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RULES
UNDER THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960

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THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO DRAUGHT AND PACK ANIMALS RULES, 1965.

(As amended up to 9th December, 1968)*

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 38 of the prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, namely: -

The Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals Rules, 1965

1.Short title and commencement:

- These rules may be called the prevention of Cruelty to Draught and pack Animals Rules, 1965.
- They shall come into force in any state on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2.Definitions:

(1). In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a). "Large bullock" or "Large Buffalo" respectively means a bullock or buffalo, the weight of which exceeds 350 kilograms;

(b). "Medium Bullock" or "Medium Buffalo" respectively means a bullock or buffalo, the weight of which exceeds 250 kilograms, but does not exceed 350 kilograms;

(c). "Small Bullock" or "Small Buffalo" respectively means a bullock or buffalo, the weight of which does not exceed 250 kilograms;

(d). "Street" includes any way, road, lane, square, ally or passage, whether a throughfare or not over which the public have a right of way;

(e). "Vehicle" means a wheeled conveyance of any description, which is capable of being used as such on any street.

(2). For the purposes of clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (1), the weight of an animal shall be determined by applying any of the following formulae, namely:-

$$\text{Length} \times \text{Girth}^2 \text{ in cms} / 10838 = \text{Weight of animal in kgms. (Or)}$$

$$9(\text{Length in cms} \times \text{Girth in cms}^2) / 1,00,000$$

3. Maximum loads for draught animals:

(1). No person shall cause any animal specified in column 1 of the table below to draw a vehicle of the kind described in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof if it carries a load in excess of the weight specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof.

	1	2	3
1.	Small bullock or small buffalo	Two-wheeled vehicle-	
		(a).if fitted with ball bearings	-1000 Kilograms
		(b).if fitted with pneumatic tyres	-750 Kilograms
		(c).if not fitted with pneumatic tyres	-500 Kilograms
2.	Medium Bullock or medium buffalo	Two-wheeled vehicle-	
		a) If fitted with ball bearings	-1400 Kilograms
		b) If fitted with	-1050

		pneumatic tyres	Kilograms
		c) If not fitted with pneumatic tyres	-700 Kilograms
3.	Large bullock or large buffalo	Two-wheeled vehicle-	
		(a).If fitted with ball bearings	-1800 Kilograms
		(b).If fitted with pneumatic tyres	-1350 Kilograms
		(c).If not fitted with pneumatic tyres	-900 Kilograms
4.	Horse or mule	Two-wheeled vehicle-	
		a) If fitted with pneumatic tyres	-750 Kilograms
		b) If not fitted with pneumatic tyres	-500 Kilograms
5.	Pony	Two-wheeled vehicle-	
		(a).If fitted with pneumatic tyres	-600 Kilograms
		(b) If not fitted with pneumatic tyres	-400 kilograms
6.	Camel	Two-wheeled vehicle-	-1000 Kilograms

(2). Where the vehicle to be drawn is a four-wheeled vehicle, weight specified in column 3 of the said table shall, in each case, be read as being one and a quarter times and, if the four-wheeled vehicle is one fitted with pneumatic tyres, as being one a half times, as much as the weight so specified.

(3). Where the vehicle, whether two-wheeled or four-wheeled is to be drawn by two animals of either species referred to in each of the entries in column 1 of the said table, the weight specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof shall be read as being twice, and if the vehicle is one fitted with pneumatic tyres, as being two and a half times as much as the weight so specified.

(4). Where the route by which a vehicle is to be drawn involves an ascent for not less than one kilometer and the gradient is more than

three meters in a distance of thirty meters, the weight specified in column 3 of the said table shall, in each case, be read as being one-half of what is so specified.

Explanation The weights specified in this rule shall be
1: inclusive or the weight of the vehicle.

Explanation In calculating any weight for the purpose of this
2: rule, fractions shall be disregarded

4. Maximum load for certain pack animals:

No person shall cause any animal specified in column 1 of the table below to carry any load in excess of the weight specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof.

1	Small bullock or buffalo	100 Kilograms
2	Medium bullock or buffalo	150 Kilograms
3	Large bullock or buffalo	175 Kilograms
4	Pony	70 Kilograms
5	Mule	200 Kilograms
6	Donkey	50 Kilograms
7	Camel	250 Kilograms

5. Maximum number of passengers for animal drawn vehicles:

No person in charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal referred to in column 1 of the table under sub-rule (1) or rule 3 shall allow more than four persons, excluding the driven and children below 6 years of age, to ride on the vehicle.

6. General Conditions for use of draught and pack animals:

No person shall use or cause to be used any animal for drawing any vehicle or carrying any load –

a. For more than nine hours in a day in the aggregate.

b. For more than five hours continuously without a break for rest for the animal

c. In any area where the temperature exceeds 37 degree C (99 degree F) during the period between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.

7. *Animals to be disengaged after work:*

No person shall continue to keep or cause to be kept in harness any animal used for the purpose of drawing vehicles, after it is no longer needed for such purpose.

8. *Use of Spiked bits prohibited.*

No person shall, for the purpose of driving or riding an animal or causing it to draw any vehicle or for otherwise controlling it, use any spiked stick or bit, harness or yoke with spikes, knobs or projections or any other sharp tackle or equipment which causes or is likely to cause bruises, swellings, abrasions or severe pain to the animal.

9. *Saddling of horses:*

No person shall cause a horse to be saddled in such a way that the harness rests directly on the animal's withers without there being sufficient clearance between the arch of the saddle and the withers.

10. *Certificates regarding unladen weight of vehicles, etc.:*

(1). For the purpose of these rules, the Board may authorize any organization established for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals or for promoting their welfare to issue to the owner of any vehicle which may be brought before it for examination, a certificate as to its unladen weight, and any certificate so issued may be accepted as evidence of the weight of such vehicle.

(2). Nothing contained in this rule shall be construed as being in derogation of any right conferred by any law for the time being in force authorizing any local authority to determine the unladen weight of any vehicle and to grant the necessary certificate or stamp the vehicle in this behalf.

11. *Powers of police officers and other authorized persons:*

(1). If any police officer above the rank of a constable or any other person authorized in this behalf by the State Government or by the Board by general or special order has reason to believe that an offence against rule 3 or 4, has been or is being committed in respect of any animal referred to therein, he may, in any case where a weighbridge is available within a reasonable distance require the owner or other person in charge of such animal to take the animal or the vehicle or

both to the weighbridge for the purpose of determining the weight of the load which the animal has been or is drawing or carrying.

(2). If the owner or other person in charge of the aforesaid animal refuses to comply with the demand of the police officer or other person as so authorised, it shall be lawful for such police officer or other person to take the animal or the vehicle or both to the weight bridge for the purpose aforesaid.

(3). As soon as any weight is determined under this rule, the owner or other person in charge of the said animal shall be given a statement in writing signed by the police officer or the person authorised as aforesaid, as the case may be, as to the weight so determined and any other information relevant for the purpose.

12. Application of rules where local bye-laws etc. exist:

If there is in force in any area to which these rules extend, any rule, regulations or bye-law made under any law for the time being in force by any local authority in respect of any of the matters for which provision is made in these rules, such rule, regulation or bye-law shall, to the extent to which-

1. It contains provision less irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, prevail,

2. It contains provisions more irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, be of no effect.

(Notified in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), vide Government of India, Minister of Food and Agriculture, No. 9-18/62-LD. Dated 23rd March, 1965.)

* [Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation(Department of Agriculture), Notification No.34-2/67-LD, III dated the 9th December, 1968.]

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (LICENSING OF FARRIERS) RULES, 1965.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, namely: -

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965.

1.Short Title and commencement:

- a.)These rules may be called Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965.
- b.)They shall come into force in any State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different areas of the State.

2.Definition:

In These rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- a.)"Cattle" means buffaloes, bullocks, horses, mules, or donkeys and includes other animals used for draught, pack or carriage purpose, which require shoeing;
- b.)"Farrier" means a person who carrier on the business of shoeing cattle;
- c.)"License" means a license granted under these rules;
- d.)"Licensing authority" means such officer of the veterinary department of the State or a local authority or any organization for the welfare of animals as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

3.Farriers to be licensed:

No person shall, after the commencement of these rules, begin to carry on the business of a farrier, and no person carrying on the business of a farrier at the commencement of these rules, shall, after the expiration of three months from such commencement, continue to carry on such business, expect under a licence.

4. Persons entitled to apply for license:

Every person who-

- (i).has completed the age of eighteen years, and
- (ii).has undergone any such training in the business of shoeing cattle as may be approved by the licensing authority ; or

(iii).has been carrying on the business of a farrier for not less than two years before the commencement of these rules;

Shall be entitled to a license.

5.Application for license:

Every person who at the commencement of these rules is carrying on the business of a farrier and who intends to carry on such business after such commencement and every person who intends to begin such business after such commencement shall apply in writing to the licensing authority for a license giving his name, place of residence, place of business. His qualifications for the license and such other particulars as the licensing authority may require.

6.Grant of License:

The licensing authority shall after satisfying himself as to whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be granted a license and whether he has equipped himself or has made arrangements for equipping himself with proper tools and other implements for the purpose of his business, grant to every applicant who is duly qualified in this behalf a license in the form prescribed in the annexure to these rules.

Explanation:The tools and other implements which a person carrying on or intending to carry on the business of a farrier shall ordinarily have in his possession are the following, namely: -

1. Driving hammer with claws.
2. Hand hammer.
3. Drawing knife.
4. Scorcher knife.
5. Pincers.
6. Buffer.
7. Rasp.
8. Chisel for cutting bar iron.
9. Punch for making nail holes.
10. Nails for shoeing.
11. Twitch.
12. Wooden plank for finishing work.
13. Iron anvil.
14. Good quality wrought iron for shoes.

7.Term of license and renewal thereof:

(1). A license shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of its grant, but it may be renewed from time to time on application made

by the licensee stating the period from which the license is to be renewed:

Provided that no license shall be renewed for a period exceeding two years at a time.

(2). The renewal of a license shall be made by inscribing, in the columns provided for the purpose in the license, the date of renewal, the date of expiry of the renewed license and the signature of the licensing authority.

8. Issue of duplicate license:

If a license is defected, lost or destroyed the licensing authority may after making such inquiry into the matter as he thinks fit, issue a duplicate.

9. Farrier to exercise reasonable care and skill:

Every licensee under these rules shall exercise an reasonable degree of care and skill in the shoeing of cattle.

10. Cancellation of license:

1). It shall be lawful for the licensing authority to enter the place of business of any licensee during normal working hours for the purpose of inspection; and if, in the opinion of the licensing authority the licensee is unable to exercise a reasonable degree of care and skill in the shoeing of cattle or is not properly equipped for the purpose of his business, he may, after giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of being heard, cancel the license.

2). A license may also be cancelled if the licensing authority is satisfied, after giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of being heard that there has been a breach of any of the conditions of the license.

"10A. an appeal shall lie from any order refusing or canceling a license under these rules to such authority as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify for the purpose."

11. Issue of fresh license after cancellation:

A person whose license has been cancelled under rule 10 may be granted a fresh license on application made in this behalf if the licensing authority is satisfied that having regard to the circumstances obtaining at the time of such application, there is no reason why the applicant should not be granted a fresh license.

12.Fees:

(1). The fees payable on every application for a license shall be one rupee and that on every application for renewal of the license or for a duplicate thereof shall be fifty paise.

(2). Such fees may be paid either in cash or by affixing non-judicial stamps of equivalent value to the application.

13.Maintenance of register:

The licensing authority shall maintain a register containing full particulars relating to every license.

* Inserted by the licensing of Farriers (Amendment) Rules, 1966 – vide Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and co-operation (Department of Agriculture) Notification No. 1913/65-LD, dated the 8th March, 1966.

Farrier's License

License No

1. Name of Licensee
2. Place of residence and full postal address.
3. Place of business.
4. Duration of license.

From.....To.....

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

(1). This license is valid for two years only from the date of its grant, unless renewed, on application made under rule 7 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965, within one month before the date of expiry of the original or earlier license.

(2). During the continuance of the license, the licensee shall be bound to produce for inspection during normal workings hours and at his place of business all the tools and other implements in his possession and kept for the purpose of his business if a demand for the production of the same is made by the licensing authority.

(3). Then Licensee shall afford all reasonable facilities for the purpose of enabling the licensing authority to inspect the place of business of the licensee and the manner in which he is carrying on the business.

RENEWAL ENDORSEMENT

Date of Renewal	Date of Expiry	Signature of licensing authority	Remarks
1	2	3	4

*. (Notified in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) vide Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture No.9-18/62-LD, dated 23rd March 1965).

*. Substituted by the Licensing of Farriers (Amendment) Rules, 1966

PERFORMING ANIMALS RULES, 1973

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 read with section 37 of the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely: -

1.Short Title and commencement:

(1). These rules may be called the Performing Animals Rules, 1973.

(2). They shall come into force in any State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2.Definitions:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires: -

(a). "Act" means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

(b). "Performing animal" means any animal which is used at, or for the purpose of any entertainment to which the public are admitted through sale of tickets.

(c). "Prescribed authority" means the State Government or such other authority as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

(d). "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules.

3.Application for Registration:

a.) Every application by a person desirous of exhibiting or training any performing animal for registration under the Act shall be in the form and shall contain the particulars set out in the first Schedule.

b). Every such application shall be made to the prescribed authority within whose jurisdiction the application ordinarily resides and, if he has no fixed place of residence, the application shall be made to such authority as the Central Government may by order specify in this behalf.

4.Fee and Registration:

Every application for registration shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees twenty-five which may be paid either in cash or in such other manner as may be specified by the prescribed authority.

5.Form of Certificate of Registration:

a). The certificate of registration to be issued by the prescribed authority shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

b). Every registration shall be given a serial number according to the order in which it is made, and the serial number shall be inserted in the certificate of registration issued to the applicant.

6.Register:

Every person to whom a certificate of registration is issued under these rules shall have his name entered in a register, which shall be kept in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

7.Inspection of Register:

The register kept under these rules shall be open to inspection during office hours on any working day on payment of a fee of two rupees and any person may take extract therefrom or may require the prescribed authority to issue to him a certified copy of any entry therein on payment of a fee of five rupees.

8.Application for variation of entries in register:

Every application under Sub-Section (5) of section 23 of the Act for the variation of any particulars entered in the register shall be in the form

set out in the Fourth Schedule and when any particulars are varied the existing certificate of registration shall be cancelled and a new certificate issued to the applicant.

9. Issue of duplicate copies of certificates:

Any person whose name is registered under these rules may, on proof by him that the original certificate of registration has been lost or destroyed and on payment of a fee of rupees five, be given a duplicate copy of the certificate of registration which for the purpose of these rules shall have the same effect as the original certificate of registration.

10. Copies of certificates etc. to be sent to the Animal Welfare Board of India:

The prescribed authority shall cause a copy of every certificate of registration or duplicate thereof or a new certificate issued under these rules to be sent to the Animal Welfare Board of India established under the act, as soon as may be after it is issued.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(SEE RULE 3)

Form of Application

I, the undersigned, do hereby apply for registration under the Performing Animal Rules, 1973 and do hereby declare the following particulars to be true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.....

Date

Address to which certificate of registration is to be sent.

.....
.....

PARTICULAR

1 Full name of applicant

(In Block Letters)

2 State name (if any used in India)

3 Nationality

4 Either (a) address of fixed place of Residence in India, or (b) permanent Postal address in India to which letters Addressed to the applicant may be forwarded.

5 Address or addressed (if any) in India, Other than temporary addresses while on tour, at which applicant trains or intends to train performing animals.

(If none, write, "None".)

6 State whether previously registered under the Performing Animals Rules, 1973. If so, state the number and date of certificate of registration.

7 (I) Kinds of performing animals to be	<u>To be trained</u>	<u>To be exhibited</u>
a. trained,	<u>Kind Number</u>	<u>Kind Number</u>
b. exhibited		

Stating number of each kind

(ii) Trained animals already available for being exhibited.

	<u>Kind Number</u>	<u>Kind Number</u>
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8 Describe briefly the general nature* of the performances or performances in which the performing animals are to be exhibited or for which they are to be trained, mentioning any apparatus which is used for the purpose of the performance.

* The description must be sufficient to give a general idea of what is done by the animals taking part in the performance, and should state the approximate duration of the performance, the number of times for which it is usually to be given in one and the same day, and the number of animals of each kind taking part in the performance. It need not give details which would divulge any professional secret.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(SEE RULE 5)

Certificate Of Registration

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the person to whom the under-mentioned particulars relate has this day been registered under the performing Animals Rules, 1975 with the registration authority for the

Serial Number of entry

In Register

Name of the Place :

Date :

Signature of Clerk or registration authority

PARTICULARS

Name of trainer or exhibitor	Nationality	Either (a) Address of fixed place of residence in India or (b) Permanent postal address in India to which letters addressed to the trainer or exhibitor may be forwarded	Address or addresses at which the performing animals are to be trained	Particulars of any previous registration	Kinds of performing animals To be trained	To be exhibited	Description of general nature of performance	Date of Registration	Particulars of any order of court made under section 24 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

THIRD SCHEDULE(SEE RULE 6)

Form of Register

Serial Number	Name of trainer or exhibitor	Nationality	Either (a) Address of fixed place of residence	(a) Address or addresses at which the performing animals are to be trained	Particulars of any previous registration	Kinds of performing animals To be trained	To be exhibited	Description of general nature of performance	Date of Registration	Particulars of any order of court made
---------------	------------------------------	-------------	--	--	--	---	-----------------	--	----------------------	--

1	2	3	in India r (b) Permanent postal address in India to which letters addressed to the trainer or exhibiter may be forwaded	animals are to be trained	5	6	Kind No.	Kind No.	9	10	under section 24 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960	11
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FOURTH SCHEDULE

Form of application for variation of particulars entered in register.

Application to have the particulars entered in register with respect to the applicant varied.

To

The Prescribed Authority,

Full Name of applicant:.....

(IN BLOCK LEETERS)

Number and date of certificate of registration.....

I return herewith my certificate of registration under the Performing Animal Rules, 1973, and I hereby apply to have the particulars entered in the Register with respect to be varied, as follow and for the reasons given below:

I also request that my existing certificate may be cancelled and a new certificate of registration may be issued to me.

Signature

Address

Note: No fee is payable for the issue of a new certificate of registration.

Notified in Gazette of India, Part II Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture No. 35-4/72-LD I dated 22nd May 1973

TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS, RULES, 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960): the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said Section, namely: -

TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS RULES, 1978.

CHAPTER 1

1. Short Title:

These rules may be called the Transport of Animals, Rules, 1978.

2. Definition:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a. qualified veterinary surgeon means one who holds a diploma or a degree of a recognized veterinary college.
- b. "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules.

CHAPTER 2

Transport of Dogs and Cats

3. Rules 4 to 14 shall apply to the transport of dogs and cats of all breeds whether by rail, road, inland, waterway, sea or air.

4.

(a) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the dogs and cats are in a fit condition to travel by rail, road, inland, waterways. Sea or air and are not showing any sign of infectious or contagious disease including rabies, shall accompany each

consignment and the certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule – A

(b) in the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

5. No dog or cat in an advanced stage of pregnancy shall be transported.

6.

(a) Dogs or cats to be transported in the same container shall be of the same species and breed

(b) Unweaned puppies of kittens shall not be transported with adult dogs or cats other than their dams.

(c) No female dog or cat in season (cestrus) shall be transported with any male.

7.

(a) Any dog or cat reported to be vicious or exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be transported individually in a cage, muzzled and labeled to give warning to the handlers

(b) In extreme cases, the dogs and cats shall be administered with sedative drugs by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

8.

(1) when dogs and cats are to be transported for long distances:

a.) They shall be fed and given water at least two hours prior to their transport and shall not be packed for transport if they are hungry or thirsty.

b.) They should be exercised as late as possible before dispatch.

c.) They shall be given adequate water for drinking every four hours in summer or every six hours during winter.

d.) They shall be fed once in twelve hours in the case of adult dogs or cats and they shall be fed once in four hours in the case of puppies and kittens in accordance with the instructions of the consignors if any.

e.) Adequate arrangements shall be made for their care and management during the journey.

(2) When the dogs or cats are to be transported by rail involving a journey of more than six hours, an attendant shall accompany the dogs or cats to supply them with food and water on the way and the attendant shall have access to the dogs or cats for this purpose at all stations and no dog or cat shall be exposed to the direct blast of air during such journey.

9. Where dogs or cats are to be transported for short distance by road in a public vehicle, the following precautions are to be taken namely:-

- a. They shall be put in a cage and the cage containing the dogs or cats shall not be put on the roof of the vehicle but shall be inside the vehicle preferably near the end of the vehicle
- b. The vehicle transporting the dogs or cats shall as far as possible maintain constant speed, avoiding sudden stops and reducing effects of shocks and jolts to the minimum.
- c. At least one attendant shall be present at all times during transit who shall ensure that proper transit conditions are observed and shall also replenish food and water whenever necessary.

10. *Where dogs or cats are to be transported by air:*

- d. The cages shall be properly cleaned and disinfected before the dogs or cats are put in the cages.
- e. Sufficient paddy straw or saw dust or paper cuttings shall be provided for cats in the cages as resting material.
- f. For international transport, the dogs or cats shall be kept in pressurized compartment with regulated temperature.

11. The size and type of crates for transport of dogs and cats shall conform as clearly as may be to the size and type specified in schedule – B and schedule – C respectively.

12. All containers of dogs or cats shall be clearly labeled showing the names address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor.

13. The consignee shall be informed about the train or transport arrival or flight number and its time of arrival in advance.

14. Consignment of dogs or cats to be transported by rail or road shall be booked by the next passenger or main train or bus and should not be detained after accepting the consignment for booking.

CHAPTER III

Transport of Monkeys

15. Rules 16 to 23 shall apply to the transport of all type of monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head.

16.

(a) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are in a fit condition to travel from the trapping area to the nearest unit-head and are not showing any sign of infections or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment.

(b). In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for the transport.

(c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in schedule – D.

17.

(1) Monkeys from one trapping area shall not be allowed to mix with monkeys from any other trapping area for preventing the dangers of cross-infection.

(2) The time in transit from trapping area shall to the nearest rail-head shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum.

(3) if the travel time is longer than six hours provision shall be made to feed and to give water to the monkeys en route.

(4) During transit, precautions shall be taken to protect the monkeys from extreme weather conditions and monkeys that die en route shall be removed at the earliest available opportunity.

18. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1.8 kilogram in weight, shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.

19.

(a). Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.

(b). Pregnant and nursing monkeys as well as monkeys weighing more than 5 kilograms shall be transported in compartmented cages.

20. All monkeys in the same cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size.

21. Monkeys captured within their natural habitat shall be placed in new, sterilized or thoroughly cleaned cages and subsequent transfer, if any, shall also be new, disinfected or thoroughly cleaned cages.

22. monkeys shall be transported from trapping area to the nearest rail-head by the fastest means of transport available and the monkeys shall not be left un-attended at any time during the journey.

23.

1. (a) Monkeys shall be transported in suitable wooden or bamboo cages, so constructed as not to allow the escape of the monkeys but permit sufficient passage of air ventilation.

(b) No nails, metallic projections or sharp edges shall be exposed on the exterior or in the interior of the cages.

(c). Each cage shall be equipped with appropriate water and feed receptacles which are leak proof and capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit.

2. The floor of the cages shall be made of bamboo reapers and the space between each reaper shall range between 20 mm and 30 mm.

