ICWO

98401-88821 /86101-55727



NGO INTERNSHIP REPORT

Integrated Development and Field Implementation of Women-Centric Rural Empowerment Projects under UMEED

Submitted by:

Khayati

2024-5IPM-35

Company Guide:

Ms. Rajvinder Kaur, Project Coordinator

Faculty Guide:

Dr. Tanveer Kajla

(Asst. Professor)



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled “*Integrated Development and Field Implementation of Women-Centric Rural Empowerment Projects under UMEED*” has been carried out by *Khayati* during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) *UMEED*, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the own work of the candidate, complete in all respects and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Dr. Tanveer Kajla

Asst. Professor

Prof. P. Srinivas Subbar

Head, DOMS Nalsar





June 24, 2025

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Ms. Khayati, has completed her is internship with "UMEED" from 5th May 2025 to 24th June 2025. During her internship, she was familiarized with the Bhena Di Umeed's women empowerment projects, formation of Self Help Groups, and various activities of the group to nurture savings, and ensure financial independence for women through individual entrepreneurship.

Khayati is a quick learner and showed immense interest in each training capsule. She is sincere, diligent, and communicated with the Self-Help Groups Members very well.

"UMEED" wishes her success in all her future endeavours.

Sincerely,

Arvind Khanna
Chairman

Umeed Office, Mall Godown Road, Near D.C. Residence, Sangrur - 148001, Punjab
Email: delhioffice@umeedonline.com



SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

Community-Based Development and Grassroots Engagement

Submitted by:

Raghav Agarwal

2024-5IPM-48

Company Guide:

Mr. Hemant Agarwal, Coordinator

Faculty Guide:

Mr. Tanveer Kajla, Assistant Professor



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled “Community-Based Development and Grassroots Engagement” has been carried out by *Raghav Agarwal* during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) “*Bharat Vikas Parishad, Gwalior*”, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Mr. Tanveer Kajla

Assistant Professor

Prof. P.Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar





सम्पर्क

सहयोग

संस्कार

सेवा

समर्पण

भारत विकास परिषद्

ग्वालियर शाखा

MBN 3850 02

अध्यक्ष

अनिल कुमार गुप्ता

☎ 9423115283 ✉ anil.kumargupta@gmail.com

कोषाध्यक्ष

ओमप्रकाश गुप्ता

☎ 9423112402

सचिव

गोपालकृष्ण खुरी

☎ 9893563840

दिनांक 25/June/2025

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. Raghav Agarwal, pursuing the Integrated Program in Management at the Department of Management Studies, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, has completed his internship with Bharat Vikas Parishad, Gwalior.

The internship involved direct community engagement in rural villages, and workshops focused on supporting underprivileged children, daily wage labourers, and rural women through targeted activities such as nutritional drives, summer camps, and vocational training programs.

During the internship, From 5 May 2025 to 20 June 2025, Raghav contributed significantly in the following areas:

- Conducted fruit distribution drives to address malnutrition and dehydration among vulnerable communities.
- Installed earthen water pots in public areas to improve access to clean drinking water.
- Led summer camps for underprivileged children that integrated storytelling, math games, logic puzzles, and a mock business-market activity to teach core life skills.
- Helped in logistics, team coordination, material organization, and hands-on session support.

Through his work, Raghav demonstrated organizational ability, empathy, teamwork, and an understanding of grassroots impact. His involvement in multiple facets of the NGO's work helped bring value to the community while enhancing his own learning.

Raghav has submitted a comprehensive report documenting his experiences and outcomes. His participation has been satisfactory.

We wish him success in all future endeavours.

ANIL KUMAR GUPTA
President



राजस्थान राज्य सर्वकारिय भारत

कार्यालय : एम-17, गांधी नगर, ग्वालियर - 474002 ✉ gksuri14@gmail.com

SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

**An Action-Based foundation: My Business Internship Experiences at Council of Green
Revolution (CGR)**

Two months at CGR India as a Intern

Submitted by:

M VIVEK SRI AKSHIT REDDY

IPM 1st Year (2024-2029)

Company Guide:

JSR ANNAMAYYA

Assistant Director

Council for Green Revolution India

Faculty Guide:

Dr. AMEESH SAMALOPANAN

Assistant Professor



Submitted to:

Department of Management Studies,

Nalsar University of Law,

Hyderabad





CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the investigation described in this report titled "*An Internship Experience at CGR India*" has been carried out by "*M Vivek Sriakshit Reddy*" during the summer internship project. The study was done in the Non-Profit Organisation (NGO) "*Council for Green Revolution India*", in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Integrated Programme in Management from Department of Management Studies, Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad.

This work is the candidate's own work, complete in all respects, and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its submission to the said degree. The assistance and resources used for this work are duly acknowledged.

Dr. Ameesh Samalopanan

Designation of Guide

Prof P Srinivas Subbarao

Head, DOMS Nalsar





CERTIFICATE

— OF COMPLETION —

M. VIVEK SRI AKSHIT REDDY

A student of NALSAR University of Law completed his internship at The Council for Green Revolution, an environmental organisation in Hyderabad, from 5th May to 30th June. As an intern, he contributed to the day-to-day operations & prepared a research study titled "The Role of Financial Strategy & Analytics." His dedication and analytical insights have greatly enriched the research, and we extend our sincere appreciation for his valuable contributions.

SMT. K. LEELA LAXMA REDDY
PRESIDENT
COUNCIL FOR GREEN REVOLUTION







NALSAR University of Law Hyderabad

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EXTENSION ACTIVITIES BY THE STUDENTS AS PART OF CLINIC COURSE (ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CLINIC)

- Field Visit Report - Waste Management in Shameerpet
- Field Visit Report – Bio Medical Waste Management in surrounding hospitals
- Cruelty against Stray Dogs etc.

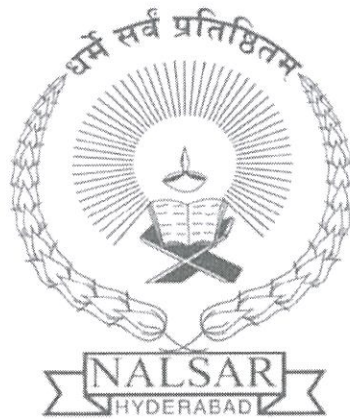
**Please find below the Reports of the activities undertaken by the students
outside the campus**



CLINIC-ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

FIELD VISIT REPORT

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SHAMIRPET



SUBMITTED TO: PROF. K. VIDYULLATHA REDDY

SUBMITTED BY: AKSHYA ARYAL (2015-06)

BALAJI AZMEERA (2015-79)

PURU BANSAL (2015-33)

UTTKARSH ALAPARTI (2014-70)

VAIDEHI DAS (2015-118)



INTRODUCTION

The team embarked on their field visit after determining a set course of action regarding the issue of waste dumping in Shamirpet. While deciding upon the course of action, we formulated a list of personalities that we would physically visit in order to get clarity vis-à-vis the waste management situation in Shamirpet. The team met the following members as decided previously.

1. Sarpanch, Shamirpet Gram Panchayat
2. Mandal Revenue Officer, Shamirpet Mandal
3. Mandal Development Officer, Shamirpet Mandal
4. District Collector, Medchal district
5. State Pollution Control Board

THE VISITS

First, the team met the Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Shamirpet to discuss the current methodology of waste management in Shamirpet. We were then informed by the Sarpanch that, as it stands, Shamirpet does not have a separate land allocated for the purpose of dumping of waste and as a result, the village has faced a serious littering problem. Upon further investigation of the reason behind the absence of a dumping landfill in Shamirpet, we learnt that the land acquisition and consequently allotted by the Mandal Revenue Officer is under dispute. The nature of the dispute is such that an agriculturist claims he has been in possession of the land allotted for the last 20 years, and the title no more lies in the State, for it has transferred to his name on account of adverse possession. This was the first setback that we faced in the field visits.

Upon the recommendation of the Sarpanch, we visited the office of the Mandal Revenue Officer (MRO). We relayed the concerns raised by the Sarpanch before the MRO. The MRO informed us that every gram panchayat, about a few months earlier, there had been allotment of land specifically for the purpose of dumping facilities. He clarified that his role was limited to acquisition of government land and the development of dumping ground facility was beyond his jurisdiction. He directed us to the offices of the Mandal Development Officer (MDO) as he would be able to help us with our concerns.

The team visited the office of the MDO and relayed the same concerns before him. He explained how, the current state of affairs with respect to state laws in this field is non-existent. After the



coming in force of the central Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, there is an obligation created on the part of State governments to pass bye-laws in a manner that custom fits their needs and requirements. The local government is also obligated to ensure the implementation of the bye laws. However, the Telangana State is yet to formulate and pass its bye laws. Therefore, as per the MDO, the local authorities are waiting for the state to pass some directives such that commencement of waste management can be underway. The Telangana State government has published a strategy document which has incorporated the policy as well as the strategy that the government has planned to undertake.¹ The MDO informed us that the State government has announced that they are working on the waste management rules currently and other local authorities are waiting for some directives before they can take cognizance of the matter.

The team also faced setbacks in the course of the field visits. The team unsuccessfully met with the District Collector, Shamirpet who stated that he will not be of any help. Similarly, we were unable to obtain an appointment at the State Pollution Control Board.

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES FROM FIELD VISITS

As the outcome of our Field Visits, we discovered the following lacunae between requirements established in the law and actual practice:

1. There is a pending title suit over the land allotted to Shamirpet village by the Mandal Officer for the purpose of solid waste disposal;
2. The secondary storage facilities adjoining dumping yards in Shamirpet are non-existent;
3. There is a clear absence of waste segregation at source by waste generators (residents and commercial establishments);
4. A state legislation that is to be enacted by the government of Telangana, akin to the central Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (“**Rules**”) is non-existent and the land, insofar as Waste Management is concerned is devoid of any local bye law or directives.

Of the aforementioned issues that the team has been able to identify, the most relevant and important issue is the lack of existing legislation. Therefore, we have adopted the last issue as the focus for our course of action.

¹ Government of Telangana, *Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy*, September 2018, available online at <http://www.cdma.telangana.gov.in/pdfs/Solid%20Waste%20Management%20Policy.pdf>



SHAMIRPET WASTE MANAGEMENT: AN UNLEGISLATED SPHERE

The Central Solid Waste Management Rules, 2012 are inapplicable to Shamirpet village since its gram panchayat does not fall within the scope of “local body” as defined therein.²

Additionally, the Rules impose the following responsibilities on the part of the Telangana government:

PROVISION	PERSON CONCERNED	RESPONSIBILITY
Rule 15(e)	Village panchayats Local authorities	Drafting bye-laws incorporating provisions of the Rules within 1 year from their date of notification.
Rule 15(zf)	Village panchayats Local authorities	Prescribing criteria for the levy of spot fines, including delegation of power to officers to impose them.
Rule 16(1)(a)	State Pollution Control Boards	Enforcing the Rules through local bodies in states.

In light of the above legal matrix, two challenges emerge:

1. The issue at hand concerns not the non-implementation of the law, but the absence of any law itself in Shamirpet;
2. As a result, there are no penalties for non-compliance with solid waste management practices in Shamirpet.

PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION

On the basis of information gathered through our field visits, we intend to *either* :

1.
 - a. Draft model solid waste management bye-laws for Shamirpet, *or*

² Rule 3(30), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.



- b. provide research assistance to the Telangana State Pollution Control Board and the Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department of Telangana as they engage in drafting the bye-laws.
2. *Alternatively*, if we are unable to collaborate with local bodies to form a relevant legislation, we wish to proceed by focusing on segregation of waste at source. This way, after segregation the waste can be, subject to its characteristics, either recycled or disposed off in an environmentally-friendly manner.

REVIEW OF PLAN OF ACTION IN THE AFTERMATH OF FIELD VISITS

As a result of our assessment of the issues at hand (as documented in this Report), we conclude that the findings arising from our Field Visits are in consonance with the objectives laid down in our Plan of Action. Therefore, our proposed Course of Action is also in the same direction.



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1. MEDI CITI INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Medchal, Ghanpur, Telangana 501401

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

1. Ms Uma, Biomedical engineer

She told us that there are 3 storage rooms in the hospital. She asked us to go to Nursing Superintendent Department and request them to show us the collection and storage facilities.

2. Ms. Aliamma, Nurse

She told us that they follow this procedure for segregation:

Red dustbin: blood, waste, syringe

Green dustbin: paper, dust

Yellow dustbin: dressing, cotton, bleeding items

Blue: vials

White: glass, needles, vial

3. Mr. Shravan Kumar, cleaning staff

He told us that the daily disposal is done by housekeeping department that works from 9 AM till 6 PM. He explained that sodium hypochlorite is used to dissolve sharp items and liquid waste is disposed in running water. Some of the waste is sent to college labs and red and yellow waste is collected by GJ Multiclave every day.

4. Mr. Naresh

He has been working in Medi Citi for 8 years but he has received no training he told us. Gloves, apron and mask is supplied to him by the hospital. He showed us the storage rooms. He said that ESI is given for personnel such as himself. The white waste storage room is permanently locked and empty and there was no blue room. The green bag which collects paper and food waste of patients is stored separately he said. Further, every 2 days the solid waste or general waste is collected by municipality he said. He said yellow paper bag is used for child delivery waste and



liquid waste is just blood that is not segregated. He added that before 20 years everything was burnt in the boiler room. Now they only burn needles and put them in liquid.

5. Reception staff

They showed us the records they are maintaining as per Schedule I. We saw the tabs maintained on incineration, hydro and autoclaving and monthly records are provided on website.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Under Rule 4(b) of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling Rules), 2016, the occupier is supposed to provide safe ventilated secured location for the purpose of segregation in the form of colored bags as mentioned under Schedule -I. The Schedule categorizes the bags into yellow, red, white and blue. We observe that the blue bag storage room that usually has contaminated glass including medicine vials is missing and the white bag storage which should contain sharp metals like needles, syringes, blades etc. is locked permanently. Instead, there are two segregated bags (yellow and red) which deal with the bio-medical waste.

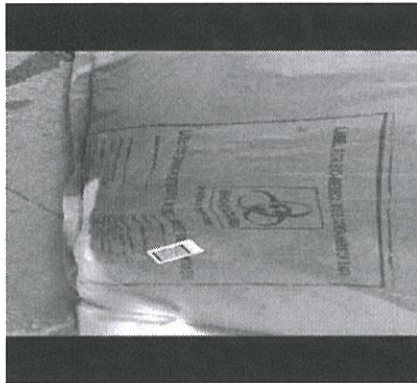


2. Under Rule 4(c) of the BMW Rules, there is an obligation on the occupier to pre-treat the laboratory waste for the purpose of sterilization and we observe that Mediciti has been complying with it by using Sodium Hypochlorite to dissolve items.

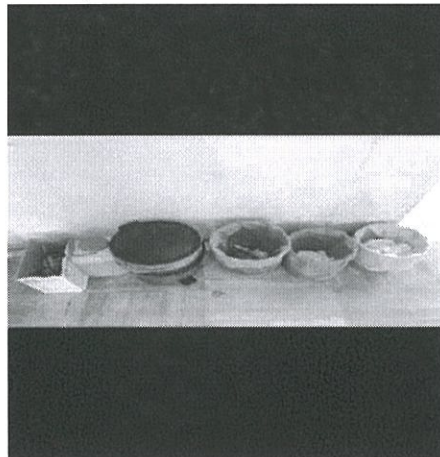
3. Under Rule 4(g) of the BMW Rules, the occupier has the duty to provide adequate training to the healthcare workers who are handling bio-medical waste at the time of induction. However,

Mediciti has not provided any training to Mr. Naresh who has been working there for 8 years. No training program has been conducted either under Rule 4(g) which mandates that it should happen at least once every year.

4. Under Rule 4(i) of the BMW Rules, there must be a bar-code system for bags containing the waste which has to be sent to the treatment facility within a year and we observe that Mediciti has been following the same. (Picture of the bags with bar-code is attached).



5. Under Rules 4(k) and 7 of the BMW Rules, the Occupier is duty bound to treat and dispose liquid waste as per the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. We observed that though they have segregated the solid waste temporarily, however, the liquid waste was never segregated and was instead disposed of in running water.

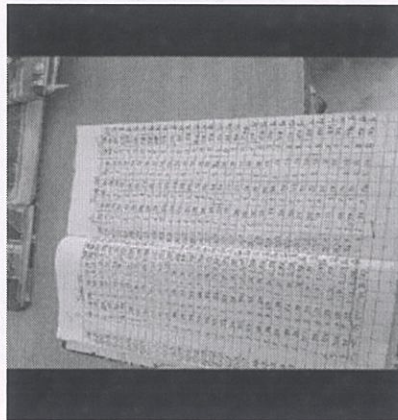


6. Under Rule 4(l) of the BMW Rules, the occupier should provide occupational safety to all the health care workers handling the waste and we observe that Mr. Naresh has been provided with gloves, apron and mask while handling the same.



7. Under Rule 4(m) of BMW Rules, the occupier is vested with the responsibility to conduct a health checkup at the time of induction to all its healthcare workers involved in bio-medical waste management and we observe that Mr. Naresh has been provided the same.

8. Under Rule 4(n) of the BMW Rules, it mandates the occupier to maintain and update the bio-medical waste management record on day to day basis. We observed that Mediciti has religiously maintained registers of the same. Pictures of the same is attached.



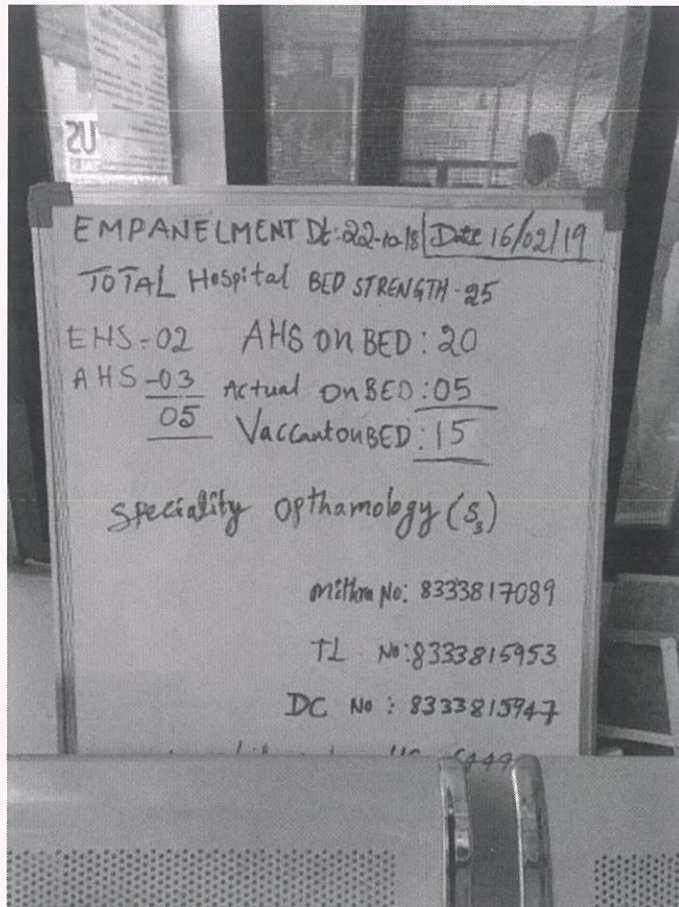
2. SUREKHA HOSPITAL

Beside Big Bazaar, Ruby Block, Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana 500100



Surekha Hospitals claim to be Hyderabad's best hospital for Gynaecology and Ophthalmology. On February 16, 2019 the team visited the Kompally branch of the chain of hospitals for the survey. Upon reaching the hospital at around 2 PM the staff made us wait till 4:30 PM on the grounds that they need permission from the head in charge and she was currently in a child birth delivery case. After which we were informed that she had left and that we could not meet her that day or any other day for the next week.





After some pleading we got the opportunity to speak with the head nurse. The head nurse was not very welcoming as she has very short and rude answers. We were not given any information regarding the BMW. Upon inquiry there was no mention of the BMW Regulations or any segregation of BMWs!



3. SRIKARA HOSPITAL

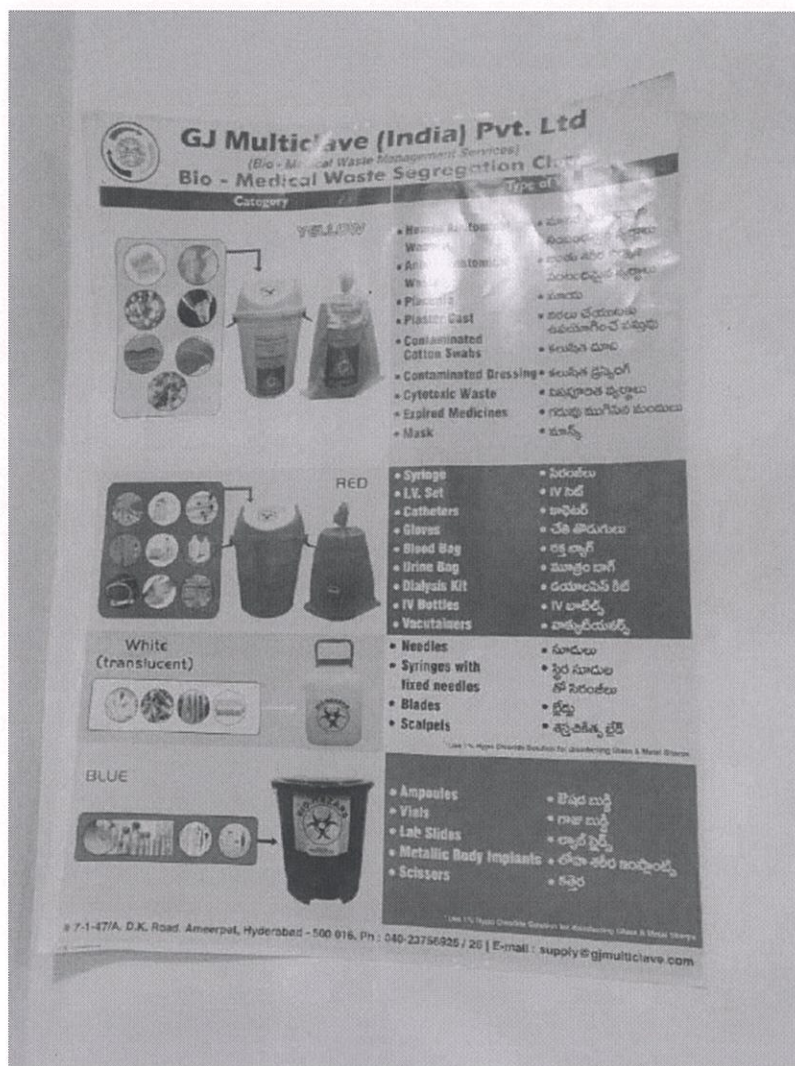
Sri Tirumala Kasani Residency, Near By Sime Planet, Medchal Rd, Dandamudi Enclave, Kompally, Hyderabad, Telangana 500055



The SRIKARA Ortho & Multi Speciality Hospitals a unit of Venkateswara Ortho Health Care Pvt. Ltd. specialised in Spine, Rheumatology, Ilizarov fixation, Knee Replacements, Arthroscopy reconstruction, Rehabilitation & Sports medicine, Accidents and all Surgical & Multi Specialities, run by a team of experienced and visionary doctors. The team visited the Kompally branch of the hospital on a Sunday. The team met with some staff members who did not wish to disclose their names. After a brief conversation with a certain cleaning staff regarding the BMW of the hospital it was evident that he had the prior knowledge of the BMW Regulations and the procedures that need to be complied with. After giving the team a basic introduction to the issue a nurse took us around the hospital to show us the actual working of the BMW Regulations and their compliance with it.

Posters differentiating between the Red, Yellow, Blue and Green waste boxes were put up everywhere with white boxes to act as puncture proof containers for the needles and other sharp objects. It was also seen that labelling was complied with. The house-keeping and nursing staff

were trained by the head nurses generally once a week to handle the waste with care. The MICU and SICU wards are fumigated every alternate week and the waste is collected based upon every patient. It was evident from the several waste boxes on every floor and in every ward that there was a compliance with the segregation; however, there was a discrepancy with the MICU ward where the BMW had been collected and kept near the bathrooms itself. While there were different boxes for each waste type, this waste compilation was yet to be transported to the place where all the waste was stored. That waste bag had been lying next to the bathroom for over a day which could prove to be hazardous.



Another issue seen was with the final collection of the BMW in the hospital which was in the end all dumped into the same bag in one floor, which though isolated from the other areas, was seen to be problematic and even the staff were hesitant to leave us there for more than a few seconds. The hospital works with GJ Medical worker who come and pick up the BMW.



4. TELANGANA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

A-3, Paryavaran Bhavan, Sanath Nagar Rd, Sanath Nagar Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar,
Hyderabad, Telangana 500018

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

1. Ms Srujana, Biomedical waste staff, Technical Section

She refused to reveal names of any entity but she gave us a lot of general information. She said that in case of non-compliance, show cause notice is issued and inspection is conducted by regional and zonal offices to check who is not complying. The permits required for constructing hospital are:

- Environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests
- Consent For Establishment
- Consent for operation (issued based on fire security, waste segregation facilities, sewage treatment plant if applicable etc.)
- Biomedical authorization

She said that there is an online monitor system, bar code mechanism to keep track of weight, quantity and vehicles. The barcode scanning happens at CBWTF and at hospitals. She mentioned an advanced camera installation system that allows readings to be monitored remotely But she added that this has not been fully implemented yet. She said there is a rolling task force that does sudden inspection.

She said that plastic waste is recycled and glass is shredded before being sent to landfills. For example, she said that if emission standards are not met, report is prepared after lab testing, show cause notice issued and if no response is received, the task force can take action based on member secretary's discretion.

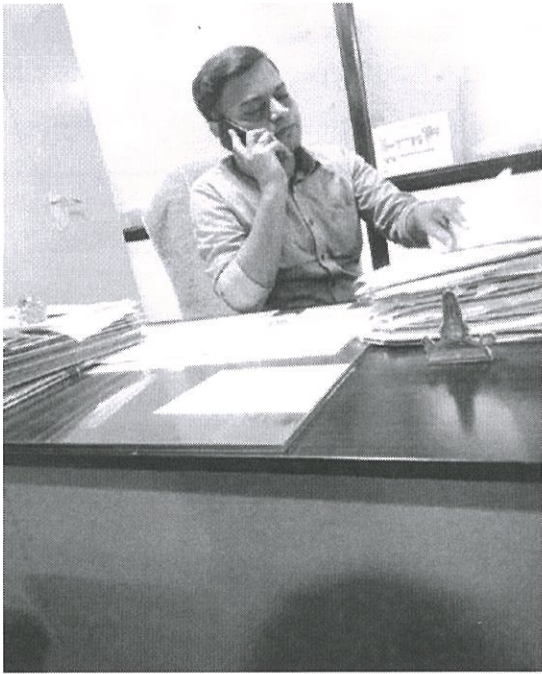
She said that in a recent case, a hospital for asked to give bank guarantee and pay fine for dumping in Hyderabad. In some cases, the CFO can be revoked. The BMW consent is usually given for 5 years but it can be retracted in case on non-compliance.

In the end she said that PCB has not filed any High Court cases and show cause notice is enough to make entities comply!



2. Mr Sharath, Lab chief, Environment scientist

He said that air sample (such as gas from chimney), water sample (from drainage or the discharged effluents) are collected for testing. Report is prepared after testing and directions are given to enhance air pollution equipment or whatever action is appropriate. He said that task force committee takes the decision and the entity can challenge it in High Court and NGT.



3. Mr Murali Mohan, Senior Officer, Public Information Section

He was busy when we visited but we approached him to seek permission to enter the labs. He refused to permit us to collect information regarding names of hospitals against whom show cause notices were recently issued. However, he allowed us to view the container in which a sewage sample was stored.

4. Mr Vishwanathan, Chief Environmental Engineer

He said he is too busy with a court case and refused to speak with us.

5. Mr Ramesh Gupta Pasuparti, Senior Environmental Engineer

With regards to non compliance by the occupiers he mentioned that they have been issuing show cause notices. He also spoke about how they have been going by the BMWR and ensuring that the hospitals comply with it. He spoke about the lack of awareness amongst the hospital staff with regards to the BMWR and the waste segregation. He also mentioned how there is a crunch in the PCB strength and how 50-60 staff members of the PCB have to go to over 4000 hospitals in the State.

Two types of inspection:

(I) Statutory inspection happens when the occupier applies for authorization. Based on specific situation, conditions may be set or PCB may give approval irrespective of non-compliance. It is generally given for 5 years but non bedded occupiers only apply once.

(II) Surprise inspection (secondary)

Doctors are educated and know about their field and yet after surgeries they leave the waste as it is. They say it is the municipalities job regarding the waste. They save a life but endanger a lot more by leaving such waste.

It is the duty of occupier to separate, segregate and hand out to facility. Subsequently, it is the duty of the facility to transport and destroy. There are 11 facilities in the State. Hyderabad and Rangareddy have a total of 4: GJ, Satva, ASC and Medicare, namely. He also told us about the 75km requirement for tying up with treatment facilities.

He told us about an illegal dumping case: There was a municipal staff segregating recyclable waste. Plastic waste was going with such waste since poor cleaning staff was not trained properly and paid very less. In response to show cause notice, hospital said this would not happen again and agreed to train staff and cover the cost of the waste segregation.

6. S Satyanarayana Reddy, Member Secretary

We tried to talk to him however, his PA insisted that we talk to the others first and only if they send us to him then only to go talk to him. We spoke to several others including Mr. P. Ramesh Gupta (Senior Environmental Engineer) and they gladly gave us their time and helped us out.

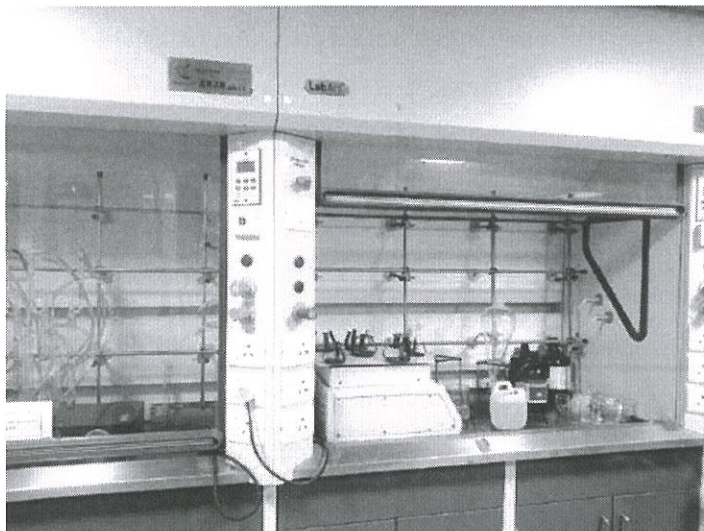
OBSERVATIONS:



We noticed that there are no separate labs for handling the testing of biomedical waste related samples. But there was a separate section for hazardous waste and we were informed that biomedical waste is tested there by trained staff.



We were not allowed to enter all parts of the lab. They said that only technical staff can access the lab and did not permit us to view the testing of any sample collected from a occupier or treatment facility.



The authorities were not forthcoming with information about non-compliance by occupiers and treatment facilities. They kept re-directing us to different people until we finally found the relevant staff. Despite that, they only revealed that some government hospitals find it financially difficult

to comply with the biomedical waste management rules. They refused to name any hospital that has violated the rules and faced action by TSPCB. There is only one staff member in the Sanath Nagar head office of TSPCB who deals with biomedical waste. This shows that TSPCB is grossly under-staffed. The technical section had many staff members looking at various administrative and compliance aspects of the mandate of TSPCB.



Further, it was interesting to note that cases will be pursued by TSPCB solely at the discretion of member secretary. He also heads the task force that conducts inspection. This creates scope for bias but our limited study did not reveal any evidence of violation of principles of natural justice.



CONCLUSION

Main issues seen was poor awareness, financial constraints and lack of staff. There have been circumstances where the biomedical waste has been mixed with the municipal waste. This is a matter of grave concern. Instances of illegal dumping have also drawn the attention of the media several times. This could be due to two factors: the lack of awareness of all the hospital staff and the several segregations required which could cause confusion.

As per the rules, the unregistered clinics should get registered with formal recyclers and get a registration certificate from them and a registration number from the PCB. However, in practice, several clinics and small hospitals are not registered with the recycling units. This could be due to higher charges they must pay to the recyclers or lack awareness and access to the formal recyclers. All sources of waste were not covered and that the hospital waste was dumped in the general garbage.

Another practical constraint for segregation of waste has been the space issue. As there are several clinics that are accommodated in small spaces, particularly in congested areas, it was found to be difficult to place the bins within the clinics per the colour codes and follow the prescribed guidelines. Doctors preferred two categories of infectious and non-infectious waste and were not keen on having more colour codes and segregate waste.

What has been seen is that lack of awareness amongst various sections of the staff is a matter of concern. Apart from awareness creation, it is imperative that waste management is systematized with proper monitoring. Systematized training programmes should be conducted on a periodic basis for all the representatives of medical institutions. The awareness training camps must be conducted in all the wards with compulsory participation of the staff. Awareness creation regarding the biomedical waste disposal should be made part of the curriculum of all medical related schools. Hospital waste management as a course should be provided to all the staff. Awareness programmes should be extended to public through mass media communication.

The PCB has been dealing with problems as they lack the required number of staff that deal with the Biomedical Waste Management. In the interviews it was found out that a small team of 60 members deal with the entire 4000 hospitals and the biomedical waste management of the same.



Segregation of the waste is a pillar of Biomedical Waste Management. The current Rules prescribe for too many categories which has been something that the PCB as well as the hospitals accept. The PCB has been allowing reasonable compliance to the Rules for granting the certificates. If reasonable compliance is what is required then that means that there are rules that may seem impractical right now and can be removed for the time being.

Self-regulation is needed and awareness is crucial. PCB is sandwiched between NGT municipal authority, health department, occupier and facility. It must be given more implementation powers. A committed government backing, continuous monitoring by the PCB and a strong implementation is required. Crucial areas, which need to be addressed for effective handling of bio-medical waste are capacity building by training and retraining, concern and commitment on part of the healthcare providers, institutional and city level policies, occupational safety and information dissemination.



ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CLINIC

CRUELTY AGAINST STRAY DOGS



Submitted to:
Prof. Vidyullatha

Submitted by:
Group 2
(Shubhi Goyal, Neha Shivhare, Prateek Suriseti,
Samrat Basani, Kushal Garg and Srilakshmi)



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OVERVIEW

Our primary aim through this clinic was to understand the practical aspects of the enforcement of the law relating to stray dogs in the country, and more specifically in the state of Telangana. Our first step was to prepare the plan of action that we would be following and which is enclosed in **Annexure- A**. To understand the practical realities, the problems that are usually grappled with, in terms of the existing law and legal system, we then approached various stakeholders in the field. Our interactions with the India Head of Humane Society International, Mr Jayasimha (enclosed in **Annexure- B**), with the Animal Welfare Board of Telangana (enclosed in **Annexure- C**), with the officers of the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (**enclosed in Annexure- D**) and with Ms. Vasanthi Vadi from People for Animals (enclosed in **Annexure- E**) gave us real insights into the field and also two real life cases of cruelty against stray dogs that we could work on. Based on these interactions, we decided on the course of action that we would be following, which is enclosed in **Annexure- F**. The next step was to file complaints with the police authorities of the concerned jurisdictions, failing inaction on whose part we filed complaints with the Deputy Commissioner of Police (enclosed in **Annexure- G**) and then the Magistrate (**Annexures H and I**). We then argued the case in a summons trial before the magistrate, the summary of arguments for which are enclosed in **Annexures- J and K** along with the list of witnesses.



APPLICABLE LAW

The two cases of cruelty that we took up engaged primarily with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960. The first case involved the killing of a stray dog with a pen- knife fell under Section 11(1)(l) of the Act and was cognizable as per Section 31. For this case, we filed an oral complaint with the police authorities of the Shamirpet Jurisdiction under Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The police however refused to register the FIR, in clear violation of the judgment of the Hon' ble Supreme Court in *Lalita Kumari v Govt. of UP & Ors.* A complaint in writing was then sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police under Section 154(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The second case involved the throwing of hot oil on a stray dog, causing 10% burns fell under Section 11(1)(a) of the Act and was non- cognizable by reason of Section 31 of the same Act. For this case, an oral complaint was filed with the police authorities of Shamirpet, again under Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Station House Officer however, refused to enter the complaint in the General Diary, violating Section 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Aggrieved by the refusal of the police authorities to register complaints in both the cases, private complaints were filed to the Judicial Magistrate First Class under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As per the definitions of summary and warrant trials given in Section 2(w) and 2(x) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the present two cases fall within the definition of summons cases, with the maximum punishment that can be awarded each being Rs. 50 fine for a first time offender under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.



ANNEXURE- A

The objective of our team is to secure better conditions for stray dogs in Telangana. The principal legislation we will be engaging with is the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960, which protects stray dogs from being mutilated and killed. But even beyond that negative prohibition, other laws mandate positive actions on the State towards the welfare of animals. The Animal Birth Control (ABC) Dog Rules of 2001 require the sterilization and vaccination of stray dogs at the municipal level. These laws, and others, have been attached in the Appendix for better clarity.

Sterilization and vaccination have been recognized as the only successful long-term plans to improve the welfare of dogs and reduce the number of negative/violent animal-human interactions. Further, the local authority authorized to do the same is also obliged to provide kennels for animal welfare, and only put the dogs to sleep in specific circumstances and in a certain manner. These obligations ensure that the organization is accountable and does not result in furthering cruelty to animals. Even when a stray dog needs to be captured or put down, the rules mandate safe and humane ways to do the same.

Our aim is to first ensure that these obligations are actually followed, and then to see where they fall short. Specifically, we plan on visiting the offices of such local bodies to see compliance and issues with existing norms, including whether budgets are up to task. We will also be looking at whether programs started in the state for the welfare of dogs are actually running. Further, we will also visit NGOs and other organizations working towards those goals. Numerous reports and personal experiences give us examples of these rules not being followed and examples of cruelty to animals by public officials.

Further, we will examine if public officials are trained to deal with dogs in a meaningful manner. Our inquiry here will focus on their interactions with stray dogs, but will not necessarily be limited to them. We will be examining in general how public officials are trained to deal with dogs – for instance, whether they can ascertain whether they are hostile or not and how to deal with them in either circumstance. Further, when there are incidents of violence between stray dogs and civilians, we will examine how public officials resolve those.



Finally, we will start working at a smaller scale at the earliest. We will be collaborating with juniors to ensure that the stray dogs at NALSAR are vaccinated and sterilized, and that they are treated humanely, in accordance with the requirements of the legislations and regulations. We will also be raising awareness for the same through social media and other channels.

Appendix

- Relevant Laws

1. Draft Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001.
2. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
3. Indian Penal Code, Sections 428 & 429.
4. Constitution of India, Article 51A (g).

- Cases

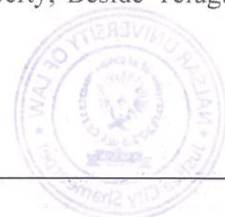
1. The Animal Welfare Board of India v. The Ombudsman for Local Self- Govt. Institutions (AIR 2006 Ker 201).
2. The Animal Welfare Board of India v. People for Elimination of Stray Troubles and Ors., 2016 (10) SCALE 136.
3. Sabu Stephen v. UOI, 2016 (12) SCALE 244.

- Circulars and Notifications

AWBI Guidelines, dated 26th February, 2015.

- Public Offices to Visit

1. Animal Welfare Board for Telangana
Pashu Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad - 500028, Shanthi Nagar
(+91) 94402 64181
2. GHMC Animal Shelter
8, 8, Rajiv Swagruha Twp, Mettakanigudem, Hyderabad, Telangana 500055
(+91) 90009 01937
3. GHMC Dog Rescue Cell
Main Road, Lower Tank Bund, Hyderabad - 500029, Near Liberty, Beside Telugu Talli Flyover



(+91) 40 2111 1111

4. 'Stray Dog Adoption Centre', a GHMC Initiative, Jeedimetla, Chudi Bazar in Charminar and Amberpet

- NGOs to Liaison

1. Caring Hands for Animals (CHFA), Gachibowli, Hyderabad

chfanimals@gmail.com

(+91) 96189 06194

2. Humane Society International

50/A, Lane#3, Street#3, Indian Airlines Colony, Secunderabad- 500003

Rahul Sehgal – (+91) 94907 32614

3. People for Animals, Hyderabad and Secunderabad

(+91) 98499 3374

mail@fiapo.org

4. Blue Cross of Hyderabad

403/9, Road 35, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana 500033

(+91) 76809 68798

info@bluecrosshyd.org

- People to Consult

1. Amala Akkineni, Founder of Blue Cross

bluecrosshyd@gmail.com

2. Swamy Svayam Bhagvan Das, Co-opted Member for AWBI for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and Vice-President of All District SPCA

3. C Samyukta, Campaign Manager, Wildlife, Humane Society International, India

+91 90008 46677

4. Shyam Sunder Agarwal, Advocate and Animal Welfare Activist, Hyderabad

5. Satheesh Khandelwal, Peela Ramakrishna Memorial Jeeva Raksha Sangam, Khammam

6. Sarjana Ramesh, Maharshi Goshala Charitable Trust



ANNEXURE- B

- The Law that seeks to protect the street dogs is drafted very well. The the lacuna comes in the implementation of this law.
- Even though dogs have been culled for a long time, they haven't become extinct. Hence, killing them is not the solution
- It is better to prevent rabies at the source by giving vaccination to dogs, because this is very cheap. Giving vaccination to people is very expensive. Hence, the WHO has developed a birth control program and Anti- rabies vaccination program.
- Street dogs are scavengers. They exist where the food exists.
- In Surat, an officer ordered the killing of all the dogs. The job was done efficiently, with all dogs eliminated. However, solid waste soon started accumulating and there was a rats infestation.
- Section 38, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act provides for the formulation of animal birth control rules, according to which instead of culling, birth control programs should be implemented.
- Dogs should be released back into the same area from which they are taken. If this is not done, dogs from other areas come in, and fights and bites increase. The area becomes a war zone between gangs of dogs.
- Officers are paid by the number of dogs that are killed and are therefore not concerned about whether a dog is peaceful or wild. Hence, innocent dogs are killed, while wild dogs are left behind, that breed and puppies with feral behavior are created.
- Sections 425, 428, IPC- For mischief, there has to be change in property and a diminution of value. If an owner does something to his/ her own pet, technically there is no diminution in value
However, there is damage caused to public overall; this is a lacuna that needs to be corrected.
- For offences against animal, the fine is a mere Rs. 50. Technically, if there are 50 animals, then there should be separate charges for each, since it is not the same crime.
- The definition of an 'owner' includes not just the owner as defined under the Transfer of Property Act, but also other person who for the time being is in the possession of



the dog with or without the consent of the owner. So transporters, thieves, cleaners, drivers etc. can all be charged.

- Penalty needs to be increased, there needs to be a compounding provision.
- Its not about the quantum of penalty or punishment, but about the certainty of it.
- In the Nagaraja case, the Court anointed itself as the trustee of animals. Thus, Courts need to work as guardians. Contrary to the property angle, we need to move towards the trusteeship angle.
- Consider giving personhood to animals.
- Mischief is not against the owner, but against the animal.
- According to a strict interpretation of the law, if I hurt your animal, you can charge me, but if you hurt your own animal, then you can't be charged.
- In the AIIMS case, it was said that the State is a collective of all its citizens. The fundamental duty which says that "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India...", also needs to be read as, "It shall be the duty of the State...". Hence, the State owes a duty of care towards all living things, like wildlife, plants etc. and it is its duty to promote compassion.
- The rights we give to animals can never be true rights because we are deciding their rights and it is very hard to give remedies. Non- justiciable rights are useless. Also who decides what is 'necessity'? The Supreme Court said that Jallikattu is unnecessary pain and suffering, but Tamil Nadu government passed a legislation allowing it.
- People report even pet dog bites as stray dog bites because free vaccination is given. Most stray dogs don't bite and are well adapted to human beings.
- Another problem that is faced is that of free roaming pet dogs. Pet dogs are let out at night after being kept restricted all day long. They thus face identity issues- whether they are street dogs or pet dogs? what is their territory?
- If proper vaccination and sterilization is not done, pet dogs breed and get pregnant. If the puppies are desirable, they are sold. If they are the result of cross breed with a street dog, they are left on the streets.
- There is a lot of back hand breeding, where dogs are forced to mate illegally, with the puppies being sold. It is basically a zero investment business. If they are not sold, they are again left on the streets.
- If a pet dog bites, the pet dog owner can be held liable for negligent conduct.



