
DELHI ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RULES, 1983

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DELHI ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RULES, 1983

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the East Punjab Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1948, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 8-5-49 Judl. I dated the 12th April, 1949, the Administrator hereby makes the following rules :

1. Short title and Commencement :-

(i) These rules may be called the Delhi Animal Contagious Diseases Rules, 1983.

(ii) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions :-

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :

(a) 'Act' means the East Punjab Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1949 as extended to and in force within the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi appointed under Article 239 of the Constitution of India.

(c) 'Animal' means an animal as defined under section 3(a) of the Act unless otherwise specifically defined under these rules in respect of any specified diseases under rule 12 of these rules.

(d) 'Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry' means the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Department of Delhi Administration, Delhi, and also includes Disease Control Officer, Asst. Research Officer of the Deptt. of Animal Husbandry of Delhi Administration.

(e) 'Disinfection' means disinfection in a manner as laid down in Appendix-I of these rules.

(f) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules.

(g) 'Inspector' means an official appointed as such under section 6 of the Act.

(h) 'An Infective Animal' means an infective animal as defined under clause (b) of section 3 of the Act.

(i) 'Scheduled Disease' means any disease included in the schedule in Appendix I of the Act or specified as such in exercise of powers under section 4 of the Act by the Administrator.

(j) 'Delhi' means the geographical area of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(k) 'Veterinary Surgeon' means the Veterinary Surgeon appointed as such under section 5 of the Act by the Administrator.

3. Powers of Entry and Inspection :-

(i) An Inspector shall have the power of entry and inspection at any

time of the day before sunset and after sunrise of any animal house, land or building or other place or any vessel or vehicle in which or in respect of which he has reason to suspect the presence of any animal suffering from or suspected to be suffering from or having died of any of the scheduled diseases under the Act.

(ii) The Inspector before entering shall, if required by the owner or occupant of the place or person incharge of the animal or land, building, animal house, place, pen, vessel or vehicle, state in writing his intention and reason or reasons for entering and inspecting and the owner or occupant shall thereupon without demur or obstruction allow the Inspector to perform his duties under the Act.

(iii) Any resistance or refusal to allow entry or inspection under any other law for the time being in force on the part of the owner or occupant of the place or person-incharge of the animal or land, building, animal house, place, pen, vessel or vehicle shall render him punishable with a fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

4. Control of the Holding of Markets, Fairs Etc :-

The following rules shall deem to govern the prohibition or regulation of the holding of animals markets, fairs, exhibitions or other concentrations of animals for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of any scheduled disease when the Administrator shall have issued a notification under section 10 of the Act. In any specified area where an animals market, fair, exhibition or such similar gathering or concentration of animals is to be held

(i) All animals brought into or taken out shall use the proper entrances and exits gates to places or areas of such animals gatherings.

(ii) Inspection posts shall be organised at each of the above entrance and exit under the supervision of an Inspector.

(iii) The Inspector shall examine all animals entering into and going out of the above places of animals gatherings.

(iv) If the Inspector on examination finds or suspects any animal to be suffering from any of the scheduled diseases, he shall seize that

animal forthwith and cause it to be removed to the Segregation Camp.

(v) If the Inspector deems it fit, he may also require all the incontact animals to be removed to the Segregation Camp.

(vi) In the Segregation Camp, the animals sent as hereto for provided, will be dealt with according to the rules made under section 38(g)(h) and (i) of the Act on Scheduled diseases.

5. Cleaning and Disinfection of Vessels, Vehicles etc. Under sub-section (2) of the Act :-

(i)

(a) All owners of vessels or vehicles, etc., being common carriers for the transport of animals, shall have to present their vehicles or vessels to the Veterinary Surgeon concerned at a place and time to be specified by him every month for such inspection and disinfection as he deems necessary vide Appendix I.

(b) Every vessel or vehicle used as a common carrier for the transport of animals shall be cleansed and disinfected every month, or if it is not in a sanitary condition, as the Inspector may require it, to be cleansed or disinfected within such time as he may specify, in the manner prescribed in Appendix I.

(c) If such vessel or vehicle is not cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon within the appointed time or as required by the Inspector, the Veterinary Surgeon of the area concerned or the Inspector, as the case may be, shall cause it to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the owner or owners.

(d) The Veterinary Surgeon or the Inspector, as the case may be, may require the owner, occupier or person-in-charge of any building, yard, vessel or vehicle in which there has been an infective animal to have such building, yard, vessel or vehicle disinfected, and the internal fittings thereof and other things found therein, or near there to be disinfected or destroyed in such manner and to such extent as may be specified in the order, subject as aforesaid. If such owner, occupier or person fails to comply with the requirements of such order within a reasonable time, the Inspector may cause such building, yard, vessel or vehicle to be disinfected and the internal fittings and other things to be

disinfected or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

6. Isolation or Segregation of Animal under Section 15 of the Act :-

Places for the isolation or segregation of animals shall be specified by the Veterinary Surgeon of the area concerned by an order in writing.

7. Power of Veterinary Surgeon to Hold Post-mortem Examination under Section 14 of the Act :-

(i)

(a) The owner or person-in-charge of an animal that has died of a scheduled disease or is suspected to have died of an infectious disease, shall inform the Veterinary Surgeon of the area concerned of this fact. He will not bury or otherwise dispose of the carcass of such animals until it has been examined by the Veterinary Surgeon.

(b) The Veterinary Surgeon on getting the above information shall proceed to the place concerned and perform or cause to be performed post-mortem examination or any other examination of the animal which he deems necessary to confirm the nature of the disease.

(c) If the Veterinary Surgeon declares the animal to have died of an infectious disease, he shall direct its owner or person-in-charge of the animal to cause its incineration or burial in the manner he deems necessary.

(d) In the event of any owner or person-in-charge of the animal not complying with the instructions laid down by the Veterinary Surgeon regarding the disposal of the carcass, the Inspector will cause the disposal of the carcass in the manner directed by the Veterinary Surgeon at the owner's expense or the person-in-charge of the dead animal.

(ii) Action after Examination by the Veterinary Surgeon Regarding Disposal of Animal under sub-section (1), (2), and (3) of section 17 of the Act

(a) When the owner of an animal seized under section 15 but declared not infective by the Veterinary Surgeon cannot without undue inconvenience, be found, the Inspector shall send the animal to the nearest cattle pond, or to the nearest veterinary hospital, where it will be detained for a period of 15 days within which

period the rightful owner may claim the animal. He shall cause a notice of such detention to be proclaimed in the locality from which seizure was effected.

(b) If the owner does not claim the animal within 15 days from the date of its admission into the cattle pond or veterinary hospital, it will be sold by public auction. Three days before the auction is held, the Veterinary Surgeon will advertise in the following manner, in the village or locality from which the animal was seized :

"The Animal, answering to the
description..... seized on
..... at under
the Act will be sold by public auction in case its owner does not
turn up by date..... to reclaim the animal on payment
of all expenses incurred in connection therewith."

(c) The gross amount of the sale proceeds should be credited to the Head, "110 Animal Husbandry, Service and Service Fee" and the cost of feeding, auction and other expenses debited to the Major Head 310-A-Animal Husbandry A. I. Vety. Service and Animal Health, a, I (2) (2) Rinderpest Eradication Programme in demand No. 4.

(d) The animal declared to be suffering from any of the scheduled diseases shall be dealt with in a manner as laid down in these rules for the disposal of the infective or diseased animals.

8. Compensation for Animals Destroyed Under Section 18 of the Act :-

Except as provided in section 18 compensation to the owners of animals, certified in writing by the Veterinary Surgeon to be infective or deceased and ordered to be destroyed for that reason shall be paid at the following rates :

1. Glanders and Farcy.

(i) When clinical symptoms are shown 1/2 of the value subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 for each horse or mule and Rs. 5 for each donkey.

(ii) When clinical symptoms are not shown but when there is a reaction to the Mallein Test 1/2 of the value subject to the maximum of Rs. 50 for each horse or mule and Rs. 10 for each donkey.

(iii) In non-clinical cases, compensation for destruction will be 3/4 of the value subject to the maximum of Rs. 100 for horse or Rs. 70 for a mule and Rs. 15 for a donkey.

2. Lymphangitis Epizootica and Dourine. 3/4 of the value subject to the maximum of Rs. 100 for a horse or Rs. 70 for a mule and Rs. 15 for a donkey.

3. The value of the animal should be regarded at the price which would have been paid for it immediately after it was certified to be diseased. The Veterinary Surgeon ordering destruction should award compensation in accordance with the above scale and his orders shall be final.

4. The compensation so paid is debitable to the Head "A. 310 Animal Husbandry, A-I Vety. Services and Animal Health A.I. (2) (2) Rinderpest Eradication Programme" Demand No 4.