3. To facilitate carriage of these cages, provision may be made for rope loops at the four top ends.

4. the weight of any one loaded cage shall not exceed 45 kilograms.

5. the following two sizes of cages shall be used.

(a). 910 x 760 x 510 mm – to contain not more than twelve monkeys, weighing between 1.8 and 3.00 kilograms each or ten monkeys weighing between 3.1 and 5.0 kilograms, each.

(b). 710 x 710 x 510 mm – to contain not more than ten monkeys weighing between 1.8 and 3.00 kilograms each or eight monkeys weighing between 3.1 and 5.00 kilograms each.

Provided that wooden cages as specified in Schedule – F to these rules may also be used for carrying monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail – head.

(6). The construction details of two types of cages shall be given in Schedule – E.

24. Rules 25 to 32 shall apply to transport of monkeys from a rail – head to another rail – head or from a rail – head to nearest airport.

25.

(a) loading and unloading shall be carried out quickly and efficiently.

(b).cages shall be stored in such a manner that ventilation is adequate and the monkeys are not exposed to draught and direct heat or cold.

(c). Monkeys found dead shall be removed as quickly as possible for suitable disposal.

26. the transport cages shall be in accordance with specifications given in rule 28.

27.

(1). Due provision shall be made by the sender for a sufficient supply of food and water for the journey.

(2). In case the journey is over six hours an attendant shall accompany the monkeys to supply them food, water and such other things , on route and he shall have access to the monkeys for feeding, giving water and attention at all stations en route.

(3) the food and water containers shall be checked at least every six hours and refilled, if a necessary.

(4). Monkeys shall not be disturbed during the night hours.

28. Not more than one cage shall be placed over the other and gunny packing shall be placed between two cages, when one is placed over the other.

29. Monkeys shall be brought to the airport sufficiently early.

30. Monkeys shall be provided with food and water immediately before loading on the aircraft.

31.

(a) The cages shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and the consignee in hold red letters.

(b).The consignee shall be informed about the train in which the consignment of monkeys is being sent and its arrival time in advance.

(c). The consignment of monkeys to be transported shall be booked by the next passenger or main train and should not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

32.

(a). A valid health certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are in a fit condition to travel from the nearest rail-head to another rail-head or from a rail-head to the nearest airport and are not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment.

(b). In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c). The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule – D.

33. Rules 34 to 45 shall apply in relation to the transport of monkeys by air.

34. The time in transit shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum.

35. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1.8 kilograms in weight, shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.

36. Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government. Pregnant and nursing monkeys and monkeys weighing over 5 kilograms shall be transported in specially designed individual cages.

37. All monkeys in the same cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size.

38.

(1). In view of the dangers of infection, only monkeys of the same species shall be transported in the same cabin or compartment of the aircraft.

(2). Apparently sick or disabled monkeys exhibiting external injuries or infested with parasites shall not be transported.

(3). Transport of other species of animals, birds, fish food stuff or poisonous materials, such as pesticides and insecticides, in the same cabin or compartment shall not be permitted.

39.

(1). At no time during transit shall the monkeys be left unattended when carried in a freighter aircraft.

(2) At least one attendant shall be present at all times when the aircraft is on the ground.

40.

(1). Monkeys shall be transported in suitable wooden cages, so constructed as not to allow the escape of the monkeys and shall allow sufficient passage of air for ventilation; no nails, metallic projections or sharp edges shall be exposed in the interior or on the exterior of such cages. Each cage shall be equipped with water and food receptacles which shall be leak – proof and be capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit. A suitable absorbent material such as saw dust shall be kept in the dropping trays.

(2). The weight of any one loaded cage shall not exceed 45 kilograms in any case.

(3). The following two sizes of cages shall be used:

(a). 460 x 460 x 460 mm – to contain not more than ten monkeys weighting from 1.8 to 3.0 kilograms each or four monkeys weighting from 3.1 to 5.0 kilograms each; and

(b). 760 x 530 x 460 mm – to contain not more than ten monkeys weighting from 1.8 to 3.0 kilograms each or eight monkeys weighting from 3.1 to 5.0 kilograms each.

(4). The construction details of the two types of cages shall be as given in Schedule – F.

(5). The Construction details of the two types of cages used for the transport of pregnant and nursing monkeys shall be as given in Schedule – G.

41.

(a). The cages shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephones number (if any) of the consignor and the consignee in bold red letters.

(b). The consignee shall be informed in advance about the flight number of the freighter aircraft in which the consignment of monkeys is being sent and its arrival time.

(c). The consignment of monkeys to be transported shall be booked by the next flight of the freighter aircraft and should not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

42.

(1). A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are fit to travel by air and are not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment of monkeys.

(2). In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for shipment.

(3). The form of certificate under sub-rule (1) be as given in Schedule – D.

43.

(1) The air shall be changed not less than twelve times per hour and draughts shall be avoided and there shall be no dead pockets of air.

(2). Except when the monkeys are being fed and given water; they shall travel in semi darkness to make them quieter and less inclined to flight and thus given them better opportunities of resting.

44.The food and water containers shall be checked at every stop and refilled; if necessary, and a sufficient stock of food shall be available on the aircraft and at likely stopping places.

Note : About 85 grams of food per monkey is required daily. Suitable foods are dry cereal grains or gram. It is recommended that whole gram made into biscuits or wheat meal bread should be fed. A minimum of 140-ml. Of water shall be allowed for each monkey per day.

45. An empty cage of the usual dimensions with its sides covered except 50mm at the top to allow for ventilation shall be provided in the freighter aircraft for housing the monkeys which fall sick or are injured during the journey.

CHAPTER IV

Transport of Cattle

46. Rules 47 to 56 shall apply to the transport by rail of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, yaks and calves. (hereinafter in these rules referred to as cattle).

47.

(a). A valid certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the cattle are in a fit conditionj to travel by rail or road and are not suffering from any infectious or contagious or parasitic diseases and that they have been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infectious or contagious or parasitic diseases, shall accompany each consignment.

(b). In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c). The certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule – E.

48. Veterinary first-aid equipment shall accompany all batches of cattle.

49.

(a). Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name , address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee, the number and types of cattle being transported and quantity of rations and food provided.

(b). The consignee shall be informed about the train or vehicle in which the consignment of cattle is being sent and its arrival time in advance.

(c). The consignment of cattle shall be booked by the next train or vehicle and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

50.The average space provided per cattle in Railway wagon or vehicle shall not be less than two square metres.

51.

(a). Suitable rope and platforms should be used for loading cattle from vehicles.

(b). In case of railway wagon the dropped door of the wagon may be used as a ramp when loading or unloading is done to the platform.

52. Cattle shall be loaded after they are properly fed and given water.

53. Cattle in advanced stage of pregnancy shall not be mixed with young cattle in order to avoid stampede during transportation.

54.

(1). Watering arrangements on route shall be made and sufficient quantities of water shall be carried for emergency.

(2). Sufficient feed and fodder with adequate reserve shall be carried to last during the journey.

(3). Adequate ventilation shall be ensured.

55. When cattle is to be transported by rail.

(a). An ordinary goods wagon shall carry not more than ten adult cattle or fifteen calves on broad gauge, not more than six adult cattle or ten calves on metre gauge, or not more than four cattle or six calves on narrow gauge.

(b). Every wagon carrying cattle shall have at least one attendant.

(c). Cattle shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other.

(d). Rations for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if a cattle lies down and this shall not be less than 6 cms thick.

(e). Rations for the journey shall be carried in the middle of the wagon.

(f). To provide adequate ventilation, upper door of one side of the wagon shall be kept open properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire gauge closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire outbreak.

(g). Cattle wagon should be attached in the middle of the train.

(h). Cooking shall not be allowed in the wagons nor hurricane lamps without chimneys.

(i). Two breast bars shall be provided on each side of the wagon, one at height of 60 to 80 cm and the other at 100 to 110 cm.

(j). Cattle-in-milk shall be milked at least twice a day and the calves shall be given sufficient quantity of milk to drink.

(k). As far as possible, cattle may be moved during the nights only.

(l). During day time, if possible, they should be unloaded, fed , given water and rested and if in milk, milking shall be carried out.

56. When cattle are to be transported by goods vehicle the following precautions are to be taken namely:

(a). Specially fitted goods vehicles with a special type of tail board and padding around the sides should be used.

(b). Ordinary goods vehicles shall be provided with anti-slipping material, such as coir matting or wooden board on the floor and the superstructure, if low, should be raised.

(c). No goods vehicle shall carry more than six cattle.

(d). Each goods vehicle shall be provided with one attendant.

(e). While transporting, the cattle, the goods, vehicles shall not be loaded with any other merchandise; and

(f). to prevent cattle being frightened or injured, they should preferably, face the engine.

CHAPTER V

Transport of Equines

57. Rules 57 to 63 shall apply to the transport by rail, road or sea of horses, mules and donkeys (hereinafter in these rules referred to as 'equines')

58.

(a) A valid certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the equines are in a fit condition to travel by rail; road or sea and are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or diseases shall accompany each consignment.

(b). In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c). The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule – 1.

59.

(a). Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name address and telephone number (if Any) of the consignor and consignee the number and type of equines being transported and quantity of ratios and food provided.

(b). The consignee shall be informed in advance about the train or vehicle or ship in which the consignment of equines is being sent and its arrival time.

(c). The consignment of equines shall be booked by the next train or vehicle or ship and shall be accepted for booking.

60.

(a). Pregnant and young equines shall not be mixed with other animals.

(b). Different species of equines shall be kept separately.

(c). Equines shall be loaded after being fed and given water adequately, watering arrangements shall be made enroute and sufficient food carried to last during the journey.

(d). Veterinary first-aid equipment shall accompany all batches of equines.

(e). Adequate ventilation shall be ensured.

(f). Suitable ramps and platforms, improved where not available, shall be used for loading and unloading equines.

61. For the transport of equines by rail, the following precautions shall be taken:

(a). Equines shall be transported by passenger or mixed trains only;

(b). Ordinary goods wagon when used for transportation shall carry not more than eight to ten horses or ten mules or ten donkeys on broad gauge and not more than six horses or eight donkeys on meter-gauge ;

(c). In extreme hot, water shall be sprinkled over the wagons containing equines by the railway authorities to bring down temperature. Ice slabs in specially made containers may be placed inside the wagon, if recommended by a qualified veterinary surgeon;

(d). Every wagon shall have two attendants if the equines are more than two in number;

(e). Equines shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other;

(f). Material for padding, such as paddy, straw shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down and this shall not be less than 6 cm thick;

(g). To provide adequate ventilation, upper door of the side of the wagon shall be kept open and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire gauge closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire break out;

(h). Two breast bars shall be provided on each side of the wagon, one at a height of 50 to 80 cm and the other at 110 cm.

62. For the transport of equines by goods – Vehicles, the following precautions shall be taken, namely:

(a). Specially fitted vehicles with a special type of tail – board and padding around the sides shall be used;

(b). Ordinary goods vehicles shall; be provided with antislipping material on the floor and the super structure, if low, should be raised:

(c). Bamboo poles of at least 8 cm diameter between each animal and two stout batons at the back shall be provided to prevent the animal from falling;

(d). To prevent horses from being frightened or injured their heads should face left away from the passing traffic;

(e). Each vehicle shall not carry more than four to six equines;

(f). Each vehicle shall be provided with one attendant;

(g). These vehicles shall be driven at a speed not more than 35 kilometers per hour;

63. For the transport of equines by sea the following precautions shall be taken, namely:

- (a). Horses may normally be accommodated in single stalls and mules in pens, each pen holding four to five mules;
- (b). Ample ventilation shall be ensured by keeping portholes and providing permanent air trunks or electric blowers on all decks, and exhaust fans shall be installed to blow out foul air;
- (c). All standing shall be athwart the ship with heads facing inwards;
- (d). To avoid distress specially during hot weather, the ship may go underway immediately after embarking and disembarking shall be done as early as possible after anchoring.
- (e). Colts and fillies shall be kept on the exposed decks;
- (f). A pharmacy and spare stalls for five per cent of equines shall be available;
- (g). Passage between two rows of pens shall not be less than 1.5 meters.

