

New guidelines for slaughter houses

*87. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new guidelines have been framed for slaughter houses in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) the number of initiatives taken to control open house slaughter houses and the action taken against such slaughter houses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) (1) As per entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States.

(2) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed guidelines with regard to slaughter houses under Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011. The guidelines cover hygienic and sanitary practices. As per Section 31 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, no person can carry out food business without license and Section 63 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides provision for punishment for carrying out a business without licence. Any violation of the aforementioned regulations is a punishable offense. As per information provided by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken by State/ Union Territory Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011.

(3) Further, Government of India has framed Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 to regulate the slaughter house of Animals in a humane manner. The State Animal Welfare Board or any person who is a qualified veterinarian and is authorized by Animal Welfare Board of India, may, at least once in every six months period inspect slaughter house.

(4) The Hon' ble Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated 23.08.2012 in W.P(C) No. 309 of 2003, Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and others have directed all

State Governments and Union Territories to constitute State Committees for slaughter houses for taking action against all slaughter houses not meeting the norms and abattoir rules. One of the functions of the State Committee so constituted is to identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughter houses in the region, and other unlicensed, unlawful establishments where animals are being slaughtered, on howsoever a small scale, and take the help of the District Magistrate and other law enforcement agencies to crack down on the same.

(5) The Central Pollution Control Board was also directed by Hon' ble Supreme Court of India to write to all States informing about the guidelines for Slaughter Houses. The Central Pollution Control Board was also directed to initiate action against all slaughter houses which are not meeting the norms and implement the abattoir rules through State Pollution Control Board.

Allocation of funds under MGNREGA

*88. SHRIMD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is spending more money on the material component than the labour component under MGNREGA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as well as the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government had to release additional allocation of funds under MGNREGA to meet the expenses for the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) if not, the details of allocation under MGNREGA, including supplementary and primary allocation, in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRINARENDRA SINGH TOMAR):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. The percentage of expenditure on the material component and wages component under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three financial years are as under:

Year	Percentage of expenditure on material component	Percentage of expenditure on wages component
2016-17	26.15	73.85
2017-18	29.56	70.44
2018-19	29.23	70.77

(c) and (d) MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening