

THE ASSAM CATTLE PRESERVATION BILL, 2021

A Bill

to provide for the preservation of cattle by regulating their slaughter, consumption, illegal transportation and matters connected and incidental therewith.

Preamble

Whereas for giving effect to the policy of the state for securing the principles specified in the Directive Principles in Article 48 of the Constitution of India;

It is hereby enacted in the Seventy-second year of the Republic of India, as follows:-

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021.
- (2) It shall extend to whole of the state of Assam.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date and in such areas as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Application of the Act

2. The Act shall apply to the cattle specified in the Schedule of the Act.

Definitions

3. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-
 - (a) "Animal Market" means a market place or sale-yard or any other premises or place to which animals are brought from other places and offered or displayed for sale or auction and includes animal fairs and cattle pounds, as duly licensed or recognized under a State Act or any other law for the time being in force or any rules or regulations made hereunder;
 - (b) "Beef" means flesh of the cattle in any form whose slaughter is prohibited under this Act;
 - (c) "Cattle" means an animal specified in the schedule of the Act;
 - (d) "Competent Authority" means the person or persons appointed in this behalf by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette to exercise the powers and perform the functions of a competent authority under this Act or the rules made hereunder for such area or areas and for such period as may be specified in the notification;

As
VETTED BY THE
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ON 9.7.2021

- (e) "Gaushala" means a shelter established for the protection and preservation of cattle registered as such with the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary under the State or Central Law;
- (f) "Notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (g) "Prescribed Authority" means any authority prescribed or appointed by the State Government for carrying out the purpose of section 5 of this Act;
- (h) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (i) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;
- (j) "Slaughter house" means slaughter house as specified in section 6 of this Act;
- (k) "Slaughter" means killing by any method whatsoever and includes maiming and inflicting of physical injury which in the ordinary course shall cause death;
- (l) "State Government" means the Government of Assam;
- (m) "the State" means the state of Assam;
- (n) "the transport of cattle" means transport by any vehicle including boat, vessel etc. and/or transportation of cattle on foot; and
- (o) "Veterinary Officer" means an officer of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of Assam appointed as such under section 8.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle

4. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force or in any usage to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered, or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter of any cattle:

Provided that killing of a cattle by accident shall not be considered as slaughter under the Act.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle without certificate from competent authority

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force or in any usage to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered, or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter any cattle unless he had obtained in respect thereof a certificate in writing, issued by the registered Veterinary Officer under Animal and Husbandry Department for the area in which the cattle is to be slaughtered, that the cattle is

fit for slaughter.

- (2) No certificate under sub-section (1) shall be issued unless the Veterinary Officer is of the opinion that,-
- (a) the cattle, not being a cow, is over fourteen years of age; or
 - (b) the cattle, not being a cow or heifer or calf, has become permanently incapacitated from work or breeding due to accidental injury or deformity.
- (3) The Veterinary Officer shall maintain all records of issuance or refusal of such certificate for future reference and inspection by the prescribed authority:
Provided that if Veterinary Officer refuses to issue such certificate, he shall record it in writing and communicate the same to the applicant.
- (4) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Veterinary Officer in respect of issuance of a certificate under this section may, within fifteen days from the date of communication to him of such refusal order, may appeal to the prescribed authority against the order of refusal, and the prescribed authority may pass such orders thereon as he deems fit.
- (5) The prescribed authority may at any time for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such certificate or order for refusal of such certificate issued by a Veterinary Officer under this section, call for examination of the record of any case, and may pass such orders thereon as it deems fit.
- (6) A certificate under this section shall be granted in such form and on payments of such fee as may be prescribed.
- (7) Subject to the provision of sub-section (5), any order passed by the Veterinary Officer granting or refusing to grant a certificate, and any order passed by the prescribed authority under sub-section (5) shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

Prohibition of
slaughter of
cattle in places
other than a
slaughter house

6. No cattle in respect of which a certificate has been issued under section 5 shall be slaughtered in any place other than a slaughter house duly licensed or recognized under a Central or State Act or any rules or regulations made hereunder or other premises as may be specified in the certificate as per rules

framed under this Act:

Provided that the State Government may exempt certain places of worship or certain occasions for slaughter of cattle other than calf, heifer and cow for religious purposes.