CHAPTER - VI

Transport of Sheep and Goats

64. Rules 65 to 75 shall apply to the transport of sheep and goats by rail or road involving journeys of more than six hours.

65.

- (a),. A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the sheep and goats are in a fit condition to travel by rail or road and are not suffering from infectious or contagious or parasitic disease shall accompany each consignment.
- (b). In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.
- (c). The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule – J

66.

- (a). Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name, address and telephone number

(if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and type of sheep or goats being transported and quantity of rations and food provided.

(b). The consignee shall be informed in advance about the train or vehicle in which the consignments of sheep or goats are being sent and its arrival time.

(c). The consignment of sheep or goats shall be booked by the next train or vehicle and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

67.

(a). First-aid equipment shall accompany the sheep or goats in transit.

(b). Suitable ramps shall be provided for loading and unloading the sheep or goats.

(c). In the case of a railway wagon, when the loading or unloading is done on the plat form the dropped door of the wagon shall be used as a ramp.

68. Sheep and goats shall be transported separately; but if lots are small special partition shall be provided to separate them.

69. Rams and male young stock shall not be mixed with female stock in the same compartment.

70. Sufficient food and fodder shall be carried to last during the journey and watering facility shall be provided at regular intervals.

71. Material for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down, and this shall be not less than 5 cm. Thick.

72. The animals shall not be fettered unless there is a risk of their jumping out and their legs shall not be tied down.

73. The space required for a goat shall be the same as that for a woolled sheep and the approximate space required for a sheep in a goods vehicle or a railway wagon shall be as under: -

Approximate weight of animal in Kilogram

	Space required in square Meters	
	Woolled	Shorn
Not more than 20	0.18	0.16
More than 20 but not more than 25	0.20	0.18

More than 25 but not more than 30	0.23	0.22
More than 30	0.28	0.26

74.

(a). No railway wagon shall accommodate more than the following number of the sheep or goats:

Broad guage Metre gauge Narrow gauge

(1) Area of Wagon	(2) Area of Wagon	(3) Area of Wagon	(4) Area of Wagon	(5) Area of Wagon
Less than 21.1 Square Metres	21.1 Square Metres and above	Less than 12.5 Square Metres	12.5 Square Metres and above	
70	100	50	60	25

(b) Adequate ventilation shall be provided in every wagon. Upper door of one side of wagon shall be kept open and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire guage closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire breakout.

75.

(1). Goods vehicles of capacity of 5 or 4 ½tons, which are generally used for transporting animals, shall carry not more than forty sheep or goats.

(2). In the case of large goods vehicles and wagons, partitions shall be provided at every two or three metres across the width to prevent the crowding and trapping of sheep and goats.

(3). In the case of ewes , goats or lambs or kids under six weeks of age, separate panels shall be provided.

SCHEDULE - A

(SEE RULE 4)

Performa for certificate of fitness to Travel - Dogs / Cats

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of dogs/cats:.....

Number of cages:.....Number of dogs/cats:.....

Sex:.....Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if any:.....

Transported from.....To.....Via.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 8 to 14 in Chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1).That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned dogs/cats in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2).That each of the dogs/cats appeared to be in good health, free from signs of injury, contagious and infectious disease including rabies and in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/inland/waterway/sea/air.

3).That the dogs/cats were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4).That the dogs/cats have been vaccinated.

(a). Type of vaccine/s:

(b). Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

.....

Qualifications.....

Date:.....

2. SCHEDULE - B

(SEE RULE 11)

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Dogs

The design of the cage mentioned in rule 11 in Chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the design as printed on page 7 of IS : 4746 – 1968

Published by the Indian Standards Institution.

-All dimensions in centimeters

By Rail/Road/Inland Waterways/Sea, By Air

Length (L)	$A \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$	$A + C + 10$
Width (W)	A	$D + 2 + 10$
Height (H)	$B + 15$	$B + 0$

Length - Tip of nose to root of tail (A)

Width - Width across the shoulders (D)

Height - Tip of ears to toe while standing (B)

Elbow size – Toe to tip of elbow (C)

Note: Cages, Cartons or crates, used to transport dogs, shall be of such material, which- will not tear or crumble. They shall be well constructed, well ventilated and designed to protect the health of dogs by giving them adequate space and safety. It is essential that wire mesh should be nose and paw proof; suitable material is that welded wire mesh of not less than 3mm with a spacing 12 x 12mm. Expanded metal and wire netting are unsuitable for this purpose. There should be no protruding nails or unprotected edges of wire. Dogs Kennels in rail coaches shall be so placed as to give protection to dogs from extremes of temperature and disturbance from and by giving them adequate space for health and safety.

3.SCHEDULE – C

(SEE RULE 11)

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Cats

The design of the cage mentioned in rule 11 in Chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the design as printed on page 8 of ISI : 4746 – 1968 published by the Indian Standards Institution.

All Dimensions in Centimeters

By rail/road/inland waterways/sea/by air

Length (L)	A x 2	A x 2
Width (W)	A	A
Height (H)	B + 15	B + 10

Length – Tip of nose to root of tail (A)

Width – Width across the shoulders (D)

Elbow size – Toe to tip of elbow (C)

Note: Cages, Cartons or crates, used to transport cats, shall be of such material, which will not tear or crumble. They shall be well constructed, well ventilated and designed to protect the health of the cats by giving them adequate space and safety. It is essential that wire mesh should be nose and paw proof; suitable material is a welding wire mesh of not less than 3mm with a spacing 12 x 12mm. Expanded metal wire netting are unsuitable for this purpose. There should be no protruding nails or unprotected edges of wire. Cats Kennels in rail coaches shall be so placed as to give protection to cats from extremes of temperature and disturbance from birds and by giving them adequate space for health and safety.

4.SCHEDULE – D

(SEE RULE 16 AND 32)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to Travel Monkeys

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Date & time examination:.....

Species of Monkeys:.....

Number of Cages:.....Number of
Monkeys:.....

Sex:.....Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if
any:.....

Transported fromTo.....Via

I hereby certify that I have read rules 15 to 45 in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

- 1). That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned monkeys in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.
- 2). That each of the monkeys appeared to be in a fit condition to travel from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head/from the nearest rail-head to another rail-head/from the rail-head to the nearest airport/by air and is not showing any signs of infectious or cantagious disease.
- 3). That the monkeys appeared to be under 6 months of age and that no animal appeared to be pregnant.
- 4). That the monkeys were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
- 5). That the monkeys have been vaccinated.
 - (a). Type of vaccine/s:
 - (b). Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Qualifications.....

Date:.....

5.SCHEDULE - E

(SEE RULE 23(5) (a) RULE 23(6))

Size and Type of Crate for transport of Monkeys from trapping area to nearest rail - head

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 22(5) (a) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as

per dimensions and design as printed on page 5 of IS: 3699 (Part – I) – 1966 published by Indian Standards Institution.

6.SCHEDULE – F

(See Rule 40 (4))

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Monkeys by Air

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 40(3) (a) and (b) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 6 of IS : 3059 - 1965 published by Indian Standards Institution.

7.SCHEDULE – G

(See Rule 40(5))

Size and Type of crate for Transport by Air of pregnant and Nursing Monkeys and Monkeys weighing over 5 kg.

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 40(5) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rule, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 7 of IS: 3059 – 1965 published by Indian Standards Institution.

8.SCHEDULE – H

(See Rule 47)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel Cattle

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of cattle:.....

Number of Trucks/Railway Wagons.....

Number of cattle:.....

Sex:.....Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if any:.....

Transported from.....To.....Via.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 46 to 56 in Chapter IV of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned Cattle in the goods vehicle/railway wagons not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2. That each cattle appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of infectious or contagious or parastic disease and that it has been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infectious or contagious or parasitic diseases(s).

3. That the cattle were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4. That the cattle have been vaccinated.

(a). Type of vaccine/s:

(b). Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Qualifications.....

Date:.....

9.SCHEDULE - I

(See Rule 58)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel Equines

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of Equines:.....

Number of Equines:.....

Sex:.....Age:.....

Breed and identification marks, if any:.....

Transported from.....To.....Via.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 57 to 63 in Chapter V of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1). That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned equines not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2). That each equines appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/sea and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious diseases(s).

3). That the equines were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4). That the equines have been vaccinated.

(a). Type of vaccine/s:

(b). Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Qualifications.....

Date:.....

10. SCHEDULE – J

(See Rule 65)

Proforma for certificate of fitness to Travel – Sheep and Goats

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon

Date and Time of Examination:.....

Species of Animals:.....

Number of Animals:.....

Sex:.....Age:.....

I hereby certify that I have read rules 64 to 75 in Chapter VI of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1). That, at the request of (consignor).....I have examined the above mentioned animals in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2). That each of the animals appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s).

3). That the animals were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4). That the animals have been vaccinated.

(a). Type of vaccine/s:

(b). Date of vaccination/s:

Signed:.....

Address:.....

.....

Qualifications.....

Date:.....

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

(APPLICATION OF FINES) RULES, 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (K) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the central

government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:-

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (APPLICATION OF FINES) RULES, 1978

1. *Short Title:*

These rules may be called the prevention of cruelty to animals (application of fines) rules, 1978.

2. *Definitions:*

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Act" means the prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960(59 of 1960)
2. "Board" means the animal welfare board of India established under the act
3. "Fines" means fines levied under the act.

3. *Fines, after deducting cost of collection, to be made over to board:*

1. Fines levied and realized under the act shall, subject to any deductions relating to the cost of collection, be made over by the state government to the board as soon as may be after due appropriation by law (State Legislature) in this behalf.

4. *Application of fines made over to board:*

(1) Fines made over by any state government to the board shall be applied exclusively for the following purposes, namely: -

- I. the grant of financial assistance to societies dealing with the prevention of cruelty to animals or organization actively interested in animals welfare work which are for the time being recognized by the board.
- II. The maintenance of infirmaries, pinjrapoles and veterinary hospitals.

(2) Fines realized in one state and made over to the board shall be utilized only for the benefit of such societies or other organizations within the jurisdiction of the state and not otherwise.

5. *Principles to govern application of fines:*

In applying the fines for the benefit of societies or other organizations in any state, the board shall have due regard to the following principles, namely: -

- i. Financial assistance shall first be given to societies dealing with the prevention of cruelty to animals within the jurisdiction of the state which are for the time being recognized by the board.
- ii. In granting financial assistance to such societies, due regard shall be had to the amounts they had been receiving from the state government prior to the coming into force of these rules, and consistently with the amount of fines at its disposal and having regard to the revenues of the societies concerned, the objects for which assistance is to be given and other relevant matters, the board shall make every endeavor to ensure that there is no diminution in the amounts such societies had been receiving earlier.
- iii. If after the grant of financial assistance to the societies earlier referred to in this rule, there is any unspent balance, it may be applied by the board at its discretion for the benefit of any other organization actively interested in animal welfare work including infirmaries, pinjrapoles and veterinary hospital.

*Notified in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section 2 (II) vide Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department Of Agriculture), Notification No. 14-21/76-LDI dated 15th February, 1978.)

The Prevention of cruelty to Animals (Registration of cattle Premises) Rules, 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section 38 of the prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 the central government here by makes the following rules, namely: -

1. Short Title and application:

1. These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978.
2. These rules shall apply only to cities or towns, which have a population exceeding one lakh.
3. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official gazette.

2. Definitions:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires: -

(a) "cattle" means oxen, buffaloes, cows, bullocks and horses including their young ones;

(b) "Certificate" means the certificate of Registration.

(c) "registering authority" means such officers of the veterinary department of the state government or a local authority as the state government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

3.Registration of premises:

Every person owing or in charge of premises in which not less than five heads of cattle are kept for the purpose of profit, shall, in any case, where the premises are already in existence, within three months from the commencement of these rules and, in any case where, after the commencement of these rules any such premises, apply to the registering authority for the registration of such premises.

4. Application for Registration :

Every application for registration shall contain full information regarding the number and types of animals kept or to be kept, the purpose for which they are being kept or are to be kept , the provision made or to be made as respects floor space, flooring, ventilation, supply of food and water, disinfection, drainage, disposal of dung or unwanted matter, boundary walls and shall also contain such other information relevant to the matter as may be specially called for by the registration authority.

5.Certificate of Registration :

(i) if the registering authority is satisfied that, having regard to the information supplied, the welfare of the cattle is adequately secured and that they are not likely to undergo any unnecessary suffering, he shall register the premises and issue to the applicant a certificate in respect thereof.

(ii) Every certificate shall be valid for a period of three years from date of issue thereof, but it may be renewed from time to time for a period of three years at a time on application made by the person owing or in charge of the premises, within three months from the date of the existing certificate.

6.Inspection of Premises :

Every premises registered under these rules shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any veterinary or public health officer of the local authority or of the state government who may be authorized by the state government in this behalf by general or special order.

7.Cancellation of registration :

If any premises are not maintained in the manner required under these rules, the registering authority may, by notice in writing stating the grounds on which the notice proceeds and after giving an opportunity to the person concerned to show cause, cancel the certificate.

8.Appeal :

An appeal shall lie from any order refusing or canceling the registration of any premises under these rules to such officer or other authority as the state government may specify in this behalf.

9.Display of section 12 of the act :

If any premises milch cattle are kept, there shall be displayed by the owner of cattle prominently in or near the premises, a copy of section 12 of the Preventing of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960(59 of 1960) (as reproduced below) in a language commonly understood in the locality.

"12. If any person performs upon any cow or other milch animal the operation called phooka or doom dev or permits such operation being performed upon any such animal in his possession or under his control, he shall be punishable with fine which may be extended to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which the operation was performed shall be forfeited to the government".

10.Saving :

If in any area to which these rules apply, any rule, regulation or bye-laws made under any law for the time being in force, by any local authority which contains the provisions for the registration or licensing of premises in which cattle or any type thereof are kept then such rule, regulation or bye-laws to the extent to which it contains provisions relating to cattle or any type thereof, as the case may be, shall to that extent be of no avail.

(Notified in the Gazette of India, part II, section 3, sub-section(II) vide Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture), Notification No. 14-20/76-LD.I dated 30th November 1978.)

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY (CAPTURE OF ANIMALS) RULES, 1972.

S.O. No. 1056 dated the 13th March 1979 – Whereas as a draft of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Capture of animals) Rules, 1978 was published as required by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), at pages 139 – 140 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-Section (ii) dated the 13th January 1979 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) No. 14 – 19/76 – LDI dated the 30th December, 1978 inviting objections and suggestions from all person likely to be affected thereby within a period of forty five days from the date of publication of the said notification in the official Gazette.

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 13th January 1979.

And whereas no objections and suggestions from the public on the said draft have been received.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:

1. Short Title and Commencement:

These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979.

2. Capture of Birds :

No bird shall be captured for the purpose of sale, export or for any other purpose except by net method.

Explanation : A bird is said to be captured by the net method if in its capture the following contrivance is used, namely, a contrivance made of spun thread which is soft, pliable and sufficiently strong, like cotton, jute or any synthetic fibre, woven in such a way as to form a mesh of suitable size so that the bird is captured without any injury being caused to it.

3. Capture of Other Animals :

(1) No animal shall be captured for the purpose of Sale, export or for any other purpose except by sack and loop method.

Provided that an animal which cannot be captured by reason of its size, nature of other condition or circumstances by the sack and loop method, may be captured with the help of tranquiliser guns or by any other method which renders the animal insensible to pain before capture.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to the capture of birds.

Explanation : An animal is said to be captured by the sack and loop method if in its capture the following contrivance is used, namely a strong canvas in the form of sack, not less than 92 cms. In length and 138 cms. In diameter, which has a smooth rope, not less than 5.5 meter in length passing through ten or more rings of not less than 4cms. In diameter each attached at the open end, thus forming a loop, the sack having small holes at the convenient places to enable the animal to breathe during captivity, and the animal is captured by the sack being thrown on it and secured by having the loop pulled.

(Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation No. 14 – 19/76 – LDI) Gazette of India 1979, Part II, Section 3 (ii), page 835).

BREEDING OF AND EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS(CONTROL AND SUPERVISION) AMENDMENT RULES,2001

S.O. 134(E) - Whereas certain draft rules to amend the Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998 were published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment number S.O. 168 (E) dated the 18th February, 2000 inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 24th February 2000;

And whereas the objections/suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules, have been duly considered by the Committee for Control and Supervision of experiments on animals;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1), (1A) and (2) of section 17 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Committee for control and supervision of experiments on animals hereby makes the following rules to amend the

Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision Rules, 1998 namely :

- 1.** (1) These rules may be called the Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Amendment Rules, 2001.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

- 2.** In the Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 2, for the existing clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: -

(e) "experiment" means any programme/project involving use of an animal/animals for the acquisition of knowledge of a biological, psychological, ethological, physical or chemical nature; and includes the use of animal in the production of reagents and products such as antigens and antibodies, routine diagnostics, testing activity and establishment of transgenic stocks, for the purpose of saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering or for combating any disease whether on human beings or animals.

- 3.** In the said rules, in rule 5, for sub-rule (c), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely:

"(c) A breeder or the establishment on registration for the purpose of performing experiments on animals shall comply with the conditions as may be specified at the time of registration by the committee.

(d) The Committee or any other officer authorized in this regard by the Committee shall take decision on the registration within three months of making the application.

(e) If any modifications of facilities are required before registration, the Committee shall communicate the details needed.

- 4.** In the said rules, for rule 6, the following rule shall be substituted namely:

"6. Details of the experiments conducted: (a) Every registered establishment shall maintain a register of particulars about the animals used from day to day for conducting experiments, with the number of animals, the species, the age, gender and other relevant particulars." (b) "The Committee or any other officer authorized by the Committee may examine the register so maintained and if the Committee is not satisfied even after opportunities given for improvement, it may take such action

as may be appropriate under these rules."

5. In the said rules, in rule 7, after the existing condition (f), the following conditions shall be inserted, namely:

"(g) - detailed specification for housing, feeding and maintenance of various species to be used in animal experimentation as notified by the Committee, shall be adhered to by the registered establishment.

(h) In the interim period till such detailed specifications are notified, the breeders and establishments shall comply with the standards specified by the Indian National Science Academy Guidelines."

6. In the said rules, in rule 9 - (i) for the existing condition (d), the following condition shall be substituted, namely:

(a) experiments shall be performed in every case by or under the supervision of a person duly qualified in that behalf, that is, Degree holders in Medicine or Veterinary Science, Post Graduate and above in Life Sciences/Pharmaceutical Sciences or any other natural sciences, Degree or Diploma holders in Pharmacy, Diploma or Certificate in Laboratory Animal Techniques Sciences from recognized institution as identified by Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals for the Purpose and under the responsibility of the person performing the experiment."

(ii) for the existing condition (g), the following condition shall be substituted namely :

(g) the experiments shall not be performed for the sole purpose of attaining or retaining manual skill except in schools, colleges and programmes duly scrutinized and permitted in registered establishments by the Committee."

(iii) in the existing condition (i) for the words, "the substance known as urari or curare or any such paralytan shall not be used", the words "no paralyzing agent, including but not limited to curare, shall be used" shall be substituted.

7. In the said rules, in rule 10- (i) for sub-rule (b), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely :

(b) A breeder or establishment shall not acquire any animal by sale or otherwise except from a registered breeder or establishment.

(b) For the acquisition of laboratory bred experimental rats and mice species of genetically defined strains not available within the country, the registered breeders or establishments shall apply for permission to the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee recognized by the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals." (ii) for sub-rule (e), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :

(e) No animal shall be imported by a registered breeder or establishment, except genetically defined or laboratory bred experimental rats and mice of genetically defined strains, which is available in the country."

8. In the said rules, for rule 12, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

Contract animal experiments : No establishment shall contract or undertake to perform contract research or experiments on contract basis on behalf of any other establishments or research or educational institution, except with prior permission of the committee :

Provided that no such restriction shall apply to collaborative research between academic institutions.

PERFORMING ANIMALS (REGISTRATION) RULES, 2001.

S.O. 267 (E). - Whereas the draft **Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2000** were published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment number S.O. 1162 (E) dated the 26th December 2000 in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) dated the 27th December, 2000 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public;

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 1st January, 2001;

And, whereas no objection or suggestion has been received from the public in respect of the said draft rules by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :

1. Short title and commencement :

(1) These rules may be called the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions :

In these rules unless the context otherwise requires -

(a) "Act" means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960);

(b) "Board" means the Animal Welfare Board of India, established under section 4 and as reconstituted from time to time under section 5A of the Act;

(c) "film" means a cinematograph film as defined in the Cinematograph Act of 1952 (37 of 1952);

(d) "fitness certificate" means a certificate granted by a veterinary doctor to be nominated by the prescribed authority certifying the health and fitness of the animal;

(e) "owner" means the owner of an animal and includes any other person in possession or custody of such animal whether with or without the consent of the owner;

(f) "ownership certificate" means a certificate granted under section 42 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);

(g) "prescribed authority" means the Board or such other authority or officer as may be authorised by the Board;

(h) "performing animal" means an animal which is used at or for the purpose of any entertainment including a film or an equine event to which the public are admitted;

(i) "schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules;

(j) "veterinary doctor" means a person registered with the Veterinary Council of India established under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984).

3. Application of registration :

(1) Any person desirous of training or exhibiting a performing animal shall, within thirty days from the commencement of these rules, apply for registration to the prescribed authority and shall not exhibit or train any animal as a performing animal without being registered under these rules.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS ON FOOT) RULES, 2001.

S.O.268 (E) - Whereas the draft **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules, 2000** were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment number S.O.1163(E) dated the 26th December 2000 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) dated the 27th December, 2000 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public.

And, whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 1st January, 2001.

And, whereas no objection or suggestion has been received from the public in respect of the said rules by the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:

1. Short title and commencement :

(1) These rules may be called the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules, 2001**

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions :

In these rules unless the context otherwise requires -

a. "animal" means livestock and includes the following animals namely -

- (i) cattle including cow, bulls and bullocks, buffalo bulls and bullocks, cows, buffaloes, Mithuns, yaks and calves.
- (ii) equines including horses, ponies, mules and donkeys.
- (iii) horse including entire (stallions), goldings, brood mares, colts and fillies
- (iv) goat including adult goat, male or female of two years age and above.
- (v) ruck including male goat
- (vi) kid young goat below one year of age.
- (vii) nanny female goat
- (viii) sheep including adult sheep, male or female of two years age and above
- (ix) ewe female sheep
- (x) lamb young sheep below one year of age
- (xi) ram male sheep
- (xii) wether includes male lamb that has been castrated before reaching sexual maturity
- (xiii) pig includes adult pig, male or female of one year of age or above
- (xiv) piglet includes young pig below one year of age.

b. "veterinary doctor" means a person registered with the Veterinary Council of India established under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984)

c. "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules.

3. Application of the rules

These rules shall apply to transport of animals on foot when the distance from the boundary of village or town or city of the origin of such transport to the last destination is 5 km or more than 5 km.

4. Condition of health of animals transported on foot

(1) Every animal to be transported on foot shall be healthy and in good condition for such transport.

(2) A certificate of a veterinary doctor in respect of each animal to be transported to the effect that such animal is in a fit condition for such transportation and is not suffering from any infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases shall accompany such animal.

(3) The certificate under sub rule (1) shall be in the form as specified in the First Schedule.

5. Certain animals not to transport on foot

New born animals of which the navel has not completely healed, diseased, blind, emaciated, lame, fatigued, or having given birth during the preceding seventy two hours or likely to give birth during transport shall not be transported on foot.

6. Transport in on-farm social group

Animal shall be transported in their on farm social groups (established at least one week prior to journey)

7. First aid equipment to accompany animals transported on foot

The owner of the animals shall provide veterinary first aid equipment to be accompanied with such animals while transported on foot.

8. Certificate to be carried during transportation

In case the person transporting the animals on foot is not the owner of the animal then such person shall carry a certificate as specified in the Second Schedule during such transportation.

9. Watering arrangement during transportation of animals

The owner of the animals shall make watering arrangement in route during transport of such animals on foot.

10. Feed and fodder arrangements during transportation of animals

Sufficient feed and fodder with adequate reserve of such feed and fodder for the animals shall be made available by their owner during their transport on foot.

11. Prohibition of the use of whip, etc during transportation of animals on foot

(1) No person shall use a whip or a stick in order to force the animal to walk or to hasten the pace of their walk nor such person shall apply chillies or any other substance to any part of the body of the animal for this purpose during their transportation on foot.

(2) If any animal needs to be tied during transport on foot, it shall be tied by a rope covered with suitable cushioning such as cloth around its leg and such animal shall not be tied by its nose, all legs or any other part of the body except by its neck.

(3) If more than one animal is to be tied adjacent to one another by a single rope during their

transport on foot, the space between any two of such animals shall be minimum two feet and animals so tied shall be of similar physical condition and strength and no more than two such animals shall be tied adjacent to each other by a single rope.

12. Certain Prohibition on transport of animals on foot

(1) No person shall transport on foot an animal before sunrise or after sunset.

(2) No animal shall be transported on foot beyond the distance, time, rest interval and temperature specified for such animal in the Table below, namely :-

Species (Animal)	Maximum Temperature range distance Max. covered/day/hour	Maximum no. of walking/day of Min hours (Travelling)	Period of rest (Interval)
Cattle (Cows)	30 km/day 4 km/hr	8 hours	At every 2 hours 12 deg. C to 30 deg.C for drinking and at every 4 hrs for feeding
Buffaloes	25 km/day 3 km/hr	8 hours	At every 2 hours 12 deg. C to 30 deg. C for drinking and at every 4 hrs for feeding
Cows and Buffaloes	16 km/day	6 hours	At every 1½hrs 15 deg. C to 25 deg.C for drinking and at every 3 hrs. for feeding
Calves	2.5 km/hr		
Horses, Ponies, Mules, Donkeys	45 km/day 6 km/hr	8 hours	At every 3 hrs 12 deg. C to 30 deg. C for drinking and at every 6 hrs. for feeding
Young ones (Foal)	25 km/day	6 hours	At every 2hrs. 15 deg. C to 25 deg. C for

Young ones (Foal)	25 km/day 4 km/hr	6 hours	At every 2hrs. for drinking and at every 4 hrs. for feeding	15 deg. C to 25 deg. C
Goats and Sheep	30 km/day 4 km/hr	8 hours	At every 2 hrs. for drinking and at every 4 hrs. for feeding	12 deg. C to 30 deg. C
Kids and Lambs	16 km/day 2.5km/hr	6 hours	At every 1½ hrs. for drinking and at every 3 hrs. for feeding	15 deg. C to 25 deg. C
Pigs	15 km/day 2 km/hr	8 hours	At every 1½ hrs. for drinking and at every 3 hrs. for feeding	12 deg. C to 25deg. C
Piglets	10 km/day 1.5 km/hr	6 hours	At every 1½hrs. for drinking and at every 3 hrs. for feeding	15 deg. C to 25 deg. C

(3) No animal shall be made to walk under conditions of heavy rain, thunderstorms or extremely dry or sultry conditions during its transport on foot.

13. Transportation of animals in certain cases not permitted without shoes

Animals whose hooves are not provided with shoes (as in the case of pack or draught animals) shall not be transported on foot on hard cement, bitumen-coated or metalled roads, steep gradients or hilly and rocky terrain, irrespective of weather conditions (summer or winter)

14. Power of Police to require the owner to take animal to nearest Magistrate

(1) If any police officer above the rank of constable or any other person authorised in this behalf by the Central or state Government or by the Animal Welfare Board of India by the general or special order, has reason to believe that an offence has been or is being committed in respect of an animal contravention of these rules, he may require the owner or other person in charges of such animal to take the animal to the nearest magistrate.

(2) If the owner or the person in charge of the animals referred to in sub rule (1) refuses to comply with the demands of the police officer under that sub rule, it shall be lawful for such police officer or such other persons to take the animal to the nearest magistrate.

First Schedule

Form for Certificate to fitness for transport of animals

This Certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Doctor

Date and time of examination

Species

Number of Trucks/Railway

Wagons

Number of Cattle

Sex

Age

Identification

Breed (giving characteristics) - Area where it is found

with status regarding general resistance and heat tolerance

Individual Features of the animal -

Body colour

Height

Body weight (approx)

Animal length Breadth (measured between pelvic bones)

Colour of the eyes

Shape of the horns

TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2001

S.O.269 (E) - Whereas certain draft rules further to amend the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment number S.O. 1164 (E) dated 26th December 2000 in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3. Sub Section (ii) dated the 27th December, 2000 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public.

And, whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 1st January 2001.

And, whereas no objection or suggestion has been received from the public in respect of the said draft rules by the Central Government.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Transport of Animals Rules 1978, namely -

- 1.** (1) These rules may be called the Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Transport of Animal Rules 1978 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), after chapter VI, the following chapters shall be inserted, namely :

Chapter VII

Transport of Poultry by Rail, Road and Air

76. Definition -

In this Chapter unless the context otherwise requires, "Poultry" includes day old chicks and turkey poults, chickens, quails, guinea fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys.

77. General requirement -

In transport of poultry by rail, road or air -

- (a) the containers shall be properly cleaned and sterilised before the poultry is placed in them
- (b) poultry shall not be exposed to the sunlight, rain and direct blast of air during transport.
- (c) poultry shall not be transported when the temperature exceeds 25 degree Celsius or when the temperature falls below 15 degree Celsius.

78. Day-old chicks and turkey poults-

In transport of day old chicks and poultry by rail, road and air -

- (a) chicks and poults shall be packed and dispatched immediately after hatching and shall not be stored in boxes for any length of time before dispatch

Note : In the said transport endeavour shall be made by the consignor or his agent so that consignments shall arrive at destination within the shortest possible time after being taken out of the incubator. Seventy two hours shall normally be regarded as the maximum period to be taken from incubator to brooder in winter and 48 hours in summer;

- (b) chicks or poults shall not be fed or watered before and during transportation.
- (c) every effort shall be made to ensure that chicks and poults arrive as quickly as possible at the dispatching site
- (d) personal attention shall be given by the consignor or the forwarding agent to ensure that all consignments are kept out of direct sunlight, rain and heat;
- (e) care shall be taken to carry the boxes in a level position so that chicks are not in danger of falling over on to their backs and the putting up of other

3. In the said rules, after Schedule J, the following Schedule shall be inserted. namely :

Schedule K

(see rule 87 (3))

Proforma for certificate of fitness to travel Pigs

(This certificate should be completed and signed by a Veterinary doctor)

Date and time of examination _____

Species of Animals _____

Number of Animals _____

Sex _____

Age _____

I hereby certify that I have read Rules 86 to 95 in Chapter VIII of the Transport of Animal Rules, 1978

1. That, at the request of (consignor) I examined the above mentioned animals not more than 12 hours before their departure
2. That each appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/sea and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious disease(s)
3. That the animals were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.
4. That the animals have been vaccinated.

(a) Type of vaccine(s)

(b) Date of vaccination

Date _____

Signed _____

Address _____

Qualification_____

(F.No.19/1/2000-AWD

Dharmendra Deo. Jt. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in Gazette of India vide Government of India Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture), Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi number 18-6/70 LDI dated 23.3.1978

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMAL (SLAUGHTER HOUSE) RULES,
2001

S.O.270(E) - Whereas the draft **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2000** were published, as required by sub-section (1) of section

38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment number S.O. 1165 (E) dated the 26th December, 2000 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) dated the 27th December, 2000 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public.

And, whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 1st January 2001.

And, whereas no objection or suggestion has been received from the public in respect of the said draft rules by the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :

1. Short title and commencement :

(1) These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette

2. Definitions -

In these rules unless the context otherwise requires :-

a) "Act" means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960);

b) "Slaughter" means the killing or destruction of any animal for the purpose of food and includes all the processes and operations performed on all such animals in order to prepare it for being slaughtered.

c) "Slaughter house" means a slaughter house wherein 10 or more than 10 animals slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognised under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

d) "veterinary doctor" means a person registered with the Veterinary Council of India established under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984).

3. Animals not to be slaughtered except in recognised or licensed houses -

(1) No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognised or licensed by the concerned authority empowered under the law for the time being in force to do so.

(2) No animals which -

(i) is pregnant, or

(ii) has an offspring less than three months old, or

(iii) is under the age of three months or

(iv) has not been certified by a veterinary doctor that it is in a fit condition to be slaughtered. shall be slaughtered

(3) The municipal or other local authority specified by the Central Government for this purpose shall, having regard to the capacity of the slaughter house and the requirement of the local population of the area in which a slaughter house is situated, determine the maximum number of animals that may be slaughtered in a day.

4. Reception area or resting grounds -

(1) The slaughter house shall have a reception area of adequate size sufficient for livestock subject to veterinary inspection.

(2) The veterinary doctor shall examine thoroughly not more than 12 animals in an hour and not more than 96 animals in a day.

(3) The veterinary doctor after examining the animal shall issue a fitness certificate in the form specified by the Central Government for this purpose.

(4) The reception area of slaughter house shall have proper ramps for direct unloading of animals from vehicles or railway wagons and the said reception area shall have adequate facility sufficient for feeding and watering of animals.

(5) Separate isolation pens shall be provided in slaughter house with watering and feeding arrangements for animals suspected to be suffering from contagious and infectious diseases, and fractious animals, in order to segregate them from the remaining animals.

(6) Adequate holding area shall be provided in slaughter house according to the class of animals to be slaughtered and the said holding area shall

have water and feeding facilities.

(7) The resting grounds in slaughter house shall have overhead protective shelters.

(8) Ante-mortem and pen Area in slaughter house shall be paved with impervious material such as concrete non-slippery herring-bone type suitable to stand wear and tear by hooves, or brick, and pitched to suitable drainage facilities and the curbs of said impervious material 150 to 300 mm high shall be provided around the borders of livestock pen area, except at the entrances and such pen shall preferably be covered.

5. Lairages -

(1) Every animal after it has been subject to veterinary inspection shall be passed on to a lairage for resting for 24 hours before slaughter.

(2) The lairage of the slaughter house shall be adequate in size sufficient for the number of animals to be laired;

(3) The space provided in the pens of such lairage shall be not less than 2.8 sq.mt. per large animal and 1.6 sq.mt. per small animal

(4) The animals shall be kept in such lairage separately depending upon their type and class and such lairage shall be so constructed as to protect the animals from heat, cold and rain

(5) The lairage shall have adequate facilities for watering and post-mortem inspection.

6. Slaughter -

(1) No animal shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house in sight of other animals

(2) No animal shall be administered any chemical, drug or hormone before slaughter except drug for its treatment from any specific disease or ailment.

(3) The slaughter halls in a slaughter house shall provide separate sections of adequate dimensions sufficient for slaughter of individual animals to ensure that the animal to be slaughtered is not within the sight of other animals.

(4) Every slaughter house as soon as possible shall provide a separate space for stunning of animals prior to slaughter, bleeding and dressing of the carcasses

(5) Knocking section in slaughter house may be so planned as to suit the

animal and particularly the ritual slaughter; if any and such knocking section and dry landing area associated with it shall be so built that escape from this section can be easily carried out by an operator without allowing the animal to pass the escape barrier.