- Since the compensation for dog bites is monetary people get bitten of their own initiative.
- If you sterilize dogs, the incidents of dog bites will come down.
- Dogs are a symptom of a failed waste management system.
- A reduction in the number of dog bites can be brought about by a strong licensing regime. Owning a dog should be a privilege. Sweden requires a written exam to own a dog.
- Dog barking is seen as a nuisance.
- People buy dogs, which become ugly after growing up and then throw them on the streets.
- People buy dogs which are not suited to the weather conditions contributing to more cases of bites. A person wanted to buy Jon Snow's dog, which is a Siberian Husky and keep it in the heat of Rajasthan.
- There is no punishment for one or two dog bites; but if a dog becomes really ferocious, then it can be killed.
- Get a dog relocated, if it becomes ferocious.
- 'Animal welfare organizations' is defined in the rules.
- NGO's take up cases on behalf of stray dogs.
- If someone kills a dog, you can file an FIR and go to the Magistrate under the Rules of the Act. These are reported as petty cases.
- The NCRB should collect statistics on hurting and killing of dogs. There is a link between people killing or hurting dogs and them engaging in domestic violence or other forms of violence against humans as well.
- The Police is reluctant to file FIR's in cases of hurting or killing of street dogs, even though there are multiple orders of the Supreme Court which say that they should.
- If someone just kicks a dog or throws a stone at it, nothing can be done about this.
- Medical examination revealed that children who had burnt puppies in Hyderabad, had bruised backs
- There should be reporting between helplines- the child, women and animal helplines. New York state requires this cross- reporting.
- There was a case in Delhi where a person would lay out biscuits for dogs and when they would come to eat these, he would take a penknife and kill them. The CCTV camera caught this. A Rs 50,000 award was announced for any information about this. The wife of the guilty called and said that he would cut her and himself up.



- According to Section 200 of the CrPC if police is not willing to take cognizance to file an FIR, people should directly go to the Magistrate, who is empowered to take suo moto cognizance.
- According to Section 190 of the CrPC, the Magistrate can take cognizance even on his own information.
- In Uttarkashi, there was no animal sanctuary/ infirmary. The Magistrate took suo moto cognizance and passed an order that this has to be set up and it ultimately was set up.



ANNEXURE- C

- There is no special cell/department dealing with the issue of dogs. Therefore, the issue has not been taken up specifically by the Board. The subject falls under the broad category of “Animal Welfare and Cruelty”.
- Whenever a complaint is received by the AWB, the AWB forwards them to the GHMC. Additionally, the Director has the authority to issue orders to the GHMC.
- All GHMC Centers are to work within the mandate of the Animal Birth Control Rules. The guidelines are provided in the said rules.
- There is a standard SOP Procedure for humane catching and handling of dogs.
- A dedicated team of the AWB regularly visits schools, colleges and to other public areas to educate and sensitize the general public.
- A separate Veterinary department of the AWB is deployed to provide technical support to the GHMC.
- The police department takes up the cases under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- The GHMC officers are sent to study tours to countries like Singapore, Canada and Australia to analyze the situation of street dogs there. The officers collect photos and other evidence and implement different plans based on their research.
- Supreme Court has given clear guidelines for the process of sterilization.
- The Telangana Government has recommended an amendment to Section 428 of the IPC to increase the penalty i.e. Rs. 25000 or imprisonment upto 5 years or both.

We were given a lot of material by the Animal Welfare Board of Telangana, some of which is attached here-

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7sU0dgeDxOQOTdwMF9sSVhuUIU/view?usp=drive_web

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7sU0dgeDxOQ0NRODBXcUxRQmM/view?usp=drive_web

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7sU0dgeDxOQaIRFelIHUHFIRWc/view?usp=drive_web

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7sU0dgeDxOQZUthNjhWaE5OcTA/view?usp=drive_web

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7sU0dgeDxOQU3JVbGdVRHdzc1k/view?usp=drive_web



ANNEXURE- D

GHMC's Stray Handling Process:

The following information was acquired through interviewing the Asst. Director (Veterinary Section) of GHMC (Dr. Goverdhan Reddy), visiting the GHMC impound and interviewing the surgeons there, and witnessing a capture operation.

The guiding document behind all these activities is the AWB Standards of Procedure (SOP). Upon receiving a public complaint, or coming across strays during their systematic sweeping of the GHMC jurisdiction, the officials first observe to check whether the canines have been neutered.

If the canines haven't been neutered, then the "*catchers*" capture the canines.

The capturing, as with all other activities, is in compliance with the AWB.

We were told that, earlier, inhuman equipment was used for canine captures, but now, only nets are used in compliance with the AWB SOP.



We were told that drivers note the canine's locality, color and sex for purposes of identification and subsequent rehabilitation in original locality.

After the canines are brought to the impound, the veterinarians check if they are medically fit for surgery. If they are, then the procedure for surgery is carried out.



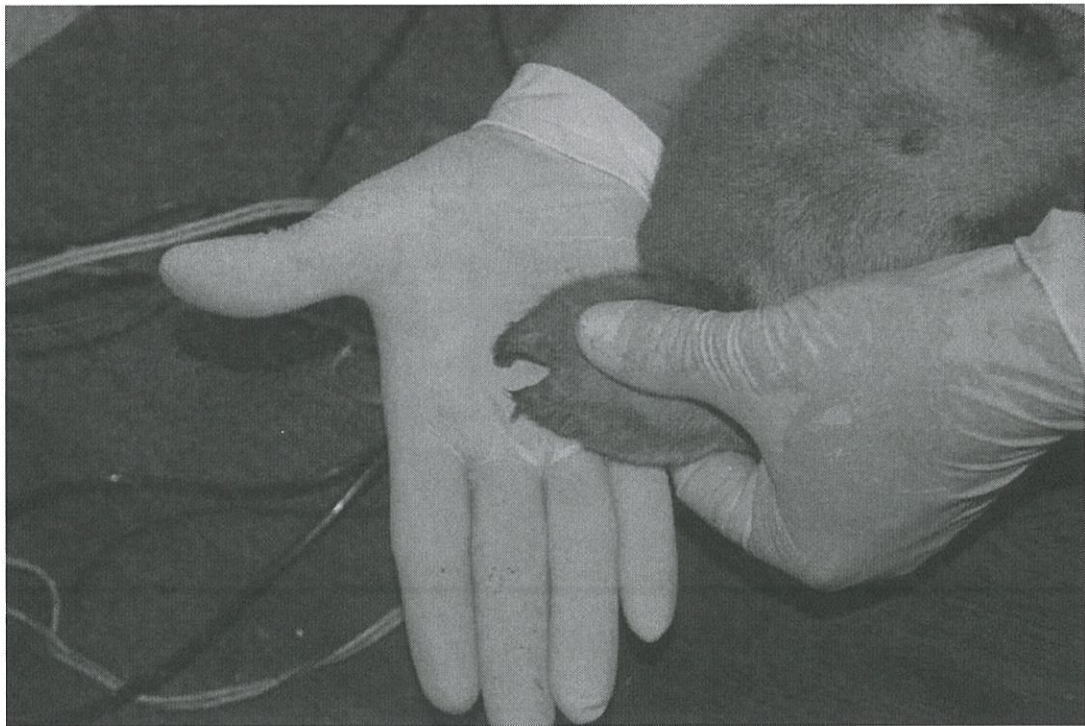
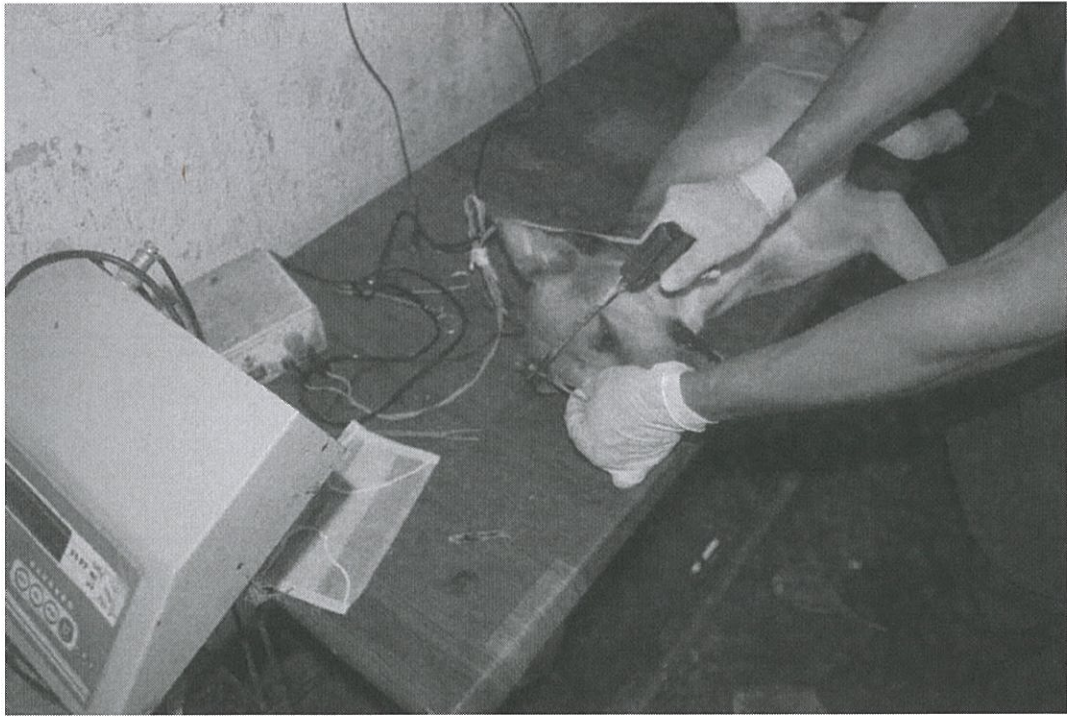


Once again, these procedures have claimed to be in accordance with the AWB SOP.

First, para-veterinarians prepare the canines for surgery.

After administering anesthesia, hair is shaved off the operable parts, along with cleaning rounds with Betadine and Surgical Spirit. Further, a v-shaped mark is made on the canine's right ear to help easily identify it as being a neutered canine.





Next, the canine is introduced into the operating room.



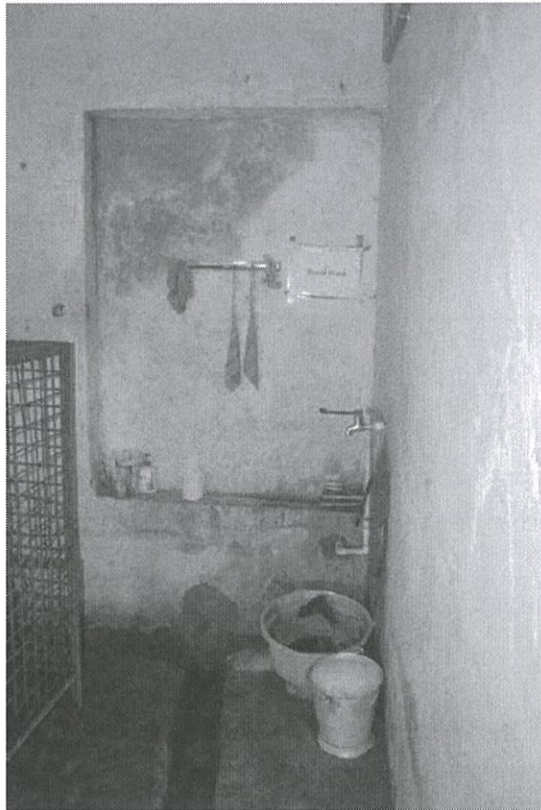


The doctors informed us regarding the safety measures.

Prior to entering, feet had to be cleaned in a solution of Savlon.

