



**GREATER NOIDA
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

Plot No: 01, Knowledge Park IV, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201310

**Policy for Sterilization, Immunization and Rehabilitation of
Street/ Stray Dogs in Greater Noida**

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1. Background

As the number of people keeping dogs as household companions/ pets is increasing, and as animal lovers/ activists are increasingly showing compassion for street dogs by feeding them and providing veterinary and other support, conflicts may sometimes occur between pet owners and the care-givers of street dogs, on the one hand, and Resident Welfare Associations and the Apartment owners Associations on the other hand.

Moreover, the duty to show compassion to all living creatures is a fundamental duty cast by Article 51A (g) of the Constitution upon all citizens of this country, and the law of the land protects the rights of non-humans. All points of view deserve consideration, and everybody is equal in the eyes of the law. The solution, therefore, lies in recognizing and treating differing points of view, and differing lifestyles with respect. This policy document aims at achieving that.

In view of the above facts, the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority intends to implement Animal Birth Control Programme for Street/ Stray dog's population by engagement/participation of an animal welfare organization(s)/ NGO(s), through the provisions of Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001. These rules have been framed U/s 38 of "The Prevention & Cruelty to Animals Act 1960" under which unsterilised stray dog/s are caught, sterilised, vaccinated against Rabies, de-wormed and are released back in the same locality.

2. Short title and commencement:

- i) These rules/ guidelines/ provisions may be called the Policy for Sterilization, Immunization and Rehabilitation of Street/ Stray Dogs in Greater Noida
- ii) They shall come into force on the date of their final notification by the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority.

3. Definition:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- i) "GNIDA" means Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority
- ii) "Animal Welfare Organisation" means and includes the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and any other welfare organization for animals which is registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other corresponding law for the time being in force and which is recognized by the Animal Welfare act of India
- iii) "Board" means the Animal Welfare Board of India, established under section 4 and as reconstituted under Section 5A of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960;
- iv) "Committee" means a committee appointed under this policy
- v) "Veterinary doctor" means a person who holds a degree of a recognized veterinary college and is registered with the Indian Veterinary Council.

4. Classification of dogs and their Sterilization:

- i) All dogs shall be classified in one of the following two categories (i) Pet Dogs, (ii) Street/ Stray dogs.
- ii) The Street/Stray Dogs shall be sterilized and immunized by engagement/participation of an animal welfare organization (s)/ NGO (s) which shall be selected by GNIDA.

5. Formation of a Committee:

A monitoring committee consisting of the following persons shall be constituted by GNIDA, namely:

- i) CEO, GNIDA- ex-officio Chairman of the Committee
- ii) A representative of the Public Health Department of GNIDA
- iii) A representative of the Animal Welfare Department (if any) of GNIDA
- iv) A veterinary doctor



- v) At least two representatives from the Animal Welfare Organizations/ NGOs operating within Greater Noida
- vi) Other concerned officials of the GNIDA as deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Committee

6. Functions of the Committee:

The monitoring committee constituted shall be responsible for planning and management of dog control programme in accordance with these rules. The committee may:

- i) issue instructions for catching, transportation, sheltering, sterilisation, vaccination, treatment and release of sterilized vaccinated or treated dogs.
- ii) authorize the selected animal welfare organizations /NGOs to select the veterinary doctor to decide on case to case basis the need to put to sleep critically ill or fatally injured or rabid dogs in a painless method using sodium pentathol. Any other method is strictly prohibited.
- iii) create public awareness, solicit co-operation and funding.
- iv) get a survey done of the number of street dogs by an independent agency.
- v) take such steps for monitoring the dog bite cases to ascertain the reasons of dog bite, the area where it took place and whether it was from a stray or a pet dog.
- vi) Keep a watch on the national and international development in the field of research pertaining to street dogs' control and management, development of vaccines and cost-effective methods of sterilization, vaccination, etc.

7. Obligations of GNIDA:

- i) The GNIDA shall bring this policy in effect through the selected animal welfare organizations /NGOs, which in shall provide for
 - a. Requisite number of dog vans with ramps for the capture and transportation of street dogs;
 - b. one driver and two trained dog catchers to be provided for each dog van;
 - c. an ambulance cum clinical van to be provided as mobile center for sterilisation and immunization;
 - d. incinerators to be installed by the selected animal welfare organizations/ NGOs for disposal of carcasses.
 - e. periodic repair of shelter or pound.
- ii) If the GNIDA thinks it expedient to control street dog population, it shall be incumbent upon them to sterilize and immunize street Dogs with the participation of animal welfare organizations/ NGOs.
- iii) The animal welfare organizations shall be reimbursed the expenses of sterilization/immunization at a rate to be fixed by the Committee on fortnightly basis based on the number of sterilization/ immunizations done.