(6) A curbed-in bleeding area of adequate size as specified by the Central Government shall be provided in a slaughter house and it shall be so located that the blood could not be splashed on other animals being slaughtered or on the carcass being skinned.

(7) The blood drain and collection in a slaughter house shall be immediate and proper

(8) A floor wash point shall be provided in a slaughter house for intermittent cleaning and a hand-wash basin and knife sterilizer shall also be provided for the sticker to sterilize knife and wash his hands periodically.

(9) Dressing of carcasses in a slaughter house shall not be done on floor and adequate means and tools for dehiding or belting of the animals shall be provided in a slaughter house with means for immediate disposal of hides or skins;

(10) Hides or skins shall be immediately transported from a slaughter house either in a closed wheelbarrow or by a chute provided with self-closing door and in no case such hides or skins shall be spread on slaughter floor for inspection

(11) Floor wash point and adequate number of hand wash basins with sterilizer shall be provided in a dressing area of a slaughter house with means for immediate disposal of legs, horns, hooves and other parts of animals through spring load floor chutes or sidewall doors or closed wheelbarrows and in case wheelbarrows or trucks are used in a slaughter house, care shall be taken that no point wheelbarrow or truck has to ply under the dressing rails and a clear passage is provided for movement of the trucks.

(12) Adequate space and suitable and properly located facilities shall be provided sufficient for inspection of the viscera of the various types of animals slaughtered in a slaughter house and it shall have adequate facilities for hand washing, tool sterilisation and floor washing and contrivances for immediate separation and disposal of condemned material.

(13) Adequate arrangements shall be made in a slaughter house by its owner for identification, inspection and correlation of carcass, viscera and

head.

(14) In a slaughter house, a curbed and separately drained area or an area of sufficient size, sloped 33 mm per metre to a floor drain, where the carcasses may be washed with a jet of water, shall be provided by the owner of such slaughter house.

7. Slaughter house building -

The different construction of a slaughter house shall be built and maintained by its owner in the manner as specified below, namely :

a) Plant Building -

(i) Materials used shall be impervious, easily cleansable, and resistant to wear and corrosion.

(ii) Materials such as wood, plaster board, and porous acoustic-type boards, which are absorbent and difficult to keep clean shall not be used.

b) Floors -

The floors shall be non-absorbent and non-slippery with rough finish and shall have suitable gradient for drainage.

c) Coves -

Coves with radii sufficient to promote sanitation shall be installed at the juncture of floors and walls in all rooms and which shall not be less than 100 mm

(d) Interior Walls -

(i) Interior walls shall be smooth and flat and constructed of impervious materials such as glazed brick, glazed tile, smooth surface Portland cement plaster, or other non-toxic, non-absorbent material applied to a suitable base.

(ii) Walls shall be provided with suitable sanitary type bumpers to prevent damage by hand trucks, carcass shunks, and the like.

(iii) The interior walls shall have washable surface up to the height of 2 meters from the floor so that the splashes may be washed and disinfected.

(e) Ceilings -

(i) Ceilings shall be of the height of 5 mtrs or more in workrooms and so far as structural conditions permit, ceilings shall be smooth and flat.

(ii) Ceilings shall be constructed of Portland cement plaster, large size cement asbestos boards with joints sealed with a flexible sealing compound, or other acceptable impervious material and finished so as to minimise condensation, mould development, flaking and accumulation of dirt.

(iii) The walls above glazed type portion and ceiling shall be painted with water-resistant paint to maintain them clean.

(f) Window Ledges -

Window ledges shall be sloped at 45 degrees to promote sanitation and to avoid damage to glass in windows from impact of hand trucks and similar equipment, the windowsills shall be 1200 mm above the floor level with proper ventilation through mechanical venting or through working vents shall be provided in the roof structure.

(g) Doorways and Doors -

(i) Doorways through which product is transferred on rails or in hand trucks shall be at least 1 500 mm high and shall be atleast 1 500 mm wide.

(ii) Doors shall either be of rust-resistant metal construction throughout, or if made with rust-resistant metal having tight softwood, they shall be clad on both sides with soldered or welded seams.

(iii) Doorjambes shall be clad with rust-resistant metal securely affixed so as to provide no crevices for dirt or vermin and the juncture at which the door joins the walls shall be effectively sealed with a flexible sealing compound.

(h) Screens and Insect control -

All windows, doorways and other openings that may admit flies shall be equipped with effective insect and rodent screens and 'Fly chaser' fans and ducts or air curtains shall be provided over doorways in outside wall of food handling areas that are used for

dispatch or receiving.

(i) Rodent-Proofing-

Except in the case of solid masonry, walls constructed of glazed tile, glazed brick, and the like, expanded metal or wire mesh not exceeding 12.5 mm mesh, shall be embedded in walls and floor at their junction and such mesh shall extend vertically and horizontally to a sufficient distance to exclude the entrance of rats and other rodents.

(j) Vehicular areas for Trucks -

(i) Concrete paved areas, properly drained and extending at least 6 metres from building, loading docks or livestock platforms shall be provided at places where vehicles are loaded or unloaded.

(ii) Pressure washing jets and disinfection facilities for trucks carrying animals shall also be provided at such places.

(k) Drainage -

(i) All parts of floors where wet operations are conducted shall be well drained and as far as possible, one drainage inlet shall be provided for each 37 metre square of floor space

(ii) A slope of about 20 mm per metre to drainage inlets shall be provided for usual conditions and it shall be ensured that the floor slopes uniformly to drains with no low spots, which collect liquid.

(iii) Floor drains shall not be provided in freezer rooms or dry storage areas and when floor drains are installed in rooms where the water seal in traps is likely to evaporate without replenishment, they shall be provided with suitable removable metal screw plugs.

(l) Traps and vents on drainage lines -

(i) Each floor drain, including blood drains, shall be equipped with a deep seal trap (P-, U-, or S-shape)

(ii) Drainage lines shall be properly vented to the outside air and be equipped with effective rodent screens.

(m) Sanitary drainage lines -

Drainage line from toilet pans and urinals shall not be connected with other drainage lines within the plant and shall not discharge into a grease catch basin and such lines shall be installed so that if leakage develops, it shall not affect the product or the equipment.

(n) Lighting and ventilation -

(i) Unrefrigerated work rooms shall be provided with adequate direct natural light and ventilation or ample artificial light and ventilation by mechanical means.

(ii) Uncoloured glass having a high transmissibility of light shall be used in skylights and windows

(iii) The glass area shall be approximately one-fourth of the floor area of a workroom and such ratio shall be increased where there are obstructions, such as adjacent buildings, overhead catwalks, and hoists, which interfere with the admittance of direct natural light.

(iv) Distributed artificial lighting of much quality and at such distances as may be specified by the Central Government shall be provided at all places where adequate natural light is not available or is insufficient.

(o) Every abattoir shall be provided with distributed artificial light of an overall intensity of not less than 200 lux at the distances as may be specified by the Central Government throughout the slaughter hall and workrooms and at places where meat inspection is carried out, the overall intensity of artificial light shall be not less than 500 lux.

(p) every abattoir shall be provided with suitable and sufficient means of ventilation to the outside air and the construction of the slaughter hall shall be so arranged that the dressed carcasses are not exposed to direct sunlight

(q) a sufficient, safe, potable and constant supply of fresh water shall be available at adequate pressure through the premises.

(r) the pressure for the general purpose of floor washing may preferably be 200 to 330 kPa for through floor cleaning

(s) for thorough and efficient washing of carcasses, a higher pressure between 1000 kPa to 1 700 kPa shall be maintained.

(t) floor washing point shall be provided preferably for minimum 37 meter square on slaughter floor and working departments

(u) a constant supply of clean hot water shall be available in the slaughter hall and workrooms during working hours and the hotwater required for frequent sterilising of equipment shall not be less than 82 degree celsius.

(v) where necessary for sanitary maintenance, equipment shall be constructed and installed so as to be completely self-draining.

(w) the following materials shall not be used in an abattoir, namely -

(i) copper and its alloys in equipment used for edible products.

(ii) cadmium in any form in equipment handling edible products

(iii) equipment with painted surface in product zone

(iv) enamel containers or equipment is not desirable and

(v) lead (x) all permanently mounted equipment shall either be installed sufficiently away from walls (minimum 300 mm) to provide access for cleaning and inspection.

(y) all permanently mounted equipment shall either be installed sufficiently above the floor (minimum 300 mm) to provide access for cleaning and inspection or be completely sealed (watertight) to the floor area.

8. Engagement in slaughter house -

(1) No owner or occupier of a slaughter house shall engage a person for slaughtering animals unless he possesses a valid license or authorisation issued by the municipal or other local authority.

(2) No person who has not attained the age of 18 years shall be employed in any manner in a slaughter house.

(3) No person who is suffering from any communicable or infectious disease shall be permitted to slaughter an animal.

9. Inspection of slaughter house -

(1) The Animal Welfare Board of India or any person or Animal Welfare Organisation authorised by it may inspect any slaughter house without notice to its owner or the person incharge of it at any time during the working hours to ensure that the provisions of these rules are being complied with.

(2) The person or the Animal Welfare Organisation authorised under sub rule (1) shall after inspection send its report to Animal Welfare Board of India as well as to the municipal or local authority for appropriate action including initiation of legal proceedings if any, in the event of violation of any provisions of these rules.

(F.No.19/1/2000-AWD)

Dharmendra Deo, Jt. Secy.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION OF SOCIETIES FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS) RULES 2001

S.O.271 (E) - Whereas the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2000 were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment number S.O 1166 (E) dated the 26th December, 2000 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) dated the 27th December, 2000 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public.

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 1st January 2001.

And, whereas no objection or suggestion has been received from the public in respect of the said draft rules by the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :-

1. Short title and commencement -

(1) These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2001

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions -

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) "Act" means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960)

(b) "Animal Welfare Organisation" means a Welfare Organisation for animals which is registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other corresponding law for the time being in force and recognised by the Board or the Central Government.

(c) "Board" means the Animal Welfare Board of India established under the Act.

(d) "local authority" means a municipal board of municipal committee, a State Animal Welfare Board, district board or any local animal welfare organisation authorised by any law for the control and administration of any matter relating to animals within a specified local areas.

(e) "Society" means Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (hereinafter referred to as SPCA) established in any district under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other corresponding law applicable in a state and shall include the existing SPCA functioning in any district.

(f) "veterinary doctor" means a person registered with the Veterinary Council of India established under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984).

3. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to animals in a district -

(1) Every State Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette, establish, as soon as may be and in any event within six months from the date of commencement of these rules, a society for every district in the State to be the SPCA in that district. Provided that any society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals functioning in any district on the date of commencement of these rules shall continue to discharge its functions till establishment of the SPCA in that district under these rules.

(2) The Managing Committee of the Society shall be appointed by the State Government or the local authority of the district consisting of a Chairperson to be appointed by the State Government or the local authority of the district, as the case may be with the concurrence of the Board and shall consist of such number of other members as may be considered necessary by the State Government or the local authority of the district subject to the condition that-

(i) at least two members shall be representatives of the Animal Welfare Organisations which are actively involved in the work of prevention of cruelty to animals and welfare of animals preferably from within the district; and

(ii) at least two members shall be the persons elected by the general body of members of the Society.

(3) The duties and powers of the Society shall be to aid the Government, the Board and local authority in enforcing the provisions of the Act and to make such bye-laws and guidelines as it may deem necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties.

(4) The Society, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, if it or he has reasonable grounds for believing that any person has committed an offence under the Act, it or such authorized person may require such person to produce forthwith any animal in his possession, control, custody or ownership, or any license, permit or any other document granted to such person or required to be kept by him under the provisions of the Act and may stop any vehicle or enter into any premises in order to conduct a search or inquiry and may seize an animal in respect of which it or such authorized person has reason to believe that an offence under the Act is being committed, and deal with it in accordance with law.

