

BOMBAY DISEASES OF ANIMALS RULES, 1951

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BOMBAY DISEASES OF ANIMALS RULES, 1951

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 36 of the 'Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act, 1948 (Bom.LIX of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely:-

1. . :-

(1) These rules may be called the Bombay [Diseases of Animals] Rules, 1951.

[(2) They extend to the whole of the State of Maharashtra]

2. . :-

In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

(i) "Act" means the Bombay 2[Diseases of Animals] Act, 1948;

(ii) "section" means a section of the Act;

(iii) "prescribed authority" means the authority specified in rule 12.

3. . :-

All animals inspected, detained or vaccinated at a quarantine station under section 7 shall be liable to be marked by branding the letters 'CD' on the left hand quarter. The last two digits of the calendar year in which such marking is done shall also be branded after the letters 'C.D' e.g, 51. A fee of two annas per animal shall be payable for such marking.

4. . :-

The period of detention of animals at a quarantine station for the purpose of inspection, vaccination and marking under section 7(3) shall not exceed 7 days.

5. . :-

Whenever an animal is detained at a quarantine station under section 7 the person in charge of the animal shall make necessary arrangement for feeding the animal or in the alternative pay to the officer in charge of the quarantine station a fee of Re. 1 per animal per diem to cover the cost of such feeding.

6. . :-

At the time of release of any animal from the quarantine station, a permit in the form appended hereto shall be issued under section 7 (5) by the officer-in-charge of the quarantine station to the person in-charge of the animal.

7. . :-

The test to which an animal may be submitted under subsection (1) of section 9 shall be the Tuberculin test in the case of Tuberculosis or the Avion Tubesculin or Johnin test in the case of Johnne's Disease and in the case of other scheduled diseases the animal shall be kept under observation. The Veterinary Surgeon may collect blood or any other material from any animal suspected to be diseased for the purpose of confirmation of his diagnosis.

8. . :-

In the absence of a cattle pound in the vicinity, the Inspector shall, in cases falling under the proviso to sub-section 2(a) of section 9, send the animal to the nearest Veterinary Dispensary for maintenance for a period not exceeding fifteen days and make further attempts to find the person entitled to the possession of the animal. At the end of that period if such person is not found, it will be lawful for the officer-in-charge of the Veterinary Dispensary to

sell animal by auction and to credit the sale proceeds to the Government after deducting therefrom the charges incurred on the maintenance of the animal.

9. . :-

Any animal certified under section 9(2) (b) as affected with Rinderpest or Foot and Mouth Disease shall be segregated, kept under observation and treated till it dies or is declared to be non-infective. In the case of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, [Blackquarter, Anthrax and South African Horses Sickness], the animal shall be segregated and kept under observation until it dies or declared to be non-infective. In the case of [Rabies, John's Disease and Salmonellosis] the animal shall be destroyed forthwith. In the case of Tuberculosis, it shall be destroyed if it is suffering from open tuberculosis; otherwise it shall be passed after being branded on the neck with letters "C.D.T.",

10. . :-

If the Veterinary Surgeon certifies under section 9(2) (c) that an animal is infective, though not diseased, it shall be kept under observation for a period upto 7 days and shall be further dealt with under section 9(2) (a) or 9(2) (b), as the case may be.

11. . :-

The compensation to be paid under section 10 in respect of any animal which has been destroyed shall be determined by a committee consisting of the [Government Veterinary Officer of the area concerned], the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and a member of a local authority nominated in this behalf by a Collector. In the case of John's Disease, the compensation to be paid shall be determined on the basis of the value of the animal for the purpose of meat at the time the animal was destroyed.

12. . :-

The prescribed authority for the purposes of sections 11, 12 and 13 shall be the Deputy Superintendent Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, Bombay, in the City of Bombay; the District Veterinary Officer in the Bombay Suburban District and the [Government Veterinary Officer] of the area concerned in the rest of the [Maharashtra State].

13. . :-

Every vessel or vehicle to which section 16 applies shall be cleansed and disinfected at least once a month or if it is engaged in

transporting affected or infective animals at such shorter intervals as the Veterinary Surgeon may direct.

14. . :-

For the purposes of disinfecting any land, building or other place or any vessel or vehicle, the following disinfectants shall be used as may be directed by the Veterinary Surgeon, namely:-

- (i) Mercuric Chloride 1 in 1,000.
- (ii) Milk of Chloride of lime 1 in 20.
- (iii) Acid Carbolic solution 1 in 20.
- (iv) Formalin solution 1 per cent.
- (v) Steam.
- (vi) Formalin vapour.
- (vii) Blow lamp.

15. . :-

All perishable articles such as ropes and litter, found on any land, building, place, vessel or vehicle to which section 17 applies, shall be destroyed and fittings disinfected.

16. . :-

When an animal is suspected to have died of a scheduled disease and has been buried in a locality known to be free from it and it is necessary to examine the carcass, the Veterinary Surgeon shall cause the carcass to be exhumed for the purpose of diagnosis under section 18, provided that if the history of the case suggests that the animal had died of Anthrax no exhumation shall be done.

17. . :-

The distance from the shore within which the carcass or any part of the carcass of any animal shall not be placed or caused or permitted to be placed under section 22 shall be 500 yards.

18. . :-

The power to enter upon and inspect any land, building or other place or any vessel or vehicle under section 24 for the purpose of examining an animal shall be exercised after giving due notice to the party concerned of his intention to visit the same for the said purpose.