

STATE/U.T. POLICE ACTS-RELEVANT PROVISIONS

ASSAM

Assam Police Act, 2007

2. Definitions-

(c) cattle include cows, buffaloes, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

100. Offences by the public. (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences on any road, or street or thoroughfare, or any open place within the limits of any area to which this section has been specially extended by notification by the State Government or a Local Government, to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passersby shall, on conviction by a court, be liable to a fine which may extend upto two thousand rupees,-

(a) allowing any cattle to stray, or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or leaving any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public;

Other related legislations:

Assam Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1954

BIHAR

Bihar Police Act, 2007

2. Definitions. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(b)“Cattle” means cattle having horns, elephants, camels, horses, mares, ponies, sheep, goats, and pigs.

79. Offences committed by public. 1. Any person, committing following offence, causing inconvenience, annoyance to the residents or commuters on any street or lane or common road within the border of the area specially notified by the District Magistrate or on the open space in the vicinity, thereof shall, on conviction, be liable to pay a fine, which may extend to a maximum of Five Thousand Rupees:

a) Negligently let loose any animal, or allow animal or vehicle, which has to be loaded or unloaded, or has to take up or set down passengers, to remain there for longer than may be necessary for such purpose or leaving any vehicle standing in a disorderly manner.

CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh Police Act, 2007

35. Regulation of Traffic. The District Superintendent of Police may, from time to time issue directions for regulating the use of public roads and streets in respect of motorists, cyclists, pedestrians and persons accompanying animals, and for regulating the parking of vehicles including bicycles, with a view to ensure smooth and orderly movement of traffic.

DELHI

Delhi Police Act, 1978

2. Interpretation.

(b). "cattle" includes elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

28. Power to make regulations for regulating traffic and for preservation of order in public places, etc.-

(1) The Commissioner of Police may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(b) use of streets and other public places by persons riding, driving, cycling, **walking or leading or accompanying cattle**, so as to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public;

(c) regulating the conditions under which streets are used as halting places for vehicles or cattle;

(f) specifying certain hours of the day during which cattle shall not be driven or driven only in accordance with such regulations, along the streets, or along certain specified streets;

(g) regulating the leading, driving, conducting or conveying of any elephant or wild or dangerous animal through or in any street.

(j) prohibiting, except along certain specified streets and during specified hours and subject to conditions as may be specified, the exposure or movement in any street of animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, the carcasses of animals or parts of such carcasses.

(l) setting apart places for slaughtering animals, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matter and for obeying calls of nature.

(m) in cases of existing or apprehended epidemic or infectious disease of animals, the cleanliness and disinfection of premises by the occupier thereof and residents therein and the segregation and management of the animals diseased or supposed to be diseased, as may have been directed/approved by the Administrator to prevent the disease/check its spread.

(r) prohibiting, except in accordance with such regulations, the fastening or detention of any horse or other animals in any street or public place.

67. Procedure for disposal of property taken charge of under section 66.

(2) If the property or its part consists of livestock, it may forthwith be sold by auction under the orders of the Commissioner of Police and the net proceeds of such sale shall be dealt with in the manner as is provided for the disposal of the said property in the Act.

73. Powers with regard to offences under Act 59 of 1960. (1) When in respect of an animal an offence punishable under sub-section (1) of section 11 or section 12 of the PCA Act, 1960 has been committed, or when there is a reasonable ground for suspecting that such offence has been committed, a police officer may-

(a) take the animal to the Metropolitan Magistrate, or

(b) if the accused person so requires, take the animal to a veterinary officer specified by general or special order by the Administrator in this behalf.

(c) take the animal to an infirmary appointed under section 35 of the said Act for treatment and detention therein, pending direction of a Magistrate under sub-section (2) of that section, or

(d) when the animal is in such physical condition that it cannot be taken to a veterinary officer or a Metropolitan Magistrate, draw up a report of the condition of the animal in the presence of two or more respectable persons describing such wound, sores, fractures, bruises, or other marks of injury as found on the body of the animal.

In Section 73(1)(b) and (d): Provided that the police officer may take the animal for detention in a dispensary or any suitable place approved by the Administrator by general or special order and the animal shall thereupon be detained there until its production before a Metropolitan Magistrate.

(2) Where an animal is detained in a dispensary, infirmary or other place under sub-section (1), the animal shall be produced before a Metropolitan Magistrate with the least possible delay and in any case within a period not exceeding three days from the date on which it was so detained.

74. Powers of Metropolitan Magistrate to return animal to person from whose possession it was taken.

When the animal is brought before a Metropolitan Magistrate under section 73, the Magistrate may direct the animal to be returned to the person from whose possession it was taken on such person giving security to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Magistrate binding himself to produce the animal when required

or may direct that the animal shall be sent for treatment and care to an infirmary and be detained there as provided in Section 35 of the PCA Act, 1960

or may make such order as he thinks fit regarding the disposal or custody or production of the animal.

75. Veterinary officer to examine the animal.

The veterinary officer before whom an animal is brought under section 73 shall, with all convenient speed, examine the same and draw up a report of such examination and a copy of the report of such examination shall be delivered free of charge to the accused person if he applies for it.

76. Animal to be dealt with under PCA Act.

Sub-sections (3) to (7) of section 35 of the PCA Act shall apply in relation to the detention of animal (including the cost of transport, maintenance and treatment of the animal) in the dispensary, infirmary or other place when under section 73 a police officer takes an animal for detention before its production to a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate directs its further detention.

77. Power of police officer to unsaddle animal or to unload it.

When a police officer in good faith suspects that any animal being employed in any work is, by reason of any sore, unfit to be so employed, he may require the person in charge to unsaddle or unload it for the purpose of ascertaining whether any sore exists and, if any person refuses to do so, such police officer may himself unsaddle or unload the animal or may cause the same to be unsaddled or unloaded.

78. Arrest without warrant in case of certain offences under PCA Act.

Any police officer may arrest, without a warrant from a Magistrate, any person committing in his presence any offence punishable under clauses (a) to (m) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the PCA Act.

79. Provisions of this Chapter to be in addition to the provisions of the PCA Act.

80. Disregarding the rules of the road.

No person shall— (b) leave in any street or public place insufficiently tended or secured any animal or vehicle.

