

Haryana Municipal (Regulation of Slaughter Houses) Bye-laws, 1977

HARYANA

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Rule

HARYANA-MUNICIPAL-REGULATION-OF-SLAUGHTER-HOUSES-BYE of 1977

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Haryana Municipal (Regulation of Slaughter Houses) Bye-laws, 1977Published vide Haryana Government Notification No. GSR 27/HA24/73Sections 170, 200 & 214/77, dated 3rd February, 1977I - Definitions

1.

(1)These bye-laws may be called the Haryana Municipal (Regulation of Slaughter Houses), Bye-laws, 1977.(2)They shall apply to all the municipalities.

2. Definitions.

- In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires :-(i)"animal" means goat, sheep, pig, lamb or kid;(ii)"carcass" means the carcass of an animal which has been slaughtered in the prescribed manner;(iii)"meat" means the flesh or other edible parts of a carcass which is sold or intended for sale for human or animal consumption;(iv)"butcher" means the person preparing or dealing with meat intended for human or animal consumption;(v)"slaughter man" means the person who slaughters the animal and dresses the carcass;(vi)"slaughter house" means the slaughter house and the precincts thereof, licenced by the committee or owned and managed by the committee and includes the inspection-yard, the waiting-yard and the slaughter-year;(vii)"inspection-yard" means the place where the animals are presented to the Superintendent for ante-mortem inspection;(viii)"waiting yard" means the place where the animals are kept after the approval for slaughter and before being admitted to the slaughteryard;(ix)"slaughteryard" means the actual place

where the animals are slaughtered;(x)"Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the slaughter house appointed by the committee as such and includes any person officiating or acting in his place.II - Slaughter-house

3.

No animal shall be slaughtered in any place other than a place appointed or licensed by the committee.

4.

Adequate provision shall be made, at every place appointed or licensed for the slaughtering of animals, for -(i)an adequate supply of wholesome water;(ii)disinfection and clearing of utensils, instruments and hands;(iii)ventilation;(iv)lighting;(v)cleaning;(vi)keeping the premises free from flies, carrion, rats, mice or other vermin;(vii)sufficient number of vessels or receptacles of galvanised iron or other non-absorbent material furnished with closely fitting covers for the purpose of receiving and conveying all refuse products of an animal;(viii)an adequate number of hangers or pulleys for hanging the car-cases;(ix)suitable drains to be connected with the city sewerage system, wherever it exists;(x)the disposal of refuse, fifth, blood and offals in a manner prescribed by the committee;(xi)paving of slaughteryard with cement, concrete or other smooth impervious material and for covering the internal surface of the surrounding walls with hard, smooth and impervious material to a height of at least six feet.

5.

Superintendent shall be the officer incharge of the slaughter house. It shall be his duty inter alia to inspect animals ante-mortem and carcasses and keep a record of the animals slaughtered.

6.

The slaughter house shall be opened for the slaughter of animals during such hours only as the committee may for time to time fix :Provided that in special circumstances, the Superintendent may, on payment of such extra fee, as the Executive Officer or Secretary or any other officer duly authorised by the committee in this behalf fixes, permit in writing the slaughter or an animal at any other time.

7.

The Superintendent shall fix, at a conspicuous place in the slaughter house, a notice showing -(i)the hours of working of the slaughter house;(ii)the fees payable; and(iii)any other directions that the committee or other authorised officers, including the Medical Officer of Health may deem fit to issue.

8.

A copy of these bye-laws and a list of registered slaughtermen shall be hung at a conspicuous place in the slaughter house.

9.

Every person using the slaughter house shall be responsible for the damage, wilfully or negligently, cause to the slaughter house, either by his own act, or the acts of his servants. The Superintendent shall assess the extent of the damage and the compensation payable in respect of the same and any such person who does not pay such damages may be excluded from the slaughter house until he pays the costs of damage done.

10.

(1) No person affected with tuberculosis, leprosy or any other contagious disease shall enter the slaughter house. (2) The Medical Officer of Health or Superintendent may require any person using the slaughter house to submit to medical inspection.

11.

No person shall create any disturbance in the slaughter house.

12.

