HISTORICAL RESUME

This section explores the historical foundation of animal cruelty. Arkow points out that as long ago as the 19th century, the emerging societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were founded on the premise that “persons who harmed animals would escalate their violent acts to include vulnerable humans. Animal cruelty is happening from the ancient time. The instances of animal cruelty can be traced back to ancient times and so can be the efforts of various groups to protect them. The largest audience venue ever, the Circus Maximus was built in the 6th century B.C, the time of the Etruscan Kings. The conservation efforts were held as for the Population management of zoo elephants. This oval basin, nearly six hundred metres long, and one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty metres wide, allegedly held up to 250,000 people. The first hunting of animals, called a venatio in Latin, meaning hunting took place in 186 B.C. Bullfighting is a very important part of Spanish culture and it can be traced back to 710 A.D., when it was purely an gentle sport, performed on horseback. King Felipe V, banned the gentility from performing in bullfights considering it a bad example for the public. Exotic animals that were hunted down, caught, and sold to the Romans who imported them for the games from as far away as Africa and India. Dog fighting has been traced as a sport back as far as the 12th Century. Dogs were used to fight against the larger animal like bulls and boar (wild pig).

According to Richard D. Ryder, the first known animal protection legislation in Europe was passed in Ireland in 1635. It prohibited pulling wool off sheep, and the attaching of ploughs to horses' tails, referring to "the cruelty used to beasts. In 1641 the first legal code to protect domestic animals in North America was passed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Cromwell disliked blood sports, which included cockfighting, cock throwing, dog fighting, bull baiting and bull running, said to tenderize the meat. From 1800 onwards, there were several attempts in England to introduce animal protection legislation The first was a bill against bull baiting, introduced in April 1800 by a Scottish MP, Sir William Pulteney (1729–1805) For centuries these fights occurred across Europe until the baiting of larger animals was prohibited in 1835.
The wild animals included lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, crocodiles, panthers, bears, hippopotami, rhinos and elephants, as well as next to harmless animals such as ostriches, giraffes and deer. Some species were wiped out due to over taking of the animals from the wild. These animals were hunted from last time. Both the Muslim and Jewish faiths have specific requirements for the slaughter of religiously acceptable animals. The history of concerns about animal welfare started relatively recently in modern history. It was not until the 19th century that people began campaigning in earnest for legal protections for animals and governments began passing animal cruelty laws in response. In 1906, Weissenborn suggested that animal worship resulted from man’s natural curiosity The abuse of farm animals in factory farms, however, did not see an influx until the early 19th century. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,1960 was amended in the year 1982. According to the newly amended Indian animal welfare act,2011 cruelty to animals is an offence and is punishable with a fine which shall not be less than ten thousand Rupees, which may extend to twenty five thousand Rupees or with imprisonment up to two years or both in the case of a first offence. In the case of second or subsequent offence, with a fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand Rupees, but may extend to one lakh Rupees and with imprisonment with a term which shall not be less than one year but may extend to three years The British Government in the year 1912 passed the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 as the Act of 1887 proved to be inadequate for the protection of wild birds and animals

In the year 1966 Hellman and Blackman Suggested that cruelty to animals is part of a triad of behaviours useful for predicting criminal behaviour. There were no animal law conferences in 1950. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is an Indian legislation enacted by the Parliament of India for protection of plants and animal species. It extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir which has its own wildlife act. The Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants. Psychologist Richard Ryder, former Mellon Professor at Tulane University and chairman of the RSPCA in 1977, writes that it is in 6th century B.C Greek philosophy that we first find concern for the treatment of animals In the 1980s the Animal Legal Defense Fund held sporadic conferences. As “major development agencies” became “discouraged with the public sector” of environmental conservation in the late 1980s, these agencies began to lean their support towards the “private sector” or non-government organizations (NGOs).
Many NGOs exist to actively promote, or be involved with wildlife conservation. From 1990 moving through recent years environmental conservation in the NGO sector has become increasingly more focused on the political and economic impact of USAID given towards the “Environment and Natural Resources. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment, formerly named the World Wildlife Fund, which remains its official name in Canada and the United States. It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million supporters worldwide, working in more than 90 countries, supporting around 1300 conservation and environmental projects around the world. In law Many jurisdictions around the world have enacted statutes which forbid cruelty to animals but these vary by country and in some cases by the use or practice.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) are an American animal rights organization based in Norfolk, Virginia, and led by Ingrid Newkirk, its international president (founded in March 1980). PETA India, based in Mumbai, was launched in January 2000. PETA writes that it is an animal rights organization, and as such it rejects speciesism and the idea of animals as property, and opposes the use of animals in any form: as food, clothing, entertainment, or as research subjects. Now in modern time animal cruelty becoming low by the help of ngo's and other helping organization, According to PETA, cows, buffaloes and other animals used for leather in India are often crammed onto vehicles in such high numbers that their bones break. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rule was made for India in 2001. PETA Asia-Pacific was founded by Ingrid Newkirk in Hong Kong in 2005 to support animal rights programs and campaigns in Asia. Jason Baker, a former staff member of PETA who was involved in setting up PETA India and PETA Australia, is PETA Asia Pacific's first director.

In October 2004, PETA launched a boycott against the Australian wool industry, leading some clothing retailers to ban products using Australian wool from their stores. In April 2008, Parliament passed Bill S-203. The Bill increased the jail time and other penalties for animal abuse. PETA wants to use the covered up elephant statues in UP as a platform to expose cruelty against jumbos in circuses (January 2012).
The 21st-century debates about animal welfare and animal rights can be traced back to the ancient world. Cattle are considered sacred in various world religions, such as Hinduism, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism. Earlier religions in Egypt, Ancient, and Ancient Rome also held similar beliefs. In India, the slaughter of cattle is allowed with restrictions (like a 'fit-for-slaughter' certificate which may be issued depending on factors like age and gender of cattle, continued economic viability etc.) only for bulls & buffaloes are allowed for slaughter and not Cows in fourteen states, it is completely banned in six states with pending litigation in the supreme court to overturn the ban, while there is no restriction in a lot of states.

PFA Agra has been in operation since 1998 and has, since then, come a long distance from its humble beginnings. In the initial days we had no staff, no premises and no resources. The only thing that we did have was our love for animals and a desire to help them in their suffering. We aimed to create a safe haven for these poor souls, where they could live in peace without fear of cruelty. From treating animals on the roadside, we have reached a stage where we run a full-fledged animal hospital which was completed in July 2003. PFA Agra in its mission to help the stray animals of the city of Agra, has been involved with various facets of animal welfare.

“Man is the cruellest animal.” (Friedrich Nietzsche)