9. Regulations for the Exercise of the Powers of the Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector under Section 19 of the Act :-

(i) Regulations for the exercise of the powers of the Veterinary Surgeon for disinfection or destruction as required under section 19 (1) of the Act, are prescribed in Appendix-I and the Veterinary Surgeon may enforce them in the manner and to the extent as he considers necessary in the circumstances of each case.

(ii) In case of default by the owner, occupier or person incharge of any building, yard, vessel or vehicle the Inspector shall under order of the Veterinary Surgeon in writing cause the disinfection or destruction of such building, yard, vessel or vehicle in accordance with the Regulations prescribed in Appendix-I.

(iii) A certificate of an Inspector under the Act to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a scheduled disease under this Act and the amount of expenses incurred specified in the certificate shall for the purpose of the Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matters certified.

10. Prescribed Authority :-

The Veterinary Surgeon shall report the action taken under sub-section (2) of section 21 and sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Act to the Authority as prescribed by the Administrator in this behalf.

11. Form and contents of the licences to be granted by the Inspector under Section 24 of the Act :-

The licence to be granted by the Inspector under section 24 of the Act shall be in the Form-I given in Appendix-II.

12. Regulations for the Isolation, Detention, Treatment including Sterilisation and Inoculation and disposal of Animals which are infective or suspected of being infective and the Disposal of Carcass and Parts of Carcass :-

(1) The Veterinary Surgeon shall not confirm an order of the Inspector under section 21(1) or declare an infected place under section 22(1) until the existence of a case of Anthrax/Blackquarter/Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in the infected place has been confirmed by microscopical examination.

(2) Should an animal, certified by the Veterinary Surgeon to be infective die, whether in the isolation pond or not, it shall be either burnt or buried six feet below the surface of the ground away from water course with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot deep both beneath it and above it and afterwards water thrown over it at Government expense.

(3) Where the Inspector has declared under section 20(1) and the Veterinary Surgeon has confirmed the said orders under section 21(1) of the Act that a certain private place or area is an infected place or where the Government declares under section 23 any specified area to be an infected area, the following rules shall apply for the isolation, detention and the treatment of animals and their disposal in relation to an infected place or an infected area.

(A) Rinderpest.

(1) The Veterinary Surgeon shall arrange for the establishment of an isolation pond within a convenient distance of the infected place, and the Inspector shall be appointed as the keeper thereof.

(2)

(a) After the establishment of an isolation pond the Veterinary Surgeon may direct the owner or the person-in-charge of an animal affected with the disease or one which is infective though not diseased, to remove it to the pond, where it shall remain until such time as the Veterinary Surgeon considers it to be released therefrom.

(b) The Veterinary Surgeon may also direct the owner of an infective animal to get his animals vaccinated against Rinderpest. On refusal of the owner, the Vety. Surgeon will direct the animal compulsorily vaccinated.

(3) From the time when an animal is taken charge of by the keeper of the isolation pond he shall arrange for the feeding and medical treatment of the said animal, unless the owner or person incharge thereof desires to supply the food and medicine himself, provided always that such food and medicines shall be such as the keeper of the pond may approve or direct.

(4) Should an animal impounded as aforesaid recover from the disease from which it was suffering or suspected to be suffering, before the animal is released the owner or person incharge thereof shall pay to the keeper of the pond the actual cost of the feeding and treatment of such animal. If he fails to pay the expenses aforesaid then the said animal shall be sold by auction and the sum realised by its sale after deducting the amount of the expenses so incurred shall be paid to the owner or the person who was incharge of the animal.

(5) Should an animal die while in the isolation pond, it shall be the duty of the keeper of the pond to have the carcass of the said animal after slashing the hide, either burnt or buried six feet below the surface of the ground away from water-courses with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it and afterwards water thrown over it at Government expense. In the case of any other ruminating animal or pig dying within an infected place, it shall be the duty of the owner or person incharge of the animal to deal with carcass in the aforesaid manner, failing which it will be disposed of by the Inspector at the expense of the owner, or person-in-charge of the animal or if such person is unknown at Government expense.

(6) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the removal of any animal from an infected place or an infected area until 15 days have elapsed since the animal ceased to be infective.

(7) If such animal be a female, and giving milk, such milk or any of its products shall not be exposed for sale, unless it has been previously pasteurised or boiled.

(8) A breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in

case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

(B)

(1) Foot and Mouth Disease. Sub-rules (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8) described under Rinderpest shall also apply to this disease.