The surgeons, prior to entering the operation theatre, clean themselves thoroughly at the scrubber:





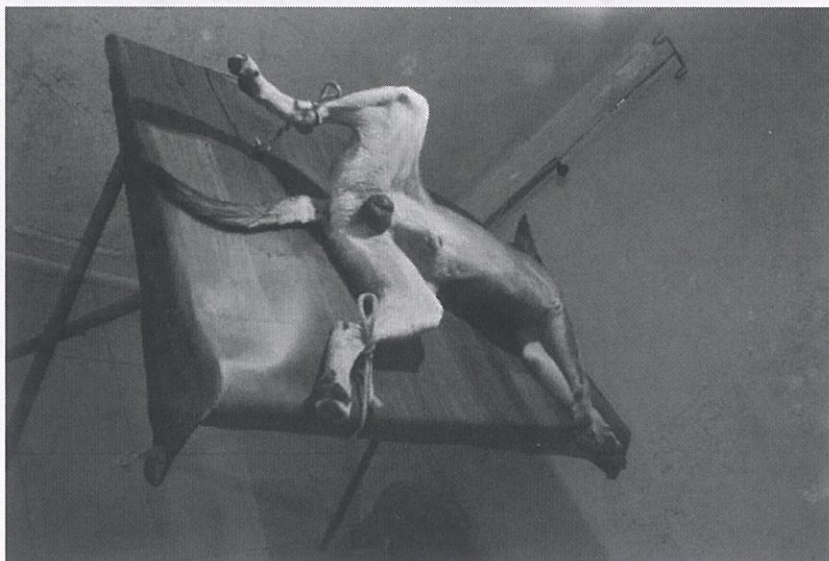
Next, surgical gloves are disposed off after each operation.

Surgical equipment is sent through the sterilization process (120° C & 15 lbs Pressure) after each operation. Surgeons are required to wear a sterilized head mask, facemask and apron for the entirety of the day.

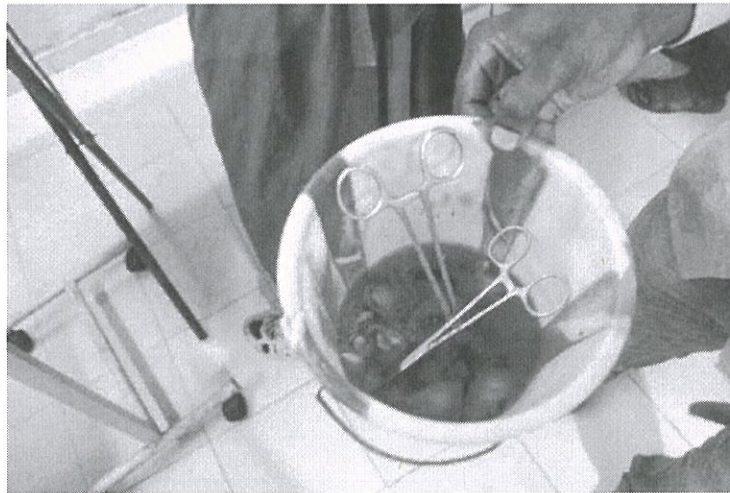




Coming back to the handling of the canines, the canines are tied to the operation table after preparation for surgery.



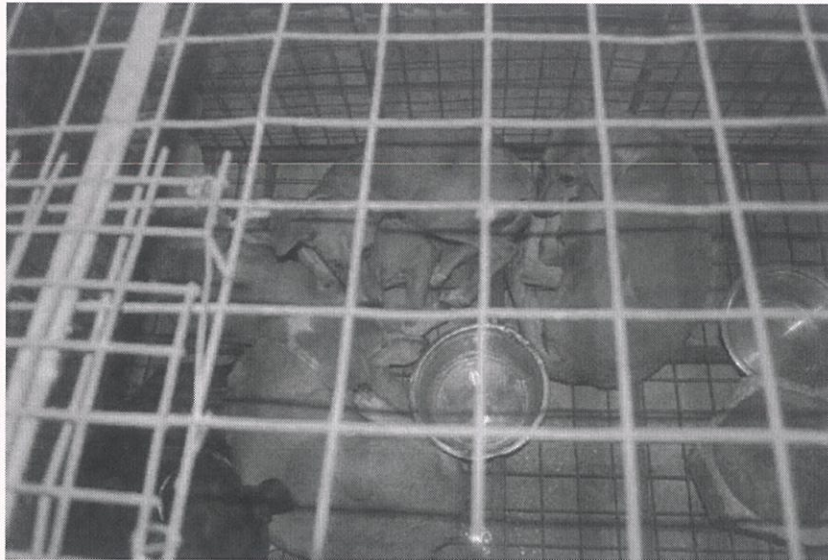
The removed female and male reproductive organs are stored separately in formaldehyde. Upon questioning regarding the purpose for storage, the doctor suggested that storage was for purposes of verification, by higher authorities, of quantum of surgeries conducted.



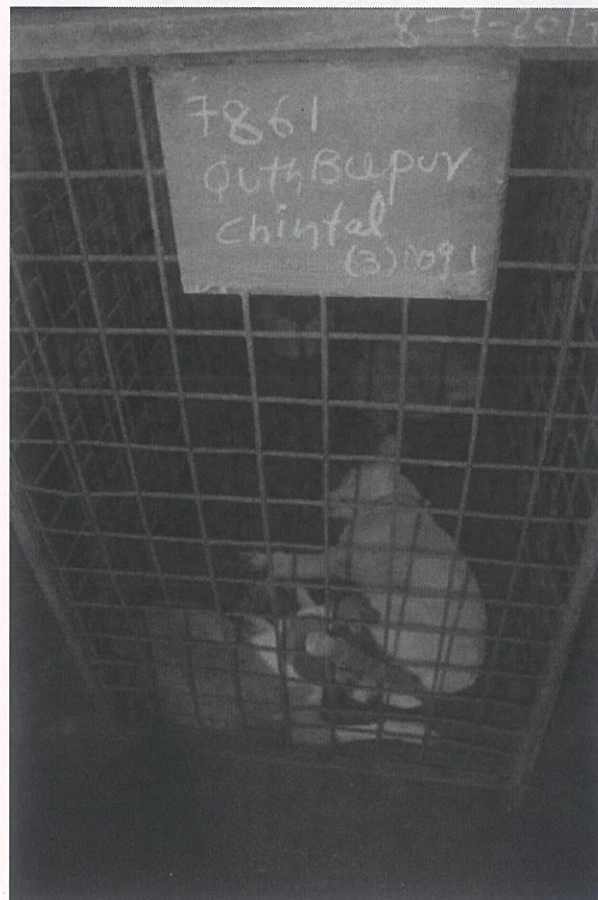
Post-surgery, the canines are placed under observation at the impound. Generally, female canines are kept for 5 days post-surgery, while male canines are kept for 3 days post-surgery. The observation period is for ensuring healing of wounds and dealing with complications arising out of surgery.

For observation, the canines are kept in cages at the impound. We were told that as a general rule only two dogs were to be kept in a cage, but on account of using larger cages, they were keeping multiple dogs in the same enclosure.

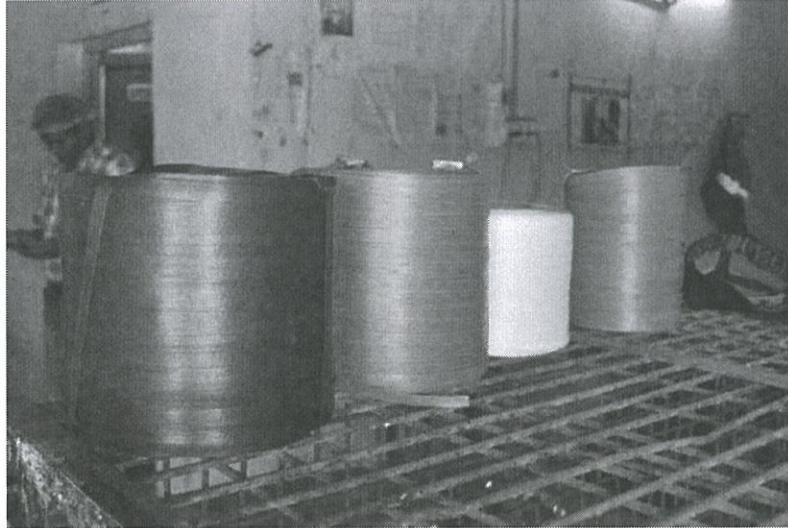




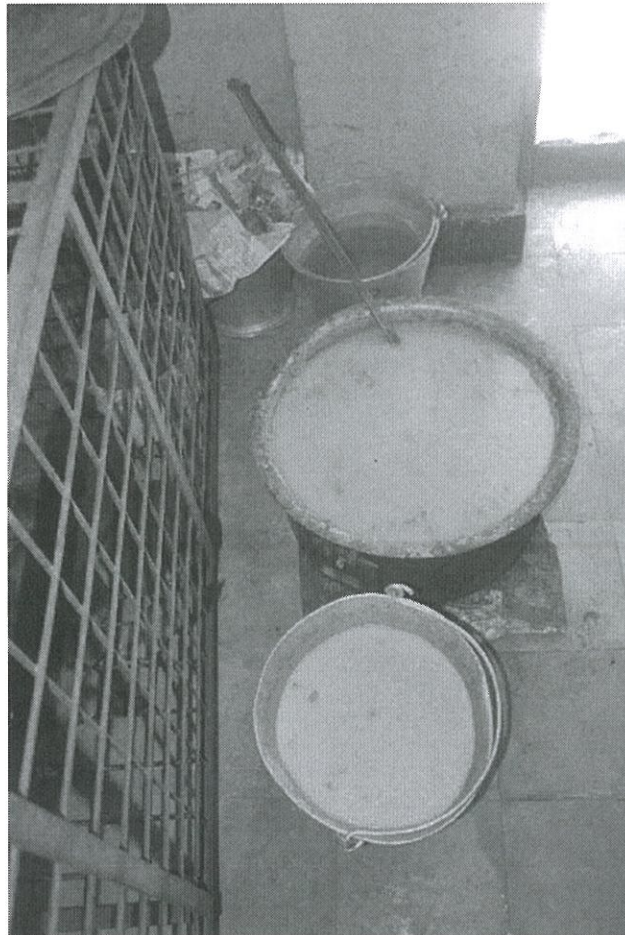
The allocation of enclosures is also carried out in a systematic fashion. The enclosures are marked with the concerned vehicle number, canine's locality, date of capture and other identifiers. This is done to ensure return of the canines to their original locality after treatment, in accordance with best practices.



As an initiative exclusively of the GHMC, canines are tagged with coloured bands to identify locality, in addition to the practice outlined above.



Next, the food provided is a mix of dal, ghee, rice and donated Pedigree food products.



Next, the animal is returned to the location.

Finally, during our interview with the Asst. Director (hereinafter, referred to as the **AD**), I probed regarding a plethora of topics. The following are my findings, topic wise.

Vigilance Mechanisms:

The AD informed me that while there weren't any statutory vigilance systems in place, there existed general oversight by virtue of the Municipal Standing Council and NGOs.

He further mentioned that it was the NGOs, such as Blue Cross, that really kept them on their toes, rather than any governmental measure.

Euthanasia:

Canines are euthanized through intravenous administration of Thiopentone Sodium. This can only be done after authorization by a veterinarian or even a para-vet.

Impact Assessment:

Though there is no statutory requirement, the AD informed me that an yearly census was conducted on the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations own accord.

Beyond which, reliance was also placed on NGOs.

Education and Awareness Programs:

The Corporation took part in raising awareness in schools, Resident Welfare Associations and distribution of printed material. Once again, the Corporation need not have mandatorily partook in said activities.

Personnel:

Shortage of manpower is not experienced according to the AD.

Guidelines Followed:

It was already known to us that the Animal Birth Control Act was the overarching statute. But through our research and interactions with concerned officials, we came to learn that the most influential, on ground, were the Standard Operating Procedures issued by the Animal Welfare Board.

Furthermore, the AD provided us with a copy of the Stray Dog Bye Laws.

While the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation seems to be working with considerable initiative, it is to be noted that there isn't much of statutory guidance with respect to their activities. While the Standard Operating Procedures of the AWB serve as guidelines for carrying out the activities, there is little by the way of the mandatory requirement of any activities. In other words, the guidelines only inform regarding how to carry out the activities, in the event that the Corporation choses to undertake the activities in the first place.



While the lack of statutory requirement might be by design in order to allow the Corporation to undertake activities depending upon the availability of resources, we submit that a more robust statutory requirement with respect to an oversight committee and an impact assessment system should be brought into place.

Contact: adn.ghmc@gmail.com



ANNEXURE- E

- A study conducted by WHO in 2001 has recommended that street dogs be not killed since the developing countries have huge populations of street dogs. SO, after 2001 the Indian government's policy has been to not kill any street dog.
- Only 2 times a year does a female dog come into heat and this the time when the males are in full activity and a lot of migration takes place throughout the city. At such a time, the dogs might be a little sensitive and try to harm the people
- The GHMC usually sterilizes the dogs and releases them back in the same locality following the procedure under the ABC-AR rules.
- One case that PFA dealt with was where a Chinese street vendor poured hot oil onto the dog and the dog was severely injured. PFA filed a case against him in the criminal court and due to the presence of strong evidence the man was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment
- They have also dealt with mistreatment of dogs in circuses and other cases of beating up of the dog and assault. In all these cases, they initially file FIR with the police. In most of the cases, where the police take a lot of time to accept the complaint, PFA approaches the court directly to order the police to accept the FIR.
- Only when there is strong evidence PFA takes the case to the court.
- Although the fines and sanctions under the Prevention of cruelty act do not really amount to much, the act itself is very extensive and covers every crime that you can think of against animals. Many countries like Japan and china don't have animal protection laws.
- In cases where people in locality complain against the presence of dogs PFA usually tries to persuade the complainants to look at the benefits of having street dogs around like security for the community.
- As a last resort, PFA also threatens them under PCA act and sends then notice if they insist on getting the dogs out.



ANNEXURE- F

Over the course of this clinic, we have met with multiple people from the city involved in the issue of stray dogs.

The main thing we have taken away from these interviews is that the law which seeks to protect the street dogs is drafted very well – but the implementation is poor. Though the fines and penalties are quite low, the Act itself is extensive and covers every crime that you can think of against animals. Some countries like Japan and China do not even have animal protection laws. One thing it has done right is removed any focus on killing dogs. In addition to being humane, culling of dogs does not solve any problems, it merely reduces the numbers temporarily until new dogs move in. Such eliminations frequently simply result in dogs from other areas taking over the territory – dogs that will not be as used to those people and therefore less friendly. Stray food will always attract them. In Surat, they successfully killed all their dogs, but did not realize that dogs also form a valuable link in the food chain. The extinction resulted in a rat infestation in the solid waste. The WHO conducted a study in 2001 and recommended that developing countries not kill stray dogs.

Rather than eliminating the canine population itself, the solution our laws think of is eliminating the problems from it and keeping it contained. One major problem is rabies, which they seek to prevent at the source cheaply by giving vaccinations to the dogs. Further, they try to reduce the population of dogs by sterilizing stray dogs that are picked up. This ensures the rate of growth of the population is stemmed without any sudden or catastrophic changes. Further, the dogs are then released back into the same area, to prevent another move by other stray dogs into the territory. This could also cause a war zone between gangs of dogs working out their aggression through violence.

Vaccination and sterilization are provable solutions that have worked well. Though pet dog puppies are often adopted (leaving aside the question of specific breeding), stray dog puppies are simply left on the streets, due to the cross-breeding leading to no identifiable breed. The stray dog problem is also exacerbated by back hand breeding, also called puppy mills. Those puppies are simply left on the streets if not sold.

Sterilization, in addition to reducing populations as mentioned, also reduces aggression and thereby incidence of dog bites. Another way of reducing dog bites is to have a strong licensing regime. In Sweden, this has gone to the extent where dog ownership is seen as a privilege – they must write an exam to own a dog.



Dogs barking are generally seen as a nuisance. Dogs which lose their 'cuteness' after growing out of being a puppy are frequently abandoned on the streets, which adds to the number of stray dogs, and thereby the nuisance. A huge problem for abandonment is the fashion in dogs cause by popular media. For instance, the show *Game of Thrones* led to a huge increase in demand for Siberian Huskies, the breed of the dog belonging to the lead character Jon Snow. But those dogs require a particular climate, and are abandoned after proving difficult to manage.

Another problem is definitional. What counts as a stray dog? Some pet dogs are free-roaming, restricted during the day and let out at night. Do they count as stray dogs or not?

Officers for the elimination of dogs are generally paid by the number of dogs they kill, without being concerned about whether that dog was peaceful or wild. In fact, innocent and human-friendly dogs are killed more, because they are easier to catch or trick than the wild dogs, which continue to reproduce and increase the feral portion of stray dogs.

Even when killing can be done, it cannot be done by civilians. However, there is no strong legal protection against the same. Sections 425 and 428 of the IPC would prohibit the killing of pets by understanding them as property. However, stray dogs are not pets, and thereby not protected by the same. Offences against an animal directly are chargeable under the specific act, but the penalty is only Rs 50. The people we talked to said that in such a case, that penalty of Rs. 50 should be imposed separately for every act done to every animal, from hitting to starving to confining, they should be compounded as separate crimes. Further, the penalty itself must be increased. But even this penalty serves no purpose if there is no certainty of its enforcement.

In the Nagarjuna case, it was held that the Courts are trustees of animals and need to be working for them as guardians – not seeing them as property. The trusteeship angle is the way to go.

One solution advanced would be to give personhood to animals, and therefore a portion of rights. Thus, the mischief would be against the animals directly, rather than the owners. One problem is that the property perspective prevents cruelty to an animal from another person, but not from the owner himself.

The AIIMS case held that that the State is a collective of its citizens, and that thereby all fundamental duties for “every citizen in India” must also be read as for “the State”. This would include the duty of the state to take care of and promote compassion towards all wildlife.



Giving rights to animals without a way to enforce them can never be true rights. No justiciable rights are useless. Further, who decides when violating them is permissible? The Supreme Court held that *jalikattu* causes unnecessary pain and suffering, but the Tamil Nadu Government still passed a legislation allowing it.

But what about cases where the stray dog is causing the harm, as opposed to being a victim of the same? When people are bitten by any dog, it is always reported as a stray dog because free vaccination is provided. However, most stray dogs do not bite, they are well adapted to humans.

If the bite is a one off, the rules dictate how to deal with ferocious dogs. There is no punishment unless it bites multiple times and can be categorized as a ferocious dog. If a pet dog bites someone other than the owner, the owner can be held liable. Compensation for stray dog bites have also been given, even up to Rs. 10,000. NGOs often take up cases on the behalf of stray dogs. If someone kills a dog, the procedure is to file an FIR, go to the Magistrate under the Rules to the Act – the cases are reported as petty cases.

NCRB should collect statistics on the hurting and killing of dogs – there is a clear and identifiable link between people killing and hurting dogs and then engaging in domestic violence or other forms of violence against humans. Yet, the police is still reluctant to file FIRs in case of such, despite multiple court orders of the Supreme Court saying otherwise. If someone just kicks a dog or throws a stone at one, there is no remedy. There have been cases of children who burn puppies, which had bruised backs upon medical examination. Even such heinous cases of cruelty are often not acknowledged.



ANNEXURE- G

18.09.2017

To,

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Shamirpet Police Station

Petsheerabad Division

Balanagar Zone

West Cyberabad Police Commissionerate

Sub: Registration of FIR for commission of an offence by accused person.

Ref.: The complaint dated 13.09.2017 given to the SHO, PS: Shamirpet

Sir,

I am Manasa Singh, a concerned citizen, and resident of Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shamirpet since the last four years.

I had given the aforesaid complaint to the SHO at PS: Shamirpet on 13.09.2017. Despite my said complaint clearly disclosing commission of a cognizable offence by the accused person namely, Siddharth Singh, no action was taken on the aforesaid complaint by the concerned SHO. Thereafter, I visited PS: Shamirpet on many occasions and met the concerned SHO, but no action has so far been initiated on the complaint.

Sir, as per the relevant provisions of law, the SHO has no discretion in the matter of registration of FIR when the complaint clearly discloses the commission of Cognizable Offence. A perusal of my complaint and other relevant documents clearly points towards the commission of serious offence of cruelty towards killing of a street dog under Sec. 11(1)(I) of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

To bring to your kind attention the facts of the case are: On 12.09.17, Mr. Siddharth Singh, a security guard at Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shameerpet, baited a dog in his locality with biscuits and then killed it with a pen knife. The CCTV cameras placed at the main entrance of the residential colony captured this act. This clearly demonstrates a premeditated intention of harming the dog. When I confronted Mr. Siddharth Singh, he said that these animals don't deserve to live, as they are a source of nuisance in the lives of the residents. It is thus absolutely necessary that an FIR be registered forthwith and proper investigation be carried out by the concerned police officials.



In various judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court it has been held that it is mandatory for the police to register an FIR under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure when cognizable offence is disclosed to it. In **Lalita Kumari vs. Govt. of U.P. & Ors.** [(2014) 2 SCC 1], the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that non-registration of FIR in such like cases would amount to contempt and that it is incumbent upon the police to register an FIR and carry out proper investigation as per the case.

Manasa Singh



ANNEXURE- H

25.09.2017

To,

THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE FIRST CLASS

Ranga Reddy District

Sub: Registration of FIR for commission of an offence by accused person.

Ref.: The complaints dated 13.09.17 and 18.09.2017 given to the SHO and District Commissioner of Police respectively, PS: Shamirpet

Sir,

I am Manasa Singh, a concerned citizen, and resident of Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shamirpet since the last four years.

The following is an application, as prescribed under S. 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter, referred to as Cr.PC.), kindly requesting you to take cognizance of a complaint concerning Mr. Siddharth Singh, a security guard at Prajay Engineers and Waterfront City, Shamirpet and a resident of Shamirpet, for having baited and stabbed a stray canine unprovoked. It is humbly submitted that the said actions clearly fall within the ambit of "Cruelty" defined under S. 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (hereinafter, referred to as POCA).

On 12th September 2017 at Shamirpet, Mr. Siddharth Singh, a security guard of the aforementioned apartment complex was seen baiting a stray canine with biscuits, before repeatedly stabbing it with a penknife as it drew closer. The same was also captured on the complex's CCTV cameras.

The accused's actions clearly fall within the ambit of S. 11(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, which is a cognizable offence, potentially punishable with a fine of upto ₹50/-.

Despite having approached the SHO of the Shamirpet Police Station with the same complaint on 13th September, 2017, and submitting a written complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of the Police regarding the concerned Station House Officer's refusal to enter the details into the registry and referring the matter over to a magistrate, as required under S. 154(3) of the



CrPC, no legal action has yet been taken. Hence, the only legal option available to us was to make an application to you directly.

Therefore, we submit this complaint to you and humbly pray that you will kindly cognizance of it under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code and accordingly, direct the concerned police personnel to initiate investigation upon the matter.

Manasa Singh



ANNEXURE-I

25.09.2017

To,

THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE FIRST CLASS

Ranga Reddy District

Sub: Registration of FIR for commission of an offence by accused person.

