

***THE KERALA PANCHAYAT RAJ (SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT STALLS) RULES, 1996**

S.R.O. No. 289/96. — In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections, 229,230, 231 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994) read with section 254 thereof the Government of Kerala hereby make the following rules, namely: —

RULES

1. Short title and commencement. — (1) These rules may be called the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Slaughter Houses and Meat Stalls) Rules, 1996.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions. — In these rules unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) 'Act' means the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994);

(b) 'Secretary' means secretary of a Village Panchayat;

(c) 'Examining Authority' means the Public Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector of a Village Panchayat or in the absence of such officer, the Public Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector of the neighbouring Municipality or Municipal Corporation or any other officer of the Health Services or Animal Husbandry Department authorised by the Government in this behalf; ******[and includes the Veterinary Surgeon of the Animal Husbandry Department of the respective Panchayat area.]

(d) 'Form' means form appended to these rules;

(e) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules, but defined in the Act shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Public to be informed of the prohibition of slaughtering of animals except in a public or licenced slaughter house. — It shall be made known to the public by the Secretary by putting up notices and through loud speakers that no person shall slaughter within a Village Panchayat area except in a public or licenced slaughter house any cattle, horse, goat, sheep or pig for sale as food or to skin or cut up any carcass without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the Village Panchayat or dry or permit to be dried any skin in such a manner as to cause nuisance ******[after such notice no person shall act contrary to that.]

4. Separate slaughter house for slaughter of pigs. — There shall be separate slaughter houses or places for slaughtering pigs. Such slaughter houses or places shall be at least 90 metres away from the ordinary slaughter houses or places and there shall be no communication between them.

5. The slaughter houses to be away from dwelling places and public road. — A slaughter house shall not be within 90 metres of any dwelling house or ******[within 150 metres from Hospitals with inpatients treatment or Public Educational institutions or places of worship.]

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** Added in S.R.O No. 89/2006/LSGD. 12th April 2006

and 30 metres from the public road. No door of any slaughter house shall open directly into any street or lane or other public place and no such door shall be situated that the slaughtering of animals can be seen from any public place, public street or from any adjacent dwelling house or occupied place outside the slaughter house. A sign board marked 'public slaughter house' or 'licenced slaughter house' shall be exhibited in front of the building used for slaughtering.

6. Licencing of butchers. — No person shall be permitted for slaughtering animals in the slaughter houses except with a licence in Form I issued by the Secretary. The fee for grant of licence shall be Rs. 50. ******[The applicant shall, furnish along with the application, a certificate obtained from an Allopathy Doctor not below the rank of Assistant Surgeon, to prove that he is not a person infected with any contagious diseases or having any health problems warranting refusal of licence for slaughtering animals]

7. Admission to slaughter house at the time of slaughtering to be restricted. — No person other than a licenced butcher shall be allowed to enter a slaughter house at the time of slaughtering except with a permit obtained from the Secretary or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf.

8. Stamping of animals. — No animal shall be admitted into a slaughter house for slaughter unless it is examined, certified and stamped by the Examining Authority that the animal is free from contagious diseases and other diseases. Such certificate shall contain the time and date of the examination of the animal and it shall be valid for 48 hours only. The person in charge of the slaughter house shall maintain register in Form II showing the particulars of animals thus examined and stamped.

9. Issuance of Certificate. — Before issuing certificate regarding the animals like bull, cow, he-buffalo and she-buffalo under rule 8, the examing authority shall make sure that such animal is—

(i) over ten years of ******[age or unfit for work or breeding]

(ii) permanently incapaciated for work or breeding due to injury or deformity.

10. Diseased, dead or dying animal to be destroyed. — If an animal having contagious diseases or other diseases or dead or dying brought to the slaughter house shall be seized by the Examining authority or the president or the person authorised by the Panchayat and destroyed and disposed of in the manner as he deems fit. Provided that animals which have met with accident or unfit to do work permanently may brought to the slaughter house and slaughter them after obtaining certificate under rule 8.

11. No meat to be sold in slaughter house. — No person shall be permitted to sell meat in the slaughter house or in its premises, but the uneatable animal part, horn, skin etc. may be sold within the yard to the purchasers to whom permits have been issued by the Secretary or other officer authorised by him to enter the yard for the purpose. Such sales shall be from 6 to 11 in the morning and 3 to 6 in the afternoon. The owner shall remove them if not sold within the said time, failing which they shall be removed by any officer authorised in this behalf by the Secretary and disposed of in the manner as he may deem fit. Any expenditure incurred on this account shall be given by the owner and if not given by the owner it shall be realised as if it were an arrear of Panchayat Tax.

12. Meat to be sent to the meat stalls. — After slaughtering the animals the meat shall be sent to the meat stalls as quick as possible. ******[Meat shall be sent by covering it in such a way as to avoid dust or houseflies and also hidden from the sight of others]

13. Inspection of meat entrails and offals. — Meat entrails and offals shall be removed in covered or closed carts or baskets. The officer- in-charge of slaughter house shall inspect daily all such carts and baskets and see that they are clean and suitable. The bones shall be

****** Added in S.R.O No. 89/2006/LSGD. 12th April 2006

collected in places set apart for the purpose.

14. The animals brought for slaughter should be clean. — The person who brings animals for slaughter shall keep the animals clean and shall see that they are kept in-charge of a keeper and secured by ropes to prevent them from injuring one another, and shall provide them with 12 hours rest ~~***[XXX]~~ and water prior to their being led to slaughter. There shall be waiting sheds near the slaughter house for different kinds of animals where they could be tethered and ~~**[plenty of water shall be given]~~ for 12 hours. ~~**[They shall not be fed during the above said 12 hours.]~~

15. Number of animals to be admitted at a time not to exceed the maximum permitted. — The Secretary shall affix a notice fixing the maximum number of animals permitted to be in the slaughter chamber at a time. No person shall bring or admit any animal into the slaughter chamber so long as there is maximum number of animals permitted to be therein or so long as carcasses or blood or refuse from their intestine has not been removed.

16. Slaughtering to be done only at places specially allotted. — Animals shall be slaughtered only in places specially allotted for them in the slaughter house.

~~**[17. Meat of animals slaughtered to be inspected and stamped.- The Veterinary Surgeon of the Animal Husbandry Department of the village panchayat area specially authorised by that village panchayat in this behalf, shall inspect whether the meat of the slaughters animal is fit for sale for human consumption, and if he finds it fit, stamp it thereof accordingly. No one shall sell or keep for sale meat without such a stamp]~~

~~**[18. Destruction of meat unfit for use.- The Inspecting Authority may at any time inspect the meat of a slaughtered animal and if find the same as diseased or unfit for human consumption, it shall not be allowed to be removed by the owner and shall be seized and destroyed. The expenses incurred for the same shall be realised from the owner. The Panchayat shall have the right to cancel the licence of an owner who sells or stores such meat unfit for consumption.~~

Provided that before the seizure and destroyal of the meat, if the owner so demands, the Veterinary Surgeon specially authorised under rule 17 shall inspect that meat and on the basis of that, the meat shall be released or seized and destroyed, as the case may be.]

19. Separate receptacles to be provided for putting refuse and allowing blood to flow. — No person shall put refuse from the slaughter house in or allow the blood therefrom to flow into the receptacle other than those provided in this behalf and shall uncover the receptacles for a longer time than is absolutely necessary to put the refuse into it and to flow the blood.

20. Inflation or blowing of carcasses prohibited. — The inflation or blowing of carcasses shall not be done in the slaughter houses.

21. Rates of fees. — No persons shall be allowed to bring any cattle, sheep, goat buffalo or pig in the slaughterhouse without payment of an admission fee to be fixed by the Panchayat. Such amount fixed shall not be above ten rupees per bullock, cow, he-buffalo or she-buffalo and above five rupees for a sheep, goat or pig.

22. Restriction regarding time of slaughter. — Slaughtering of animals and cutting of carcasses shall be done only between ~~**[3 a.m. to 8 a.m]. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.~~

23. Slaughtering knife to be sharp and clean. — No person shall use a slaughtering knife unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and sharpened before slaughtering.

24. Supply of water in the slaughter house to be abundant. — Provision shall be made for an abundant supply of water to keep the slaughter house clean.

25. Spittoons to be provided in the slaughter house. —Necessary spittoons shall be provided in suitable places in the slaughter house and no person shall spit in the slaughter house

*** Substituted in S.R.O No. 89/2006/LSGD. 12th April 2006*

**** Shall be omitted in S.R.O No. 89/2006/LSGD. 12th April 2006*

except in spittoons so provided.

26. Child less than ten years of age not to be admitted in the slaughter house. — No person shall take or admit any child below ten years of age into the slaughter house.

27. No dogs, crows etc. to be allowed in slaughter house. — No person shall be allowed to bring dogs in the slaughter house. Crows and other birds shall not be allowed to get into the slaughter house.

28. Eviction of undesirables from the slaughter house. — The Secretary or other officer authorised by him in this behalf may evict or caused to be evicted from the slaughter house premises, any person who is found drunk, begging, loitering or misconducting himself or who is a lunatic or who in any way infringes any of these rules or obstructs any officer in the performance of his official duties or disobeys his lawful orders and prevent such persons from re-entering the slaughter house premises.

29. Responsibility of persons causing damage to slaughter house. — Every person using the slaughter house shall be responsible for any damage caused in the slaughter house or article therein and the loss caused by the damage shall be recoverable from him as an arrear of Panchayat tax.

30. Procedure for opening and closing of slaughter house. — A Village Panchayat, before passing a resolution for opening a new public slaughter house or for closing an existing public slaughter house shall publish a notice in a daily newspaper in the chief language of the locality having wide circulation in the area and in the notice board of the Panchayat office and in the places specified by the Panchayat, and shall give publicity through pamphlet and loudspeakers and giving a period not being less than 30 days for filing objections and after considering the objections in detail received within the period and the Panchayat shall take decision on it.

31. Leasing out collection of rent and fee. — (1) The Panchayat may lease out the collection of rent and fee in public slaughter houses for a period not exceeding three years to the highest bidder subject to such conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the Panchayat.

(2) If for any reason whatsoever, Panchayat decides not to lease out the rent and fees, direct arrangements shall be made by the Panchayat for collecting the rent and fees.

32. Application for private slaughter houses.— (1) Application for licence to open a new slaughter house to continue to use an existing slaughter house shall be made in Form III to the *[Panchayat] with an application of fifty rupees which may be remitted in the Panchayat Office.

(2) In the case of an existing slaughter house, the period for which it was in existence shall be specified. The applicant for a licence to open a new slaughter house shall deposit in the Panchayat office such amount as may be required **[XXX] to cover the expenses of publication of the notification in the local news paper. No application for opening a new slaughter house which is not accompanied by such deposit shall not be considered.

(3) On receipt of such deposit, the Panchayat shall publish a notification in one daily newspaper having wide circulation in the area and also in the notice board of the Panchayat, indicating the intention to give a licence for opening of a private slaughter house and giving a period of not more than 30 days for receipt of objections if any to such issue of licence. The objections if any received within the time specified shall also be taken into consideration before

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deciding upon the issue of licence.

(4) The application presented to the Secretary shall also contain the following particulars, namely:—

(i) plan and sketch of the building to be constructed.

(ii) particulars of water supply available.

**(5) Secretary shall submit to the Panchayat for decision, the application received as per sub-rule (1), objections received as per sub-rule (3), plan, sketch and particulars of the building received as per sub-rule (4), and the report of enquiry made thereon.]

33. Licence to be issued on payment of fees. — When an order to grant a licence is **[taken by the Panchayat] under sub-section (2) of Section 230 of the Act, the applicant shall pay the amount of licence fee to the Secretary and on receipt of such fees, a licence in Form No. IV shall be issued by the Secretary.

34. Period of Licence. — Every licence granted under these rules shall expire at the end of the financial year in which the licence has been granted unless the period of licence is specified in the licence as expiring on a date earlier than the end of the financial year in which case the period of the licence shall expire accordingly.

35. Rate of licence fee. — Licence fee for an existing slaughter house shall be fixed at twenty per cent of the gross income of the slaughter house for the year immediately preceding subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees. In the case of new slaughter house the minimum licence fee shall be three hundred rupees.

36. Maintenance of account by the licensee. — For every amount received by licensee in the slaughter house, receipts shall be given and proper accounts and registers shall be maintained. Such receipt books and registers shall be open for inspection by the Secretary or other officer authorised by him. A statement showing receipts and charges relating to the slaughter house for the previous year (or for the period of full twelve months preceding the date of application of licence) shall accompany every application for renewal of licence.

37. Licensee to obey all lawful orders. — (1) The licensee of the slaughter house shall obey all orders issued to him in writing by the Panchayat or the Secretary of the Panchayat or other officer authorised by him.

(2) The licensee of a slaughter house shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission or violation of the conditions of licence on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

**(38. Location of meat stalls. — A stall to vend meat of bird or animal in a Panchayat area shall be located in a place approved by the Village Panchayat for that purpose. Meat stall shall be one covered with glass, inaccessible to insects like houseflies and also having abundant air circulation and meat shall be kept in a manner not visible to the lay public and the Licensee of the stall shall exhibit a board in front of the stall visible to others, specifying his name number of the stall and price chart.]

39. Power to inspect meat stalls. — The Examining Authority or President or Secretary or any officer authorised by the Village Panchayat or Government shall have power to inspect the meat kept for sale and to seize and destroy the meat which is seen as diseased or unfit for consumption. The amount required for such destruction shall be levied as mentioned in Rule 11.

40. Conditions to be observed by meat stall holders. — (1) The meat offered for sale

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shall be of animals slaughtered in a public slaughter house or in a slaughter house licenced under Section 230 of the Act, and shall be clean and devoid of materials unfit for consumption.

(2) The stamped portion of animals slaughtered under Rule 7 shall be preserved until all the meat is sold out. Otherwise the meat found in the stall shall be treated as that of unstamped animals or unwholesome meat and shall be liable for seizure and destruction by the Examining Authority or Secretary or such other officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf. The amount for such destruction shall be levied under Rule 11.

(3) Offal, skin, horn, entrails, etc. for which provision is made for sale in the slaughter house shall not be brought to the stall or kept in for sale.

(4) The unwholesome meat, skin, entrails etc. found in the stall shall be seized and destroyed by the Secretary or such other officer authorised by him in this behalf. The amount for such destruction shall be levied under Rule 11.

(5) The meat shall not be soaked in water nor water should be brought or kept in the stall.

(6) The meat shall be suspended by means of hooks in such a way that they do not come into contact with the roofs, walls or pillars of the stalls.

(7) No box of any kind except a cash box shall be found in the stall. A table covered with zinc plate may be used if granite or concrete slabs are not provided.

(8) The balance of meat taken for weighing shall be suspended and not placed on the table.

(9) The balance weights and hooks and other articles used in the meat stall shall always be kept clean. All unclean articles found shall be removed by the Secretary or such other officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf.

(10) Bones and refuses shall not be thrown out but shall be put in a receptacle kept for the purpose.

(11) When not in use, the blocks and table should be kept covered so that they may not be dirtied by animals and birds.

(12) Meat in the stall shall not be exhibited or shown causing disturbance to the public.

****[40 A. Prohibition on throwing away of debris and wastes.-** No Owner or Licensee of a slaughter house or meat stall or a butcher shall deposit or bury or cause it to flow the waste, meat, etc. of animals or birds in a place and in such manner other than that approved by the Village Panchayat and shall not permit or cause himself thereof.

40 B. Cancellation of licence.- The Village Panchayat may after giving prior notice cancel the licence of any person who violates any of the provisions of these rules.]

41. Penalty for breach of rules. — Any person violating **[Rules 3, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 38, 40 and 40 (a)] or abetting such violation shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine which may extend to rupees one thousand.