(2) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the removal of any animal from an infected place or infected area until 10 days have elapsed since the animal ceased to be infective.

(C) Anthrax and Blackquarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. (1) Sub-rules (1), (2)(a), (3), (4), (7) and (8) described under Rinderpest shall also apply to these diseases. (2) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the removal of an animal excepting camel from an infected place or infected area until 7 days have elapsed since the animal ceased to be infective.

(D) Tuberculosis.

(1) For the purpose of these rules mentioned below for this disease :

(a) 'Animal' includes bull, bullock, buffalo and cow, and the young of any of the aforesaid animal only.

(b) 'Tuberculin Test' means the testing of animals with Tuberculin either by subcutaneous or double intradermal method or any other method approved by the Administrator from time to time to determine whether they are affected with Tuberculosis or not.

(2) Any animal which has reacted to Tuberculin Test or has been shown to be affected with Tuberculosis by any other method subject to confirmation by the Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry shall be deemed to be affected with Tuberculosis and shall be permanently marked in the right ear by the Veterinary Surgeon performing the test with the letter 'T'.

(3) Any animal so marked shall not be sold or transferred to any place or exhibited for show or sale at any market, fair or other public place where animals are concentrated.

(4) If such animal dies or is destroyed only such position of carcass as is declared fit for human consumption by the public health authority of the locality shall be exposed for sale, the remaining portions thereof shall be burnt or buried.

(5) If such animal be a female and giving milk, such milk or any of its products, shall not be exposed for sale, unless it has been previously pasteurised or boiled.

(6) Any person who sells or traffics in, or attempts, to sell or traffic in an animal so marked or the milk to such for in sub-rule (4) above or brings or attempts to bring animal, or the carcass of such animals, except as provided such an animal into any market, fair or exhibition or other concentration of animals shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of first conviction of Rs.100, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs.500.

(E) Johne's Disease.

(1) For the purpose of these rules mentioned below for this disease :

(a) 'Animal' includes bull, bullock, buffalo and cow or the young of any of the aforesaid animals.

(b) 'Approved Test' means the testing of animals either with Avian Tuberculin or Johnin by the subcutaneous or the double intradermal method or with any other agent approved by the Administrator from time to time, to determine whether they are affected with Johne's Disease or not.

(2) Any animal which has reacted to the approved test, or has been shown to be affected with Johne's Disease by any other method, subject to the confirmation by the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Delhi shall be deemed to be affected with Johne's Disease and shall be permanently marked in the right ear by the Vety. Surgeon performing the test with letter T.

(3) Any person who sells or traffics in, or attempts to sell or traffic in an animal so marked or brings, attempts to bring such an animal into any market, fair or exhibition or other concentration of animals shall be punished with fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

(F) Galanders and Farcy.

(1) The owner or person in-charge shall not allow the animal which is affected with or has been exposed to the disease to run at large or to come in contact with other animals.

(2) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with or suspected of the disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to the Inspector appointed under section 6 of the Act and if there is no Inspector at any place nearer than the nearest Police Station, to that Police Station and the officer-in-charge of the Police Station shall transmit the information immediately to the area Inspector.

(3) Every Inspector who receives information of the supposed existence or who has reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of an animal infected of the disease at any place shall, without unnecessary delay and with all practicable speed proceed to the place where such diseased animal, according to the information, received by him, is or is suspected to be, and shall discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon him under these rules or the Act.

(4) The Veterinary Surgeon may, if he thinks fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement or otherwise of the existence of the disease in any place or premises, buildings, field or other place, and the order aforesaid shall continue in force during the existence of the disease and until the place has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected or otherwise get rid of the contagion. It shall not be lawful for any such person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

(5) No animal nor any part thereof, shall be removed out of the place or premises infected with the disease without a licence signed by an Inspector under this Act.

(6) For the purpose of these rules Mullein Test means the testing of horses, mules, or asses with 'Mullein' either by subcutaneous or intra-demopalpebral method or any other method approved by the Administrator from time to time, to determine whether these animals are affected with Glanders or Farcy or not.

(7) Inspectors shall arrange for a Veterinary Surgeon under this Act to inspect and subject to the 'Mullein Test' any horses, mules or asses affected with Glanders or Farcy suspected of being so affected or which have been in contact with animals so affected or suspected of being so affected or which have been in any way whatsoever exposed to the contagion or infection of the disease of Glanders or Farcy, and for the purpose of making such inspection or

test to order any such animals to be collected, detained or isolated at the expense of the owner.