81. Causing obstruction or mischief by animal.

No person shall cause obstruction, damage, injury, danger, alarm or mischief in any street or public place—

(i) by misbehavior, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management, treatment or care of any animal or vehicle; or

(ii) by driving any vehicle or animal laden with timber, poles or other unwieldy articles through a street or public place contrary to any regulation made in that behalf.

82. Exposing animal for hire, sale, etc.

No person shall in any street or public place expose for hire or sale any animal or clean or groom any horse or other animal except at such times and places as the competent authority permits,

or shall train any horse or other animal or make any vehicle or any part of a vehicle

or (except when repairing on the spot is unavoidable) repair any vehicle or part of a vehicle,

or carry on therein any manufacture or operation so as to be a serious impediment to traffic or serious annoyance to residents in the vicinity or to the public.

83. Causing any obstruction in a street.

No person shall cause obstruction in any street or public place—

(a) by allowing any animal or vehicle, which has to be loaded or unloaded, or take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand in the street or the public place longer than may be necessary for such purpose; or

(b) by leaving any vehicle standing or fastening any cattle in the street or the public place; or

(c) by using any part of a street or public place as a halting place for vehicles or cattle.

84. Obstructing a footway.

No person shall drive, ride, load, propel or leave on any footway any animal or fasten any animal in such a way that the animal can stand across or upon such footway.

86. Doing offensive acts in or near a street or public place.

No person shall slaughter any animal, clean a carcass or hide in or near to and within sight of a street or public place, except at a place set apart for the purpose, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passers-by.

87. Letting loose horse, etc., and suffering ferocious dogs to be at large.

No person shall in any street or public place—

(a) negligently let loose any horse or other animal, so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance; or

(b) suffer a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle; or

(c) set on or urge a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or horse or other animal.

94. Prohibition against flying kites, etc.

No person shall fly a kite or any other thing so as to cause danger, injury or alarm to persons, animals or property.

98. Penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle, etc.

(1) Whoever allows any cattle which are in his charge to stray in any street or to trespass upon any public or private property shall on conviction be punished—

(a) for the **first offence**, with **imprisonment** for a term which may extend to **one month**, or with **fine** which may extend to **three hundred rupees**, or with both; and

(b) for the **second or subsequent offence**, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to **six months**, or with fine which may extend to **five hundred rupees**, or with both.

(2) The Metropolitan Magistrate trying an offence under sub-section (1) may order—

(a) that the accused shall pay compensation not exceeding **two hundred and fifty rupees** as Magistrate considers reasonable for any damage proved to have been caused to property or the produce of land by the cattle under the control of the accused trespassing on land;

(b) that the cattle in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be **forfeited** to the Government.

(3) Any compensation awarded under sub-section (2) may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed under this section.

(4) It shall be the duty of every police officer and it shall be lawful for any other person to seize and take to any cattle pound for confinement therein any cattle found straying in any street or trespassing upon any private or public property.

(5) Any fine imposed under this section may be recovered by sale of all or any of the cattle in respect of which the offence was committed, whether they are the property of the person convicted of the offence or were only in his charge when the offence was committed.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the offence punishable under this section shall be cognizable.

99. Punishment for cruelty to animals.

Whoever in any place cruelly beats, goads, overworks, ill-treats or tortures or causes, or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, ill-treated or tortured, any animal shall, on conviction, be punished with **imprisonment which may extend to one month**, or with **fine which may extend to one hundred rupees**, or with both.

GOA

Goa Police Bill, 2008 (not passed by the Legislative Assembly as of Oct 2019)

2. Definitions.— (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(b) “Cattle” include cows, buffalos, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

77. Punishment for certain offences pertaining to public nuisances.—

(1) Any person who, on any road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town to which this section shall be specially extended by the State Government commits any injury, danger, indecent exposure of his person, obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance to persons, risk, danger or damage of the residents or passengers, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) Where any act or omission constitute the following offences under this Act and also under any other Act, then the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to be punished under the other Act and not under this Act.

(i) Slaughtering cattle,— Any person who slaughters cattle shall be punishable on conviction with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

(ii) Cruelty to animals— Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal, shall be punishable in case of first offence with fine which shall not be less than ten rupees but extend to fifty rupees and in case of subsequent offences committed within three years of the previous offence, with fine which shall be not less than twenty five rupees but which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

59. Regulation of Traffic.— The District Superintendent of Police or any officer specially authorized by the State Government for management of traffic in any area may, from time to time, issue directions for regulating the use of public roads and streets in respect of motorists, cyclists, pedestrians and persons accompanying animals, and for regulating the parking of vehicles including bicycles, with a view to ensure smooth and orderly movement of traffic.

GUJARAT & MAHARASHTRA

Bombay Police Act, 1951 (Gujarat Amendment)

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

(1) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

33. Power to make rules or regulation of traffic and for preservation of order in public place, etc.

(1) The Commissioner may make, alter, or rescind rules or orders not inconsistent with this Act, in areas under their respective charges or any part thereof, namely: -

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(e) prescribing certain hours of the day during which cattle shall not be driven along the streets, or along certain specified streets, except subject to such regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf;

(f) regulating the leading, driving, conducting or conveying of any elephant or wild or dangerous animal through or in any street;

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(i) prohibiting except along certain specified streets and during specified hours and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf, the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases and the carcasses of animals or part thereof and the corpses of persons deceased;

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(k) setting apart places for the slaughtering of animals, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matter and for obeying calls of nature;

(l) in cases of existing or apprehended epidemic or infectious disease of men or animals, the cleanliness and disinfection of premises by the occupier thereof and residents therein and the segregation and management of the persons or animals diseased or supposed to be diseased, as may have been directed or approved by the State Government, with a view to prevent the disease or to check the spreading thereof;

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q) prohibiting, except under such reasonable rules as he may make, the placing of building materials or other articles or the fastening or detention of any horse or other animals in any street or public place;

44. Destruction of Stray Dogs.

(1) The Commissioner and the District Superintendent in areas under their respective charges, may from time to time, by public notice, proclaim that any stray dogs found, during such period as may be specified in the said notice, wandering in the streets or in any public place may be destroyed, and any dog so found within such period may be destroyed accordingly.