8. Capturing/sterilization/immunization/release:

- i) Capturing of dogs shall be based on:
 - a. Specific complaints (for which GNIDA in consultation with the Monitoring Committee shall set up a dog control cell to receive complaints about dog nuisance, dog bites and information about rabid dogs), and
 - b. General:
 - i. On receipt of specific complaint about nuisance or dog bite the same shall be attended on priority basis, irrespective of the area from which the complaint comes. On receipt of such complaint the details such as name of the complainant, his complete address, date and time of complaint, nature of complaint etc. shall be recorded in a register to be maintained for permanent record.



- ii. Capturing for general purpose will be on such dates and time to be specified by the Committee.
- ii) The dog capturing squad shall consist of
 - a. The driver of the dog van
 - b. Two or more trained employees of the selected animal welfare organization/NGO who are trained in capturing of dogs.
 - c. Each member of the dog squad shall carry, a valid identity card issued by GNIDA/ selected animal welfare organization/ NGO.
- iii) On receipt of specific complaint or for capturing dogs in normal course the dog squad will visit the concerned area, capture the dogs identified by the complaint in case of complaint-oriented capturing and other dogs in case of general capturing. All the dogs caught will be tagged for identification purposes and to ensure that the dogs are released in the same area after sterilization and vaccination. Only stipulated number of dogs, according to the Animal Birth Control Program target, shall be caught by the van. A record of dogs captured shall be maintained in a register, mentioning therein the name of the area/locality, date and time of capture, names of persons in the dog's squad on that particular day and details about dogs captured such as number of male dogs, number of female dogs, number of puppies etc.
- iv) The dogs shall be captured by using humane methods such as lassoing or soft-loop animal catchers such as those prescribed under the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979.
- v) While the dogs are being captured in any locality the representative of the GNIDA or of the selected animal welfare organization/ NGO accompanying the dog squad will make announcements on a public address system that dogs are being captured from the area for the purpose of sterilization and immunization and will be released in the same area after sterilization and immunization. The announcement may also briefly educate the residents of the area about the dog control programme and solicit the support of all the residents reassuring them that the GNIDA is taking adequate steps for their safety.
- vi) The captured dogs shall be brought to the dog kennels/dog pounds managed by the selected Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs)/ NGOs. On reaching the dog pounds all the dogs shall be examined by the veterinarians and healthy and sick dogs should be segregated. Sick dogs should be given proper treatment in the hospitals run by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)/other institutions and only after they are treated they should be sterilized and vaccinated. The dogs will be sterilized/vaccination noted under the supervision of the veterinarians of the hospital run by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), Animal Welfare Organization or other dog shelters. After necessary period of follow up, the dogs shall be released at the same place or locality from where they were captured and the date, time and place of their release shall be recorded. The representative of Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) shall accompany the dog squad at the time of release also.
- vii) At a time only one lot of dogs shall be brought by the selected Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs)/ NGOs for sterilization, immunization at one dog kennel or dog pound and these dogs shall be from one locality. Two lots from different areas or localities shall not be mixed at the same dog pound or dog kennel.
- viii) The dog kennel to be managed by the selected Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs)/ NGOs must have sufficient space for proper housing and free movement of dogs. The place should have proper ventilation and natural lighting and must be kept clean. Adults and puppies must be housed separately and amongst the adults the males and females also should be housed separately. Adequate



arrangement for drinking water and food shall be made by the selected Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs)/ NGOs for dogs while in captivity.

- ix) Female dogs found to be pregnant shall not undergo abortion (irrespective of stage of pregnancy) and sterilization and should be released till they have litter.

9. Identification and Recording

Sterilized dogs shall be vaccinated before release and the ears of these dogs should either be clipped and/ or tattooed for being identified as sterilized or immunized dogs. In addition, the dogs may be given token or nylon collars for identification and detailed records of such dogs shall be maintained. Branding of dogs would not be permitted.

10. Euthanasia of Street Dogs

Incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs as diagnosed by a qualified veterinarian (to be appointed by the selected Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs)/ NGOs) for Euthanasia of Street Dogs shall be euthanized during specified hours in a humane manner by administering sodium pentathol for adult dogs and Thiopental Intraperitoneal for puppies by a qualified veterinarian or euthanized in any other humane manner approved by Animal Welfare Board of India. No dog shall be euthanized in the presence of another dog. The person responsible for euthanizing shall make sure that the animal is dead, before disposal.

11. Furious or dumb rabid dogs

- i) On the receipt of complaints from the public made to the GNIDA or on its own, the dog squad would catch such dogs, suspected to be rabid.
- ii) The caught dog would then be taken to the pound where it would be isolated in an isolation ward.
- iii) The suspected rabid dog would then be subjected to inspection by a panel of two persons i.e.
 - a. a veterinary surgeon appointed by the selected Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs)/ NGOs and
 - b. a representative of the selected Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs)/ NGOs
- iv) If the dog is found to have a high probability of having rabies it would be isolated till it dies a natural death. Death normally occurs within 10 days of contracting rabies. Premature killings of suspected rabid dogs therefore prevent the true incidence of rabies from being known and appropriate action being taken.
- v) If the dog is found not to have rabies but some other disease it would be handed over to the AWOs who will take the necessary action to cure and rehabilitate the dog.