(8) Animals affected with the disease, or whether they show clinical symptoms of the disease or are found to be positive on test without showing such symptoms, shall be on an order signed by a Veterinary Surgeon duly appointed under this Act, slaughtered or killed and the carcasses, after slashing the hides, burnt or buried six feet below the surface of the ground away from water courses, with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it and afterwards water thrown on them.

(9) When it is decided that a horse, mule or ass under the rules should be destroyed by shooting under these rules, the Inspector may, if necessary, send a requisition in writing to the officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station to depute a Police Officer who shall forthwith comply and shoot the animal in question under the orders of the Inspector.

(10) No person shall dig up or cause to be dug up the carcass of an animal disposed of under the rules or any part thereof, except with the licence of an Inspector under the Act.

(11) Any person claiming compensation in any of the cases aforesaid, shall have to produce a satisfactory report, order for slaughter, certificate of valuation and slaughter and certificate of thorough cleansing and disinfection of the premises concerned duly signed by the Inspector under this Act.

(12) The Certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that an animal has reacted positively to the mullein test or has shown clinical symptoms of Glanders or Farcy, shall for the purpose of this Act, and of these rules, be prima facie evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matters certified.

(13) Every yard, stable, outhouse, or other place or premises and every wagon, cart, carriage car or other vehicle, and every utensil or other things infected with the disease shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner or occupier in such manner and to such extent as specified in Appendix-I.

(14) Nothing in these rules applies to horses, asses or mules which are the property of the State or Central Government, or in the stable of military barracks or camps and under the care and

supervision of the Army Veterinary Service, or to horses, mules or asses in the stable of any Veterinary College or Veterinary Research Institute, provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to the carcass of any horse, mule or ass not to exempt a local authority from any obligation imposed on them in regard to the disposal of carcasses.

(15) A breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend in the case of first conviction to Rs. 100, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

(G) Epizootic Lymphangitis.

(1) Sub-rule (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14) and (15) described under Glanders and Farcy shall also apply to this disease.

(2) The Inspector shall inspect or arrange for an inspection by the Veterinary Surgeon under the Act with a view to obtaining material from the lesion of the disease from any horse, mule, ass or any other animal affected with Epizootic Lymphangitis or suspected of being so affected, for microscopic examination and for the purpose of making such inspection or examination to order any such animal to be collected, detained or isolated at the expense of the owner.

(3) The certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the material from the lesion of the disease has shown the specific organism (*Cryptococcus farciminosus*) on microscopical examination shall, for the purpose of the Act and these rules, be prima facie evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified.

(H) Dourine.

Sub-rules (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13) (14) and (15) described under Glanders and Farcy shall apply to this disease.

(1) A Veterinary Surgeon may from time to time order slaughter, castration or other disposition of the animals which are found to be affected with Dourine.

(2) The Inspector shall inspect or report to the Veterinary Surgeon to inspect any animal affected with Dourine or suspected of being affected or which has been in contact with animals so affected or suspected of being so affected or which have been in any way whatsoever exposed to the infection of Dourine, and the Veterinary

Surgeon may order any such animals to be collected, detained, castrated or otherwise dealt with as may appear to him advisable.

(3) The expenses of and incidental to the collection or isolation, seizure, castration or otherwise dealing with animals affected with or suspected to be affected with Dourine, shall be borne by the owner of the animal and no indemnity shall be allowed to the owner, in case of damage arising out of or resulting from such action.

(I) Rabies. Sub-Rules (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (10), (13) and (15) described under Glanders and Farcy shall also apply to this disease.

(1) A Veterinary Surgeon may order the slaughter of any dog or other animal affected with rabies or suspected or being so affected and the disposal of the carcass of such animals which shall either be buried in unslaked lime and afterwards water thrown on them two feet below the surface of the ground or preferably burnt, away from water courses and at the expense of the owner or person-in-charge.

(2) Inspector shall order dogs or other animals which have been exposed to the infection of rabies, to be isolated or muzzled at the expense of the owner, for as long as the Veterinary Surgeon may decide.

(3) Inspectors shall order the destruction of stray dogs, cats or any other animals in the infected areas under their respective jurisdiction in order to limit the spread of infection of rabies at the expense of the local authority.

(4)

(a) Every Municipality and other local body shall enforce in the area under their jurisdiction, the licensing of dogs, cats and other animals kept as pets.