(2) The authority empowered under sub-section (1) may by public notice require that every dog, within any street or public place and not led by some person, shall be muzzled in such a manner as effectually to prevent it from biting, while not obstructing its breathing or drinking and the Police may, so long as such notice remains in force, destroy or take possession of and detain any dog found loose without muzzle in any street or place beyond the premises of the owner thereof:

Provided that any dog so found, wearing a collar on which an apparently genuine name and address of an owner is inscribed, shall not, unless it is rebid be forthwith destroyed, but

information of the detention thereof shall forthwith be sent by post or otherwise to such owner.

(3) Any dog which has been detained under sub-section (2) for a period of three clear days without the owner providing a muzzle and paying all expenses connected with such detention may be destroyed or sold with the sanction and under the orders of the competent authority.

(4) The proceeds of the sale of any dog under sub-section (3) shall be applied as far as may be, in discharge of the expenses incurred in connection with its detention, and the balance, if any shall form part of the consolidated fund of the State.

(5) Any expenses incurred in connection with the destruction or detention of any dog under this section shall subject to the provision of sub-section (4), be recoverable from the owner thereof upon a warrant issued by the competent authority as if it were a warrant under section 386 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

45. Destruction of suffering or unfit animals.

(1) Any Police officer who in any street or public place other than a place of worship finds any animal other than a bull or a cow so diseased or so severely injured, and in such a physical condition that in his opinion it cannot without cruelty be removed shall if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, at once summon the Veterinary Practitioner in charge of the area in which the animal is found and if the Veterinary Practitioner certifies that the animal is mortally injured or so severely injured or so diseased or in such a physical condition that it is cruel to keep it alive the Police officer may without the consent of the owner destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed:

Provided that if in the opinion of the Veterinary Practitioner the animal can be removed from the place where it is found without causing it great suffering, and, if the owner or person in charge of the animal or in their absence any other person on the spot is willing and offers to remove the animal to a Veterinary Hospital or Panjarapole within such time as the Veterinary Practitioner considers reasonable, the Veterinary Practitioner shall allow the animal to be removed by such owner, person in charge of the animal or other person. If the owner or person in charge of the animal or such other person is unwilling or fails so to remove the animals, the Veterinary Practitioner may direct the Police officer to remove the animal before it is destroyed from the place where it is found to such other place as he may think fit : Provided further that when the animal is destroyed in any street or public place it shall, as far as possible be screened from the public gaze while it is being destroyed.

(2) The State Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Veterinary Practitioners and may declare the areas of which they shall be in charge for the purposes of this Act.

73. When Police may arrest without warrant. Any Police officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his presence any

offence punishable under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) or (m) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

73A. Extension of section 6B of Act XI of 1890 as in force in Pre-Reorganisation State to rest of the State for the purposes of section 74 to 77. Section 6B of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, as in force in the [Bombay area of the State of Gujarat] (hereinafter in this section and in section 74, 75 and 77 referred to as the said Act) is, for the purposes of sections 74 to 77 (both inclusive) hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the remaining areas of the [State of Gujarat] and in consequence thereof, any provisions corresponding thereto or dealing with the like matter, force in any such areas of the State shall be deemed to have been substituted by the aforesaid provisions of the said Act.]

74. Powers with regard to offences under Act 49 of 1960 and corresponding laws.

When in respect of an animal an offence under sub-section (1) of Sec. 11 or Sec. 12 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, has been committed, or, when there is a reasonable ground for suspecting that such offence has been committed, a Police officer may-

(a) take the animal to a Magistrate, or

(b) if the accused person so require, take the animal to a veterinary officer, if any, empowered by the State Government in this behalf, or

(c) take the animal to an infirmary appointed under [Sec. 35] of the said Act for treatment and detention therein, pending direction of a Magistrate, or

(d) when the animal is in such a physical condition that it cannot be taken to a veterinary office or a Magistrate, draw up a report of the condition of the animal in the presence of two or more respectable persons describing such wounds, sores, fractures, bruises or other marks of injury as may be found on the body of the animal:

Provided that in cases falling under clause (b) or (d) the Police officer may direct that the animal shall be sent for detention in a dispensary or any suitable place approved by the State Government by general or special order and be there detained until its production before a Magistrate:

Provided further that an animal so detained shall be produced before a Magistrate with the least possible delay and within a period not exceeding three days from the date on which it was sent for detention and shall be handed over to its owner unless the Magistrate passes an order for its further detention in an infirmary.

77. Animal to be dealt with under Act 49 of 1960. When under section 74 Police officer directs that an animal shall be sent for detention in a dispensary any suitable place before its production before a Magistrate or under section 74 a Magistrate directs that an animal shall be sent for treatment and care to an infirmary and be detained therein, the provisions of Section 35 of the said Act shall, so far as may be, apply.

78. Power of Police Officer to unsaddle the animal or unload. When a Police officer in good faith suspects that any animal being employed in any work or labour is by reason any sore, unfit to be so employed, he may require the person in charge of such animal to unsaddle or unload if for the purpose of ascertaining whether any sore exists, and, if any person refuses to do so, may himself unsaddle or unload the animal or may cause the same to be unsaddled or unloaded.

89. Police officer may take charge of stray cattle. In any area outside the charge of a Commissioner, a Police officer may take charge of any animal falling under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, which may be found straying in a street and may take or send the sum to the nearest pound, and the owner and other persons concerned shall thereon become subject to the provision of [that Act].

90. Power to establish cattle-pounds and appoint pound-keepers

(1) [In any area under the charge of a Commissioner] the Commissioner shall, from time to time appoint such places as he thinks fit to be public pounds, and may appoint to be keepers of such pounds police officers of such rank as may be approved by the State Government.

(2) Every pound-keeper so appointed shall, in the performance of his duties, be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner,

91. Impounding of cattle. It shall be the duty of every police officer, and it shall be lawful for any other person, to seize and take any such public pound for confinement therein any cattle found straying in any street or trespassing upon any private or public property in any area under the charge of a Commissioner.

93. Sale of cattle not claimed.

(1) If within ten days after an animal has been impounded no person appearing to be the owner of such animal offers to pay pound-fee and expenses chargeable under section 94, such animal shall be forth with sold by auction, and the surplus remaining after deduction the fee and expenses aforesaid from the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to any person who, within fifteen days after the sale, provision the satisfaction of such officer as the Commissioner authorises in this behalf that he was the owner of such animal, and shall in any other case, form part of the consolidated fund of the State.

(2) No police officer or pound-keeper shall directly or indirectly, purchase any cattle at a sale under sub-section (1).

99. No person shall-

(b) leave in any street or public place insufficiently tended or secured any animal or vehicle.

100. Causing obstruction or mischief by animal. No person shall cause obstruction, damage, injury, danger, alarm or mischief in any street or public place,- (i) by any misbehaviour, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management, treatment or care of any animal or vehicle; or (ii) by driving any vehicle or animal laden with timber, poles or other

unwieldy articles through a street or public place contrary to any regulation made in that behalf and published by a competent authority.

101. Exposing animal for hire or sale, etc. No person shall in any street or public place expose for hire or sale any animal or vehicle, clean any furniture or vehicle, or clean or groom any horse or other animal, except at such times and places as a competent authority permits, or shall train or break in any horse or other animal or made any vehicle or any part of vehicle, or except when in the case of an accident repairing on the spot is unavoidable, repair any vehicle or part of vehicle or carry on therein any manufacture or operation so as to be serious impediment to traffic or a serious annoyance to residents or to the public.

102. Causing any obstruction in a street. No person shall cause obstruction in any street, or public place by allowing any animal or vehicle which has to be loaded or unloaded, or to take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand therein longer than may be necessary for such purpose, or by leaving any vehicle standing or fastening any cattle therein or using any part of a street or public place as a halting place for vehicles or cattle, or by leaving any box, bale, package or other thing what so ever in or upon a street for an unreasonable length of time or contrary to any regulation made and published by a competent authority by exposing anything for sale or setting out anything for sale in or upon any stall, booth, board, cask, basket or in any other way whatsoever.

103. Obstructing a footway. No person shall drive, ride, lead, propel or leave on any footway any animal or vehicle other than a perambulator of fasten any animal so the same can stand across or upon such footway.

105. Doing offensive acts on or near street or public place. No person shall slaughter any animal, clean a carcass or hide, or bathe or wash his person in or near to and within sight of a street or public place (except at a place set apart for the purpose by order of a competent authority) so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passers by.

106. Letting loose horse, etc., and suffering ferocious dogs to be at large. No person shall in any street or public place (A) negligently let loose any horse or other animal, so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance, or suffer a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, or (B) set on or urge a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or horse or other animal.

118. Penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle etc. (1) In any local area in which the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette brings this section into force, whoever through neglect or otherwise fails to keep in confinement or under restraint between one hour after sunset and sunrise any cattle which are his property or in his charge shall, on conviction, be punished,-

(i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend so three hundred rupees or with both; (ii) for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extent to five hundred rupees or with both.

119. Punishment for cruelty to animals. Whoever in any place cruelly beats, goads, overworks ill-treats or tortures or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten goaded, overworked, ill-treated or tortured any animal, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

HARYANA

Haryana Police Act, 2007

2. Definitions. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,- (a) "Cattle" include cows, buffaloes, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

79. Offences by public. (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences on any public road, or street or thoroughfare, or in any municipal council or corporation or notified area for the purpose of this section, to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passers by, shall on conviction by a court, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one month or with fine of not less than one thousand rupees or with both-

(a) allowing intentionally any cattle to stray, or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or getting down passengers, or leaving any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public or uses the public road or thoroughfare or footpath for sale or storage of goods.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh Police Act, 2007

2. Definitions. - (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires; (b) "Cattle" include cows, buffaloes, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

114. Powers of Police Officers in respect of certain offences on roads or public places.-

(1) It shall be lawful for any Police Officer in uniform to take into custody, without warrant, any person who within his personal view, has committed any of the following offences on any road, public place or thoroughfare [within the limits of any municipal area,] causing obstruction, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passersby, namely:-

(i) slaughters or wantonly commits cruelty to any animal; or places. (ii) drives or rides furiously any cattle or horses;

KARNATAKA

Karnataka Police Act, 1963

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— (1) “cattle” means cows, bullocks, bulls, calves, buffaloes, elephants, camels, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, asses, mules, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids;

31. Power to make orders for regulation of traffic and for preservation of order in public places, etc.—(1) The Commissioner and the District Magistrate, in areas under their respective charges or any part thereof, may make, alter or rescind orders not inconsistent with this Act, for,—

(b) regulating the conditions under which vehicles may remain standing in streets and public places, and the use of streets as halting places for vehicles or cattle;

(e) prescribing certain hours of the day during which animals shall not be driven along the streets or along certain specified streets, except subject to such regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf;

(f) regulating the leading, driving, conducting or conveying of any elephant or wild or dangerous animal through or in any street or public place;

(i) prohibiting, except along certain specified streets and during specified hours and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf, the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases and the carcasses of animals or parts thereof and the corpses of persons deceased;

(k) setting apart places for the slaughtering of animals, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matter and for obeying calls of nature;

(l) in cases of existing or apprehended epidemic or infectious diseases of men or animals or birds, the cleanliness and disinfections of premises by the occupier thereof and residents therein and the segregation and management of the persons or animals deceased or supposed to be deceased, as may have been directed or approved by the Government with a view to prevent the disease or to check the spreading thereof;

(q) prohibiting, except under such reasonable rules as he may make, the placing of building materials or other articles or the fastening or detention of any horse or other animals in any street or public place;

44. Destruction of suffering or unfit animals.—(1) Any Police Officer, who, in any street or public place other than a place of worship, finds any animal other than a bull or cow so diseased, or so severely injured, and in such a physical condition that in his opinion it cannot without cruelty be removed, shall if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the

destruction of the animal, at once summon the Veterinary Officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found, and, if the Veterinary Officer certifies that the animal is mortally injured or so severely injured, or so diseased, or in such a physical condition that it is cruel to keep it alive, the Police Officer, may without the consent of the owner, destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed: Provided that if in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer the animal can be removed from the place where it is found without causing it great suffering and if the owner or person in charge of the animal or in their absence any other person on the spot is willing and offers to remove the animal to a Veterinary Hospital or Pinjrapole within such time as the Veterinary Officer considers reasonable, the Veterinary Officer shall allow the animal to be removed by such owner, person in charge of the animal, or such other person; and if the owner or person in charge of the animal or such other person is unwilling or fails so to remove the animal, the Veterinary Officer may direct the Police Officer to remove the animal before it is destroyed from the place where it is found to such other place as he may think fit: Provided further that when the animal is destroyed in any street or public place it shall, as far as possible, be screened from the public gaze while it is being destroyed: Provided also that before destroying or causing to be destroyed any diseased animal in any place, the Health Officer of the area concerned or other prescribed officer of the Department of Public Health shall be consulted.