12. Disposal of Carcasses

The carcasses of such euthanised dogs shall be disposed of in an incinerator to be provided by the selected Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs)/ NGOs.

13. Guidelines for breeders

- i) A breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India.
- ii) Breeder must maintain full record of the number of pups born/died from individual bitches.
- iii) Breeder must maintain record of the person buying the pups. He should ensure that the buyer has the required knowledge for the upkeep of the pups.

14. General Guidelines for Common public/ Care Givers in respect of street/ stray Dogs –

- i) Beating and driving away street dogs is not allowed. As per Indian Law street dogs/ Stray dogs cannot be beaten or driven away or dumped elsewhere or killed.



- ii) There are many people who feed stray and ownerless animals. Some dispose of their leftover food in this manner, and others compassionately prepare food for them. Those who feed street dogs are advised to participate in their sterilization and yearly vaccination too by contacting the selected Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs)/ NGOs, since they win the trust of the dogs through feeding them. They are also advised to provide, or to assist animal welfare organizations in providing health care to them.
- iii) There is no law that prohibits the feeding of street animals. Citizens who choose to do so are in fact performing a duty cast upon them by the Constitution of India- of showing compassion to all living creatures. Courts have upheld street dog feeding since the same reduces human-animal conflict and suspicion, and facilitates animal birth control (by making dog
- iv) Care givers are advised not to feed street dogs close to residences/ properties which they don't own. They are also advised to avoid feeding street dogs immediately adjacent to areas in which children play, or people take walks, or that are otherwise crowded. Moreover, feeding must not be done in a manner that contributes to littering or dirtying any feeding site. Care-givers are advised to clean up feeding sites after feeding is over.
- v) Care givers are also advised to keep the sterilization and vaccination status of the dogs they are feeding and caring for, updated and readily accessible. Sharing the same with their Resident's Welfare Associations or other residents, generate positivity, and greater acceptability of the dogs.
- vi) Care-givers cannot control the defecation habits of the strays. However, they are advised to participate in other solutions for maintaining cleanliness.
- vii) Animal Cruelty is an offence-under section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and sections 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code-punishable with imprisonment and fine.
- viii) Attempts to interfere with or harass persons who choose to look after and feed community dogs, may be tantamount to the very grave offence of criminal intimidation.
- ix) Any aggression or hostility that the dogs may be subjected to, may render them aggressive, and hostile to humans. They may then resort to snapping and biting in self-defense. If the same happens, the human aggressors shall be the only ones to blame.

15. Application of rules where laws, regulations already exist in subject matter

If there is in force in any area to which these rules extend, any Act, rule, regulation or bye-law made under any law for the time being in force by the Central or State Authority in respect of any of the matters for which provision is made in these rules, such rule, regulation or bye-law shall to the extent to which it contains provisions less irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, shall prevail.

16. Registered NGOs and AWOs with GNIDA

The NGO or AWO which will be selected by the GNIDA through public procurement process shall be the only organization who will be allowed to participate under this policy.

17. Payment terms to the NGOs and AWOs

The NGOs and AWOs will be paid and hired by the local RWA / AOA / Welfare Organizations / Institutions / any Resident / Authority which will be reimbursed (only upon submission of relevant documentary proof as mentioned in this policy document) under the following criteria:

1. Resident's Welfare Association (RWA) for Co-operative Societies

This category of RWAs will be only be those which are registered RWAs of cooperative housing societies/localities which are authorized by GNIDA. They will be reimbursed 75% of the cost incurred in sterilization of the dogs upon submission of required documentary proof.

2. Resident's Welfare Association or Apartment Owner's Association of builder apartments/ Builders/ Institutions/ other local legitimate Organizations



This category will allow only those RWAs which are formed in private builder societies or the builder themselves/ privately owned institutions/ private organizations. They will be reimbursed 75% of the cost incurred in sterilization of the dogs upon submission of required documentary proof.

3. Resident's Welfare Association or Apartment Owner's Association of GNIDA allotted housing units

This category of RWAs are restricted to only those who are allottees of GNIDA. They will be reimbursed 100% of the cost incurred in sterilization of the dogs upon submission of required documentary proof. To avail this facility, it is very essential for the allottees to form a registered RWA.

Note: Above-mentioned local welfare organizations or institutions must only hire the NGO/AWO registered with GNIDA to avail reimbursement.

18. Documentary Proof to be attached along with reimbursement application letter

The following documentary proof is to be attached along with reimbursement application letter:

- a. Invoice / Bill of sterilization of the dog captured
- b. Photographic proof of sterilization along with tag number
- c. Certificate issued by a legitimate veterinary doctor
- d. Proof of registration of the RWA/Organization/Institution
- e. Address proof of the locality