No person other than the bonafide employees on duty, inspection officers, butchers, slaughtermen and their assistants or bonafide servants, shall enter the slaughter house premises during their process of slaughtering, skinning or cutting or carcasses.

13.

Any person transgressing the provisions of bye-laws 10(1) 11 and 12 may be removed from the slaughter house summarily under the direction of Superintendent.

14.

(1) No person shall rub or cause to be rubbed the inner sides of skins upon the ground within any portion of the slaughter house. (2) Hides and skins shall not be dragged within the slaughter house premises except on the hairy side.

15.

No gut scraping, stripe cleaning manufacture or preparation of articles of food for men or animals, household washing or work of any nature other than that involved in the slaughter of animals and the dressing of carcasses, shall be permitted in the slaughter house.

16.

No meat shall be sold on the premises of the slaughter house. III - Before the slaughter

17.

Every animal intended for slaughter shall be brought to the inspections yard and presented for inspection to the Superintendent during the hours prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health.

18.

No animal shall be approved for slaughter if -(i) it is less than eight months old; (ii) it is in a febrile or emaciated condition or is more than six years old; (iii) it is pregnant or is with unweaned young; (iv) it is diseased or in a dying condition : Provided that an animal which has met with an accident but is otherwise healthy may be approved; (v) it shows symptoms of having been treated cruelly by overstrucking overdriving or by other acts.

19.

No person shall bring into any part of the slaughter house -(i) an animal less than eight months old; (ii) an animal in a febrile condition, or which is excessively old; (iii) an animal which is pregnant or is with unweaned young; (iv) a diseased or dying or dead animal or any carcass or part thereof; (v) any animal showing symptoms of having been treated cruelly by over-trucking, over-driving or by other acts; (vi) a dog; or (vii) any animal not meant for slaughter or for the slaughter of which the slaughter house is not provided. Any animal brought into the slaughter house in contravention of this bye-law shall be summarily removed under orders of the Superintendent.

20.

Every person in charge of an animal brought to the slaughter house owned and managed by a committee shall pay, for the use of the slaughter house, fee as determined by the committee which shall not be less than two rupees per head or more than five rupees per head for sheep, goats, lambs, dumbus and their kids and in the case of pigs and their young ones, it shall not be less than three rupees per head and more than seven rupees per held.

21.

The Superintendent shall maintain a register in which he shall record-(i)the age, class, sex and a brief description of each animal presented for slaughter;(ii)name and address of the owner of the animal;(iii)result of ante-mortem inspection;(iv)result of post-mortem inspection; and(v)fees recovered, if any.

22.

An animal rejected as unfit for slaughter shall not be brought again to the slaughter house unless the defect for which it was considered unfit has been removed.

23.

Animals found to be affected by any infectious or contagious disease or which are reasonably suspected of being so affected shall, if the Superintendent so directs, be forthwith apprehended and removed to the veterinary hospital or such other place as the committee or any other duly authorised officer may provide or specify for the purpose.

24.

Animals approved for slaughter shall be branded or marked with a distinctive mark on ear, hoofs, or horns and admitted to the waiting-yard.

25.

While in the waiting yard, the owner or the person in charge of the animal shall be responsible for its security, proper care, feeding and watering Provided that the Executive Officer/Secretary or any other duly authorised officer may arrange for the feeding of animals while in the waiting-yard and recover the expenses from the owner.

26.

All animals approved for slaughter shall be kept in the waiting-yard until the owners or persons in charge thereof receive permission from the Superintendent to take them to the slaughteryard.IV - The Slaughter

27.

No animal shall be admitted to the slaughteryard unless it has been blind-folded and has been approved for slaughter as aforesaid.

28.

Every person wishing to work as a slaughterman in the slaughter house shall get his name registered as such in the office of the Health Department of the committee for which the committee shall charge a fee of ten rupees per annum or one rupee per month.

29.

No person shall slaughter an animal in the slaughter house, unless his name is registered as a slaughterman under bye-law 21.

30.

The Superintendent may inspect the instruments and appliances of every slaughterman, so as to satisfy himself that such instruments or appliances are in proper working order.

31.

The Superintendent shall assign a place to each slaughterman for slaughtering and no animal shall be slaughtered by a slaughterman at any place other than the place assigned to him.