(2) The Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Veterinary Officers and may declare the areas of which they shall be in charge for the purposes of this Act.

76. Police Officer may take charge of stray cattle.—A Police Officer may take charge of any animal which may be found straying in a street and may take or send the same to the nearest cattle pound and the owner and other person concerned shall thereon become subject to the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act in force.

92. Punishment of certain street offences and nuisance.—(1) In any local area to which the Government by notification in the official Gazette from time to time extends this subsection or any clause thereof, whoever, contrary thereto,—

(c) leaves in any street insufficiently tended or secured any animal or vehicle;

(d) causes obstruction, injury, danger or alarm in any street, or mischief, by any misbehavior, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management or care of any animal or vehicle, or drives any vehicle or animal laden with timber, poles or other unwieldy articles through a street, contrary to any regulation made in that behalf and published by a competent authority;

(e) exposes for hire or sale any animal or vehicle, cleans any furniture or vehicle, or cleans, grooms, trains or breaks in any horse or other animal or makes or repairs any vehicle or any part of a vehicle in any street (unless when in the case of an accident repairing on the spot is necessary) or carries on therein any manufacture or operation so as to be a serious impediment to traffic or a serious annoyance to residents or to the public;

(f) (i) causes obstruction in any street by allowing any animal or vehicle which has to be loaded or unloaded or has to take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand therein

longer than may be necessary for such purpose; or by leaving any vehicle standing or by fastening any cattle therein, or using any part of a street as a halting place for vehicles or cattle, or by leaving any box, bale, package or other thing whatsoever in or upon a street for an unreasonable length of time;

(g) causes obstruction on any foot-way, or drives, rides or leaves any animal or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle thereupon;

(k) negligently lets loose any horse or other animal, so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance to the public, or suffers a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, or sets on or urges a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or animal;

(q) wilfully pushes, presses, hustles or obstructs any passenger in a street, or disturbs the public peace or order, by violent movements, menacing gestures, wanton personal annoyance, screaming, shouting, wilfully frightening horses or cattle, or otherwise;

93. Punishment for cruelty to animals.—Whoever cruelly beats, goads, overworks, ill-treats, or tortures or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, ill-treated or tortured any animal shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

156. Less heinous offences.—Every Reserve Police Officer who,-

(l) willfully or negligently ill-treats, injures or causes the death of any animal or damages, loses, or makes away with any animal or vehicle used in the public service,

KERALA

Kerala Police Act, 2011

2. Definitions. - (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(m) "Traffic" means any kind of movement of persons, animals, vehicles, vessels or goods along any public place and includes the disposition of vehicles, living things and static objects either temporary or permanent situated in or near any such place affecting in any manner such movement, individually or collectively, of any component among them;

80. District Magistrate to make regulations.- (1) The District Magistrate may in consultation with the Local Self Government and with the District Police Chief make and notify regulations, from time to time, in any local area, as he deems fit, for the following purposes:-

(d) regulating the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, the carcasses of animals or human beings, or parts of such carcasses or waste from abattoirs or deadly biological or chemical products;

(g) making arrangements to ensure that owners or occupiers of property, clean and disinfect their respective houses and surroundings and shifting the persons and animals deceased or suspected to be deceased, in order to prevent spreading of epidemic or contagious diseases;

120. Penalty for causing nuisance and violation of public order.— If any person,—

(a) cleans furniture, article or vehicle or slaughters any animal or cleans any carcass or grooms any animal in a public place causing annoyance or inconvenience to the public;

(j) causes any injury or damage by any negligence or ill-usage in driving, management or care of any animal or vehicle;

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya Police Act, 2010

2. Definitions. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(b) “Cattle” include and another domesticated animals like cows, buffalos, elephants, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

110. Offences by the public. (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences on any road, or street or thoroughfare, or any open place, within the limits of any areas specially notified by the State Government or a Local Government for the purpose of this Section, to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passers-by shall, on conviction by a court, be liable to a fine of Rs. 5,000/- and on subsequent conviction, fine of Rs. 10,000/-.

(a) allowing any cattle to stray, or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or leaving any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public;

MIZORAM

Mizoram Police Act, 2011

140. Offences by the public.- (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences on any road, or street or thoroughfare, or any open place, within the limits of any area specially notified by the State Government or a Local Government for the purpose of this Section, to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passers-by shall, on conviction by a court, be liable to a fine:

(a) allowing any cattle to stray, or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or leaving any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public;

ODISHA

Orissa Urban Police Act, 2003

3. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires - (a) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, cows, bulls, buffaloes, goats, sheep and swine;

28. Power to make regulations for regulating traffic and for preservation of order in public place, etc. (1) The Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Government, make regulations to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) regulating traffic of all kind in streets and the use of streets and other public places by persons riding, driving, cycling, walking, leading or accompanying cattle, selling or exposing for sale any goods, so as to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public;

(ii) regulating the conditions under which vehicles may remain standing in streets and other public places, and the use of streets as halting places for vehicles or cattle;

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(v) specifying certain hours of the day during which cattle shall not be driven, or, as the case may be, driven only in accordance with such regulations, along the streets, or along certain specified streets;

(vi) regulating the leading, driving, conducting or conveying of any elephant or wild or dangerous animal through or in any street;

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(ix) prohibiting, except along certain specified streets and during specified hours and subject to such conditions as may be specified in that behalf, the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious disease, the carcasses of animals or parts of such carcasses or corpses of persons deceased;

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(xi) setting apart places for slaughtering animals, sale of flesh, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matter and for obeying calls of nature;

(xii) in case of existing or apprehended epidemic or infectious disease of men or animals, the cleanliness and disinfection of premises by the occupier thereof and residents therein and the segregation and management of the persons or animals diseased or supposed to be diseased, as may have been directed or approved by the Government with a view to prevent the disease or check the spread thereof;

(xvii) prohibiting, except in accordance with such regulations, the placing of building materials or other articles or the fastening or detention of any horse or other animals in any street or public place;

30. Power to prohibit certain acts for prevention of disorder. (1) The Commissioner may, in the area under his charge, whenever and for such time as he shall consider necessary for the preservation of public peace or public safety, by notification publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit within such area or any part thereof,—

(d) the exhibition of persons or corpses of persons or animals;

65. Disregarding the rules of the road. No person shall —

(b) leave in any street or public place insufficiently tended or secured any animal or vehicle.

66. Causing obstruction or mischief by animal. No person shall cause obstruction, damage, injury, danger, alarm or mischief in any street or public place —

(a) by misbehaviour, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management, treatment or care of any animal or vehicle; or

(b) by driving any vehicle or animal laden with timber, poles or other unwieldy articles through a street or public place contrary to any regulation made in that behalf.

67. Exposing animal for hire, sale, etc. No person shall in any street, pavement or public place expose for hire or sale any animal or vehicle, clean any furniture or vehicle, or clean or groom any horse or other animal except at such times and places as the competent authority permits, or shall train or break in any horse or other animal or make any vehicle or any part of vehicle or repair (except when as a result of any accident repairing on the spot is unavoidable) any vehicle or part of a vehicle, or carry on therein any manufacture or operation so as to be a serious impediment to traffic or serious annoyance to residents in the vicinity or to the public.

68. Causing any obstruction in a street. No person shall cause obstruction in any street, pavement or public place—

(a) by allowing any animal or vehicle, which has to be loaded or unloaded, or to take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand in the street or the public place longer than that may be necessary for such purpose; or

(b) by leaving any vehicle standing or fastening any cattle in the street, pavement or the public place; or

(c) by using any part of a street, pavement or public place as a halting place for vehicles or cattle; or

69. Obstructing a footway. No person shall drive, ride, lead, propel or leave on any footway any animal or vehicle other than a perambulator or fasten any animal in such a way that the animal can stand across or upon such footway.

71. Doing offensive acts in or near a street or public place. No person shall slaughter any animal, clean a carcass or hide, or bathe or wash his person in or near to and within sight of a street or public place, except at a place set apart for the purpose, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passers-by

72. Letting loose horse and suffering ferocious dogs, etc. No person shall, in any street or public place –

(a) negligently let loose any horse or other animal, so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance; or

(b) suffer a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle; or

(c) set on or urge a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or horse or other animal.

77. Obstructing or annoying passengers in the street. No person shall wilfully push, press, hustle or obstruct any passenger in a street or public place or by violent movements, menacing gestures, wanton personal annoyance, screaming, shouting, wilfully frightening any animal or otherwise disturb the public peace or order.

79. Prohibition against flying kites, playing on the street etc. No person shall fly a kite or any other thing or play on the street so as to cause or apprehension to cause danger, injury or alarm to persons, animals or property.

85. Penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle, etc. (1) Whoever allows any cattle, which are his property or in his charge, to stray in any street or to trespass upon any public or private property, shall on conviction be punished—

(a) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; and

(b) for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both

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(4) It shall be the duty of every police officer and it shall be lawful for any other person to seize and take to any cattle pound for confinement therein any cattle found straying in any street or trespassing upon any private or public property

86. Punishment for cruelty to animals. Whoever in any place cruelly beats, goads, overworks, ill-treats or tortures or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, ill-treated or tortured; any animal shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to thirty days, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

PUNJAB

Punjab Police Act, 2007

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless context otherwise requires,

(b) "Cattle" include cows, buffaloes, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

68. Offences by public. (1) A person shall on conviction by a court, be liable to imprisonment for a term, not exceeding one month or with fine of not less than one thousand rupees or with both, when he commits any of the following offences on any public road, or street or thoroughfare, or footpath, or any municipal council or corporation or notified area to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passers-by, namely :-

(a) Allows intentionally any cattle to stray or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind thereon longer than is necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or getting down passengers, or leaves thereon any conveyance in such a manner, as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public or uses the public road or thoroughfare or footpath for sale or storage of goods;

SIKKIM

Sikkim Police Act, 2008

2. Definitions. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires.

(b) "cattle" means and includes cows, buffalos, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

169. Offences by the public.

(1) Any person who commits any of the following offences on any road, or street or thoroughfare, or any open place, within the limits of any area specially notified by the State Government or a Local Government for the purpose of this Section, to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passersby shall, on conviction by a Court, be liable to a fine:

(a) allowing any cattle to stray, or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers,

or leaving any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public;

(m) slaughtering any cattle, cleans any carcass or rides or drives any cattle recklessly on any road or in any open place to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk danger or damage of the residents or passersby;

TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859

1. Interpretation. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say),

the word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include elephants, camels, homes, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

Madras City Police Act, 1888

3. Interpretation clause. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context –

"Cattle"-- "Cattle" includes horned cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, swine, camels and elephants.

23. Duties of Police Officers.

Every Police Officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered to be always on duty. He shall not engage, without the written permission of the Commissioner in any duty other than his duties under this Act. It shall be his duty to use his best endeavours and ability...

to seize and impound stray cattle...

Section 24 - Police Officers and Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may arrest without warrant in view of offence.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other Law for the time being in force: -- (a) any offence made punishable by Sections 45, 46, 49-A, 72 or 75 shall be cognizable. (b) any Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing in his view any offence made punishable by this Act.

(2) Any agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who is specially empowered by the State Government in that behalf may arrest without a warrant any person committing in his view any offence punishable under Section 53.

(3) The agent shall have power to release any person so arrested on his executing a bond with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate if and when required.

(4) Central Act V of 1898-- The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply to any arrest made or bond taken under this section been made, or the bond had as if the arrest has been taken, under the said Code.

29. Power to fix periods within which stray dogs may be killed. The Commissioner may, by order in writing, to be affixed at the principal police stations and also to be published in some public newspaper, appoint, from time to time, certain periods within which any dogs found straying and unmuzzled may be destroyed.

