

Central Provinces Slaughter Of Animals Act, 1915

4 of 1915

[27 November 1915]

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An Act to make better provisions for the regulation of the slaughter of animals in the Central Provinces. Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the regulation of the slaughter of animals; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title, extent and commencement :-

(1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Slaughter of Animals Act, 1915. (2) This section extends to the whole of the Central Provinces; and the Local Government may, by notification, extend on and from a date to be specified in the notification the whole or any part of the rest of this Act to any such local area as it thinks fit.

2. Definition :-

In this Act- (a) "Animal" means any bull, bullock, cow buffalo, goat, Sheep or their young. (b) "Slaughter-house" means any place

where more than ten animals are slaughtered on any one day, and includes any premises for the manufacture of jerked meat or the preparation of hides, bones or any other products of animals slaughtered at the slaughter house, but shall not include any place where animals are slaughtered for religious purposes only and not for profit, nor any private place where more than ten animals are slaughtered on any one day for social ceremony. (c) "Occupier" includes any person owning any animal slaughter at the slaughter house or carrying on the business of manufacturing or preparing the products of slaughtered animals for sale, or a managing agent or other person authorized to represent the occupier.

3. Inspectors :-

(1) The Local Government may, by notification, appoint by name or by office such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors of slaughter house within such local limits as it may assign to such inspectors. (2) The District Magistrate shall be an Inspector of all slaughter houses in his district. (3) Every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may indicate in the behalf. XLVV of 18 (4) Subject to any rules in this behalf, an Inspector of slaughter houses may within the local limits for which he is appointed.

4. Powers of Inspectors :-

(a) enter, with such assistants, if any, as he thin fit, any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a slaughter house; (b) make such examination of the promises and of the registers prescribed by rules made under this Act and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; (c) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act: 3. Provided that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

5. Penalties :-

Any person who in breach of this Act or any rule made there under- (a) Slaughters any animal, or allows any animal to be slaughtered, in an in humans way; (b) Fails to provide any animal with food or water or cruelty treats any animal; (c) Neglects to keep any slaughter house in a sanitary condition; (d) Neglects to take out a license or to keep any register prescribed by rules made under this

Act. (e) Fails to destroy or otherwise dispose of the flesh, hides or bones of any animal in such manner that they may not be injurious to health; (f) Does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any rule made there under, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees: Provided that no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the sanction of, the Inspector.

6. Exemption of occupier from liability in certain cases :-

(1) Where the occupier of a slaughter house is charged with an offence under this Act, he shall be entitled, upon complaint made by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier of the slaughter house proves to the satisfaction of the court- that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or convince; that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier, and the occupier shall be discharged from any liability under this Act. (2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Inspector at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings- (a) that the occupier of the slaughter house has used all used all due deligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and (b) by what person the offence has been committed, and (c) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or convince of his orders. The Inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier of the slaughter house, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if h e were the occupied. 6. Any person who willfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any poser under section 4 or fails to produce or demand by an Inspector any license or register prescribed by rules made under this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

7. Penalties for certain offences :-

The Local Government may, by notification, transfer all or any of the functions of the Local Government under this Act to any Municipal Committee within the local area subject to the Jurisdiction of such Municipal Committee:

8. Power of Local Government to transfer its functions to

Municipal Committees :-

Provided that all rules framed by a Municipal Committee under section 10 of this Act shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Municipal Committee makes by laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the Gazette, have the force of law.

9. xxx :-

The Local Government may, by notification, withdraw from any Municipal Committee its functions or powers under the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, in respect of any slaughter house situated within or without the municipal area, and thereupon the control, management and inspection of such slaughter house shall be regulated by the provisions of this Act.

10. Power of Local Government to withdraw from Municipal Committees their functions regarding slaughter houses. XVI of 1903 :-

(1) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act, to provide for if, if any- Power to make rules: (a) the slaughter of animals in a human manner and the proper treatment of animals, before slaughter; (b) the class and maximum daily number of animals to be slaughtered; (c) the maintenance of slaughter houses in a sanitary condition, (d) the licensing of slaughter houses and occupiers and the levy of fees for such licenses, whether by a charge for each animal slaughtered or by a fee for the license; (e) the maintenance of registers of persons employed in, and animals slaughtered at, slaughter houses; (f) the destruction of the flesh, hides or bones of any animal suffering from anthrax, tuberculosis or any disease which may be declared likely to be injurious to health; (g) generally, the carrying out the purposes of this Act; Provided that rules made under clause (a) for the slaughter of animals in a human manner shall not conflict with the recognized religious usages of the person employed in their slaughter. (2) The power conferred by sub-section (1) to make rules is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication. (3) Such rules shall be published in the Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.