Ref.: The complaints dated 13.09.17 and 18.09.2017 given to the SHO and District Commissioner of Police respectively, PS: Shamirpet

Sir,

I am Hamza Khan, a concerned citizen, and a resident of Shamirpet since the last four years. The following is an application, as prescribed under S. 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter, referred to as Cr.PC.), kindly requesting you to take cognizance of a complaint concerning Ms. Rutushar Baruva, for having flung hot oil upon a stray canine unprovoked. It is humbly submitted that the said actions clearly fall within the ambit of "*Cruelty*" defined under S. 11(1)(a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (hereinafter, referred to as POCA).

On 3rd August (2017) at Shamirpet, Ms. Rutushar Baruva, who runs a small restaurant, flung hot oil upon a stray canine. As a result, the canine suffered burns over 10% of its body. The effects of the accused's actions were all the more far reaching as the concerned canine was a lactating mother, who had recently given birth to puppies. This occurred in broad daylight, with multiple witnesses on the scene.

Despite having approached the SHO of the Shamirpet Police Station with the same complaint on 13th September, 2017, and submitting a written complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of the Police regarding the concerned Station House Officer's refusal to enter the details into the registry and referring the matter over to a magistrate, as required under S. 155 of the Cr. Pc, no legal action has yet been taken. Hence, the only legal option available to me was to make an application to you directly.



Therefore, I submit this complaint and humbly pray that you will kindly cognizance of it under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code and accordingly, direct the concerned police personnel to initiate investigation upon the matter.

Hamza Khan



ANNEXURE- J

IN THE COURT OF JUDICIAL MAGISTRARE FIRST CLASS, RANGA REDDY DISTRICT

Manasa Singh vs. Siddharth Singh (Pen- knife case)

Summary of Arguments

It is submitted that the accused, Mr Siddharth Singh has committed the offence under Section 11(1)(l) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Section 11(1)(l) reads as under: *'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'*.

The accused is a security guard at Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shamirpet. On 12.09.2017, the accused baited a dog with biscuits and then subsequently killed him with a pen knife. His actions fall under the impugned provision as he employed cruel means to mutilate the dog which resulted in his eventual death. The offence as per Section 31 of the same Act is cognizable and attracts a penalty of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for a first time offender.

Prayer

In light of the above mentioned circumstances, we pray before the Court to pass orders as it deems fit in the interest of justice and good faith.

Counsel for the Petitioner



List of Witnesses

- 1) Mr. Puran Chandra, a resident of Prajay Waterfront Engineers Society, who was walking in the apartment
- 2) Ms. Ahana Mehta, a resident of Prajay Waterfront Engineers Society, who was in her car at the time of the incident.
- 3) Ms. Subbulakshmi, a domestic help in Flat No. 234 of Prajay Waterfront Engineers Society, who was returning home after work.



ANNEXURE- K

In the Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class, Ranga Reddy District

Hamza Khan vs. Rutusha Baruva

Summary of Arguments (hot oil case)

It is submitted that the accused, Mr Rutusha Baruva has committed an offence under Section 11(1)(a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The accused is the proprietor of a small restaurant in Shamirpet and on 03.07.2017 he casually flung hot oil on a stray dog which resulted in 10 percent burns.

The offence as per Section 31 of the same Act is non-cognizable and attracts a penalty of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for a first time offender.

Prayer

In light of the above mentioned circumstances, we pray before the Court to pass orders as it deems fit in the interest of justice and good faith.

Counsel for the Petitioner



List of Witnesses

1. Mr. Anant Mathur, a veterinary doctor with the Government Veterinary Hospital in Shamirpet.
2. Mr. Raman Agarwal, a customer at MrBaruva's restaurant at the day of the incident.
3. Ms. Minu Salooja, a passer- by, passing by the restaurant at the time of the incident.



IN THE COURT OF JUDICIAL MAGISTRARE FIRST CLASS, RANGA REDDY DISTRICT

Manasa Singh vs. Siddharth Singh (Pen- knife case)

Summary of Arguments

It is submitted that the accused, Mr Siddharth Singh has committed the offence under Section 11(1)(I) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Section 11(1)(I) reads as under: *'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'*.

The accused is a security guard at Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shamirpet. On 12.09.2017, the accused baited a dog with biscuits and then subsequently killed him with a pen knife. His actions fall under the impugned provision as he employed cruel means to mutilate the dog which resulted in his eventual death. The offence as per Section 31 of the same Act is cognizable and attracts a penalty of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for a first time offender.

Prayer

In light of the above mentioned circumstances, we pray before the Court to pass orders as it deems fit in the interest of justice and good faith.

Counsel for the Petitioner



Annexure-A

List of Witnesses

- 1) Mr. Puran Chandra, a resident of Prajay Waterfront Engineers Society, who was walking in the apartment
- 2) Ms. Ahana Mehta, a resident of Prajay Waterfront Engineers Society, who was in her car at the time of the incident.
- 3) Ms. Subbulakshmi, a domestic help in Flat No. 234 of Prajay Waterfront Engineers Society, who was returning home after work



In the Court of Judicial Magistrate*First Class, Ranga Reddy District

Hamza Khan vs. Rutusha Baruva

Summary of Arguments (hot oil case)

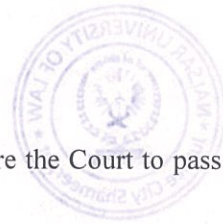
It is submitted that the accused, Mr. Rutusha Baruva has committed an offence under Section 11(1)(a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The accused is a the proprietor of a small restaurant in Shamirpet and on 03.07.2017 he casually flung hot oil on a stray dog which resulted in 10 percent burns.

The offence as per Section 31 of the same Act is non- cognizable and attracts a penalty of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for a first time offender.

Prayer

In light of the above mentioned circumstances, we pray before the Court to pass orders as it deems fit in the interest of justice and good faith.

Counsel for the Petitioner



Annexure- B

List of Witnesses

1. Mr. Anant Mathur, a veterinary doctor with the Government Veterinary Hospital in Shamirpet.
2. Mr. Raman Agarwal, a customer at Mr. Baruva's restaurant at the day of the incident.
3. Ms. Minu Salooja, a passer- by, passing by the restaurant at the time of the incident.



***Complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of Police about the refusal of the Station House
Officer to register the complaint (Pen- knife case)***

18.09.2017

To,

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Shamirpet Police Station

Petsheerabad Division

Balanagar Zone

West Cyberabad Police Commissionerate

Sub: Registration of FIR for commission of an offence by accused person.

Ref.: The complaint dated 13.09.2017 given to the SHO, PS: Shamirpet

Sir,

I am Manasa Singh, a concerned citizen, and resident of Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shamirpet since the last four years.

I had given the aforesaid complaint to the SHO at PS: Shamirpet on 13.09.2017. Despite my said complaint clearly disclosing commission of a cognizable offence by the accused person namely, Siddharth Singh, no action was taken on the aforesaid complaint by the concerned SHO. Thereafter, I visited PS: Shamirpet on many occasions and met the concerned SHO, but no action has so far been initiated on the complaint.

Sir, as per the relevant provisions of law, the SHO has no discretion in the matter of registration of FIR when the complaint clearly discloses the commission of Cognizable Offence. A perusal of my complaint and other relevant documents clearly points towards the commission of serious offence of cruelty towards killing of a street dog under Sec. 11(1)(l) of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

To bring to your kind attention the facts of the case are: On 12.09.17, Mr. Siddharth Singh, a security guard at Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shameerpet, baited a dog in his locality with biscuits and then killed it with a pen knife. The CCTV cameras placed at the main entrance of the residential colony captured this act. This clearly demonstrates a premeditated intention of harming the dog. When I confronted Mr. Siddharth Singh, he said that these animals don't deserve to live, as they are a source of nuisance in the lives of the residents. It



is thus absolutely necessary that an FIR be registered forthwith and proper investigation be carried out by the concerned police officials.

In various judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court it has been held that it is mandatory for the police to register an FIR under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure when cognizable offence is disclosed to it. In **Lalita Kumari vs. Govt. of U.P. & Ors.** [(2014) 2 SCC 1], the Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that non-registration of FIR in such like cases would amount to contempt and that it is incumbent upon the police to register an FIR and carry out proper investigation as per the case.

Manasa Singh



Complaint to the Magistrate about the refusal of the Station House Officer and the Deputy Commissioner of Police to register the complaint (Pen- knife case)

25.09.2017

To,
THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE FIRST CLASS
Ranga Reddy District

Sub: Registration of FIR for commission of an offence by accused person.

Ref.: The complaints dated 13.09.17 and 18.09.2017 given to the SHO and District Commissioner of Police respectively, PS: Shamirpet

Sir,

I am Manasa Singh, a concerned citizen, and resident of Prajay Engineers Waterfront City, Shamirpet since the last four years.

The following is an application, as prescribed under S. 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter, referred to as Cr.PC.), kindly requesting you to take cognizance of a complaint concerning Mr. Siddharth Singh, a security guard at Prajay Engineers and Waterfront City, Shamirpet and a resident of Shamirpet, for having baited and stabbed a stray canine unprovoked. It is humbly submitted that the said actions clearly fall within the ambit of "Cruelty" defined under S. 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (hereinafter, referred to as POCA).

On 12th September 2017 at Shamirpet, Mr. Siddharth Singh, a security guard of the aforementioned apartment complex was seen baiting a stray canine with biscuits, before repeatedly stabbing it with a penknife as it drew closer. The same was also captured on the complex's CCTV cameras.

The accused's actions clearly fall within the ambit of S. 11(1)(l) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, which is a cognizable offence, potentially punishable with a fine of upto ₹50/-.

Despite having approached the SHO of the Shamirpet Police Station with the same complaint on 13th September, 2017, and submitting a written complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of the Police regarding the concerned Station House Officer's refusal to enter the details into the



registry and referring the matter over to a magistrate, as required under S. 154(3) of the CrPC, no legal action has yet been taken. Hence, the only legal option available to us was to make an application to you directly.

Therefore, we submit this complaint to you and humbly pray that you will kindly cognizance of it under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code and accordingly, direct the concerned police personnel to initiate investigation upon the matter.

Manasa Singh



***Complaint to the Magistrate about the refusal of the Station House Officer to register the
complaint (Hot oil case)***

25.09.2017

To,

THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE FIRST CLASS

Ranga Reddy District

Sub: Registration of FIR for commission of an offence by accused person.

Ref.: The complaints dated 13.09.17 and 18.09.2017 given to the SHO and District
Commissioner of Police respectively, PS: Shamirpet

Sir,

I am Hamza Khan, a concerned citizen, and a resident of Shamirpet since the last four years. The following is an application, as prescribed under S. 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter, referred to as Cr.PC.), kindly requesting you to take cognizance of a complaint concerning Ms. Rutushar Baruva, for having flung hot oil upon a stray canine unprovoked. It is humbly submitted that the said actions clearly fall within the ambit of "Cruelty" defined under S. 11(1)(a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (hereinafter, referred to as POCA).

On 3rd August (2017) at Shamirpet, Ms. Rutushar Baruva, who runs a small restaurant, flung hot oil upon a stray canine. As a result, the canine suffered burns over 10% of its body. The effects of the accused's actions were all the more far reaching as the concerned canine was a lactating mother, who had recently given birth to puppies. This occurred in broad daylight, with multiple witnesses on the scene.

Despite having approached the SHO of the Shamirpet Police Station with the same complaint on 13th September, 2017, and submitting a written complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of the Police regarding the concerned Station House Officer's refusal to enter the details into the registry and referring the matter over to a magistrate, as required under S. 155 of the Cr. Pc, no legal action has yet been taken. Hence, the only legal option available to me was to make an application to you directly.



Therefore, I submit this complaint and humbly pray that you will kindly cognizance of it under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code and accordingly, direct the concerned police personnel to initiate investigation upon the matter.

Hamza Khan