53. Penalty for cruelty to animals. Whoever cruelly beats, ill-treats or tortures any animal, or causes any animal to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated or tortured, shall be liable on conviction to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or to both.

54. Appointment of infirmary for animals. The State Government may from time to time appoint places to be infirmaries for the care and treatment of animals in respect of which an offence has been committed under the last preceding section, and may nominate fit persons to give certificates of discharge from such infirmary.

55. Magistrate may order animal to be destroyed or sent to infirmary. Upon conviction of an offence under Section 53 of this Act, a Magistrate may after due inquiry order that the animal in respect of which the offence has been committed shall either be destroyed or be sent for care and treatment to an infirmary; and the Magistrate may by his order direct that the reasonable expenses of such care and treatment, or any portion thereof, shall be paid by the owner of such animal.

56. Animals sent to infirmary may be detained and shall be removed after notice. Every animal so sent for treatment may be detained at the infirmary until its discharge is authorized by a person nominated under Section 54 ; and thereupon the person in-charge of the infirmary shall give notice to the owner of the animal, requiring him to pay any sum due under the order of the Magistrate on account of the care and treatment of the animal, and to remove it from the infirmary within forty-eight hours from the service of such notice.

57. In default of payment by owner of charges, etc., animal may be sold. If the owner shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum due and to remove the animal within the time specified in Section 56, any Magistrate may direct that the animal be sold, and that the proceeds, deducting costs of sale, be applied to the payment of the sum due. Any surplus shall, on application within two months from date of sale, be paid to the owner of the animal, and in default to such application shall be forfeited to Government, but the owner shall not be liable to make any payment in excess of the net proceeds of such sale.

58. Magistrate may order delivery of animal to owner. Any Magistrate may, at any time and upon such terms as he thinks fit, direct that any animal detained under the provisions of Section 55 of this Act shall be delivered to the owner thereof.

60. Stray animals to be impounded. It shall be lawful for all persons to seize any cattle found straying upon any public place, or trespassing on any private grounds, and to confine such cattle in any pound appointed by the Commissioner and if such cattle shall not be redeemed by the owners within ten days after being so impounded by paying to the person having charge of such pound the fee of three rupees for every goat, sheep or pig, and five rupees for every other animal, together with the expenses of feeding the same while impounded, according to such daily rate as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioner, such cattle shall be publicly sold and the proceeds of such sale, after paying the said fee and the expenses of feeding, shall be paid to the owners thereof, or in default of their claiming such proceeds for the space of fifteen days after such sale, shall be credited to any fund applicable to Police purposes.

71. Penalty for certain offence in public place.

Whoever, in any public place commits any of the following offences, shall be liable on conviction to fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months:

- (i) Rash or negligent driving-- Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle in a rash or negligent manner.
- (ii) Causing obstruction by negligence in driving cattle--Whoever by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle causes any mischief or obstruction by such cattle.
- (iii) Driving, etc., elephant or camel without Commissioner's permission-- Whoever drives, rides or leads any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner.
- (vii) Driving etc., animals or vehicles on a foot-way--Whoever leads or rides any animal, or drives, drag or pushes any vehicle, upon any foot-way, or fastens animal so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way
- (viii) Permitting cattle or vehicle to be under control of child--Whoever permits any cattle or vehicle to be under the control of a child under the age of twelve years.
- (ix) Leaving vehicle or cattle without due control-- Whoever, being in-charge of any vehicle or cattle, leaves it or them at such distance as not to have the same under due control.
- (x) Exposing for show animal or vehicle, making or repairing vehicle, or training horses except as allowed by Commissioner-- Whoever cleans or exposes for show, hire or sale any animal or vehicle, or makes or repairs part of any vehicle except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary, or trains or breaks any horse except in such places and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner.
- (xi) Obstructing thoroughfare-- Whoever causes any vehicle to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner, or fastens any horse or other animal so as to cause

obstruction ; or in any way wilfully obstructs or causes obstruction to the free passage of any thoroughfare.

(xii) Letting loose horses or ferocious dogs-- Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or cattle.

(xiv) Flying a kite, wantonly frightening horse, etc-- Whoever flies a kite or wantonly frightens any horse, or in driving, dragging or pushing any vehicle creates a noise reasonably calculated to cause danger to that persons using the thoroughfare.

(xvii) Bathing in public street-- Whoever bathes or washes himself or any other person, or any animal or clothing, except in a place set apart for such purpose.

(xviii) Intruding on or fouling, bathing-place-- Whoever obstructs or incommodes a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place by wilful intrusion, or by washing cattle or dogs at or near such place, or in any other way.

TELANGANA/ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad Police Act, 1348-F

3. Definitions. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:

(d) the word "cattle" shall have the same meaning as defined in sub-section (45a) of Sec. 2 of the [Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) General Clauses Act, 1308-F (Act III of 1308-F)]; i.e.,

(45-A) The word "cattle" shall include elephant, camel, bullock, buffalo, horse, pony, mule, ass, pig, ram and goat;

21. Power to make rules for regulation of traffic and for presentation of order.

The [Commissioner of City Police. Hyderabad] may, from time to time, make rules not inconsistent with this Act in respect of the following. Such rules shall, in cases of clauses (b) and (c), be subject to the control of the Government and with regard to the remaining clauses, sanction of the Government shall be obtained prior to the enforcement of rules:

(b) regulating traffic of all kinds, in public street or public places, and regulating the use of streets and public places by persons walking, driving, cycling or accompanying or leading cattle, with a view to prevent danger, inconvenience or obstruction to the Public;

(c) regulating the conditions under which vehicles may be parked in public streets and public places, and the use of public streets as temporary halting places for cattle and vehicles;

27. Destruction of stray dogs.

(1) The [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad may, from time to time, by notification proclaim that any stray dog found, during such time as may be specified in the notification wandering in any street or in any public place shall be destroyed and every such dog found in any street or public place, during the hours mentioned in the notification, shall be destroyed.

(2) Muzzling or seizure of dogs: The [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad may by public notice, require that every such dog as may be in any street or public place and not led by some person shall be muzzled in such manner as to prevent it from biting, while not causing inconvenience to it in eating or breathing and every Police Officer may, so long as such notice remains in force, destroy, or take possession of and detain any dog not so muzzled and found astray beyond the premises of the owner.