Prohibition on
transport of
cattle

7. (1) No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported any cattle, without valid permit, from,-
- (i) any place of other state through Assam to any place outside state of Assam;
 - (ii) any place within the state of Assam to any place outside the state of Assam where slaughter of cattle is not regulated by law.
- (2) No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported any cattle from any place of other State to any place within the State the slaughter whereof is punishable under this Act.
- (3) No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported any cattle from any place within the State to any other place within the State, the slaughter whereof is punishable under this Act.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the competent authority may issue permit for transport of cattle for bona-fide agricultural or animal husbandry purposes as prescribed in the rules framed under this Act;
- (5) The cattle shall be transported in the manner prescribed by the Central Government rules, governing the transport of cattle under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- (6) Exceptions:-
- (i) No permission shall be required for carrying cattle to grazing field or for agricultural or animal husbandry purposes within the particular district;
 - (ii) No permission shall be required for carrying cattle to and from registered Animal Market for the purpose of sale and purchase of such cattle within the district.
- (7) The permit issued for sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall be in such form and in such manner and subject to payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the state Government.

Central
Act 59 of
1960

- (8) A person may make an application in the prescribed form to the competent authority or officer for the bonafide agricultural or animal husbandry purposes as referred under sub-sections (4) for grant of permit in writing for transportation of cattle as specified in sub-section (1), (2) and (3) above.
- (9) If, on receipt of any such application for grant of permit, such authority is of the opinion that grant of permit shall not be detrimental to the object of the Act, it may grant permit in such form and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.
- (10) The competent authority shall issue the permit on payment of such fee as may be prescribed:
Provided that the Permit so granted shall have one month validity period from the date of issue which may be extended further on application, subject to satisfaction of the competent authority, with fees as may be prescribed.
- (11) The competent authority shall maintain all records of issuance or refusal of such permit for future reference and inspection by the state government or any officer authorized by it in this behalf.
- (12) A person shall be deemed to be transporting such animal for the purpose of slaughter unless contrary is proved thereto to the satisfaction of the concerned authority or officer by such person or he has obtained a permit under sub-sections (4) for transporting animal for bonafide agricultural or animal husbandry purposes as under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) from such authority or officer as the State Government may appoint in this behalf.
- (13) The State Government or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, by general or special notified order, may for the purpose of satisfying himself, as to the legality or propriety of the action taken under this section, call for and examine the record of any permit and pass such orders thereon as deemed fit.
- (14) Whenever any person transports or causes to be transported cattle in contravention of provisions of sub-section (1), (2) and (3), such vehicle or any conveyance used in transporting such cattle, along with cattle shall be liable to be seized by such authority or

- officer as specified in section 11 of this Act and any such person, suspected to have committed such offence, may be detained.
- Prohibition on sale of beef and beef products**
8. No person shall directly or indirectly sale or offer or expose for sale or buy beef or beef products in any form except at places permitted to do so by the competent authority:
 Provided that no such permission shall be granted in such area or areas which are predominantly inhabited by Hindu, Jain, Sikh and other non-beef eating communities or within a radius of 5 kms of any temple, satra, or other religious institutions belonging to Hindu Religion or any other institution or area as may be prescribed by the competent authority.
- Appointment of Veterinary Officer**
9. The State Government may, for the purpose of issuing certificate under sub-section (1) of section 5, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint or declare an officer of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of Assam not below the rank of Veterinary Officer or its equivalent as Veterinary Officer for the purpose of the Act for such local areas as may be specified in such notification.
- Animal Market Regulation**
10. (1) Every Animal Market Committee of recognized animal markets shall issue proof of sale and purchase of animals in the prescribed format to the purchaser and maintain proper record for inspection by the competent authority.
- (2) If any animal market fails to comply with the provisions of this section and rules prescribed in this regard, the license or registration of such animal market shall be cancelled and the person responsible for such non compliance shall be barred from entering the market and fined, as may be prescribed, after providing the animal market committee or the person, as the case may be, an opportunity of being heard.
- Power to enter, inspect, search, seizure and detain**
11. (1) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, a Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector or a registered Veterinary Officer, or any person authorized in this behalf by the state government, shall have the power to enter and inspect any premises within the local limits of jurisdiction of such persons where he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been or is likely to be committed.
- (2) Every person in occupation of any such premises as is specified in sub-section (1) shall allow the Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector or Veterinary Officer or the person authorized in this

behalf by the state government, as the case may be, such access to the premises as he may require for the aforesaid purpose and shall answer any question put to him by such Police Officer or Veterinary Officer or the person authorized in this behalf by the state government as the case may be, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(3) A Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector or Veterinary Officer or the person authorized in this behalf by the state government, as the case may be, if of the opinion that an offence under this Act has been committed or is likely to be committed, may seize any materials or carcasses or cattle or vehicle or conveyance, which have been or likely to be used in commission of the offences, from the premises so inspected and may detain any person suspected to have committed such offence.

(4) After the seizure under sub-section (14) of section 7 and sub-section (3) of section 11, such police officer shall report such seizure without unreasonable delay, before the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class:

Provided that the authority or officer, other than police officer, seizing such vehicles or conveyance or cattle, shall maintain the seized cattle and hand over any other material, vehicles or persons detained to the jurisdictional police station along-with complaint. Officer-in-charge of jurisdictional police officer shall report such seizure without unreasonable delay before the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class.

(5) On receipt of the report, the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class may, on his being satisfied that there is enough material to presume that a prima-facie offence under this Act has been committed or intended to be committed, release the seized materials including vehicle/ conveyance except cattle on furnishing of a bank guarantee, equal to the value of the material or vehicle/conveyance except, to the satisfaction of the court, pending disposal of the criminal proceedings instituted in respect of the alleged offence.

(6) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the seized cattle shall be recovered from such persons as prescribed in the rules.

(7) The cattle so seized, may be handed over to an institution established under section 20 of this Act or any existing Gaushala, or similar institution after value

assessment by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department.

- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person accused of an offence punishable under this Act shall, if in custody, be released on bail or on his own bond unless the Public Prosecutor has been given an opportunity of being heard on the application for such release.
- (9) On conviction, the vehicle or any conveyance or bank guarantee so furnished and cattle so seized under this Act shall stand forfeited to the State Government in the manner as may be prescribed.

Appeals

12. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order passed under section 7 and section 11 may, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order appeal to the Sessions Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the property, to which such order relates, has been seized.
- (2) The Sessions judge may, after giving the persons affected a reasonable opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it deems fit.

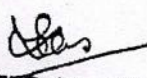
Penalties

13. (1) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions contained in this Act under sections 5, 6, and 7 shall be guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years and which may extend to eight years and with fine, which shall not be less than three Lakh rupees and may extend to five Lakh rupees or with both:
- Provided that after considering facts and circumstances of a case and after hearing the Public Prosecutor on the question of sentence, the trial court may, for the reasons recorded in writing, impose lesser punishment than the minimum prescribed penalty under this section.
- (2) Whoever after conviction of an offence under this Act is again found to be guilty of an offence under this Act, shall be punished with double the punishment provided for the said offence for the second and subsequent conviction.

Offences to be cognizable

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

Central
Act 2 of
1974


VETTED BY THE
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
ON 6.1.2014

Publication of
photographs etc.
of absconding
offenders

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police, if has reason to believe that any person who is accused of an offence under this Act and against whom a warrant has been issued, has absconded or concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, the names and the photograph of such person may be published at some prominent places in locality where the accused ordinarily resides or to a public place.

Central
Act 2 of
1974

Abetments and
attempts

16. Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any such offence shall be punishable with the punishment provided in the Act for such offences.

Officers
exercising
powers under
this Act to be
deemed to be
public servants

17. All Veterinary Officers and other persons exercising powers under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Central
Act 45 of
1860).

Protection of
persons acting
in good faith

18. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made hereunder.

Exemptions

19. (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, this Act shall not apply to -
- (i) any cattle operated upon for vaccine lymph, serum or for any experimental or research purpose at an institution established, conducted or recognized by the State Government or Central Government; or
 - (ii) any cattle,-
 - (a) slaughter of which is certified by a Veterinary Officer authorized in this behalf by the State Government, to be necessary in the interest of the public health;
 - (b) slaughter of a cattle which is suffering from any disease which is certified by a Veterinary Officer authorized by the State Government as being incurable or infectious or contagious and dangerous to other cattle;
 - (c) slaughter of cattle, not being a cow or heifer or calf, on such religious occasion

as may be prescribed:

Provided that in the case of a cattle belonging to the Central Government in the Ministry of Defense, Certificate may be issued by a Veterinary Officer of the Indian Army.

- (iii) slaughtering of cattle on the basis of certificate issued under section 5 and slaughtering of cattle, other than cow, heifer or calf and supply of flesh thereof to the state zoo or other authorized similar set up, for the purpose of feeding the animals therein, are also exempted from the operation of this Act.

- (2) Any cattle slaughtered under sub-section (1) clause (i) and sub-section (1), clause (ii) sub-clauses (a) and (b) shall be disposed off under the supervision of a veterinary officer not below the rank of Veterinary Officer of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary in such manner as may be prescribed. No such disposal shall yield commercial value whatsoever.