(b) In the event of an outbreak of Rabies in an area under their jurisdiction the muzzling of dogs in that area for as long a period as the disease is in existence shall be enforced.

(5) On receiving the report of Inspector to the effect that Rabies is known or suspected to exist in any locality, the Local Authority may order that all other animals within such area shall be detained, isolated or muzzled in such manner and during such period as he may specify in this behalf.

(J) Surra.

Sub-rules (1), (2)(a), (3), (4), (5) described under Rinderpest shall apply mutatis mutandis except that for words "an isolations pond" there shall be substituted the words 'A Surra Centre" and rules 10, 14 and 15 described under Glanders and Farcy shall apply to this disease.

(1) No animal shall be certified to be suffering from Surra until the necessary microscopical examination and diagnosis has been made by the Veterinary Surgeon.

(2)

(a) The Veterinary Surgeon shall direct that an animal affected with Surra, while at the Surra centre be subjected to a suitable curative treatment.

(b) If the animal is in such a condition that it is considered that treatment would not be of any benefit, or if the owner is not willing to defray the expenses of treatment or the feeding of the animal while under treatment, the animal shall forthwith be destroyed.

(3) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the release or removal of any animal from a Surra Centre unless he is fully satisfied that such animal has received the prescribed treatment and is not infective.

(4) No animal shall be removed out of an infected place without a licence signed by an Inspector under the Act.

13. Scales of charges in respect of expenses incurred on behalf of the owner to be recovered under Section 27 of the Act :-

The officer taking action under chapter n of the Act in respect of any property shall frame a certificate of expenses incurred at the following scales of charges :

(a) For the disinfection of premises not exceeding Rs.10 per 100 451 square feet floor area.

(b) For the disinfection of vehicle, vessel or other article not exceeding Rs. 10 per article.

(c) For the disposal of the carcasses :

(i) Not exceeding Rs. 10 for cartage per animal.

(ii) Not exceeding Rs. 40 for the burial of each carcass.

(iii) Not exceeding Rs. 60 for incineration of each carcass.

(d) Feeding charges not exceeding Rs. 2 per day per animal. The Inspector shall prepare the bill of such charges in Form II of Appendix-II and send it to the Collector of the District concerned for recovering the same from the person concerned as arrears of land revenue. Exp. All such charges are to be recovered from the owner of the animal and credited under Head "110 Animal Husbandry Service and Service Fee."

14. Report or Notice under the Act :-

The Veterinary Surgeon or the Inspector, as the case may be, shall submit a report of the action taken by him under the Act in respect of any animal to the Rinderpest Officer, Delhi and will seek instruction from him for any further action to be taken by him. The Rinderpest Officer shall report or bring to the notice of the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Delhi the action taken by him.

15. Control on the movement of Animals :-

The animal/animals so detained in the quarantine stations shall remain under the care of the owner or person-in-charge of the animal/animals who shall be responsible for their feeding and upkeep. He shall have to pay Re. 1 for vaccination, marking etc. and the amounts so recovered are creditable to Head "110-Animal Husbandry Service and Service Fee."

16. Control on the sale or traffic of infective animals or carcasses of infective animals :-

When any place or any area has been notified or declared as infected the sale of or other traffic in infective animals or in the carcasses of infective animals or in any parts of such animal or litter, feeding utensil or other things which may carry infection shall be prohibited or restricted in the manner and to the extent laid down under these rules in respect of scheduled diseases.

17. Disinfection of vessels or vehicles or building, yards or places :-

The disinfection of vessels or vehicles used as common carriers, the cleansing and disinfection of buildings, yards, and other places used for animals and the destruction of infected matter of things found therein or near thereto shall be done in accordance with rules laid down in Appendix I.

18. Diagnostic Tests :-

The diagnostic tests to be applied to animals suspected to be suffering from scheduled diseases shall be such as may be prescribed by the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Delhi relating to such scheduled diseases.

19. Disposal of animals, carcasses and other things seized under the Act :-

The destruction of animals and the disposal of carcasses or parts of carcasses, fodder, bedding or other things seized under the Act shall be done in accordance with these rules respecting scheduled diseases.

20. Detention and Fees at the Inter State Quarantine Station :-

(i) The period of detention of animals at the interstate quarantine station shall be 10 days.

(ii) The fee for vaccination and marking of animals at the interstate quarantine station shall be Re. 1 per animal. All such fee will be recovered from the owner of the animals and are creditable under Head "110-Animal Husbandry Service and Service Fee."