Savings as to dogs wearing collars: Provided that any dog so found with a collar bearing the name or address of its owner, shall not, unless it is rabid, be forthwith destroyed but it shall be detained and information thereof be given by post or otherwise to its owner.

(3) Destruction or sale of dogs: If any dog which has been detained under sub-section (2) remains without the owner providing it with a muzzle for 3 clear days and paying all expenses for such detention may be sold or destroyed with the sanction and under the order of [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad].

28. Destruction of suffering and unfit animals.

(1) Any Police officer who in any street place, other than a place of worship, finds any animal other than a cow or bull so diseased, or so severely wounded and in such a physical condition that in his opinion it cannot without cruelty be removed therefrom, shall, if the owner of the animal is absent or does not consent to the destruction of the animal, at once summon the Veterinary officer of the area in which the animal is found and if the Veterinary Officer certifies that the animal is so mortally wounded or severely diseased or in such a physical condition that it is cruel to keep it alive, the said Police Officer may, without the permission of the owner destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed. But if the Veterinary Practitioner is of opinion that the animal can be removed from the place where it is found without causing it great suffering and if the owner or person in charge of the animal or in his absence any other person present on the spot, is willing or offers to remove the animal to the nearest veterinary hospital in such time as the veterinary practitioner considers reasonable, the Veterinary Practitioner shall allow the animal to be so removed. If the owner or person in charge of the animal or any other person does not consent or fails so to remove the animal, the Veterinary Practitioner may direct the Police Officer to remove the animal before it is destroyed to such place as he may think fit:

Provided that when any animal is destroyed in any street or public place it shall, as far as possible, be screened from the public gaze while it is being destroyed.

Explanation: For the purpose of this section the word "bull" shall not be deemed to include "bullock".

(2) The Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit for veterinary treatment to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purposes of this section and determine the areas of which they shall be in charge for the purposes of this section.

30. When Police may arrest any person without warrant. Any Police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant arrest any person:

(b) who is liable to be punished for an offence before him under Sections 59, 61, 64,65 and sub-sections (e), (g) and (i) of Section 66 and Sections 67,69,70,71 and sub-section (a) of Section 73, Section 75 and clauses first and second of Section 76 and Section 77 or who contravenes the rule made under clauses first and second of Section 77 or who contravenes the [rules made under clauses (b) and (gg) of sub-section (I) and sub-sections (4) and (5), fails to conform to the prohibitory directions given under clause (b) of sub-section (1) and clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 22 or Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act No. I of 1313 Fasli;

42. Power to establish pounds for cattle and to appoint keeper.

(1) The [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad] shall, from time to time, appoint such places as he thinks fit to be Cattle Pounds, and a Police Officer of such rank shall be appointed as pound-keeper as Government may approve.

(2) Every pound-keeper so appointed shall discharge his duties subject to the orders of the [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad].

43. Impounding of cattle. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer, and shall be lawful for any other person, to seize and impound in any Government pound any cattle found straying in any street or trespassing upon any private or Government property within the Hyderabad City Police limits.

44. Delivery of cattle. (1) If the owner of the impounded cattle or his agent appears and claims delivery of such cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver the said cattle to him on payment of the pound fees and the actual expenses in respect of such cattle fixed under sub-section (4).

(2) If within ten days from the date of impounding any animal, no person who is the owner of such animal appears and pays the fees and expenses specified in sub-section (4), such cattle shall be forthwith sold by auction, and the surplus remaining after deducting the fees and expenses aforesaid from the proceeds of the sale, shall be paid to any person, who, within fifteen days from the date of sale, appears before the officer appointed by the [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad] for this purpose and proves to his satisfaction that he is the owner of the said animal. In other cases such proceeds of sale shall be appropriated by the Government.

(3) No Police officer or pound-keeper shall directly or indirectly purchase any cattle at a sale under sub-section (2).

(4) (a) Fines in respect of the following cattle impounded in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be levied at the rates shown against each of them namely:

56		Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 F	[Sec.45]
Name of Cattle		Rate of fine per head	
(1)	Elephant and its young	Fifteen rupees.	
(2)	Camel and its young	Seven rupees eight annas.	
(3)	Horse and its young	Three rupees.	
(4)	He-buffalo; she-buffalo and its young	Two rupees eight annas.	
(5)	Bullock, cow and the young of cow	Two rupees.	
(6)	Pony, gelding or mule	Two rupees	
(7)	Ass, pig and their young	One rupee eight annas.	
(8)	Goat, sheep, ram and their young	One rupee.	

Provided that the Government may, when satisfied that in any particular area cattle are allowed to go at large by their owners with intent to cause damage to the crops, by notification in the Official Gazette direct that in such area the fine shall be levied at double the rate specified above. Government may also, at any time, by a like notification modify or cancel the said notification.

(b) The pound fees and expenses chargeable shall be at such rates for each day including any part of a day as may be fixed by the [Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad].

66. Miscellaneous acts declared to be offences. Whoever in any street, or public place:

(a) cleans any article of furniture, or any vehicle or grooms any animals;

(c) drives, leads, or propels on any path meant for pedestrians, any vehicle or rides any animal other than a perambulator; or

(d) except at such times and places as the Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad may have permitted, trains or breaks any horse;

(e) sets on or urges a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or animal;

(f) negligently lets loose any horse, or other animal so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance or lets loose any ferocious dog without a muzzle;

(g) causes obstruction, damage, injury by any misbehaviour, negligence or ill-usage in the driving or supervision or treatment or care of any cattle or animal

TRIPURA

Tripura Police Act, 2007

90. Offences by the Public:

(1) Any persons who commits any of the following offences on any road, or street or thoroughfare, or any open place, within the limits of any area specially notified by the State Government for the purpose of this Section, to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of the residents or passers-by shall, on conviction by a court, be liable to a fine.

(a) allowing any cattle to stray, or keeping any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or leaving any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public;

UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand Police Act, 2007

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless context otherwise requires,

(b) “Cattle” means and includes cows, buffaloes, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

53. Special Provisions for Policing. Superintendent of Police may, time to time, issue directions for regulating the use of public road and street in respect of motorists, cyclists, pedestrians and persons, accompanying animals, and for parking of vehicles including bicycles, with a view to ensuring smooth and orderly movement of traffic.