Establishment
of an institution
including
Gaushalas for
taking care of
cattle

20. The State Government may establish, or direct any local authority or permit society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960, or any Central Act or any association or organization to establish an institution including Gaushalas at such places as may be deemed necessary for taking care of the cattle to be housed thereto.

Central
Act No.
17 of
1960.

Delegation of
functions

21. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate to any officer of the State Government all or any of its powers or functions under this Act.

Power to make
rules

22. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for-
- (i) the terms and conditions of service of the Veterinary Officers appointed under this Act;
- (ii) the form and manner in which application for certificate under section 5 shall be made;
- (iii) the quantum of fees payable for any certificate which may be issued under section 5 and the form of such certificates;

- (iv) prescribing the authority under section 5;
- (v) the places of worship, or festival for slaughter of cattle in pursuance of this Act;
- (vi) the conditions subject to which the slaughter of any cattle may be exempted under section 19;
- (vii) the form of application for permit, the form of permit, the fees to be paid and conditions for granting permit under section 7;
- (viii) rules for proper management and, conditions and fees for registration of institution established under section 20;
- (ix) the manner of forfeiture of the vehicle or any conveyance or animal to Government under sub-section (9) of section 11;
- (x) "competent authority" and its power and function;
- (xi) "premises" to be mentioned in the certificate;
- (xii) any other matter which is or may be prescribed.

Repeal and savings

23. On the commencement of this Act, the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950 shall be repealed:
 Provided that such repeal shall not affect,-

Assam
 Act No.
 XIII of
 1951


- (i) the previous operation of the Act so repealed, or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;
- (ii) Any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act so repealed;
- (iii) Any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the Act so repealed;
- (iv) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty forfeiture or punishment aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided further that, subject to the preceding

proviso, anything done or any action taken (including notification, orders or certificates issued, appointments or rules made) under any Act so repealed shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and shall continue in force in the respective area accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.

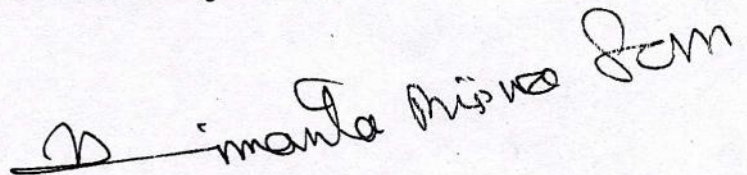
The Schedule
[See section (2) and (3)]

1. Bulls.
2. Bullocks.
3. Cows.
4. Heifer
5. Calves.
6. Male and female buffaloes.
7. Buffalo calves.



VETTED BY THE
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
ON 6.7.2014

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1. The Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950 (Assam Act 13 of 1951) was enacted and published in the Assam Gazette, dated 25th April, 1951 to provide for the preservation of certain category of cattle by controlling the slaughter thereof. However, it has been observed over the years that the aforesaid legislation lacks sufficient legal provisions to deal with the issues arising out of slaughter, consumption and transportation of cattle.
2. Article 48 of the Constitution of India which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. In the light of the experience over the years and in view of the shortcomings which have been observed, it is considered that there is an imperative need to enact a legislation to include sufficient legal provisions to regulate the slaughter, consumption and transportation of cattle by repealing The Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950.
3. Accordingly, it is proposed to enact a legislation to include enough legal provisions to regulate the slaughter, consumption and transportation of cattle.
4. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives.



(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma))
Chief Minister
&
Minister-in-charge,
Home & Political, Assam



(S. K. Sharma)
Secretary

Assam Legislative Assembly
Dispur

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

There is no financial involvement in the proposed Bill.

MEMORANDUM OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION

- (1) Sub Section (d) of Section 3 empowers the State Government to prescribe by rules, notified in the official Gazette, the powers and functions of a "Competent Authority" for such area or areas and for such period as may be specified in the notification.
- (2) Sub Section (g) of Section 3 empowers State Government to prescribe or appoint "Prescribed Authority" for carrying out the purpose of Section 5 of this Act.
- (3) Sub Section (9) of Section 7 empowers the State Government to prescribe by rules the form and manner of permit and fees for transportation of cattle.
- (4) Section 19 empowers the State Government to prescribe by rules the conditions subject to which exemptions may be granted from the provisions of this Act and to prescribe manner of disposal of the cattle slaughtered.

The above delegation of Legislative power is normal in character.