FORM I

(See Rule 6)

.....Village Panchayat

Licence No

Subject to the provisions of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 and the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Slaughter houses and Meat Stalls) Rules, 1996.....
(Name and address) is hereby permitted to slaughter any of the cattle, horses, goats, sheep or pigs for sale as food or to skin or to cut up any carcass in Survey No of the Village.....Taluk in consideration of fee of rupees fifty payable in advance.

2. The licence should be in possession of the licensee who shall produce it whenever required by the President or Secretary or the Examining Authority.

Place:

Secretary,

Date:

..... Village Panchayat.

FORM II
(See Rule 8)
**REGISTER OF ANIMALS EXAMINED AND STAMPED
FOR SLAUGHTER AT THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE**

Name of cattle examined and stamped for slaughter	Time and date of examination and stamping of the animal	Name and designation of the Officer who has examined and stamped the animal	The number and date of the certificate of examination	Time and date on which animal in brought to the slaughter house for slaughter	Time and date on which animal slaughtered	State whether the animal is slaughtered within the prescribed hours after its examination	If the animal is not slaughtered within the prescribed hours state reasons for the same and state whether the animal is returned.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

FORM III
(See Rule 32)
APPLICATION FOR LICENCE/RENEWAL OF LICENCES OF
SLAUGHTERHOUSE

..... Panchayat Taluk District

1. Name and age of the applicant :
2. Occupation and address :
3. Name and address of the owner of the premises :
4. Whether to open a new slaughter house or to continue the existing one
5. Whether he is sole owner, lessee or tenant or whether jointly interested with any person or persons and if so with whom
6. Particulars of site:
 - (a) Survey No.
 - (b) Area
 - (c) Boundaries
 - (d) Description of the site
7. Description of the structure erected or to be erected on the site
 - (a) Nature, position and form of the stall or of any one of the rooms of the existing structure
 - (b) Extent of paved area and materials to be used in paving such area
 - (c) The details of availability of water, if water is not available, explain the method by which water is to be made available
 - (d) Explain the mode of construction/to be constructed of internal surface of the wall and what materials are to be used for such construction
 - (e) Details of drainage facilities
 - (f) Means of lighting and ventilation
 - (g) Means of access to bring cattle from the nearest cattle market or nearest area
 - (h) Number, position and dimensions of stable and pounds provided near the premises for relaxing and keeping of animals
 - (i) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such stables and pounds, indicate, itemwise
 - (1) OX
 - (2) Buffalo
 - (3) Calf
 - (4) Sheep.....
8. The days of the week in which slaughter is to be done

9. Place where the existing slaughter house is held and the distance between the two :
10. If for the renewal of existing slaughter house, the period from which it is used as slaughter house :
(When applied for renewal licence, the licence received in the preceding year of the year renewal shall be enclosed along with the application) :
11. Date of application :
12. Signature and name of applicant :

FORM IV
(See Rule 33)

..... Village Panchayat Licence No of.....
 Subject to Section 230 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994) and the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Slaughter houses and Meat stalls) Rules, 1996 Shri (Name and address) hereby permitted to conduct a slaughter house in Survey No of Village..... Taluk for the period from to..... in consideration of a fee of Rs payable in advance.

2. This licence shall be in the possession of the licensee who shall produce it whenever required by the President, Vice President, Member of Panchayat, or Secretary or officer authorised by a Magistrate.

3. The slaughter house shall always be open for inspection by the officers mentioned in para 2 above.

4. On breach of any of the rules relating to slaughter house and bye-laws, the Panchayat have vested with power for forfeiture of the licence and evict the licensee from there.

Place:
Date :

Secretary,
..... Panchayat

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the Notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Section 229 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994) empowers the Grama Panchayat to provide places for use as public slaughter houses and section 230 empowers to grant licence for slaughtering animals within the Grama Panchayat area. Clause (xvi) of sub-section (2) of section 254 empowers the Government to make rules to prohibit and to regulate the slaughtering of animals, cutting-up or their skinning at places other than public slaughter houses, to grant licence for those who slaughter animals for sale to the public and to fix the fees for the same. The Government have decided to make rules accordingly.

The Notification is intended to achieve the above object.