32.

Every animal shall be slaughtered immediately over the drain and no blood shall be allowed to flow upon the floor. No animal shall be slaughtered in public view or in the view of any other animal. V - After the Slaughter

33.

Slaughtered animal shall be disembowelled as soon as possible after the slaughter to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

34.

The contents of the stomachs and bowels of the slaughtered animals shall not be washed into drain or allowed to drop on the floor, but shall be emptied into receptacles provided for the purpose.

35.

No person shall conceal, remove or obliterate any evidence of disease in a carcass by washing, rubbing, stripping or in any other manner, before presenting it for inspection by the Superintendent.

36.

No person shall strip the serious membranes of a carcass except with the permission and under the direct supervision of the Superintendent.

37.

No air shall be blown by the mouth or in any other manner into the tissue of any carcass or part of a carcass.

38.

While upon the premises of the slaughteryard the fat of every animal slaughtered shall be kept freely exposed to the air.

39.

All carcasses shall after skinning and cleaning be presented to the Superintendent for inspection.

40.

(1)The Superintendent shall have his own knives, wipes and instruments for examining carcass and parts and organs thereof.(2)The knives and other instruments that have been used for cutting or examining any diseased organ, gland or tissue shall not again be used for any purpose, until they have been properly disinfected.

41.

(1)If a carcass is found on inspection to be free from disease, the Superintendent shall pass it without undue mutilation as fit for human consumption.(2)If any part of the carcass is found to be diseased it shall be removed and the remainder passed fit for human consumption if it shows no symptoms of disease.(3)If the entire carcass is contaminated with disease or is otherwise unfit for human consumption, it shall be condemned.

42.

All condemned meat shall be destroyed, buried or otherwise disposed of under the orders of the Superintendent.

43.

All carcasses which have been passed by the Superintendent as fit for human consumption, shall be marked 'passed' along with an identifying mark for the kind of meat, such as -(i)G for goat

flesh;(ii)M for mutton;(iii)P for pork.

44.

No person, except the Superintendent or a person specially authorised by him, shall affix or place or cause to be affixed or placed the inspection of identifying marks to or on any meat at any place other than the premises of the slaughter house.

45.

No person shall remove any carcass from the slaughter house premises until it has been duly passed by the Superintendent and duly marked as aforesaid.

46.

No person shall remove any carcass from slaughter house until its muscular twitching and jerky movements have stopped.

47.

No person shall remove entrails and offals from the slaughter-house until they have been properly washed and cleansed.

48.

Any carcass or part thereof not removed from the slaughter house before the hour fixed for the closing of the slaughter-house, or such further time as the Superintendent may allow, shall become the property of the committee and the Superintendent shall by general or special order provide for the disposal of such carcass or part thereof.

49.

(1)No person shall remove or cause to be removed from the slaughter-house any carcass or meat except in a clean receptacle and covered in such manner as to be screened from public view and adequately protected against flies and dust.(2)If any carcass or meat is removed in a vehicle, the conveyance shall be such that the meat is well ventilated but at the same time invisible. The carcass shall be hung on hooks and not dumped on the floor of the vehicle.

50.

Every person who conveys or cause to be conveyed any meat in the vehicle, -(i)shall cause to be kept clean the inside and covering of the vehicle, the receptacle in which the meat placed and such parts of any slings or other implements or apparatus used for loading or unloading as come into contact

with the meat or its covering;(ii)shall not permit any live animal or any other article to be conveyed in this vehicle at the same time as meat.

51.

Every person engaged in the handling or transport of meat shall take such precautions as are necessary to prevent the meat from coming into contact with the ground or being otherwise subject to contamination.VII - Penalty

52.

Any person who commits, or abets the commission of, a breach of any of these bye-laws shall on conviction by a magistrate, be punishable with a fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees and more than two hundred rupees, and if the breach is continuing breach with a further fine of ten rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

53.

Any bye-laws relating to the regulation of slaughter-house in force in the municipalities immediately before the commencement of these bye-laws shall stand repealed :Provided that any order made or action taken under the bye-laws so repealed shall be deemed to have been made or taken under the corresponding provision of these bye-laws.