(5) In addition to the powers conferred by these rules, the State Government may, in consultation with the Board, confer such other powers upon any Society for exercising the powers and discharging the functions assigned to it under these rules.

4. Setting up of infirmaries and animal shelters -

(1) Every State Government shall provide adequate land and other facilities to the Society for the purpose of constructing infirmaries and animal shelters.

(2) Every infirmary and animal shelter shall have -

(i) a full time veterinary doctor and other staff for the effective running and maintenance of such infirmary or animal shelter;

and

(ii) an administrator who shall be appointed by the Society.

(3) Every Society shall, through its administrator or otherwise, supervise the overall functioning of the infirmaries and animal shelters under its control and jurisdiction.

(4) All cattle pounds and pinjrapoles owned and run by a local authority shall be managed by such authority jointly with the Society or Animal Welfare Organisations

5. Regulation of SPCAs

(1) Every Society shall submit its annual report to the Board incorporating therein the activities undertaken by it for the welfare of animals and the steps or measures taken by it to implement various provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder along with annual accounts duly audited by a chartered accountant or any other body authorised by law within a period of one month from the date of its accounts having been finalised by its managing committee.

(2) The Board shall examine such annual report and the annual accounts submitted by the Society and may give any directions to it for improvement of its functioning including the supercession of the managing committee of the Society with a view to give effect to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

Provided that the Board shall give opportunity of personal hearing to the office bearers of the Society or any representative authorised by it before giving direction of its supercession and holding of fresh elections for electing a new managing committee as per bye-laws of the society.

(3) The Board shall give any direction to any Society in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the Society including the procedure for holding the election of the managing committee of the Society, utilisation of financial resources and management of assets of the Society with a view to give effect to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

(F.No.19/1/2000-AWD)

Dharmendra Deo, Jt. Secy.

**THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY
PART II - SECTION 3 - SUB-SECTION (ii)
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

No. 929 NEW DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 2001 PAUSA 3, 1923

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, the 24th December, 2001**

Dog Rules

S.O. 1256 (E) - Whereas the draft Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 were published, as required under the sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), vide Ministry of Culture notification number G.S.R.816(E) dated November 2, 2001 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) dated November 2, 2001 and whereas objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby were invited before the expiry of 30 days from the date on which copies of the gazette containing the said notification have been made available to the public;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on November 2, 2001;

And whereas the objections/suggestions received from the public have been incorporated in the rules.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-sections (1) (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:

1.Short Title and commencement:

1. These rules may be called the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001.
2. They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2.Definition:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- a. "Act" means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- b. "Animal Welfare Organisation" means and includes the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and any other welfare organization for animals which is registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other corresponding law for the time being in force and which is recognized by the Animal Welfare Board of India
- c. "Board" means the Animal Welfare Board of India, established under section 4 and as reconstituted under Section 5A of the Act;
- d. "Committee" means a committee appointed under these rules
- e. "local authority" means a municipal committee, district board or other authority for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area;
- f. "owner" means the owner of an animal and includes any other person in possession or custody of such animal whether with or without the consent of the owner;
- g. "Veterinary doctor" means a person who holds a degree of a recognized veterinary college and is registered with the Indian Veterinary Council.

3. Classification of dogs and their Sterilization:

1. All dogs shall be classified in one of the following two categories (i) pet dogs, (ii) street dogs.
2. The owner of pet dogs shall be responsible for the controlled breeding, immunization, sterilization and licensing in accordance with these rules and the law for the time being in force within a specified local area.
3. The street dogs shall be sterilized and immunized by participation of animal welfare organizations, private individuals and the local authority.

4. Formation of Committee:

A monitoring committee consisting of the following persons shall be constituted by the local authority namely :

- a. Commissioner/Chief of the local authority, who shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.
- b. A representative of the Public Health Department of the local authority.
- c. A representative of the Animal Welfare Department if any of the local authority.
- d. A veterinary doctor
- e. A representative of the district Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)

- f. At least two representatives from the Animal Welfare Organizations operating within the said local authority.

5. Functions of the Committee:

The committee constituted under rule 4 shall be responsible for planning and management of dog control programme in accordance with these rules. The committee may:

- a. Issue instructions for catching, transportation, sheltering, sterilisation, vaccination, treatment and release of sterilized vaccinated or treated dogs.
- b. Authorize veterinary doctor to decide on case to case basis the need to put to sleep critically ill or fatally injured or rabid dogs in a painless method by using sodium pentathol. Any other method is strictly prohibited.
- c. Create public awareness, solicit co-operation and funding.
- d. Provide guidelines to pet dog owners and commercial breeders from time to time.
- e. Get a survey done of the number of street dogs by an independent agency.
- f. Take such steps for monitoring the dog bite cases to ascertain the reasons of dog bite, the area where it took place and whether it was from a stray or a pet dog.
- g. Keep a watch on the national and international development in the field of research pertaining to street dogs' control and management, development of vaccines and cost effective methods of sterilization, vaccination, etc.

6. Obligations of the local authority:

1. The local authority shall provide for
 - a. Establishment of a sufficient number of dogs pounds including animal kennels/ shelters which may be managed by animal welfare organizations;
 - b. Requisite number of dog vans with ramps for the capture and transportation of street dogs;
 - c. One driver and two trained dog catchers to be provided for each dog van;
 - d. An ambulance cum clinical van to be provided as mobile center for sterilisation and immunization;
 - e. Incinerators to be installed by the local authority for disposal of carcasses.
 - f. Periodic repair of shelter or pound.
2. If the Municipal Corporation or the local authority thinks it expedient to control street dog population, it shall be incumbent upon them to sterilize and immunize street Dogs

with the participation of animal welfare organizations, private individuals and the local authority.

3. The animal welfare organizations shall be reimbursed the expenses of sterilization/immunization at a rate to be fixed by the Committee on fortnightly basis based on the number of sterilization/immunization done.

7.Capturing/sterilization/immunization/release :

1. Capturing of dogs shall be based on:
 - a. Specific complaints (for which the local authority in consultation with the Monitoring Committee shall set up a dog control cell to receive complaints about dog nuisance, dog bites and information about rabid dogs) and
 - b. General :
 - (i). On receipt of specific complaint about nuisance or dog bite the same shall be attended on priority basis, irrespective of the area from which the complaint comes. On receipt of such complaint the details such as name of the complainant, his complete address, date and time of complaint, nature of complaint etc. shall be recorded in a register to be maintained for permanent record.
 - (ii). Capturing for general purpose will be on such dates and time to be specified by the Committee.
 - c. One driver and two trained dog catchers to be provided for each dog van;
 - d. An ambulance cum clinical van to be provided as mobile center for sterilisation and immunization;
2. The dog capturing squad shall consist of :
 - (i). The driver of the dog van
 - (ii). Two or more trained employees of the local authority who are trained in capturing of dogs.
 - (iii). One representative of any of the animal welfare organization

Each member of the dog squad shall carry, a valid identity card issued by the local authority. The dog capturing squad will be accompanied by a representative of an Animal Welfare Organisation nominated for the purpose.
3. On receipt of specific complaint or for capturing dogs in normal course the dog squad will visit the concerned area, capture the dogs identified by the complaint in case of complaint oriented capturing and other dogs in case of general capturing. All the dogs caught will be tagged for identification purposes and to ensure that the dogs are released in the same area after sterilization and vaccination. Only stipulated number of dogs, according to the Animal Birth Control Program target, shall be caught by the van. A record of dogs captured shall be maintained in a register, mentioning therein the name of the area/locality, date and time of capture, names of persons in the dog squad on that particular day and details about dogs captured such as number of male dogs, number of female dogs, number of puppies etc.

4. The dogs shall be captured by using humane methods such as lassoing or soft-loop animal catchers such as those prescribed under the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979.
5. While the dogs are being captured in any locality the representative of the local authority or of the animal welfare organization accompanying the dog squad will make announcements on a public address system that dogs are being captured from the area for the purpose of sterilization and immunization and will be released in the same area after sterilization and immunization. The announcement may also briefly educate the residents of the area about the dog control programme and solicit the support of all the residents reassuring them that the local authority is taking adequate steps for their safety.
6. The captured dogs shall be brought to the dog kennels/dog pounds managed by the Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs). On reaching the dog pounds all the dogs shall be examined by the veterinarians and healthy and sick dogs should be segregated. Sick dogs should be given proper treatment in the hospitals run by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)/other institutions and only after they are treated they should be sterilized and vaccinated. The dogs will be sterilized/vaccinated under the supervision of the veterinarians of the hospital run by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), Animal Welfare Organization or other dog shelters. After necessary period of follow up, the dogs shall be released at the same place or locality from where they were captured and the date, time and place of their release shall be recorded. The representative of Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) shall accompany the dog squad at the time of release also.
7. At a time only one lot of dogs shall be brought for sterilization, immunization at one dog kennel or dog pound and these dogs shall be from one locality. Two lots from different areas or localities shall not be mixed at the same dog pound or dog kennel.
8. The dog kennel must have sufficient space for proper housing and free movement of dogs. The place should have proper ventilation and natural lighting and must be kept clean. Adults and puppies must be housed separately and amongst the adults the males and females also should be housed separately. Adequate arrangement for drinking water and food shall be made for dogs while in captivity.
9. Female dogs found to be pregnant shall not undergo abortion (irrespective of stage of pregnancy) and sterilization and should be released till they have litter.

8. Identification and Recording:

Sterilized dogs shall be vaccinated before release and the ears of these dogs should either be clipped and/or tattooed for being identified as sterilized or immunised dogs. In addition the dogs may be given token or nylon collars for identification and detailed records of such dogs shall be maintained. Branding of dogs would not be permitted.

9. Euthanasia of Street Dogs:

Incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs as diagnosed by a qualified veterinarian appointed by the committee shall be euthanised during specified hours in a humane manner by administering sodium pentathol for adult dogs and Thiopental Intraperitoneal for puppies by a qualified veterinarian or euthanised in any other humane manner approved by Animal Welfare Board of India. No dog shall be euthanised in the presence of another dog. The person responsible for euthanising shall make sure that the animal is dead, before disposal.

10.Furious or dumb rabid dogs:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

1. On the receipt of complaints from the public to the Dog Control Cell of the Local Authority or on its own, the dog squad of the Local Authority would catch such dogs, suspected to be rabid.
2. The caught dog would then be taken to the pound where it would be isolated in an isolation ward.
3. The suspected rabid dog would then be subjected to inspection by a panel of two persons i.e.
 - (i). A veterinary surgeon appointed by the Local Authority and
 - (ii). A representative from an Animal Welfare Organisation
4. If the dog is found to have a high probability of having rabies it would be isolated till it dies a natural death. Death normally occurs within 10 days of contracting rabies. Premature killings of suspected rabid dogs therefore prevents the true incidence of rabies from being known and appropriate action being taken.
5. If the dog is found not to have rabies but some other disease it would be handed over to the AWOs who will take the necessary action to cure and rehabilitate the dog.
- g. "Veterinary doctor" means a person who holds a degree of a recognized veterinary college and is registered with the Indian Veterinary Council.

11.Disposal of Carcasses:

The carcasses of such euthanised dogs shall be disposed of in an incinerator to be provided by the local authority.

12.Classification of dogs and their Sterilization:

- (i). A breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India.
- (ii). Breeder must maintain full record of the number of pups born/died from individual bitches.

- (iii). Breeder must maintain record of the person buying the pups. He should ensure that the buyer has the required knowledge for the upkeep of the pups.

13. Application of rules where local bye-laws etc., exist:

If there is in force in any area to which these rules extend, any Act, rule, regulation or bye-law made under any law for the time being in force by the State or the Local Authority in respect of any of the matters for which provision is made in these rules, such rule, regulation or bye-law shall to the extent to which

- a. it contains provisions less irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, shall prevail;
- b. it contains provisions more irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, be of no effect.

- he shall be punishable, (in the case of a first offence, with fine which shall not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees but which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both).