

Madras, in Chandigarh in Lucknow and in Hyderabad. Unless that is done I am afraid nobody can think of the future development of sports. Sir, shifting of the NIS from Patiala will be suicidal because Patiala is an institute which is important not in India only. Sir, our NIS, Patiala, is known all over the world and people from all countries come there for having their refresher courses.

**SHRI SURESH KALMADI:** Have you produced one single medal for this country?... (Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All 700 million people cannot come to Delhi. Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### P.M.'s Directives to States on the Slaughter of Healthy Bovine Cattle

\*444. **SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has sent directives to the Chief Ministers of various States regarding the slaughter of healthy bovine cattle in the slaughter houses;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what action the State Governments have taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):**

(a) and (b) The Prime Minister, in her letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of fourteen States indicated that complaints were being received from time to time that despite ban on slaughter of cows and their progeny in most States, healthy bullocks are being slaughtered on one pretext or the other and that it was also said that calves are sometimes maimed so

that they can be declared useless and ultimately slaughtered. The Prime Minister emphasised that having banned cow slaughter, it must be ensured that the ban is enforced in letter and spirit and that the ban on cow slaughter is not allowed to be circumvented by devious methods. It was suggested that committees might be appointed to inspect the cattle before they are admitted to the slaughter houses. The Chief Ministers were requested to examine the suggestion to see if and how the same can be properly implemented.

(c) Gist of the replies received from the 14 State Governments is as follows:—

**Andhra Pradesh:**—It has been decided to constitute a State level and District level Committee for implementing the suggestion for enforcement of the Act.

**Assam:**—The Government of Assam has intimated that the Cattle Preservation Act was amended in 1976 to make ban on slaughter of cow more effective. According to the existing law, no cattle can be slaughtered without thorough inspection by a qualified Veterinary Officer. Field Officers have been instructed to exercise greater vigilance to ensure that legal provision is strictly followed. The matter regarding constitution of Committees to further the objective of statute is under consideration of the Government.

**Bihar:**—A statutory ban on slaughter of cows and calves, bulls and bullocks and buffaloes was imposed in 1956 when the Bihar Act II of 1956 was enacted. To protect the healthy milch cattle, the Bihar Legislature enacted a law in 1982 prohibiting export of cows, bullocks and buffaloes outside the State. The provisions are being strictly enforced. The District Magistrates have been directed to form committees consisting of both official and non-official member (wherever slaughter houses exist)

to supervise the enforcement of existing ban on cow slaughter.

*Gujarat:*—Under the Bombay Animal Preservation Act, there is complete ban on slaughter of cows and their female progeny. By an amendment of the Act even male progeny below 16 years of age cannot be slaughtered. There are 32 slaughter houses in the State of which only in four bull/bullocks of 16 years of age are slaughtered. The Chief Minister has also assured that the suggestion of appointing committees will be considered.

*Haryana:*—Cow slaughter has been banned in Haryana and there is no slaughter house in the State where cows are allowed to be slaughtered. Therefore, there is no need to appoint Committees for inspection of cattle. Only those cows which are meant for breeding purposes are allowed to be exported and that too export is regulated by issue of permit. In addition, the exporter is required to furnish an affidavit to the effect that the cow will be used for breeding purposes only. District authorities have been instructed for proper enforcement of law.

*Himachal Pradesh:*—Have enacted the Himachal Pradesh Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Act, 1979. Under this Act and the Rules framed thereunder, they have provided enough safeguards against any malicious slaughter of cows or bullocks.

*Karnataka:*—The Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act, 1964 is in operation throughout the State. Committees of visitors comprising both the officials as well as representatives of concerned social organisations and forums at State, District and Taluk level have been constituted.

*Madhya Pradesh:*—Under the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 1959, there is a total ban

on slaughter of cow and its progeny. There is also restriction on the movement of cattle from the State for slaughter purpose.

*Maharashtra:*—Under the Maharashtra Animal Preservation Act, 1976, cow slaughter has been completely banned. The State Government have taken following steps:—

- (1) A State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development has been established to review the implementation of the Act;
- (2) Observers' Committees have also been constituted and have started functioning at all the major slaughter houses of the State. These Committees keep a watch on the certification work of animals presented for slaughter;
- (3) The veterinary staff at all the major slaughter houses has been augmented so as to enable the Veterinarian to have sufficient time for proper examination of the animals.

*Orissa:*—The State of Orissa has enacted the Orissa Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1960. A comprehensive set of rules have been framed and executive instructions issued which, *inter alia* indicate the procedure regarding effective implementation of the Act. A Committee has been constituted to issue certificates with reasons for slaughter of animals.

*Punjab:*—The State Government have already banned the slaughter of cows and their progeny in the State. The export of cow for slaughter has been totally banned in the State and a detailed procedure has been laid down for granting permit for the export of cows for the purposes other than slaughter and the powers for

granting such permits have been given to the veterinary officers in the State.

The District Advisory Committees have been constituted for advising and assisting the Veterinary Officers before permission to export cows is given to any person/party and this Committee has also to give advice for effective implementation of the various provisions of the Act.

**Uttar Pradesh:**—The District Magistrates and State Police Department have been directed to exercise greater vigilance in implementing the Cow slaughter Act and for plugging loopholes of which advantage is taken by unscrupulous elements. Local bodies in the rural and urban areas have been asked to keep a watch over illegal attempts to get cows and the progeny slaughtered under one pretext or the other and to report to the law enforcing agencies. The Divisional Commissioners have also been asked to keep a supervisory vigil in the matter.

**Jammu & Kashmir:**—Cow slaughter has been a penal offence in Jammu & Kashmir. The offence of cow slaughter is punishable with imprisonment of either description for ten years and fine.

**Rajasthan:**—The State Government have imposed complete ban on cow slaughter and restricted its movement outside the State through administrative instructive instructions. The Collectors have been instructed to ensure strictly that not cattle is moved outside the State for slaughter purposes.

#### **Linking of Madurai with Cochin by A National Highway**

\*445. **SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to

link Madurai with Cochin by a National Highway; and

(b) whether any survey was conducted in this regard, if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Aralam Central State Farms, Kerala**

\*446. **SHRI O. J. JOSEPH:**  
**SHRI K. MOHANAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees in the Aralam Central State Farms, Kerala are permanent;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to make their services permanent;

(c) whether there is any court verdict regarding the wages and service matters of the workers of the Aralam Central State Farm, Kerala, if so, whether the verdict has been implemented;

(d) what is the percentage of land in the farm which is still kept barren;

(e) whether any fencing or compound wall is existing around the farm for its protection;

(f) whether all the possible sources of irrigation facilities are being utilised in the farm; if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(g) whether quarters are being provided to the workers and staff; and